

Manitoba Ministry adopt the threatened

platform, it is said that Mr. Pendergast

"A CORRESPONDENT asks the following

will resign.

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

VOLUME 11.

Catbolic Record N. WILSON & CO. Londor, Sat., August 17th, 1889. Have the nicest goods for SPRING SUITS EDITORIAL NOTES.

year.

IT WILL be remembered by our readers

that the fanatics of Pittsburgh, Pa., and

some in Ontario also made a great uproar

because a public echool was leased to

Father Sheedy for Catholic school pur-

poses. They need not be troubled on

this score any longer, for a handsome

Catholic school has been erected, and

fifteen thousand people assisted at its

dedication by Right Rev. Bishop Phelan.

THE wheat harvest in Russia this year

is the worst known for many years, and

as a consequence it is believed that power

will not be in a condition financially to

there will be no war, as it is the longing

of Russia for the acquisition of more territory which alone would cause war.

None of the other powers would probably

desire to go to war should the policy of

Russia become peaceful, and from the fact

that the Czar is now disposed to visit the

inferred that he has given up the notion

of beginning any aggressive action this

GEORGIAN Degroes are in a most deplor.

able state of superstition. A white man

announced himself to those of Liberty

Co. as Christ, and gained many followers.

He was afterwards confined in a lunatic

asylum, and his followers transferred their

allegiance to another impostor who made

the same claim, and there are now several

to be the Christ, and all having a consider-

ab'e number of adherents. It is to be

hoped that the efforts now being made

by the hierarchy of the United States to

evangelize the colored people will succeed,

as it is only by bringing these stray sheep to

the true fold of the Catholic Church that

they can be saved from being carried

IT is often the unexpected which hap.

great warlike preparations which have

been taking place on the Russian and

most mixed condition, and between ex-

King Milan desiring to take the Regency,

and Natalie wishing to reside in Servia to

educate the youthful king, and other dis-

c rds fomented by Russia, the country is

in a sad state of disorder. Russia seems

to be unable to annex the kingdom,

strongly as she desires it, and Austria may

be obliged to do so to end the disorders

which are making a turmoil which is felt

within the borders of that empire.

about by every wind of false doctrine.

impostors through the State all claiming

Emperor William, it may reasonably be

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REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

Classes will be resumed on September THE endeavors of some few of the 4th. Special attention will be given to Church of Eugland clergy to acknowledge young English . speaking boys beginning Methodist ministers in their churches as if their classical course, that they may they were regularly ordained clergymen. O'Brien wrote a whole novel entitled learn both French and Latin in the meet with many rebuffs from the Epis- "When we were boys." It is descriptive learn both French and Latin in the meet with many rebuffs from the Epis-

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

abolished without revision of the Act. in which case the separate schools of Ontario and Qaebec may be abolished also, or perhaps left to each Province. It was there had been only eight cases of crime reported in the county, none of them of a through fear for the dissentient schools of serious nature. Quebec that the un Equal Rights' Associ-

Active resistance is being offered to the collection of the Whelehan blood. ation left that question untouched, but if the collection of the wherenan blobt tax in Clare. The rate is included in the ordinary cess, and in nearly every in-stance the collector, accompanied by police, is compelled to make seizures Manitoba be allowed to unsettle the Confederation Act, why not Quebec and Ontarlo as well? Of course the seven Protestant for the amount due. separate schools of Ontario would have to The Waterford city council have by a

go also. Great injustice would be done ous vote conferred the freedom by such proceedings, but if they must go of the city on His Grace the Most Rev. on, Catholics in Ontario as well as Mani-Thos. W. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, in recognition of his services to the country and his efforts to ameliorate the suffer tobs will be obliged to submit to the great injustice to which the Oatholics of ogs of the oppressed people. the United States are subjected. If the

The beauties of the Coercion Act have been admirably exemplified at Gorey. Three men were arrested and sent to prison on the charge of preventing certain persons from buying pigs from the Earl of Courtown. Is it conceivable that such a charge could be successfully carried through a court in any civilized coun-try in the world except Ireland? Alderman Winstanley, who was nomin-

questions: "Do the Roman Catholic clergy keep the marriage and registration laws? I understand they seldom or never Jaws 1 understand they seldom or never buy a license. Do they always publish the banns 3 or does the bishop presume to dispense with banns 3 If so, what law permits it 3 Do they register with the ated by the Nationalist majority of the Dublin Corporation to succeed Mr. Sexton as Lord Mayor of Dublin, died on the 11th ult. He was a Protestant, yet a elerks of municipalities the marriage they strong Nationalist, and his loss is deeply regretted. Mr. Kennedy, formerly M P. for Caven, has been selected as Mr. celebrate ? If so, do they indicate whether by banns or license ?" Probably some of our readers can give answers to these en Sexton's successor.

quires. We are given to understand that in Quebec especially the law is disregarded.', Resolutions were adopted expressing emphatic condemnation of the treat-ment to which Irish political prisoners The above appears in the Mall of last Saturday. To the first question we can are subjected, and protesting against the persistent endeavors of Balfour to crush authoritatively answer : Yes, the Catholic his political opponents by prison torture and association with low criminals, and clergy observe all the laws of the country in general, and the marriege and registrademanding the proper classification of tion laws in particular. It is true they political prisoners, to secure them from contact with ordinary criminals seldom bay a license, because they believe

The influence of the National League the license system to be a mockery, a dein preventing outrages was unintention-ally made known by Captain Slacke in lusion and a snare. The greatest stranger can walk into an office and buy a license his testimony in Mr. O'Brien's suit against Lord Salisbury. From 1868 to as he would any other commodity. With 1878, when there was no league in such license he can walk into the 1876, when there was no negative existence, there were twenty eight agrarian murders in Tipperary, but, with the Land League in existence, from 1878 to 1888 there were none, A similar state of affairs is reported from Wexford. parlor of any Protestant minister and get married ; be he Catholic, Jew or Gentile, the minister hesitates not to pronounce the nupital blessing. The Catho-Mr. Wilr d B unt has still weak +ye sight, which is the cause of much sufferlic clergy, on the contrary, although empowered by law to officiate in the ing to him. It is the effect of the glare same manner, and pocket the fee, will of the whitewashed walls of the cell in invariably refuse to officiate, unless the which he spent some months a convict under the Coercion Act. Mr. Cox, M. man can show certificates of good charac-P., who has been several times in prison ter, and, if a stranger, unless he bring a has also had his eyesight permanently injured by the mercitess whitewashed letter certifying to his freedom to marry. If the man and woman seeking marriage walls.

walls. At Mayo Assizes, held in Castlebar on July 17th, Chief Justice Morris said, in addressing the Grand Jury, that he was happy to learn that there were only four bills to be submitted for their considers. happen to be Protestants, the Catholic Austrian frontlers may result in the clergy will have nothing whatsoever to annexation of Servia, not to Russia, but do with them. Therefore, as a rule, t) Austria. Parties in Servis are in a banne are published and no license tion, which was a source of great congrat ulation to them, denoting the peaceable obtained. If the law, as the Mail says, is disregarded in Quebec, that is none of his condition of their populous county. The bills to be sent before them were of a trifling character. In the Record or our business. The Province of Quebec has its own marriage laws and we in Court the Chief Baron was occupied in Ontario have ours, and that's all there's

hearing appeals. Smith Barry, the Coercionist land. Mr lord who, having peace on his own estate in Tipperary, established the syndicate to prevent the Ponsonby tenants from effecting an amicable settlement with their Isndlord, has met with a sharp rebufi from his constituents at Hanting don He called a meeting, and care was taken that only his supporters would attend; nevertheless four fiths of those present vehemently condemned his course, and a tumult was the consequance, so that he could not get even a hearing. It is very certain that this is another seat to be filled by a home

ing the Grand Jury, said: There were of the Mitchelstown and neighboring dis-but six bills dealing with five cases tricts at the churchyard of Kilbehenny, to go before them, and since last assizes No demonstration had been regularly

No demonstration had been regularly organized, but the people of the adjacent localities turning up in large numbers, a meeting was held in the afternoon. A force of police and a Government notetaker were present in the village of Kilbe-henny during the day. The grave of the martyr was almost concealed beneath the floral offerings of the ladies of the locality. Prayers having been recited over the grave, Mr. John S. Casey addressed the assemblage, and said that John Mande-ulla was a gravulae and faithful friend of assemblage, and said that John Mande-ville was a genuine and faithful friend of his country. Mr. Mandeville's stalwart frame and robust health had been broken down in Tullamore jall by a slow process of torture. In the struggle in which he died, the departed patriot had no private or selfic interest and his only ambitum or selfish interest, and his only ambition was to save the Irish tenants from oppres sion and ruin.

A special correspondent of the Dally News gives the following report of an interview with Mr. Wm. O'Brien in reference to the new Tenants' League. Mr O'Brien said : "The immediate cause of

the agranian movement in Ireland is briefly this. Rich I ish landlords and English aristocrats have clubbed together to overwhelm by the force of money and coer-cion a body of tenants, upon the justice of whose claims they dare not take the judg ment of any dispassionate tribunal. Mr Smith-Barry and Col. Saunderson have Smin-barry and Col, Subdefeot have claimed that every Irish landlord has the right to combine with every other land-lord for the purpose. All the new organization claims is that the tenantry shall exercise the same right of combination, to prevent the extermination of ten-ants whose claims the landlords dare not submit to arbitration. There is not any truth in the allegation that Mr. Parnell's action foreshedows a new 'No Rent' movement. Nothing could be more ridiculou than the Tory anticipations. What is terrifying the landlords and coercionists most is the absolute legality of the move ment. Its chief feature will be the raleing of a vast national fund to prevent the evicted tenants from being driven into the workhouse. That fund I have no the workhouse. That fund I have no doubt will be sufficient to sustain the ten ants until the English, Scottish and Welsh electors shall have had an opportunity at the general election of deciding between

the general election of declaing between the eviction syndicate and the ten-ants. The issues raised are precisely smilar to those of trades unionism. Here on the Ponsonby estate, for instance, the people, to whom the law has given a joint property in their hold ings, who have themselves built their houses and reclaimed their fields, have a dispute with their landlord. Just as the contending parties were on the point of settlement, there steps in this body of wealthy landlords (most of

body of weating landons (most of whom are complete strangers to this country) and deliberately wrecks that settlement, in the hope of terrifying Irish tenants from ever combining again. If landlords and plutocrats again. If landlords and plutocrats claim the right, for purely class interests, to destroy this body of tenants and despoil them of their property, then by a thousand-fold stronger claim the ten ants have a right to club together to

prevent such a gross injustice. A clearer issue never was raised between cepital and labor. The tenants have always been willing, and are still willing, to leave the dispute to arbitration, as they are on every estate on which a struggle is proceeding. The landlords, on the other hand, have shirked arbitra tion, in point of fact, on every Campaign estate for the last eighteen months; it has not been a question of the justice of the tenants' claim but a vindictive attempt of the landlords and the Government to ruin those tenants, because they wrung the Land Act of 1887 from the Tory Government and because the Coercion Act has failed to crush them.

CLASSIC THOUGHTS OF GREAT MINDS.

NO. 565

The Rev. Joseph A. Ely put together in the shape of a little book a number of "Thoughts of Devotion" which he had gathered in the course of L' reading. He had the book printed for private cir-culation; but at the request of one of our booksellers who saw a copy it has been put on sale. It is an exquisite little pamphlet neatly printed by H. D. Bryan and bound in parchment paper. The thoughts given are in various languages, show a wide range of resding and a disposition to sympathize with a nobler thing whoever said it. There is no attempt at an arrangement of the extracts according to any laws of classification, and the whole collection seems to be rather what for some special reason the individual has found full of rich meaning than what a deliberate search for the best approved devotional utterances might bring together. We give a few of the selections at random by way of illustra-

tion : Lips of clay are not worthy to utter the compassions of our Lord.

I would much rather believe to God and be mistaken, than not believe in Him, and be mistaken.

The monks of Antioch did not say that a brother was dead ; but, "he has been perfected."

Why should we ever wear black for the guests of God ?- Ruskin. In the law was the shadow in the Gospel the image, in heaven the reality .-- St.

Ambrose. Life-long penttence ! rather life short.

The Dove lights on no carrion.-Bp. Andrews.

A penitent sinner is no longer a sinner in God's sight.

The grave is but a little bill, yet from it how small do all great affairs of life look, how great the small -Tholuck.

Life is short, death is certain, and the vorid to come is everlasting .- J. H. Newman.

How can I come to know myself ? Not by contemplation ; by action only. Do your duty and you will know your value. Goethe.

Wherefore, our battle is immortal ; and the gods and the argels fight with us; and we are their possessions. And the things that destroy us are injustice, insolence, and foolish thoughts ; and the things that eave us are justice, self command, and true thought which things dwell in the living powers of the gods. --Plato.

I, Epictetus, was a slave, and sick in body, and wretched in poverty, and beloved by the gods.-Epitaph of Epictetus.

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life .- W. E. Gladstone.

The born are to die; and the dead to revive ; and the living are to be judged.l'almund.

Sublime laws have been prescribed, which orignated above the celestial Ether, of which Heaven alone is the father, nor did any mortal nature of men produce them, nor shall oblivion ever put them to sleep; great in these is God, and He does not grow old. These are not anything of to day and yesterday, but they live for-ever.-Sophocles.

Churchyards are as suburbs to which the city of everlasting rest stretches out its gates,-Donne.

If we are faithful to one another in our onward march, it is because there is not one who may not fall. Our road lies through a perpetual ambush; whoever has a fitend to keep step with him on the

same time.

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copacy. Recenty the Bishop of Carlisle severely demanded an explanation from Rev. C. Ganton, Vicar of Farlum, for having allowed Rev. E. Dalton, a Primitive

Methodist minister, to deliver an address from the lectern in favor of the hospital Sunday movement. The Vicar explained that as laymen may read from the lectern, he thought he could permit a non-epie copsl minister to give an address. The Bishop answered: "If preaching be not lawful from the pulpit, it cannot be lawful from the lectern," He quotes the 50th and 52nd canons on the subject, and declares that "a great irregularity has been committed at Farlum. It is manifestly absurd that so much pains should be taken to regulate the introduction of ordained

order calling on the Attorney General to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued in the matter of the ministers if a Dissenting minister may be detention of Mr. Conybeare, M. P., who invited into the church without even the s now in prison. The Daily Express, a rabid Tory organ, shadow of episcopal permission." He con speaking of the Marylebone election, foretells that the party will lose twenty cludes with the warning that "such a thing must not happen again." This is all very seats in London alone at the next elec discouraging to the strenuous efforts which tion. This would make about one half are being made to effect a confederation of the present majority. Baron Dowse, in opening the commis-sion for the county Tyrone, on July 11th,

about it.

sidered,

that journal.

next elections.

handoned.

them.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Dr. Kenny, M. P., has received from Sydney a bank draft for $\pounds 2,500$ for the Evicted Tenants' Fund.

At a meeting of Sligo Corporation

held on 10 July the question of the treat-

ment of political prisoners was con-

While confined in Galway jail Mr. Wm

News-Letter for attacks made on him in

view to again contesting the seat at the

It is said that two more, attests Gilooly and Redmand, members of Par

summoned to give evidence against Canon Doyle refused to testify. The prosecution has in consequence been

The Lord Chief Baron will grant an

of the various denominations.

congratulated the county on its peace able state. He had to repeat to the MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, finding bis grand jury what he had said to all other grand juries on circuit, that crime was steadily decreasing in Ireland. efforts to stir up discord in Ontario and Quebec between Catholics and Protestants, not likely to secure him the position of Magnificent meetings continue to be held in Australia to assist the Home Premier of the Dominion, is now doing his best to gain over Manitoba to his views, Rule cause, and magnificent contribu tions are given at the close of each meeting. Melbourne gave £300, Hamil. and as Manitoba is now very decidedly Protestant, appearances are that he will to £250, Port Fairy £150, Naill £50, all the offerings being very creditable in proportion to the ability of the different localities. excite a no.Popery cry in that Province. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed in inflicting on the Province enough

On the application of Mr. George of the virus to get a majority to join in. Bolton, Crown Prosecutor, the further The first effort has been to inoculate the bearing of the charge preferred against members of the Government, and it is William O'Brien, M. P., was postponed till August 29. The Removables refused to grant summonses for Smith Barry and stated that the Government will make the abolition of segarate schools a plank Horace Townsend, on Mr. O'Brien's behalf.

At the Enniskillen assizes, which scured in the Province by the British began July 9th, Justice Holmes, address-

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has com The Derry Nationalists are seeing to nenced a libel suit against the Belfast

the proper arrangements for supplying Mr. Conybeare, M. P., imprisoned Mr nder Mr. Balfour's Coercion law, with Mr. Wm. O'Brien will shortly address food and other necessaries, and he is now his constituents of South Tyrone with a getting his full service of meals supplied om an ion. Mr. Conybeare has the cell

formerly occupied by Father McFadden member has had the cell fur The be isbed throughout by a local upholsterer liament, are to be prosecuted under the Coercion Act for speeches delivered by He was visited on July 6th by his brothe nd sister and the Catholic chaplain. A dezen crown witnesses who were

Mr. Convbeare wears his own clothes, Rev. Father Stephens and Mr. John Kelly were recently ordered for exercise n Derry jail with the Belfast insurance raud prisoners. Both refused, and for week during the intensely sultry weather they were obliged to remain in their cells. The cells are only six feet by nice, poorly lighted and indifferently ventilated. The governor insisted on their taking the exercise with the

prisoners referred to, and they persist-ently declined. At last Dr. O'Farrell, a member of the prisons' board, visited Father Stephens and Mr. Kelly, and since that interview the point contended for by them has been conceded. Mean while a local justice, Mr. William H McCormick, had made a strong entry of protest expressive of the feelings of the rev. gentleman and Mr. Kelly.

It is an extraordinary thing for an Irish Nationalist to be acquitted on a charge inder the Coercion Act, yet this occurred at Drogheda on 9th July, when the trial of Messra. P. T. Gill, M. P., and J. R. Cox, M. P., resulted in their acquittal, the resident magistrates being of opinion that the evidence of the speeche a delivered by them was unreliable. The acquittal of these patriotic M. P.'s by two of Balfour's own "Removables" has created a sensition in Ireland, and also in London, where much

surprise is expressed at the result. The secret of the result was that a number of prominent English visitors were present, taking note of the preceedings, and the Removables do not like to bring upon themselves or the Government the odium of adverse English public opinion. The anniversary of Mr. John Mande-

ville's death was celebrated on Sunday, July 7th, by an assemblage of the prople

In the one case in which arbitration was

accepted—Colonel Vandeleur's estate— the landlords have practically boycotted both the landlord and the Conservative member of Parliament who agreed to it. Every overture for settlement from the tenants' side has been gloated over as a sign of weakness. We will never mention the word of arbitration again until the British electors can have opportuninity of acting as arbitrators in spite of the landlords and their coercionia backers. Those are the facts of the struggle, and it in face of them the Government contest the right of the tenants to combination, they will simply be in to combination, they w the position of lending their powers and bayonets to a secret syndicate for the destruction of the Irish tenantry, while striking down every attempt at combina tion amongst the tenants for their own That is the issue, and the protection new organization will fight it out till the general election."

ASHAMED OF THEIR PARENTS

The boy or girl who is ashamed of his or her parents because of their lack of education, can never expect any of the blessings of God. We pity the parents of such children There is no sadder sight than that of an Irish father who has set his heart upon his children born in this country, who has sung at his work, remembering that they want for nothing his labor could purchase; who has said in his heart they will be better than him self, every way nobler, than he could be in the land of his birth, and who discovers in his old age that he has spent his life in rearing up a fop, a libertine, a Know Then indeed we see something Nothing. Then indeed we see something more horrible than King Lear driven made by the ingratitude of his daughters. For Lear only gave his children the crown, but this father gave them everything-his sweat and blood, his nights and days,

his purse and heart, and all but life it-self, of which, at last, their parricidal ingratitude deprives the miserable man. We say this is a tragedy to make angels weep over the false system of social life which makes men monsters. The man who is ashamed of his parents is really bereft of all true manhood.

way, will try to place him on the sheltered elde.-Martineau. We cannot measure the strength and peace and hope and joy, which is brought to many and many a troubled soul by the thought of any pure and blameless youtb, even in the humblest station of life, struggling manfully and successfully against the evil influences which would lead him astray from the path of innocence. Such characters are ndeed the salt of the world, which alone save it from sinking into utter recklessness and universal corruption. May God bless them, whoever and wherever they may be, for the inestimable blessing, which they unconsciously, but most surely, confer on the world.—Dean

Stanley. We have said these "thoughts" were taken at random, and yet they were probably taken less because they were devotional than because they seemed striking. They represent the literary element of the little book rather than its religious element ; and may therefore be quoted in a column like this without irreverence, - Post. Express,

Scandal is the least excusable of all conversational vulgarities. Eavy prompts s the disturber of the harmony of all interests. A paragraph in one Hughes's letters to Doctor Watts, with a little change, might be made to read as follows : Gossip is a troublesome sort of insect that only buzzes about your ears, and never bites deep ; slander beast of prey that leaps upon you from his den and tears you to pieces. Slander is the proper object of rage; gossip of contempt.

of gossip and slander, if the victims o both, will take no notice of the former. and will allow no slander of themselves to go unrefuted during their lifetime. to spring up in a hydra headed attack upon their children. No women can be oo sensitive as to any charges affecting ner moral character whether in the inde ence of her companionship, or otherwise. - Ward.

Those who best understand the nature

Tighe grasped the outstretched mem-ber, gave it a hearty .hake, and tuntd aside to control his emotion. "If you could be induced to come to Dable Tighe I would need to come to "I do not know," was the reply ; "it certainly was all right when it passed from ession to yours-you remember I

my possession to yours—you remember l read it for you." "Yes," said Captain Crawford thought-"If you could be induced to come to Dabiln Tighe, I could provide well for you there." "Don't spake of it, yer honor, pleze; aside from Shaun, that the climate wouldn't binefit, I couldn't go so far from Dhrommacohol--me heart is there!" Captain Dennier turned away; the ware mention of a snot the memory of "Fully ; "and it never left my keeping till I delivered it here at the castle." "Well, I am not sorry for its loss," re-sponded Dannier; "Its absence on the trial has been the means of saving the lives of six poor creatures, and its absence will also benefit the case of the prisoner who is to be tried next week."

"That young rebel, Carroll O'Don-oghue?" asked Orawford, an unpleasant expression coming into his face. Dennier observed the look, and anxious to avoid the service the look, and anxious

to avoid the conflict which seemed to energy; "I feel that too long 1 have been threaten because of his own frank avowal the willing dependent on perhaps a mis of compassion for the Fenian prisoners, he hastened to barst into a ludicrou

account of Tighe's escapade from the jall account of Tighe's eccapade from the juil yard, and the consternation it has created. His russ succeeded. Crawford, whose sense of human was unusually keen, laughed heartily. "What have you done with him ?" he seked. "I would give a good, round sum to take him back with me to England. The folk would hack with herror (know.

The folk would look with horror, I know, The fock would book with norror, I know, on so uncouth a specimen for a body ser-vant, but it would be worth it all to watch Tighe's manner, and to hear his ludicrous observations. Tell me, Dennier, what have you done with him ?" cigsr in order to burst into a hearty langh. In the midst of one of these ebullitions he

have you done with him ?" "I was spared the trouble of exerting myself at all in his behalf; he is such a general favorite in the barracks, he and his inseparable companion, Shaun, that I believe the very privates would compire to been but for sheaf the extrationary to keep him for eaks of the entertainment which he affords them; as it was, Major Capdale said he would find use for him, and so Tighe changed masters, not, how-ever, without some touching signs of his attachment to me. I discovered him at the station-though I had already bade him good by in the barracks-superinthe good by in the tarracks-superin-terding the stowing of my baggage, much to the wonler and perplexity of the valet I had that day engaged, and who stood didy by; and when I expressed my sur prise and my gratitude for all the trouble he was taking, he whispered"-here Cap tein Dennier, bending forward, gave an excellent imitation of Tighe's brogue :

"Sure, yer honor, I'm used to yer ways, an' I'm jist teachin' the perticler dhrift o' thim to the valst you're takin' to Dub Captain Crawford laughed again more

heartily than before, both at the picture which his own imagination drew of Tighe, and at his visitor's comical imitation of the brogue

"But I must go," said Captain Dennier, consulting his watch; "Lord Heathcote rarely forgives remissness in punctuality, and i have no desire to anger him at the outset of our meeting." He wrung Crawford's hand, promising to return in the evening, and left for his lordship's anstruments. apartments

Lord Heathcote appeared somewhat of Lord Heathcote appeared somewhat of an invalid; a great easy chair supported his person in an attitude that betokened weakness, and his face had all the pallor and lines of physical suffering. He re turned, by a slight inclination of his head, Dennier's respectful bow when the latter was ushered into the room, and pointed wearlift to a shift directly in front of bit wearily to a chair directly in front of his own. Then, with a painful effort, he sat own. erect, and fixing his eyes with no diminu tion of their keen, disconcerting lock at the young officer, he said haughtly: "I have received a recent letter detailing an account of an interview which took place between you and a man-a hireling of the overnment named Mortimer Carter_the account is not to your credit as an Eoggovernm Heh officer." He paused as if expecting a reply. The

Captain Dennier arose, and passing hi young man was silent, returning the nobleman's look with one well high as hand over his face as if he would brush from it its troubled expression, he esid stern and undaunted. His lordship rehastily : "I have reason to suspect that my birth and early childhood have not been sumed :

"You are spoken of as one in secret sympathy with these Irish rebels-as one privy to the disappearance of the paper intrusted to your charge." Again Lord Heathcote paused, expect

ing a reply ; but again he was met by the same dignified silenco-the same unflinching look.

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yourself. The inuendoes of this msn, Carter, were perhaps invented for some purpose of his own." He spoke so lightly, almost mockingly, a scornful carl upon his lip the whie, that purpose of his own." He spoke so lightly, almost mockingly, a scornful carl upon his lip the whi e, that the young officer sikkened for an instant from the bitter disappointment. He turned away unable to speak. "Dismiss these vague, morbid fancies," continued the nobleman, "they ill befit a soldier, and concentrate your energies upon the stern duties of the life which lies before you." Whatever that can make a can leave a distaste for devotion. No, with wisdom and discretion, children can easily be made to desire to go to confession or per-form any of the other religious duties. But the self same acts if they are forced

but the series are acts in they are to bed upon children's minds unwisely, may produce precisely opposite results. Thus, suppose Master Tommy Scape-grace had done something naughty at home, and his father, full of virtuous "I intend to, my lord." The young man had turned elowly back, and was facing the nobleman with all the eagerness and determination of some violently aroused wrath, had stopped him just as he was off to play base ball with the other boys, energy ; "I feel that too long 1 have been and took him off to Confession instead. What would Temmy have thought of that sacrament? Why, the seed of religions dislike would there and then be the writing dependent on perhaps a mis-placed bounty. I stifled energies which cried for outiets in other directions than those proposed by your lordship—I struggled sgainst feelings that told me of sown in his angry little soul. Stop his base ball if you wish, but don't associate

struggled sgainst feelings that told me of my utter insbillty to cope with circum-stances which appealed alike to my heart and my judgment; but I did it all to prove my gratitude. Now, however, the time has come when my manbood refuses to be longer crushed; it will assert itself by choosing a life in which duty, principle, inclination shall unite; sud it is for the purpose of announdury to ut that decident any devotional act with bitterness to him. For the same reason we deprecate any punishments either at home or school which takes the form of so many lines or verses out of any sacred book. Our little friend Tommy must be punished of course, but if you want to give him words

course, but if you want to give him words to write out, or long ines to learn, choose some dry old spelling bock or history of the mouldy past, but do avoid making any religious books an awful penance to the poor little chap. Then, again, in teaching him his religion make it as pleasant as possible. We are glad to say that the tendency at our rehools is in this direction. We have found out that instruction, like the pow-ders of our childbood, is easily swallowed inclination shall units; and it is for the purpose of announcing to you that decision that I am here this morning; but, before I leave you, my lord, before I resign a career which has been so eventful to me, I would fain learn who I am. You have failed to convince me of the faisity of my suspicions —you have failed to lift from my mind the amplifue resign of a synal conjusture 1" ushing weight of a crael conjecture !" Lord Heathcote half started from his chair, but the movement seemed to give ders of our childhood, is easily swallowed him psin, for his brow contracted, and his head fell slightly back. "That conjecture?" if something sweet be added. In many homes, however, this pleasant way of in Captain Dennier paused for an instant,

structing children in their religion, is still an unknown science. Some people, in-deed, force large doses of catechism down as if he would summon strength to make his intended announcement; then, while the vivid color mounted to his forehead, their children, just as they do castor oil or rhubath. A very great mistake; and we and his breath came and went in gasps, he should advise all such stern or mistaken parents to attend a children's mission and see how the wise and experienced priests answered : "That I am your illegitimate off-pring." The nobleman bounded from his chair, see now the wise and experienced priests coax religious knowledge into the minds of the little ones. Infinite truths are wrapped up in such gay parcels that the children swailow them as they would so many bon bous. One word more. As your children grow but with a haif-stifled cry of pain he sunk into its cushions again, while an expression

of sgory broke over his face which the young efficer could not bear to look at. He asked hoarsely : "Did this man, Carter, hint at such a possibility ?" "No; it is my own surmise, formed up don't overdo religion, don't force them to church too often. We have known from reflections upon your singular inter-est in me, together with the strarge in-uendo from Carter that I was not what I many instances of youths and maldens being thoroughly callous or indifferent to their religion because in their childhood t had been forced upon them ad nauseum,

emed." "Dennier,"-the nobleman was in and out of season. True solid religion is the greatest pleas.

he asked

partially creck, but his jeweled hand cov-ered his face, as if he would hide its expres-sion of suffering—"if I tell you that you are the legitimate son of one who was near and dear to me, but that the circumstances of are of life and the young should be taught by gentle degrees to think so. All that is bright and beautiful should be associated with it, and everything that is grim, irkdear to me, but that the circumstances of some, and repulsive to our little ones should be rigorously severed from it. your birth are such as to compel perpetual secresy, what will be your decision regard to your future mode of life?" with

should be tigoroutly severed from it. We remember once hearing an instruc-tor of children read to a number of in-nocent boys and girls, page after page of some revelation about Purgatory. The most terrible description was given of the effects of the flames mingled with virid The same, my lord ; but I could kneel o you in gratitule for having taken from my mind its horrible weight. Legitimate. -then I can free the world with an onorable birthright. I ask no more; I seek not to penetrate the secret you would hold. I have gained all I craved, and I thank your lordship for the favors of the and appelling particulars of the appearance of the features of the sufferers of so much of the features of the sufferers of so much agony. We could not help thinking at the time that the speaker was making a most deplorable mistake, and we con-trasted in our minds the far different action of One Who gathered the little children around Him and rebuked His dicciples for their unthinking roughness to those He loved best in this world. He Who never spoke one word which was not of infinite value, said : "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and those gentle words contain all we wish to point past, as well as for the happy tidings of the

present." "By resigning your commission," re-sumed the nobleman, retaining his hand to his face, "You will forego all right to a property which will one day be yours-you will lose the prospect of a megnificent alliance which is already contempiated for vou.'

He spoke very slowly, as if each word Interpose very slowly, as if each word in the utterance was receiving new delib-eration in his own mind. The young officer replied: "I am willing to forego all; for I could accept the former of your inducements only at the expense of my principles, the latter at the cost of my affections." gentle words contain all we wish to point genue words contain an we wish to point out. Do not *force* the young under you sternly into the presence of God, but rather encourage them to listen gladly to His Divine welcome. Teach them wisely to find their greatest pleasure in the company of Mary and the glorious saints and angels, and their happiness in clustering affections

TO BE CONTINUED.

round Jesus, the gentlest and "most baau-tiful among the children of men." RELIGION AS A PLEASURE.

IT SHOULD BE A COMFORT TO ALL, FROM THE CHILDREN TO THE AGED.

The difficulty which most people have We have often noticed that many people look apon their religious dut many irksome tasks to be got rid of as quickly as possible, just as anything else would be that is tiresome and disagreeinto their daily lives. His very greatness makes it hard to connect Him with homely overy-day matters. We get some sense of able. There are no doubt many different Him in Church or in rare hours of exalted causes for this unnatural state of mind ; feeling; but when we go into the busy world, where most of our life is spent, God we will not, however, attempt to dive down into the deep mysteries of many souls but briefly to one or two causes of fades away into a heaven that is farther away then the blue sky above our heads. This is a loss to us. It is neglect on our this strange distante for religion which This is a loss to us. It is neglect on our part of our highest opportunity. God walks with us, in closest nearness at every moment. There is in Him, if we could learn to take it, a provision of happiness, have come more especially under our personsl notice. For instance, we think that very often For instance, we think that very often we make a grave mistake with our chil-dren. Parents and others frequently punish the faults of the young wno are under their charge by giving them relig-loug tasks. They set them so many words, of sympathy, of sufficiency, for every step in the whole round of our daily lives. The very things that seem insignificant and without spiritual meaning, are set around us by God as a part of our education, and sentences or pages to learn out of some sacred book, or give them some prayers to if we habitually recognized His presence in them all, the incidents of business, and our household care and daily walk would recite. This we consider a grave error, as religion is thus early associated in the chil-dren's mind with punishment instead of become threads of go'd, holding us in sweetest, noblest friendship with our Heavenly Father-N. Y. Weekly Union pleasure. This statement of ours may be objected to on the ground that in conession, precisely the same thing is done and Times. by the priest of God, who gener-ally gives some prayer or act of de-votion as a penance for the sins confessed. The Oaklahoma Boom There is, however, a distinct difference in FORMS an instance of a wild rush for an uncertainty, which is just the opposite of the steady boom enjoyed by Burdock Blood Bitters. Buyers of this medicine get a certainty—an unequalled remedy for all this, first of all, the penance for children is but slight, and secondly, is imposed upon the little penitents by a wise and kind priest diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and the blood. Timely Wisdom. TIMELX wisdom is shown by those who keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-perry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, AUGUST 17, 1889.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD him i CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. of soc and l ALEXANDER CAMEBON, ALEXANDER PATcame

ERSON, ÆNEAS CHISHOLM AND THEIR TIME. classe Rev. BY THE REV. ANEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, which becor LL. D., F. R. S.

BISHOP CAMERON.

at th

Forb

Auchindryne in Bremar, Aberdeenshire, what house was the birthplace of this distinguished Bishop. July 28th, 1747, was the date of struc his birth. His earlier studies were at impo Scalan ; and philosophy and theology he some on h studied at Rome. He enjoyed great favor in the Papal City not only on account of his great abilities but also crov through the influence of Cardinal York. His parentage recommended him to this eminent member of the exiled royal family. In 1715 his father held a com mission in the army that was raised in the interest of the Cardinal's banished father ; interest of the Cardinal's banished rather; and in 1745, although unable to take the field himself, he sent two substitutes to serve in the army of Prince Crarles Mr. Cameron remained eight years at Rome, pursning the higher branches of ecclesias-tical study. He was eminently success-ful; more so than all his class fellows. It is not, therefore, surprising that he mon the first prizes, and that the Jesuite. gro not won the first prizes, and that the Jesuite, who directed his studies, did all in their power to induce him to j in their society. Notwithstanding the length of society. Notwithstanding the length of time he was at Rome he was only at the second year of his theology when the scarcity of missionary prices in Scotland required that he should be ordened and distribution of the native lend. He was undertake duty in his native land. He was, accordingly, raised to the priesthood on the 2ad February, 1772, when he returned to Scotland and was appointed to the mission of Strathavon. There he labored with of Strathavon. There he labored with great acceptance, gaining the good will and esteem of all. Protestante as well as Cath-olics, till 1780, when he was nominated Principal of the Scotch college of Valla-dolid by his predecessor in the episcopacy, Bishop Hay. There, as in Rome, his superior talents and friendly manners won superior talents and miscaly manufers won for him many fitends, smong whom were the chief characters of the acctent and still important city. Valledolid was then, and it is to asy, the capital of old Castile. It is also the scat of an ancient and re-nowned university of a Court of Chancery and of a biblion?

nowned university of a Court of Clasheery and of a bishop's See. There likewise is the residence of the Captain General of the Province. The opinion and solvice of the Scotch rector were often sought and followed in affairs of public importance. On his arrival in Spain he knew not a word of the lanadvantege, his shilty once more served bim well; and he not only learned the Spanish tongue but also sound the guege of that country ; but, under this dis Spanish tongue but also acquired a thoroughly correct pronunciation, so that Spaniards themselves could not from his Spatiands themselves could not nom his speech discover that he was a foreigner. The business of the college required that be should repair to Maduid. He was in-troduced there to the leading men at court and was by them cordially received especially by Count Compamanes, Gover-nor of the Council of Castlie, who ever afterwards treated him with marked streation. In 1797, when the increasing infimities of Bishop Geddes rendered him unable any Bishop Gedute Fridered hin debide day lorger to exercise his epicorpal duties, Bishop Hay proposed Mr. Cameron to fid his place as coscilutor. Brits eppointing him to this office, with the title of Bishop of Miximispopols, were received on the 19th September of year mentioned, and on 28 h of the O.t. ber, 1798, he was consecrated at Madrid He remained in Spain for some year after his consecration ; and, in compl after his consecration; and, in complex-ance with the request of the sged and infirm Bishop of Valladolld, he per formed, during the period of his stay, the whole episcopal daily of these diocese. While so acting he was commissioned by the Spanish court to incontra they and sattle yery serious differinquire into and settle very serious differ-ences that hed arisen between the rector ard students of the Irish college in Salemanca. This commission he executed with consummate prudence and ability After a patient investigation he arranged everything to the complete satisfac the court, of the rector, Dr. Cartis, Arch b'shop of Armegh, and of the students, many of whom siterwards signally d their zeal in the land of their nativity. In 1802 Mr. Cameron, although urged by the 1802 Mr. Cameron, although urged by the court of Madrid to remain in Spain, re-turned to Scotland. The whole charge of the Lowland district at once fell to his share, Bi-hop Hay's informities obliging share, B: nop inty a to think as obliging him to resign the office of V.car Apostolic It is not surprising that in the midst of the troubles which surrounded him he was wont to consider the years that he had passed in Spain as the happiest of his life, and that he often expressed his intention to return to that Catholic country and end his days in the Scotch college. H appeared, however, to have given up this ides some time before his death. He was frequently spoken of at Valladolid, and always in terms of well-deserved praise His residence was now at Edinburgh and the Catholics of that capital and th country generally may well claim to date a new era from the day that he first appeared amonget them as their blabop. He had indeed entered on a new and very different field from that in which he had hitherto been called upon to act. There was no longer for him the Catholic nation and the friendly court. A cloud of hostile prejudice overhung his native land. hostile prejudice overhung his native land. The people, still untaught by all the experience they had passed through, cherished their ancient hatred of the Catholic faith. So great an evil, the enlightened bishop was per-suaded, could only be lessened, if not wholly remadled, by retarning, not evil for evil, but, on the contrary good for evil. To this task the wise pastor applied all his energy. Highly gifted _as__a pressurer, he was inderauguable in spread ing instruction. Such efforts were, in a great measure, confined to his parishion ers. But through them, and by means of occasional attendance on the part of less bigoted Protestants, his preaching was so far effectual and light was made to shine in dark places. His personal demeanor was even more powerful than his eloquence. It conciliated for him good in Scotland as it had done in Spain Respect and admiration increased as his career wore on. His great ability, exten-sive learning and refined manners brought

way to his cell; and from that summer No man sang praise to God with lustier will Than Martin, monk, at Lincoln-on-the Bill CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

2

Mor dres

Martin the Monk,

Pacing the solemn sounding nave at will, Martin the Monk, at Lincoln on the Hill.

"Was it but yesterday I knelt within My quiet cell, that looks across the hill, And saw the city, mist wreathed, hushed and still. Ord creamed a thought that might be called

A sin; ay desire seemed bat then to be assing God through all eternity.

Was it but yesterday I placed so late The closter cool, and watched the shadow

fail Upon the molded stonework of the wall; Where one who cams cried: "At the outer gate Akinaman, brother Martin, waits for thee And prays that thou would'st pass to Gall-lee."

"In the carved porch, the lovely Galilee, From which a glimpse of roofs and court

Tidings from lips to me a long time dumb.

"He spoke of home, of parents and the pain That one had borne, of love, and joy and

life, Told of success, of triumph and of strife;

nol as he drew adown the holy choir.

Where the glad agels wait, upon the wall Where hung the crucifix, a ray did fall: Toaching the Savicur with a crown of fire; And Martin, seeing this, was fain to kneel, Wor that his soul a reverent awe did feel.

'Martin ! I bore upon 'he cross for thee Loneliness, pain and sorrow, and will thou Forsake me shrinking from my burden

Martin, canst theu not bear thy cross for

And Martin, kneeling, saw the gracious

Thorn-crowned and weary, and with tears he said :

"Lord! I will follow thee! my cross is light, My heart is thine!" and with these words

the cay Elipsed from the wall; and Martin passed

CHAPTER XLII.

MES. CARMODY'S LATIN LETTER.

The dinner at the little pastoral restience passed more pleasantly than Cap tain Dennier had anticipated; Clare pre-sided at the table, and save for her height. ened color, and a certain involuntary mervousness of manner, there was nothing the betray her recent agitation. She was te betray her recent agitation. She was stadiously polite to the young officer, but her courtesy was cold as well-all the colder because she was obliged to confess to a secret pleasure at his presence. She loathed herself for her weakness, and sought to atome for it by putting into her meaner all that she dared of repelling dignity.

The young man felt it, but he was too happy in being so near her to permit her coldness to cast an entire cloud over him. The wit hery of her manner, the grace of mer person, the charm of her low, sweet wolce, all were about him, and it was only by an effort that he could keep himself attentive to the clergyman's genial conwerestion, and by a still more earnest effort that he could contribute to the innocent pleasantries with which the warmhearted priest collivened the meal. But he strove to do his part, and once he met the soft brown eyes opposite, turned upon

him with involuntary admiration. "So you are fully determined to resign your commission, and to quit Ireland?" said Father Meggher, when the dinner was nearly ended; "may I ask to what quarter of the world you will set your

Claze seemed to have upop the expected

he was summoned, before he reached it, to meet Mra. Carmody. She was in quite a flutter of excitement, drawing a letter from the folds of her shawl and proffer The dim cathedral arches o'er my heed, The fretted aisles where the long shadows Gold-barred by sunbeams, through the from the folds of her shawl and profer ing it with a low courtesy to the priest. "Tighe says it's a letther in Latin, yer riverince, addhressed to me, an' I kem up to have you rade it." why do they seem less calm and sweet ?" he

to have you rade it." "A letter in Latin !" repeated the priest, looking very much astonished; 'why, what learned correspondent have you, Mrs. Carmody, to be addressing you in a dead language ?" "Faith, yer ri

dead language ?" "Faith, yer riverince, I couldn't tell you, if I was thinkin' from now till the harvest; nor do I know who'd be writin' to me at all, much liss in such a quare, outlandish way as that." "Well, we'll soon see, Mrs. Carmody," —and the priest drew the missive from the also dread covered survives his face to him, in some measure unmanned him —he was forced to acknowledge to him-self that his heart also was in Dhromma-CHAPTER XLIII.

In one of the apartments of Dublin Castle, where military accouterments, dis--and the pricest drew the intervelope, his face breaking into a broad smile as he glanced his eye over the contents before reading aloud. "Did Tighe tell you that it was in Latin ?" he asked, looking up. Castle, where military accouterments, dis-posed with no neat nor careful hand, and the general air of carelessneess prevailing, indicated the abode of some free and easy liver, Captain Crawford reclined at full length on a somewhat worn lounge. A frogrant digar was between his lips, but after intervals of slow, irregular puffs, during which some pleasant conceit seemed to fill his mind, he would remove the clear in order to hurst into absert lanch.

Carmody :

From which a glimpse of room bright clad is seen, Sun-tooebed, with many a bright clad form between greeted him with gladness, for that be, greeted him with gladness, for that be, My kinsman, brought me from my distant "'RESPECTED MRS. MOLLIE CARMODY-Permit me to address you who, despite the changing vicissitudes of an unhappy the changing viclesitudes of an unhappy fortune, has ever retained your image in his secret bosom. In the golden and hallowed glow of a never to be-forgotten past, your beautiful face was the star that lit my ardent destiny, and in the desolate present your widowed heart is the only one to which my own solitary and forlorn organ turns. If, oh, if, respected Mrs. Molile, it be in your power to withdraw your lonely affections from the grave of yoar iamented husband, and you are not "Ah ! what a narrow cell is mine, and bare : Could I have triumphed in the outer world? Loved, and the banner of success unfurled? I amy long life to be one constant prayer. Bounded by gray cathedral arches still?" Wignet the young monk at Lincoln on the-Hill.

and the most respectful regard, then Corny O'Toole will be proud and happy to receive them, and to make you,

signed. I remain, dearest Mrs. Carmody, yours

Captain Dennier shrugged his shoulders Conny O'Toole." The clergyman put down the letter, laughing loud and heartly, while Mrs. Carmody's face, between astonishment and indignation, afforded a most ludierous and threw himself into a chair. "You know as much about it as I do; though I and indignation, afforded a most indicat's little difference to me-my minut is many study. She did not join in the priest's little difference to me-my minut is many mith; she was too argry for being made up. I shall tender my resignation made the object of Corny O'Toole's ardent to his lordship." "You are not in earnest ?" burst from

"That's the rayson Tighe didn't tell me

O'Toole's Latin-a foine baldherdash 'o be shackled to a profession which harrows words that have naythur head nor tail to the first, which conflicts with my man thim !"

"Why Mrs. Carmody," answered the priest, when his mirth had somewhat sub-sided, "you seem to set little value on the honor which is here done you ! do you know that when a man asks a woman to come his wife he confers the greates possible mark of esteem upon her-he shows that he selects her from all the women in the world ? and that is what this poor fellow has done. Surely, Mrs. Carmody, you ought to be at least grate-ful for the offer." cossip of Tralee had it. Oh, don't look so displeased about it"-as Captain Dennier "Grateful, is it, to Corny O'Toole ! oh

He waited till she became quiet, his mouth working, however, as if it was with Carmody, you intend, then, to refute this offer ?

"I do, yer riverince; an' if you knew Corny O'Foole as I know him, you wouldn't spake to me the way you didan' more, too, that iver I'd see the day whin yer riverince'd be advisin' me to marry agin, afther the good man that I st, God rist his sowl !

the officer responded, returning the hearty shake with which he had been greeted.

rence ?"

affection, and she burst out, forgetting, in her vexation, the respectful tone which she was accustomed to use to his Captain Crawford. "Never more so."

hand would scorn to touch it if he tould me who it kem from. A letther in Latin, indade ! faith the country knows Corny O'Toole's Latin—a foine baldherdash 'o

"Well, Dennier," answered Captain Crawford, "it is just as I have said. These rascally Irish have thrown some witchery about you, and won you over; or is there an Irish maiden in the case-now that I an lish maiden in the case—now that I remember, Jack Cade, who was up to see me the other day—you remember Jack 3 he used to be in the Life Guards, you know,—was telling me of some ladies who called upon you at the barracks: two ladies, I believe, accompanied by a gentleman; at least that was the way the create of Taylee had the On don't look so

yer riverince, it's makin' fun o' me you are !" and Mrs. Carmody's apron went strove to conceal his embarrassment under an appearance of indiguation—"I under-stand these things, Walter; but seriously, old fellow, I wish it were otherwise with up to her eyes, and in another instant her obs burst upon the astonished priest.

difficulty that he restrained himself from bursting again into laughter. "Well, Mrs.

what I been permitted to think them. I fancy that Lord Heathcote can, if he will, give me information on the subject, and intend to urge him to do so." Captain Crawford, in the generosity of his friendship, and noting the troubled look of the steaker, became painfully in-

very mention of a spot, the memory of which was at once so sweet and so bitter

"Faith he did ! "Well, this is what the letter says, Mrs.

en turned him to the tusy world again d I, the monk, back to my cell did go, th downcast face, and lootsteps and and elew.

your lamented husband, and you are not averse to bestow them where they shall encounter only the deepest appreciation

dearest Mollie, the wife of the under-

with the most profound seatiments of regard and enraptured admiration, CORNY O'TOOLE.'"

who the letther was from ;--it's well he was aware, the spalpen, o' who was the writer, an' it's well ne was sware that me must be free." he continued ; "I cannot

Captain Crawford bounded to his feet. "Egad, Dennier! the very one I was thinking about—I was wondering how you got along with that specimen of numanity, Tighe, and laughing at my own experience with him. But how are you, old fellow, and what lucky wind blew you up here now?" "A summons from Lord Heathcote," the officer responded returning the heatty

SINGULAR INTERVIEW.

"It was my intention to come unsum moned, but my arrival in that case should

not have been so speedy." "Lord Heathcote's summons-whywhat is the matter ? any unusual occur

suspect the informer, Carter, has some thing to do with it. However, it make

"But what if Lord Heathcote meets you

as he did before-you will be obliged to defer again to his wish." "No; not this time!" and there was a look in the young officer's sparkling eyes, and an accent of determination in his voice, which convinced his hearer. "I

was surprised by a knock, and to his re eponse there entered Captain Dennier. Captain Crawford bounded to his feet.

answer for a moment, then suddenly reto the plate, and colored still deeper.

"My destination will rather depend "My destination will rather depend men Lord Heathcote," Capital Dennier "responded. "He is my patron, and I shall possibly guide my future movements

by his coursel." The priest breame slient, and the meal being finished, Clare was glad of an excuse to retire; she left the gentlemen over their cigars, and hurried to her own room, which she did not leave until summoned The adleu, save for the pressure of his

band as he held her passive fingers for a manement, was as cold upon his part as it was upon her own; and not even a glance Was upon her own ; and not even a grane Sectay of to the clergy man the depth and the agony of the feelings that swelled in the two young hearts beside him. Capitan Bennier departed, accompanied by the Assorie with whom he had arrived that morning, and Clare was forced to hear from Father Mesgher a panegyric on the

young man's noble qualities. "I have rarely met," said the priest, "such an excellent character, his devotion to principle is remarkable !

also, was his relentless cruelty to other !" spoke up Clare sharply ; ke thus in order to hide her remorse zev brother! for her coldness to the officer-a remorse which the clergyman's praise of the young man made all the keener.

Father Meagher looked up surprised and pained. "Why, Clare! I thought you had learned more Christian charity-Car woll himself would laud thisyoung soldier; I thought you and even your unforgiving wrath ought to be appeased by the fact of his intended es gnation. He intimated to me that he "Christian charity !" she repeated ; "I

see in him only the one who has caused brother's imprisonment-who has re ad me the favor for which I kneltmy brother's whose principles are against the poor, struggling, enthralled Irish." She left the room before Father Mesgher

could utter a word of the indignant reprimand which rose to his lips, and looking towards the door, which she had not closed behind her, he said to himself: "Human nature is difficult to understand, human nature defies all finite intelligence."

He turned to repair to his study, but I owe you much for your honest service." Its space ?"

"You mistake, Mrs. Carmody," said the priest, with assumed gravity; "I did not advise you to marry—I only suggested what might seem to be your duty in the way of cratitude for the bar asked. "Do not ask me," responded the yourg

man ; "I cannot tell yon-I shall not even way of gratitude for this honorable offer." suffer myself to dwell upon them until . learn the truth."

learn the truth." "And then ?" asked Crawford. "And then," was the agitated response, "I shall seek an entirely new career, far from all the scenes in which I have mingled. But let us cease to speak upon "I'm naythur grateful nor plazed, yer ilverince, an' I'll take it as a great favor if you'll write a few loines for me, tellin' Mr. O'Foole that l'il be viry thankful to him if he'll place his attentions somethis subject; it is unaccountably painful to me; and pass the clgars"-straightening where else." Father Meagher led the way to his

tudy and penned the following : "MR, O'TOOLE-SIR-Mrs. Carmody himself and trying to assume a cheerful air. "The time for my meeting Lord

desires me to say for her that she has Heathcote is fixed for four-I have barely an hoar." He remained chatting over the wine received your favor, and while she thanks you for the honor you would do her, she is obliged to decline your offer. "Rev. M. MEAGHER, and fragrant Havanas which Crawford produced, occasionally catching so much

"for MARY CARMODY." The old woman expressed herself satis-fied, took the letter, thanked the priest, into momentary laugher at some well told story, and to find himself detailing a ludiand, courtesying deeply, left him. crons experience of his life while in Tra-

ee garrison. "By the way," said Crawford suddenly, Captain Deppler reached Tralee to find "how about that laughable incident which occurred during the trial in Tralee a forta letter awaiting him. Its official seal and coat of arms made his heart beat onicker than usual, and he tore it open night ago? Some of the papers gave a most amusing account of it. A ridiculous letter, was it not, that was read in place of to learn that his conjecture was right-it was from Lord Heathcote, demanding his immediate presence in Dublin. He bit his lip with resentment at the imperious some Fenian document which should have been forthcoming ?" "Yes," replied Captain Dennier, emiltone of the missive, and threw it down.

"Yes," replied Osptain Dennis, place g; "that letter, I believe, took the place the paper which I, according to his the paper which I, according to his ing : when he had finished the perusal, with a leeply flashed cheek and excited manner. He rung for Tighe, saying, when the latter appeared : "I shall have to depart earlier than I thought." He was so abordship's order, instrusted to you to bring latter appeared : "I shall have to depart earlier than I thought." He was so ab-sorbed in troubled reflection that he con safely to Dubli

of the latter's convivial spirit as to burst

"O o-oh !" and Captain Crawford's face tinued to pace the room while he ad-dressed his valet: "When I told you yesterday of my intended journey, thought to have two or three days in which to complete my arrangements, and to provide for you, Tighe. "Oh, as to purvidin' for me, yer honor, and where I delivered that precious docu-

don't let that throuble you-I was always able to take care o' mesel' at short warnin', an' it's nothin' I moind about don't let that inrouble you-1 was always domiting proofs against these rebels, was able to take care o' mesel' at short committed, was taken suddenly ill, and varning to unwell to dicharge his duty is nothin' I mean about this bat the losin' o' you. You were with regard to close examination of the papers, the document, detailed here to the the built he with regard to close examination of the papers, the document, detailed here to the the built he with the papers.

forgit you !" There was an accent of touching sincerness, was sent down to Tralee at the last ity in the last words which went to the moment, and without any inspection,

young officer's heart. He stopped short in his walk, and extended his hand. "And you, my faithful fellow, I feel that it, and substituted that ridiculous letter in

you nothing to say, sir ?" h 'Have

demanded, with some asperity. "Has your lordship already condemned me ?" Captain Dennier responded calmly, though his lip trembled : "have the charges preferred against me by this hireling, as you term him, carried such weight that your lordship was forced to a con-viction before I could be heard in my own defense ?"

"I have sent for you, sir, to give you an opportunity of making that defense," replied his lordship, coldiy. Captain Dennier arose; he could no longer control the excitement under which

he labored-it batraved itself in his vivid flush, in his trembling enunciation. "The paper given into my hands I delivered safely into the possession of Captain Crawford—he can testify to that fact, having read the document himself the instant it passed to his charge. For the other accusations which this hireling, Carter, makes against me, I consider the source from whence they spring too low for my notice or denial; does your lord for my notice or dental; does your ford-ship deign to give them weight, however, I shall attempt no refutation of them." He stood with so stately an air, his head alightly thrown back, and his dark, splendid eyes alight with nobie feeling, that an ex-

ression akin to admiration fisshed for an astant across Lord Heathcote's face ; but

Instant across Lord Restance is a solution of the infine pentients by a wise and kind priest is was as suddenly gone, and receiving no with such sweetness that the reksomeness is which we refer does not exist in such average and bill confesses to which we refer does not exist in such average and bill confesses to a priest some thy childish peccadillos; the good Father sees the information in the infine soul before him and knows in the infine sees the entire story of my birth in later years great size or even crimes. "O o-oh !" and Captain Orawiord's lace longated in accompaniment to his pro-onged ejaculation; "that explains all the inset they have been making here in the and early life. I conjure you, by your cattle. I was summoned before some of honor as a gentleman, to tell me who I am !" His voice quivered painfully. "His lordship re-will not love him if hed not try to avoil will not love him if hed not try to avoil ote, possess the entire story of my birth in later years great sins or even crimes.

cattle. I was summoned before some of the grave signors to swear how, and when, and where I delivered that prectous docu-ment. It is said that the last official to whose care this paper, together with other daming proofs against these rebels, was committed was taken anddenly ill, and already possess?"

here i do best of an instance i the second within a which impels of a myster - take there i takes in the forest one woo is longer than it should be, owing to his fil-to you—speak, your lordship, and end a and touched; the sacrament of permote is ness, was sent down to Traise at the last moment, and without any inspection, He bent forward in his eagences, every the price in the source is a source of the forward in his eagences, every the price in the source is a source of the forward is the source is a source of the source o fiber of his form vibrating. "You are dreaming, boy; your imagina. for the faults he has confessed,

tion has deceived you-you are simply he goes away happy, and as he what you have been told to believe of kneels before the Blessed Sacrament, or

cholera morbus, diarhoea, dysentery, co cramps and all summer complaints looseness of the bowels.

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AUGUST 17, 1889.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. ALEXANDER CAMEBON, ALEXANDER PAT-

ERSON, ENEAS CHISHOLM AND THEIR TIME,

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

BISHOP CAMERON.

Auchindryne in Bremar, Aberdeenshire, was the birthplace of this distinguished Bishop. July 28th, 1747, was the date of his birth. His earlier studies were at Scalan ; and philosophy and theology he studied at Rome. He enjoyed great favor in the Papal City not only on ac. count of his great abilities but also through the influence of Cardinal York. His parentage recommended him to this eminent member of the exiled royal family. In 1715 his father held a com mission in the army that was raised in the

interest of the Cardinal's banished father ; interest of the Cardinal's Catherie Cardia, and in 1745, although unable to take the field himself, he sent two substitutes to serve in the army of Pance Cardes Mr. Cameron remained eight years at Rome, pursuits the higher branches of coclesias-tical study. He was emimently success-ful; more so than all his class fellows. It is not, therefore, surprising that he It is not, interfore, surprising Justite, won the first prizes, and that the Justite, who directed his studies, did all in their power to induce him to j in their society. Notwithstanding the length of time he was at Rome he was only at the second year of his theology when the scarcity of missionary priests in Scotland required that he should be ordained and undertake duty in his native land. He was, accordingly, raised to the priesthood on the 2ad February, 1772, when he returned to Scotland and was appointed to the mission of Strathayon. There he labored with great acceptance, gaining the good will and esteem of all. Protestante as well as Cathettern of all, Friestante as wert as Calm olics, till 1780, when he was noninated Principal of the Scotch college of Valla-dolid by his predecessor in the ediscopacy, Bishop Hay. There, as in Rome, his superior talents and friendly manners won

There likewise is the residence of the opinion and sdvice of the Scotch rector of public importance. On his arrival in Spanish tongue but also acquired a throroghly correct pronunciation, so that Spaniards thamselves could not from his spaniards Spaniards themselves could not from his Spatiards themselves could not nom his speech discover that he was a foreigner. The business of the college required that be should repair to Madud. He was in-troduced there to the leading men at court and was by them cordially received especially by Count Compamanes, Gover-nor of the Council of Castlie, who ever afterthe latter earnestly besought him to watch over its interests. This admonition Bishop Cameton never lost sight of. He was Wards treated him with marked attention. In 1797, when the increasing infimities of Bishop Geddes rendered him unable any to exercise his episcopal duties lorger lorger to exercice inserter an autors, Bishop Hay proposed Mr. Cameron to fid his place as coacjutor. Bilefs eppointing him to this office, with the title of Bishop of Maximispopalis, were received on the 19th September of the year mentioned, and on 28 h O.t. year mentioned, and on 28 h O.to ber, 1798, he was consecrated at Mairid He remained in Spain for some years after his consecration; and, in compli-ance with the request of the sged and infirm Bishop of Valladolid, he per formed, during the period of his stay, the whole episcopal duty of that diocese. While so acting he was commissioned by the Spanish court to inquire into and settle very serious differ-ences that hid when he rector and students of the Irish college in at d students of the Irish college in Salemanca. This commission he executed with consummate prudence and ability After a patient investigation he arranged wersthing to the complete satisfacti the court, of the rector, Dr. Cartis, Arch b'shop of Armegh, and of the students, many of whom site wards signalized their zeal in the land of their nativity. In 1802 Mr. Cameron, although urged by the court of Madrid to remain in Spain, re-turned to Scotland. The whole charge of the Lowland district at once fell to his the Lowishd district at once into ins share, Bi-hop Hay's it firmities obliging him to resign the clite of V.car Apostolic. It is not surprising that in the midst of the troubles which surrounded him he was wont to consider the years that he had passed in Spain as the happiest of his life, and that he often expressed his intention to return to that Catholic country and to find a jury that would convict, however clear the evidence. Mr. Scott represented that if he did not prosecute, he could not end his days in the Scotch college. He appeared, however, to have given up this remain in Glasgow; and if a verdict could not be obtained, no worse consequence would ensue. Although the Bishop could ides some time before his death. He was frequently spoken of at Valladolid, and <text> always in terms of well-deserved praise not approve of bringing an action sgainst the libeller, he did not forbid it to be

him into relation with the higher circles of society and won their esteem, whilst, by rendering himself accessible to all, and by kindly dealing with them, he ba-came a favorite with the more humble classes. The writer has heard the late Rev. Aler. Badenock relate a circumstance which shows how popular the bishop had become at Elinburgh. There was a panic at the bank of his friend, Sir William Forbes. Hearing of it, he gathared up whatevor money he could find about the house, and hastened to the bank. But, cui bono? The dense crowd of panic-struck depositors rendered all approach impossible. He succeeded in getting struck depositors rendered all approach impossible. He succeeded in getting some one to listen to him. This person, on hearing that he was going to bank a few hundred pounds, told his next neigh-bors; and so it spread among the eager crowd. A way was made and it was seen by all that it was no other than Bishop Cameron who was going to place money in the hark. So prudent a man could in the bank. So prudent a man could not trust his money to a ruined bank. So thought the people; and the panic was

at an end. At the time of Bishop Cameron's acceswas the first time that such a service, with the sporoptate ceremonial, had been per-formed in Scotland since the "Reforma-tion." Exception of the avery humble kind and the sporoptate ceremonial, had been per-formed in Scotland since the "Reforma-tion." Exception of Strathglass Inverness shire. was a native of Strathglass, Inverness shire not sufficiently large to accommodate the congregatione that resorted to them. This was a serious biadrance to the growth and like was ordained there in the year even the maintenance of religion. The bishop labored assiduously and with all the energy of his powerful mind to the energy of his powerful mind to that could be expected at the time at which he lived. The Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, at present in uses the cathe-dral of the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh in the restored hierarchy, abows with what indement good taste and descent was a set to Rome, praving that he not sufficiently large to accommodate the and Edinburgh in the restored hierarcby, shows with what judgment, good taste and despatched to Rome, praying that he should be appointed condjutor to his brother, Bishop John Chishoim. In comperseverance he proceeded. The site for this church was admirably chosen near the fashionable dwellings of Picardy Place and plance, with this request, Briefs nominat-ing him Bishop of Diocessrea and ccal-jutor Vicar Apostolic of the Highland fashionable dwellings of Picardy Place and York Place, the great highway from E in-burgh to the Port of Lsith and the import-ant thoroughfare of Broughton street. All this notwithstanding, the church was capable of being concealed. It was placed fronting Broughton street, but so far back from it as to admit of a row of dwelling houses between it and the thoroughfare, in each of bottility arbing. No such hosdistrict were expedited on the 19th of May, 1804 The scarcity of priests, however, rendered it necessary that he should do duty as a missionary till the 15th September, 1805, when he was consecrated by Bishop Comeron at Lismore. In 1814 he succeeded his brother as Vicar Apos-His pontificate was not of long don. There was hardly time to talic duration.

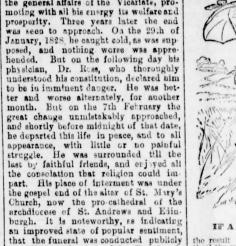
duration. There was hardly time to appreciate, as they deserved, his zeal and apostolic labors, when ha died at Liemore on the 31st of July, 1818. He was burled with appropriate funeral honors in the Island Cemetery. TO BE CONTINUED.

A BAD CUSTOM.

The Methodist Caristian Advocate comlains of a practice which has become very beginning of the still more ecclesiastical architecture that came into vogue through the genius and enthusiasm of Mr. Bagin. Next to providing suitable churches came the care of finding priests to minister in them. This care was not neglected by Bishop Oameron. In pursuance of it he paid the greatest attention to the seminary of Aquorties. When the charge of that institution was laid upon him, as coadjator, by his predecessor, who founded it in 1799, the latter earnestly becough thim to watch common among Protestants, especially in the large cities, namely that of clapping hands and even stamping the feet to applaud the preachers when they give utter ance to sentiments which take the fancy of their hearers. This practice is calculated to reduce the Church from being a place of worship to the status of a variety theatre, or Panch and Judy show. The Advocate says :

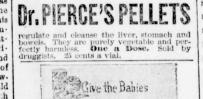
"The practice of encoring by clapping the hands and even stamping the feet, in wont to say that "Aquortles was the apple of his eye," and his conduct in regard to it clearly showed that he spoke sincerely. religious assemblies has come into vogue, and bids fair to become a troublesome tt clearly showed that he spoke sincerely. He took care that the spoke sincerely. In ancient and learned professors; he furnished the library at great cost with the most useful and approved work; both ancient and modern; he gave special attention to the comfort of the students, and he laid out large sums of money in improving the farm. At last, when he resolved on resigning the charge of the district to a cosdjutor, the idea of giving up the superintendence of Aquotties appeared to cost him more than anything clse, so great was his solicitude for its Melfare. In 1815, desiring to have a coadjutor, he idea of siving welfare.

welfare. In 1815, desiring to have a coadjator, he personally consulted each of the priests as to who should be chosen, and their choice, as well as his own, falling on the Rev. Alexander Paterson, at that time the one's vanity and apparently increase his piest of Paisley, this most worthy clergy freedom to be enthusiastically encored by beisterous demonstrations while making scrated bishop by Bishop Cameron the an address. But there is a better way following year. The old fashioned vocal responses were following year. On ccession of the case, Soott vs. Mc-Gavin, it was shown how little Bishop Cameron trusted to the better feeling purpose of expression on the part of the Discourse of the component of the purpose of expression on the part of the Discourse of the component of the purpose of expression on the part of the Discourse of the component of the purpose of expression on the part of the Discourse of the component of the purpose of expression on the part of the purpose of the Cameron trusted to the better teening purpose of expression of the part of the of the populace of large towns, and this was as late as the year 1821 ginning to discover the evils already M. Scott came to Edinburgh in order to consult the Bishop as to the expediency ligitus convocations, and the more figious convocations, and the more thoughtful among them are inquiring of prosecuting the man who had grossly or proceeding in a periodical of which whit can be done in the case. There is the libeller was editor. The bishop was opposed to prosecution on the ground that lation are unavailing; prohibition alone will prove affectual there was too much bigotry at Glasgow will prove effectual.



according to the rites of the Church. It was the first time that such a service, with

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Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889,

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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

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morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address whould invariably send us the name of their former pos office.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., August 17th, 1889.

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT TRIUMPH

The cable report of the reception given to Mr. Parnell on the occasion of his visit to the Scottish capital, showed, indeed, that his reception was a megnificent one, but It was quite inadequate to convey an ides of the completeness of the triumph of the Irish cause in that historic city. It is no small matter that the freedom of Edinburgh is bestowed upon the leader of the Irish party. This is an honor which neither Lord Salisbury nor his Scotch colleague, Mr. Balfour, could obtain, and its being conferred on Mr. Parnell is an evidence of the strong determination of the people of Edinburgh and of Scotland to assist in winning the freedom of Ireland. The enthusiasm of the people was unprecedented, and every circumstance contributed towards adding importance to the graceful recognition of the justice of Mr. Parnell's cause and of the stainless character which he bears, in spite of the vilest conspiracy ever concocted for the purpose of ruining the reputation of an honored Parliamentary leader.

The whole Liberal party of Scotland united in the demonstration. At the actual conferring of the distinction there were present five bundred delegates from almost all the Liberal associations of Scotland-North, South, East and West -and it is estimated that when the workingmen's address was presented to him at Calton Hill, there were over fifty thou. sand people present. These were principally workingmen, as it was a working. men's meeting; still all classes participated and the Protestant clergy of all denominatio is were as enthusiastic as the Catholic priesthood who were side by side with

Mr. Parnell was the guest of Mr. Buchanan, M. P. for West Edinburgh, at whose house he held an "at-home," at which 150 prominent persons attended The Corn Exchange on very important occasions is able to accommodate about 5 000 persons, but it was unusually crowded for the ceremony which took place in it, so that many more than 5,000 were certainly present.

Addresses were presented from 140 Liberal associations, congratulating Mr. Parnell on the occasion and declaring their firm adhesion to the principles he represented. The Earl of Aberdeen decidedly against the whole Irish agitation

the citizens to testify three times to the faith that is in them.

He then entered largely upon the his tory of the Times' forgeries, and showed that their thorough exposure was not due to any help given by the Special Commission. Chief Justice Hannen had declared that the Commission "could not enter into the origin of the letters." That was his expression. How then was he to discover and to prove that they were forgeries ? The task seemed im possible unless the books of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic League were subjected to inspection ; "but we obtained our clue to the forger by accident, and we owe nothing to the Special Commission for the exposure of those forgeries." He showed that the Government, while "pretending to offer the means of vindicating the character of himself and hi collesgues, did everything they could, by the ingenuity of their lawyers, to nake sure that, so far as the principal charge, and really the only charge

ters, they should be stopped short at the very point wherein there was any hope to discover these matters." The loud cries of "shame" which followed this statement are an index to the sentiments with which the people o Scotland's capital city regard the Gov. ernment.

In reference to the fears which have been expressed by the opponents of Home Rule, lest the loyal minority should be oppressed, Mr. Parnell said "I am convinced that this fear come "I am convincent that this rear tornes from a bad conscience. Those who ex-press it know how they have abused their power in the past, how cruelly they have treated the majority. They fear that the recollection of all this will come back and that it will be made a pretext is indicate them. But I know the light for injuring them. But I know the Irish people better than that (cheers) There exists no people on the face of the earth less prone to harbor revengeful feelings. They may be liable to be carried away impulse, but vindictive they hav er been and never will be. The will be willing to forget and forgive th past, and to concede everything that they ought to concede to their Protest they ought to concede to their protest-ant neighbors, to make matters smooth and easy, to remove every cause of ap-prehension from their minds, so that there may be no excuse left for reviving those bad feelings of times past to stop the prosperity of our country, and to inider the reconciliation of the two nations (Causers)."

nations (Cheers). It is not worderful that the demonstra tion has caused consternation in the ranks of the supporters of the Government. It is stated that Mr. Balfour will stump a great part of Scotland to minimize its effects, and he will be aided by Lord Hartington in other parts of the country. Mr. Balfour will take Edinburgh, and Lord Hartington, Aberdeen but the efforts of the Unionists have not hitherto been very successful in Scotland, and it may be reasonably expected that

MR. WM. O'BRIEN vs. LORD SALISBURY.

they will be no more so in the future.

Notwithstanding the verdict against Mr. Wm. O'Brien and for Lord Salisbury rendered by the jury in the libel suit brought egainst the latter, Mr. O'Brien's appeal for a new trial on the ground that the jary were mis directed is very likely to have quite a different result. Mr. Justice Stephen, before whom the trial

grabbers should be boycotted. His Catholic priests, made themselves coninions on the subject of boycotting are well known, and if Lard Salisbury had merely charged him with advocating boycotting the suit would not have been entered ; but Mr. O'Brien objected to being charged with advocating murder, and every one understood Lord Salis bury's meaning to be that he had advocated murder. It was only by the flimsy pretence that he only meant to accuse Mr. O'Brien of favoring boycotting, the possible result of which might be murder, that Lord Salisbury was able to obtain a temporary verdict in his favor, even though judge and jury were favorable to him. This the judge stated plainly enough in his charge, wherein he used the following words :

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"In the statement of claim it is set forth that Lord Salisbury said that the plaintiff did wilfully solicit and incite those who heard him to murder and to rob the men who took unlet farms, and to shoot and illtreat their cattle and devastate their farms. If Lord Salisbury said that, you will have to give the plaintiff a verdict and give him what was concerned, the question of the letplaintiff a verdict and giv you think proper damages."

"MEDDLERS." The memorable 8th of August has

passed, the last day when it was allow. able, according to the Constitution, for the Dominion Government to disallow the Jesuit Estates Act, and the Act, not having been disallowed, becomes, of course, part of the law of the Province of Quebec. The passage of the Act by the Quebec Legislature has been made the occasion of a great uproar and a violent agitation among our Protestant fellow. citizens many of whom have professed to discover in it great danger to the whole Dominion. Among those who have shown themselves most rabid is Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, from whom a letter appears in the Mail of the 8th inst. which stands in sad con trast to the truly liberal and patriotic speech of Rev. Dr. Dewart which we published in last week's RECORD. While publishing Dr. Dewart's speech, we gave full credit to the doctor for the generous and really Canadian sentiments to which he gave expression, but we stated our belief and fear that his generous sentiments would not be ac-

ceptable to his brothers in the Metho. dist ministry, and Mr. Carman's letter proves that our prognostications were correct. Dr. Dewart, undoubtedly, is a very representative man. He conducts the newspaper which is supposed to represent, more than any other, the Methodist

sentiment of Canada, but Dr. Carman occupies a position still more representative. He is one of the two gentlemen who preside over the Methodist Church of all Canada, and as we have good reason to believe that Dr. Williams, his colleague in office, agrees with him in his unconcealed antipathy

to Catholics, can it be wondered that we regard Dr. Carman's letter as an indication that the Methodist parsons of Oatario, at least, intend to continue the no Popery crusade ?

We would be glad, to work in conjunction with our Methodist and other Protestant fellow citizens for the peace and prosperity of the country, but if they took place, had already given his views as persist in waging war against Catholics, or must expe Dr. Carman endorses everything that was asserted in the address presented to Lord Stanley by the bogus Equal Rights' delegation, and he insolently asserts that Lord Stanley spoke falsehood when he said, in reply to the deputation, "I do not find any evidence that in this Dominion and in this nineteenth century the Society of Jesus have been less law abiding and less loyal citizens than others." The superintendent says in regard to this statement : "Just as good and true people, for instance, to the Crown and Lord Salisbury's accusation against Mr. the throne as you, gentlemen of this O'Brien was that the latter said : "Men meddlesome delegation. To put it who took unlet farms should be treated reverently, is this sovereign sagacity or as they have been treated during the last merely partizan plea? Taose who make ten years in the locality in which he history are, of course, not bound to study it or be ruled by it. No matter what murdered, robbed, their cattle shot and Jesuits have done or been in a long career, what doctrines they have taught At the trial Mr. Bigham, on behalf of and do teach? Certainly not Queen Mr. O'Brien, admitted that murders had Victoria's sovereignty," with much more been committed in the South West of of this sort. Ireland during the ten years referred to, Passing over the incoherency and but not in the locality in which he had ungrammaticism of all this, it spoken, yet the time of the court was implies that the Jesuits of Canmurders committed somewhere, though ada and of this continent have been immoral. We challenge Dr. Carman to

as our own children are concerned. Hence it was only right that the Cathospicuous by the publication of indecent or lying literature, like the book of Maria Monk, published under ministerial patronage, or that of Justin D. Fulton. We say then that Ray. Dr. Carman's language in reference to the Governor. leneral is as false as it is insolent. But even if His Excellency had said that the lesuits are as virtuous, and "as good and true people to the Grown and throne, as you, gentlemen of this meddlesome delegation," he would have told the truth. We have been told by the no Popery ournals, and Dr. Carman repeats the esertion, that the Governor-General was insolent towards the deputation This is not true. It is true that he did not accede to the prayer of the petition, but is acknowledged that the deputation itself did not expect him to do so. His refusal, however, was digaified

spoken to on the subject at all.

Equal Rights' delegates.

principles of State sovereignty.

MORMONISM.

and his language was as courteous as a refusal could be. The petitioners asserted that the Act "is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen." Lord Stanley told them that this is not the case, and that the best authorities he could consult held with him that the Act was within the powers of the Quebec Legislature. Certainly this would not be the case if the Queen's authority were entrenched upon in it. We admit that refusal was in itself a stern rebuke to the bigotry of the deputa tion, but this could not be a reason why His Excellency should inflict a wrong upon the Jesuits, and on the whole Province of Quebec. Bayond this the language of Lord Stanley was as respectful as it could be. If it is to be inter preted as meaning what Dr. Carman says, that the delegates were mere meddlers in what was none of their business, it is because they were so in real ity, not because of anything disrespectful in what the Governor-General said. The anti-Catholic press endeavor to make it appears that the words of the Governor General were written for him by Sir John Thompson, and that the Government organs are endeavoring to shirk the Governmental responsibility by saying that Lord Stanley spoke his own sentiments. Dr. Carman makes similar statements, but there is no evidence to bear them out.

Tae Government organs do not dens the responsibility of the Government. inasmuch as they advised His Excellency to take the course he followed. But His Excellency certainly implies in his peech that personally he approved of the advice. He was expressly asked by Dr. Davidson to state his personal views. and it seems to be in answer to this request that he said : "I am disposed to let the deputation know what

has been the aspect of the case as it presented itself to me." He also said that the course taken by his advisers was "approved by me not without due consideration.

It is stated on good authority that Lord Stanley expressed himself very freely as disgusted with the rabid ravings to which the delegates gave utterance after their discomfiture, and it is no won der. The Globe pretends to think that his disgust is against the Ministry, because they allow it to be supposed that who practice polygamy. he gave expression to his personal views but the absurdity of this is evident, and

The people of Quebec, Protestant as

vell as Catholic, did not at first discover in

the Jesuit Estates Act the danger of

which we have since been so frequently

told, for certainly, among the twelve

Quebec Protestants who supported it as

well as the fifty-three Catholics who are

in the elective house of the Legislature

of the Province may fairly be supposed

the information given to the public is that His Excellency is disgusted with the delegates and not the Ministry.

AUGUSE 17, 1889

A FALSE TEACHER.

General Superintendent Carman, who lic hierarchy should be consulted before formerly was called "Bishop" of the any steps should be taken in the matter. Methodist Church, is pleased to say in a In spite of this it is well known that it letter published in the Mail of Sth Aug. was a committee of Protestant ministers which is commented on in another that made the scriptural selections. column, that the doctrine of Queen Vic-The selections were shown to Archbishop toria's supremacy is not taught by Jesu. Lynch indeed, but he made only the its. Mr. Carman's present position in the slight suggestion that in the Lord's Upited Methodist Church is intended to prayer "who" would be a better reading be equal to, and even superior to, his than "which." If any had the right to former one, though the new title he complain of all this it was the Catholi assumes is somewhat less ecclesiastical body. Yet Ontario was agitated from When he was "Bishop" he only exercised end to end by a no-Popery cry on the jurisdiction over the Episcopal Methoground that Archbishop Lynch was dist Church, but under present arrangements his authority extends over the We do not recall these undoubted facts

whole United Methodist Church of Canfor the purpose of railing against our Protestant fellow.subjects and citizens; "Art thou a master of Israel, and but to defend ourselves against the knowest not these things ?" Does not violence of fanaticism it is necessary to Rev. Mr. Carman know the difference call up facts which show its unreason between a "doctrine" of the Church, ableness. Lord Stanley reminded the which is a truth revealed by God, and delegates that it is no unusual thing in the spplication of that doctrine to a the British Parliament to liquidate moral particular case ? Jesuit doctrines, being claims to property, very similar to the the doctrines of the Catholic Church of Jesuit claim which was liquidated in full all times and places, were taught 1800 by the compromise by which the Jesuit years before Queen Victoria occupied claims have been settled. The same the throne of England, and it can has been done by the Legislature of scarcely be wondered at that the Coun-Oatario, without interference from Que. cil of Trent, for example, made no bec, Dr. Carman and other fanatics ought mention of Her Majesty, by name, to learn from this that by their at. But as far as that is concerned, neither tempted interference with the autonomy do we find her named in the Presby. of Quebec they have fully earned the terian Confession of Faith or the Metho designation of meddlers, which he so dist "Book of Discipline,"

aptly applies to himself and the bogus It will suffice to say that the Catholic Church does teach loyalty to the constituted authorities, whether in the Church or State, each in its own order, The Constitutional Convention of the in accordance with the distinction made by our Lord: "Render, therefore, to new State of Idaho finds a difficulty be-Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to fore it in the manner in which to deal God the things that are God's." It is with the Mormons. A large number of the teaching of St. Paul that "the powers settlers from Utah are in the State, as that are, are ordained of God," and that we must be "subject of necessity, well as in Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico Mexico has also been sounded not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake," and the Catholic Ohurch as to the manner in which Mormon teaches this principle of loyalty to the settlers would be received, but the civil power. The teaching of the great Utah authorities have learned that St. Bernard, referring both to civil and their polygamous practices would not ecclesiastical authority, is one with that be tolerated there, and that the settlers of the Church, and the Jesuits have would not be welcomed. To the people never taught any other doctrine than of Idaho it appears to be a very un Amerthat of the Church. St. Bernard says : ican course to disfranchise settlers on account of their opinions, yet they fear "The precepts of God and those of man representing God, must be obeyed with that Mormons may so increase as to become equal care and reverence, provided that the controlling element, and the thought man command nothing contrary to God." is seriously entertained to disfranchise (On Consideration book 4.)

them under the constitution which is to The Rev. Dr. Carman's statement is be adopted, lest the difficulties which have therefore as false and malicious as it is existed in Utah be renewed in Idaho, and vindictive. We are surprised at such that polygamy be strengthened under the malice in a pretended "master of Israel." We would like to ask whether the

threats to which the parsons are giving There are already in the State several utterance very freely, to have recourse thousand Mormons, and if these be made voters there will be offered a strong induceto arms in order to set aside Lord Stanley's decision, is an index to the ment to the Mormons of Utah to cross the loyalty which is taught by Methodist State line and take control of the new State. The people of Idaho are fully alive divines. The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa. to the darger, and it is thought that even is one of the class of blatant parsons who are so fond of raising the cry of disat the cost of departing from the principle loyalty against Catholics, yet no sooner of universal toleration they will adopt the does he find that the dictum of the stringent measures indicated to avert the Methodist and Presbyterian clergy is danger : but as it is their acts and not their not to be the supreme code by which opinions which are feared, the disfranchise the Dominion is to be ruled, than he ment will probably extend only to those publishes to the world his fiat that the Governor General has pronounced in There is a Mormon settlement also in

favor of the doctrine of States' Rights the Canadian North West, at Lee's which was decided by the civil war in Creek, south of Calgary, but it is not the United States, and

AUGUST 17, 1889.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL REV. ENUES.

A late number of the Chicago Times makes certain statements which are quite on a par with the Mail's oft reiter. ated mendacious assertions concerning the Catholic Caurch in Canada, Concerning the figures given in the first statement of that journal we have nothing definite to say now as we have not a hand the statistics whereby either to verify or refute it : that is, "In Chicago the church property of the Catholics is vastly more valuable than that of all other Christian beliefs put together ; for, out of a total valuation of \$9,690,000 considerably over \$5,000,000 worth is owned by Catholica."

It must be borne in mind, however that in the above estimate, parochial schools and academies are confessedly included, and though it is not expressly mentioned, hospitals and charitable in stitutions also. These are not estimated, of course, in the figures expressing the amount of Protestant church property. The Times also tells us "the statement is not surprising when one remembers that 450 000 people, over half the city's pres ent population, are Catholics."

The next statement is, however, most absurd. It is said : "A large revenue goes into the Catholic Church from parochial schools, the parents, if able, paying for the children's tuition. This revenue is largely invested in missions and orphanages.

It is well known that there is not and cannot be a revenue arising from the schools, except what is paid out immediately for the expenses of teachers and school maintenance. Instead of the Church deriving untold wealth from the revenues of the schools, these are one of the channels through which the revenues of the churches, which should legitimately go towards the support of the clorgy on the erection of churches, are frequently expended to a large amount, and the Cath. olic people are unjustly taxed to educate the children of their Protestant neighbors, while they tax themselves to keep in a flourishing condition schools to which they can conscientiously send their own children.

The Times says: "The Catholic parochial schools in Chicago are attended by about a forty three thousand children, which is over half the school population of the city."

Does it not occur to the Times that if these children were attending the public schools it would be necessary for the city to supply more than double the number of teachers now employed, and more than double the amount of school accommodation ? It follows, therefore, that the parochial schools save to the city the full amount, which is expended by the Catholies for the support of Catholic schools, and Catholics are robbed by upjast school laws of more than half of the same amount. The education of the Catholic children must cost at least \$516,000 annually, estimating the cost at the low amount of \$12 per capita This will give some idea of the megnitude of the injus tice to which the Catholics of the United States are subjected. The only remedy for this state of things is to let the Catho. lics have a national system of denominational schools similar to that enjoyed by Catholics in Ontario and Protestants in Quebec.

By further jambling figures the Times draws the far-fetched conclusion that the

occupied the chair while the addresses in a series of letters to the Times, and his were handed in, and the Earl of Elgin, as charge to the jury was a labored defence President of the Liberal Federation of of Lord Salisbury, so that he was simply Scotland, made the first presentation, sitting in judgment on his own expressed Baillie Walcott, President of the Edinconvictions. He permitted the Solicitorburgh Liberal Association, was the next General to bring forward evidence on to present an address, and the other outrages in Ireland with which Mr. delegates followed in order. Letters of O'Brien certainly had nothing to do, and apology were read from Lord Granville, Mr. in every respect was as much the partizan Gladstone, the Marquis of Ripon, the Maras the judges who sat on the Special quis of Cadogan, Earl Spencer, the Earl Commission. The jury must have been of Rosebery, Lord Compton, Sir Charles Unionists, as they had no difficulty in Russell, M. P., and many members of the coming to a conclusion within a few min-Irish and Liberal Parliamentary parties. utes, finding for the defendant.

Thus men who have already governed the Empire, and who are sure to do so again before long, united with those who have filled the position of the Viceroyalty of Ireland, to do honor to the spoke-that is to say, that they should be man who represents Irish sentiment and to manifest their abhorrence of the ill treated, their farms devastated." base conspirators whose machinations have brought upon themselves the public indignation under which they ex pected to crush Mr. Parnell.

It is almost needless to say that Mr. Parnell in his speeches was equal to the great occasion which brought together so many distinguished statesmen and so taken up in proving that there were such many thousands of the electorate,

the words attributed to Mr. O'Brien were Baillie Walcott presented in a silver casket the Burgess and Guild Brother's admittedly not used by him at all. Lord Ticket. He stated that there had been Salisbury, admittedly, attributed to Mr. protracted and conspicuous opposition to O'Brien words which he had not used. the presentation by some members of and then put upon them an interpretathe council, for unanimity in such a tion they would not bear. Mr. Gully, matter could not reasonably be expected, Mr. Bigham's colleague, maintained that but the majority who had carried the Lord Salisbury had expressly stated that proposal had done so "conscientiously, Mr. O'Brien urged that men who took sympathetically, and enthusiastically." unlet farms should be murdered, and

Mr. Paraell declared that he had no that their cattle should be ill treated. priests who have proved unworthy of reason to complain of the opposition The judge, however, told the jury that their sacred office, but such scandals as which had been offered to the event of his Lordship was merely giving the effect have been recently unearthed at Straththe day. He supposed that the minor- of Mr. O'Brien's advice, and not his roy, Toronto, Orangeville and Kingston, ity felt themselves justified in the atti- words, and it was under this direction are rare indeed among Catholic priests, tude they took ; but they had enabled that the jury formed their verdict. Mr. and unbeard of among the Jesuits of the mujuity of the representatives of OBsicn undoubtedly meant that land. America. Nor have Jesuits, or other

the proof. . He knows very well that the clergymen who in Canada and elsewhere on this continent have been frequently found guilty of running away with their neighbors' wives and of other gross crimes, have not been Jesuits, nor indeed

Catholic priests of any kind, as a general rule. We must acknowledge that in very rare instances there have been

their religion and some reverence for the authority of the Queen, which would have led some of them to oppose it strenuously if it had attacked either one or the other. Not even the mention of the Pope in the preamble of the Act was to them cause sufficient to induce them

to declare against it. Mr. Mercier was so conciliatory and considerate towards the Protestant minority as to inform them, before the Act was passed, that if the mention of the Pope in the preamble were offensive to them, it would be amended so as to meet their views. This announcement was a great concession to

a small minority, a concession the like of which we do not meet with in the whole history of Canadian Legislation, and it certainly shows that Mr. Mercier had no desire to create religious animosity. We can well imagine what would be

the result of a similar concession offered to Catholics by any Premier of Ontario. When the so called "Ross Bible" was introduced into the schools of Oatario, it made.

is fresh in the memory of our readers what a tumult was raised in the Province, in great measure by the same fanat. ics as those who engineered the no-Popery cry during the recent sgitation. Certainly if religious teaching was to be introduced into the schools of the Province, Catholics should not be ignored. If any religious teaching is to Certainly if religious teaching was to Province, Catholics should not be ignored. If any religious teaching is to be imparted, we claim the right of deciding what that teaching shall be as far and to an alarming extent.

certain whether or not they practice their favorite institution. They have been informed by the Dominion Government that polygamy will not be tolerated under Canadian law. Some reports say that they are obeying the law, while others assert that they are merely making pretence of obedience. W trust that the Government will insist upon the course which they have forethe Jesuits. shadowed, and will not permit the intro-

to have had among them some love of duction of the detestable practices which disgrace Utah.

While Mormonism is thus endeavor ing to extend itself, it is losing its firm hold upon Utah, gradually but surely. The elections which took place on the fifth inst. showed for the first time a Gentile majority of forty one in Salt Lake City. It is claimed that this will insure a Gentile government to the city next February, but so small a majority is too precarious to be relied on with confidence. It shows, however, that the Mormons have no longer undisputed sway in their capital, and this will certainly diminish their power through the territory. In the House of Representa-

tives there are six Gentiles and two in the Council, giving the Gentiles eight members out of thirty-six. The Mormons, therefore, still hold the fort, and it is for this reason that Utah's star was

not added to the United States flag at the time when four new States were

Since the above was written, the Idaho Convention closed its labors, after adopting an article prohibiting bigamy and pologamy. This will, it is hoped, put an end to the dreadful evils which are so common in the southeastern part of the been practised in that locality most openly

that the sa issue will have to be decided by a civil war in Canada, Dr. Carman's manifesto, though somewhat more covertly, contains similar threats. It would seem that if disloyalty is a reason for the anti Jesuit Legislation which the parsons desire so much, the Presbyterian and Methodist clergy are much more in need of restraint by repressive legislation than Dr. Moore's falsehood is one which has been frequently repeated by the Mail.

The doctrine of States' Rights has no more been sanctioned by the decision of the Governor General in regard to the Jesuit Estates' Act, than by his omission to disallow any Act of the Ontario Legislature. In fact, one Quebec Act has actually been disallowed since the anti-Jesuit agitation has been at its height. By refusing to disallow the Jesuit Estates' Act the Governor. General has simply declared in effect that the whole Dominion is not to be governed by the fifty.one thousand men, women or children who signed the anti Jesuit petition from Intario, who for insufficient reasons wish to override the decision of the law-officers of the Crown, the Dominion Government, even the Imperial Govern-ment, and one of the most decisive votes ever recorded by the Canadian House of Commons.

The only two pleas which the petition ers set forth why the Act should be dis-allowed were : 1st, that the Jesuit Estates Act is derogatory to the supremacy of the Crown; 2 adly, that the Jesuits are an Crown; 2 adly, that the Jesuits unlawful and immoral society. They were informed that they were wrong on both points. It would have an intolerable insult to Catholics if His Excellency had granted the petition on the second plea; but if the first ples had been correct. It would of course, have been proper to dis-Rights', therefore, stands exactly as it did before Lord Stanley administered to the medd'ere his well-deserved rebake.

Christians of Chicago are paying nearly one-tenth of all that they possess as tithes to the Church. This is certainly a most exeggerated statement, and, especially as far as Catholics are concerned, the sneer of the Times is unjustifiable that Christian. Ity is "a matter of dollars and giving," and "money is expected to purchase absolution." Of course churches cannot be sustained, priests supported, and schools and works of charity established without liberal support being given to these by the people, but we can assert for Chicago as for other cities both in the United States and Canada, that the money which 1. paid for these objects by Catholics is well spent, and well managed, and that there is ample return made to the people who contribute in the preservation of religion and morality, and in the excellent charitable and educational establishments thereby maintained. We do not approve of grossly exaggerated statements like those made by the Times, but if the correct amounts paid were rigidly scrutinized, the results would be what we have indicated.

As regards the large value at which church property is estimated it is to be remarked that it is the permanent result of many years of labor and toil on the part of priests and laity. It is, therefore, not to be computed as if it were an annual outlay. When this is considered it will be seen not to be excessive that over four hundred and fifty thousand people should own \$5,000,000 worth of churches, hos-pitals, schools, and buildings for charitable amounts to \$11.11 per purposes. It capits, and, after all, the people are in actual enjoyment of this fruit of their past labor. It must be remembered, too, that towards this amount the contribu tions of the wealthy who were able to afford it were larger than the per capita sum here stated, while a much smaller sum was contributed by those who were not ab'e to afford this amount.

AUGUST 17, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

CHURCH AND SCHOOL REV. ENUES.

A late number of the Chicago Times makes certain statements which are quite on a par with the Mail's oft reiter. ated mendacious assertions concerning the Catholic Church in Canada. Con cerning the figures given in the first statement of that journal we have nothing definite to say now as we have not at hand the statistics whereby either to verify or refute it : that is, "In Chicago the church property of the Catholics is vastly more valuable than that of all other Christian beliefs put together ; for, out of a total valuation of \$9,690,000 considerably over \$5,000,000 worth is owned by Catholics."

It must be borne in mind, however, that in the above estimate, parochial schools and academies are confessedly included, and though it is not expressly mentioned, hospitals and charitable in stitutions also. These are not estimated. of course, in the figures expressing the amount of Protestant church property. The Times also tells us "the statement is not surprising when one remembers that 450,000 people, over half the city's pres ent population, are Catholics."

The next statement is, however, most absurd. It is said : "A large revenue goes into the Catholic Church from parochial schools, the parents, if able, paying for the children's tuition. This revenue is largely invested in missions and orphanpeoples' concerns, and exercise his busy ages,

It is well known that there is not and cannot be a revenue arising from the schools, except what is paid out immediately for the expenses of teachers and school maintenance. Instead of the Church deriving untold wealth from the revenues of the schoole, these are one of the channels through which the revenues of the churches, which should legitimately go towards the support of the clergy or the erection of churches, are frequently expended to a large amount, and the Cath. olic people are unjustly taxed to educate the children of their Protestant neighbors. while they tax themselves to keep in a flourishing condition schools to which they can conscientiously send their own children.

The Times says: "The Catholic parochial adequate notion of the extremes in schools in Chicago are attended by about absurdity and folly to which men occupy. forty three thousand children, which is ing high and responsible position were driven in our time and day by the antiover half the school population of the Jesuit craze that took possession of at city."

Does it not occur to the Times that if least one fourth of our population. These letters, if preserved, will also furnish ample these children were attending the public schools it would be necessary for the city reasons to the future inquirer of the to supply more than double the number cause and origin of the wave of of teachers now employed, and more than bigotry which in the year of grace double the amount of school accommodation ? It follows, therefore, that the parochial schools save to the city the full into its original fragments. In another amount, which is expended by the Catholies for the support of Catholic schools, and Catholics are robbed by unjust school laws of more than half of the same amount. The education of the Catholic children must cost at least \$516,000 annually, estimating the cost at the low amount of \$12 per capita This will give some idea of the megnitude of the injustice to which the Catholics of the United States are subjected. The only remedy for this state of things is to let the Catholics have a national system of denominational schools similar to that enjoyed by Catholics in Ontario and Protestants in Quebec.

By further jambling figures the Times

BISHOP CARMAN. DEATH OF AN OLD QUE-The episcopal overseer of the Methodist lenomination in Canada, which acknowl-

the young ledies' scademy at St. Thomas

was first declared open for the reception

of pupils the inauguration ceremony was

performed by Bishop Carman, About

BECER. A GOOD MAN GONE TO HIS REWARD. edges a spiritual head, resides in Belleville, Ontario. He generally presides at conferences and assemblies of preachers when

IN MEMORY OF Mr. Charles O'Reilly, Professor, a native of the coupty of Monaghan, Ireland. Died in Quebec City, July 30th, 1889, in the sixty-ninth year of his sage, having been forty-two years a resident of Quebec. synods are held. He also exercises his eadship and supremacy on the occasion of a church dedication, or at the opening of a new school or ladles' institute. When

seven years later, when a new wing was record to day was born on the 28th of May, 1821, near Clones, county Monaghan, Ireland. He was brought up in the fear added, and the McLachlin Hall portion of the building was used for the first time, the dedicatory service was read by Mrs. of God by his virtuous parents. They gave him a good education, seading him to Dublin to finish his studies. Having a taste for teaching, while in Dublin he Carman and an appropriate sermon pronounced by her ledyship. It stands to reason that Bishop Carman requires went through a course of Pedagogics in the Marlborough Training College, where no coadjutor, or assistant chaplain, or secretary, to accompany him. There he had as one of his instructors the cele brated Professor Sullivan, author of many didactic works. Having taken the highis no reason why his Lordship Carman should not enjoy unalloyed man should not enjoy unalloyed happiness, as far as this mundane sphere is concerned. And, in fact, if he would take the advice given so paternally, secured a situation as teacher of a num ber of gentlemen's children, all related to but so sterply, to his confreres who went down to Quebec, by His Excellency Lord one another and nearly all Protestants Stanley, and "mind his own business," They assembled daily in a school house on the property of one of the parents in a place called Gortmore, near the town of Monsghan. His kind nature and there is no reason why B.shop Carman should not be the costest and jolliest little Monsghan. His kind nature superior natural abilities as teacher bishop in christendom. But, unfortunately for himself, he will poke into other deared him to his students and their

parents. The mother of four of his interesting and fertile, albeit scattered, brain about pupils having become a widow (Helen Johnson), though she was a Protestant and not much older than himself, the people in another Province who give themselves very little concern about him. and not much older than hitself, the young Master and she engaged in wellack, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Clougher, in 1846. This was the beginning of perscutton. To get themselves out of the way of their Several letters appeared in the Globe from the rushing pen of his lordship and now. when the Globe or its readers have got heartily sick of such rhodomontades, Bishop Carman transfers the wealth of his enemies, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly resolved to emigrate to America. They brought rhspeodical lucubrations to the columns her eldest child with them-a daughter of the yet more congenial and more accom-The three sons were retained by their modating Mail. On last Saturday the

father's executors. When Mr. O'Reilly landed in Quebec readers of that journal were treated to an he met Father McMahon, founder of St. Patrick's Church, on the quay. The good effusion in the shape of a letter not quite equal in grace and elegance to Madame de priest immediately accosted the young immigrant, who, being a gentleman of ele-Sevigne's immortal epistics, nor yet surpassing in power or cogency those of gant address, took the eye of the quick gant address, took the eye of the duck-sighted priest, "A lawyer?' inquired Father McMahon, "No, Father; a schoolmaster," was Mr. O'Reilly's answer. "Just the man I want," said the zealous Junius. If preserved in pamphlet or book form, however, they will possess real merit and convey to future generations some pastor. He was immediately engaged. and St. Patrick's school was opened in 1847, its first teacher being Mr. Charles O'Reilly. Two years later the Christian Brothers came to take charge of St. Patrick's, Mr. O'Reilly retiring from the profession for two years. His new work not being congenial to the habits and mind of Mr. O'Keilly he, at the request of many parents of his old pupils, opened a private school He labored hard and a privat succeeded well in making good scholars, who did him honor in the counting 1889 swept over Ontarlo, and came room, or with the surveyor's theodolite and chain, or in journalism, law, mediwithin an ace of smashing Confederation cine, theology, teaching, and in the

other various callings of life. letter to the Globe Bishop Carman stated About 1853, owing to his excessive zeal that the Jesuits are a thousand degrees for school room work and the laborious worse than the heathen Chinee, and that work of the Secretary of St. Vincent De Paul Society, which took up a large share If a Chinese must pay \$50 as entrance fee of his leizure hours, his health com-menced to decline. He found it necesinto Canada, surely a Jesuit should be compelled to pay a thousand dollars before sary to take a walk every day after school. To oblige himself to such daily out door exercise, he purchased a pro perty on the Little River (St. Charles) being permitted to set footin this free and enlightened country. The poor demented biskup chose to forget that the Jesuits Road, which he made his residence, hi were here preaching the gospel to the school continuing in the city. As Mr. Hurons and saving souls by the thousands O'Reilly was the more known, the more was he respected and locked up to. He always had a good number of students, long before Methodism existed or John Wesley was born. In last Saturday's and he nearly always turned them out Mail this Methodist bishop says, among good practical scholars. If they were not sufficiently blessed with brilliant much other rhapsodical nonsense, that "Jesuitism is a cancer of long growth, and talents, he taught them what was abso luely necessary-arithmetic, book-keep-

dren ever will be. Always the friend of the Irish immigrant, he helped and encouraged every one that came to him for A GOOD MAN GONE TO HIS REWARD. "The souls of the just . . they are in peace." (Wisdom iii. 1.3.): IN MEMORY OF TO Chapter Offention of antitory and the locked for in Heaven. The Irish slways called him the "Master." If a disalways called nim the "master." If a dis-pute arose, they would say: "Let us go to the Master." "The Master says so," settled everything. They never left him without shaking bands with one another. "Thou shalt die the death." No one has escaped the sentence. Every day it knocks at the palace and the hovel, the experience telle us it comes when least The pious Christian

leath we was good to the Irish only. To the Eng-28th of lish, the Scotch, the Germans, the lish, the Scotch, the Germans, the French he was kind also. And he had no greater friends than the people of these nationalities.

When Mr. O'Reilly went to live on the Little River Road he enjoyed very good health. An excellent hygienist, he knew how to put into practice the maxim, "prevention is better than cure" It was a very rare thing to see him ailing. At the fire which took place in Quebec last May, he worked very hard to save his property. He put the picture of our property. He put the picture of our Lady of Perpetual Succor over the door of his own residence, and confided all to his Holy Mother-a name which he loved to give the Blessed Virgin. Though the fire went all around his property and half a mile further, his five houses were saved, and for this he thanked his Holy Mother. Though much fatigued and suffering from a cold taken at the fire, he became quite well again About the middle of July a slight indisposition set in which developed into congestion of the bowels. On Monday, July 29th, his son Rev. Father O'Reilly, feared there there was danger of death, though the doctor would not sgree with him. The priest telegraphed the sad prospects to his brother James in Toronto (head of the Christian Brothers in Outario). The last sacraments were administered, and every means taken to procure a happy death for one who led such a holy life Hisson, Father O'Reilly, was at his bed-side continually, frequently giving his dear father absolution. The dving man knew his eldest son James was on way from Toronto, and hoped to live to see him. Father Patrick told him he could scarcely live so long, that James could not be down for several hours, and e could not count upon more than two or three hours in this world. "Offer," said Father O'Reilly, "your desire to see James to God as a sacrifice to shorten your purgatory." Ah! Patrick, I be tory," said he. "Father," said the priest, "don't be presumptuous; God may send you to purgatory for that alone." "Well, Patrick," said he, "I make the sacrifice. I gave him up to God years ago; I now make this last sacrifice." After a few moments,

he again said : "Patrick, I do believe Goo will not send me to purgatory." "Why father ?" "Because," said the dying Christian, "I loved my God too well for Him to send me to purgatory. I know He will be merciful to me now."

He then blessed all the members of his family, present and absent, the plenary indulgence at the article of death was applied to him by his own son, and after last absolution the pious Christian breathed his last on the morning of July

The news spread fast, and a continual procession of people poured in to see and pray before the mortal remains laid out in his Franciscan babit and cord, like a monk, in one of the rooms of his house transformed into a mortuary chapel. Friends came from distant parts of Canads and the United States to pay their last tribute to one whom they loved in life and revered in death. People of all nationalities, classes, and creeds were at the funeral, among whom were counted twenty priests and fifty Chris-tian Brothers. The remains were in-terred in the family lot in St. Sauveur Mr. O'Reilly leaves after him to mourn

his death his wife, his two sons-one a priest, Rev. Patrick O'Rellly, Professor in a branch of Laval University-the other Rev. Brother Toblas, Provincial of the Order of Christian Brothers in Western Canada, and four daughters. One of his daughters died some time ago a Sister of the Congregation de Notre Dame. saved.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. CANADIAN.

Some unknown parties attempted to wreck the Manitoba & Northwestern express on Saturday night by piling ties

on the track. Fortunately no damage was done. The London Times holds that there is

not a particle of justification for the high handed seizure of the sealer, Black Diamond. The seizure, it says, is con-trary to international law and comity. It relies on the good sense and love of justice of the American people to assist in the settlement of a question that ought never to have been raised.

The Black Diamond, a British sealing essel which was captured by Captain Shepard in Behring's sea with seal skins, overhauled and the skins wer seized. Captain Shepard then placed a seaman in charge, with orders to take the schooner to Sitka, but as as she was sent on her soon captain shut up the seaman placed in charge and sailed for Victoria. B. C., reaching that harbor in safety. It is as yet unknown whether the American Government will demand the return of the vessel, but if so the matter to precipitate the settlement of the question whether the United States can be allowed to claim as belonging to her the whole of Behring Sea. On the settlement of this depends her whole right to have made the capture at all. The Americans generally take the escape of the Black Diamond very quietly, and there is good reason for the belief that the escape of the vessel was permitted merely for the sake of permitted merely getting rid of the troublesome questions which might arise if the legality o the seizure were insisted upon. Ta New York Herald says on subject: "It appears that after the subject: "It appears that after the seizure Captain Shepard had put one of his men aboard the Black Diamond, with his days for her to be taken to Sitka. But, instead of following this programme, the captain of the sealer, as soon as the Rush was out of sight, quietly stowed the seaman away in a bunk and made for Victoria. This leaves the State De partment in rather a queer position. can hardly let even such a strategic de fiance of its claimed authority in those waters go unnoticed. Yet what can it do? If it demands the return of the prize Great Britain will ask by what right That will simply the seizure was made. bring up the Behring Sea question, which Mr. Blaine will find it hard to meet. On the whole it looks as if Captain Shepard was outwitted, and that the Black Diamond is beyond our reach, But even her escape leaves the question of the legality of her seizure yet to be settled. AMERICAN.

A woman of West Seneca, N. Y., has for years supported herself from the earnings of a seventeen-acre flower farm Her income is at times as much as \$2,000 year. She recommends floriculture a a good business for women, and the wild West as the best field to begin in.

Mrs. Kendal, the famous English actress, is the youngest of twenty-two children, and comes of a family that has furnished seven generations to the stage. Martin Burke, who was arrested in Winnipeg and extradited on suspicion of the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Caicago, and the murder of the Bakes of the was brought before Judge Baker of th latter city on the 9th inst. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy with Coughlin, O'Sullivan and other ointly indicated with them to murder Dr. Cronin. The prisoner was then re turned to gaol.

The City of Spokane Falls, in Washington Territory, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty five blocks are reduced to ashes, several persons also perishing in th flames, and others were killed or injured by leaping from windows. The loss is variously estimated at \$14,000,000. variously estimated at \$14,000,000. Every business house in the city, includ-ing eight banks, all the hotels but one, all magnificent structures except the Orescent block, and every newspaper,

save the New Ers, were burned out The burned district includes that part of the city from the Northern

German army will be two great factors in securing the peace of Europe. He bas invited the Queen to return his visit by going to Berlin. FOREIGN.

8

The Greek Government have sent to the powers a circular note demanding that they intervene to restore order in Crete. Otherwise, the note says, Greece must take action to protect her subjects on the island against the Turks. Eighty Nihilists have been arrested at

Kharkoff, Russia. The police are rading the houses of members of a new Socialist Society at Odessa. Many members have been arrested. The society is largely been arrested. The composed of Jews.

New York, August 5.—The Haytian Consul General has received advices under date of July 28, from Port-au-Prince, stating that Hippolyte and Jean Jumeau, with their combined forces, attacked Port au Prince, but were routed. be attacking forces retreated towards St. Marc. The insurrection in Crete is spreading.

The insurgents attacked a detach-ment of soldiers. Armenians and Mussulman volunteers went to the rescue, and a sharp fight ensued. The authori ties are demoralized and cannot control the insurgents. The Christian residents are flying, From the Argentine Republic the

news comes that the immigration from Europe to the Republic is very exten-SIVO. The Government pay the immigrants' travelling expenses Th gregate thus paid out last March The agwas \$1 000.000. Owing to the vast influx of people the exports of corn, which last year were 445 000 tons, will this year be

2,000,000 tons. General Grenfell, commander of the Egyptian troops who defeated the Dervishes, telegraphs that he has made a reconnoissance and found that the battle ass completely broken the Dervish army. Out of the force of three thousand men which Wad el Jumi took into the recent battle, only a few remain. These are being pursued by Egyptian cavalry, and being pursued by Egyptian cavairy, and a column under Col. Wodehouse has gone to Abu Simbel to head off the retreating Dervishes. The bodies of several hundred Dervishes and a large number of wounded, making a thousand in all, have been brought into Toski, Refugees are arriving at that town. Egyptian loss in the battle was seventeen killed and one bundred and thirty wounded. Three British soldiers were wounded.

HORRIBLE DOINGS AT HAYTI.

Affairs at Hayti are in a dreadful condition. Legitime is still at Port au Prince, but Hyppolite is daily advancing nearer. More than once the war has appeared to be on its last legs, but by some sudden exploit hope has again been raised in the breasts of the beleaguered nhabitants followed by renewed efforts to stay the advance of the northern forces. Fear bordering on frenzy appears to have seized hold of many of Leguime's

soldiers. They refuse to stand fire, and it only remains for the contagion to become universal to enable Hyppolite to march unopposed into the capital of the south. The idea of offering quarter to surrendering troops has long since died out, and capture now means something worse than death. Hyppolite slaughtered eighteen men who fell into his hands the other day, and in retaliation Legitime ordered the throats of eight prisoners whom he held to be cut on the market place. None of the inhabitants of Port-au Prince expect the least mercy accorded them should Hyppolite's men ever force entrance into the city. This thought has served to bring on a condition of mind little short of distraction, and it now needs but the sounding of an alarm to throw the whole population of Portau-Prince into feverish excitement.

people, while others wait the end with in difference. The other evening a command of eighty of Legitime's men attempted to go the rounds of the works. The command was surprised by the enemy, and fired upon from all sides. The officer in charge

Despair has seized hold of many of the

draws the far-fetched conclusion that the Christians of Chicago are paying nearly one-tenth of all that they possess as tithes to the Church. This is certainly a most exeggerated statement, and, especially as far as Catholics are concerned, the sneer of the Times is unjustifiable that Christian. Ity is "a matter of dollars and giving," and "money is expected to purchase absolution." Of course churches cannot be sustained, priests supported, and schools and works of charity established without liberal support being given to these by the people, but we can assert for Chicago. as for other cities both in the United States and Canada, that the money which 1ª paid for these objects by Catholics is well spent, and well managed, and that there is ample return made to the people who contribute in the preservation of religion and morality, and in the excellent charitable and educational establishments thereby maintained. We do not approve of grossly exaggerated statements like those made by the Times, but if the correct amounts paid were rigidly scrutinized, the results would be what we have in dicated.

As regards the large value at which church property is estimated it is to be remarked that it is the permanent result of many years of labor and toil on the part of priests and laity. It is, therefore, not to be computed as if it were an annual outlay. When this is considered it will be seen not to be excessive that over four hundred and fifty thousand people should own \$5,000,000 worth of churches, hospitals, schools, and buildings for charitable amounts to \$11.11 per purposes. capita, and, after all, the people are in actual e.joyment of this fruit of their past labor. It must be remembered, too, that towards this amount the contributions of the wealthy who were able to afford it were larger than the per capita sum here stated, while a much smaller sum was contributed by those who were not ab'e to afford this amount.

needs not a surface healing, but must come out by the roots. Tampered with for years, and teased with little lances and caustics, it is getting virulent and needs heroic treatment. Widespread information, thorough agitation-by press, pulpit and platform-then constitutional revisions are what we want." And all this rhodomontade in face of the mode rate, conciliatory, prudent and wise counsels of Lord Stanley, imploring of Principal Caven and the other ministers of the deputation to be tolerant of others, to go home and preach peace and subinnocenc mission to the constituted authorities But Bishop Carman must have, not peace, but war ; not conclliation, but agitation "by the press, the pulpit and the platform ;" the aim and end of all such agi tation being, as he declares, the "revision of the Constitution." Were any Catholic Bishop guilty of such disturbing utterances he would be denounced as a "danger to the State," and his policy and teaching would be rightly considered and condemned by the Free Press as a menace to the civil and religious liberties of the whole Dominion, Methodist preachers and bishops can say and write as they

please ; they may sgitate the whole country and appeal to the worst passions ; and our independent dailies, have not one word of reproach to utter against them. But let a Catholic bishop direct his people to vote against openly declared enemies of his Church and her teachings, and immediately he is denounced as a partizan. and his action characterized as "the workings of the hierarchy on the machinery of the palace."

Paris is the great snail-eating city of the world. Every year £90,000 are sent to the city from the gardens of Burgundy, Champagne, Province of Poitou, where they are specially reared for this pose. They are not only eaten specially reared for this purdelicacy, but also on account of their highly nutritious qualities.

ing and g ammar, never fuse into them a sincere love for their holy religion. Always a pious man, a short time after

their marriage he converted his wife and her daughter. His wife says this was pot done by words but by his exemplary life and a great fidelity to his morn ing and night prayers, the latter always

The Mission given by the Paulist Fathers in St, Patrick's Courch, Quebec,

in the spring of 1859, marks an epoch in his life of devotion. Always a good man -a priest who knew him most of his life affirming he never lost his baptismal -his piety received an impuls at this Mission. Henceforward his rule of life was : Mass every day, Confession once a week, Holy Communion at least twice a week, daily meditation, spiritual reading in public for the family, at which ome pious neighbors used to assist, preparation of children for first Commun the whole rosary every day, public prayer in his family every night, visiting and consoling the sick, presiding at the prayers for the dying ; in a word his after life was given to his duties as teacher, to

his devotions and to works of charity. In the schoolroom his exportations were given with such unction that his scholars in never forget them. His charity was so great that, though he leaves a fair competence after him

for his widow and one unmarried daughter, he cannot be said to have been a rich man. Once an Irishman of some means said to him : "For an Irish-man of your learning, you have not done very well in this country. Many Irish men with not a shadow of your scholar ship have done much better." He answered : "If you count lands, bricks

and mortar, piles of gold in the bank, and other excu material riches, I must say I have not done as well as many, and I never made such riches my aim ; but, sir, I would not give my two sons-one a priest and the other a Christian

To his beseaved family we tender our sincere sympathy. To those who had the bappiness of knowing him we say: imi-

DOMESTIC LIFE.

The domestic life is not at its best in this age or country. The love of notice has taken its place, and many suicides are corroborative proof of this conclusion, the line encoded but of home is the To live anywhere but at home is the miserable development of the day's existence. The words of the song grow unintelligible; and the fashionable par-ody should be: Any place is better than home. How is this? In a great measare because there is no depth in modern life, the superficial is taken for the solid. The material replaces the religious, the world of touch, and of the senses the world of choice. Comfort must be sought; a passionate longing to escape every form of discomfort, replaces a wise estimate of life and its Inevitable bur-

dens. The cross and its philosophy re ceive no recognition. And the contagi ous example seizes even the disciple of Joristianity. To him, too, the flash pots have a catching smack. To say the least of it, the picture of the age is not the pleasant domestic scene that the historian will pause to contemplate.

different picture does the What a Church hold up to the Christian, when she invites him to come to Nazareth and see there the Holy Family, the ineffably voiceful revelation of a pure, domestic joy What spirit fills that divine home ! Not self seeking, not gossiping not ostenta tion. There we find peaceful souls full of the spirit of interior recollection.

No stronger or more faithful example wealth you possess. So, sir, I claim I an a richer man than you." His friend matter how busy life may be, and of course salvation is attached to no particuof home life is given to man; and no

not prevent him from belog a patriot. A habit of sober thought and wise reflect lover of ireland he ever was, and lovers of tion may wrap every family in its saving Ireland his children and his children's chil. embraces. — Catholic Colorado.

way to the river and from Lincoln to Washington streets. The fire exhausted itself at the river for lack of material. All the flour and lumber mills were Cincinnsti, Ohio, Aug. 6-Word has

reached here that Mrs. reached here that Mrs. George Pendle ton Bowler has been captured by bandits in Italy. She is the widow of George Pendleton Bowler, of this city. She has travelled in Europe for many years, living chiefly in Paris and London. She bas two children, a boy almost grown up and a girl about eight, who have gener ally accompanied her. Until two year past Mrs. Bowler had a cottage at Bay Information comes by a letter I. Her relatives here do not Harbor. In to a friend. know what to think of the story. They have not heard from her for some time. Mrs. Forsyth, the widowed daughter of a United States Consul and a beauty Samoa, is an American, who at the age of thirty-six owns and manages tracts of 150,000 acres of fertile land. She employs hundreds of natives, builds and runs steamers, raises vast quantities of cotton, and with a partner controls one of the most extensive businesses in the South Sea She was of great assistance to the

United States Consul in the negotiations for securing the use of the harbor of PagoPago as a coaling station and re cently offered to the Government twenty acres of her own property on the island of Malulu for another station. The American Consul at Sydney says that she is better informed on the trade and commerce of the South Sea Islands than than any other American south of the equator.—Toronto Globe.

BRITISH.

The Times holds there is not a particle of justification for the "high handed" seizure of the Canadian sealer, Black Dismond. The seizure, it says, is contrary to international law and comity. It relies on the good sense and love of justice of the American people to assist the settlement of a question that ought never to have been raised.

minister, 'remember well, that this day, at thirty five minutes past twelve, you were sitting between Alexander Dumas and Victor Hugo, an honor which you The Emperor William has expressed himself highly gratified with the manner in which he was received in England, and the review of the fleet was especially to his wife, and took her back to her set the subject of his congratulations. He without saying a word to us-because was declares that the British fleet and the had not been presented !"

was amorg the first to fall. The com-mand immediately attempted to escape by flight, but all were captured except two. These two hid in a bush, and report that they saw their comrades shot down in cold blood to a man. All of the captives begged for mercy and hurrahed for Hippolyte, but not one of them was allowed to live. It looks as if the war is to be one of extermination for it means death to be captured by either party.

ETIQUETTE.

Dumas, the elder loved to laugh at the expense of English stiffness and reserve. One of his stories is this : "One day Victor Hugo and I were lavited to dise with the Duke of Decezes. Among the guests were Lord and Lady Palmerston-of course this happened before the February revolution. At midnight tes was handed around. Victor Hugo and I were sitting side by side, chatting merrily. Lord and Lady Palmerston had arrived very late, and there had consequently been no opportunity to introduce us before dinner; after dinner it seems it was forgotten. English custom, consequently, did not allow us to be addressed by the illustrious couple. All at once young Decazes comes up to us and says: 'My dear Dumas, Lord and says: 'My dear Dumas, Lord Palmerston begs you will leave a chair tree between you and Victor Hugo.'' I hastened to do as he wished. We moved away from each other, and placed a chair between us. Thereupon enters Lord Palmerston, holding the hand of his wife, leads her up to us, and invites her to sit down on the empty chair—all this without saying a word: 'My lady,' he said to his wife,

'what time have you?' She locked at her watch, and answered: "Thirty five past twelve.' 'Well, then,' said the great

a word;

HEALING THE AFFLICTED. The

AUGUST 17, 1889.

THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN VISIT A CHURCH WHERE SOME OF THE BONES OF Wh ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA REST.

Troy Hill, Alleghency City, Pa., was Thursday, June 13, the shrine to which thousands of the faithful journeved. This is the day of St. Anthony of Padus, the patron saint of Father Mollinger's church, In which are some of the bones of the saint, and it is on this day that Father Mollinger begins some of his almost miraculous

From every direction in the morning came the multitudes of believers, among them being many Protestants. The lame, the halt, and the blind were there ; puny,

sickly childhood, halt and deformed youth, and diseased and sfilicted ege. Cripples hobbled up the long flight of steps to the church. Sick persons slowly climbed the hill, resting now and sgain, but suffered without a murmur, and were happy and hopeful when the church was reached. They came on crutches, in carriages, carried on pillows and beds, a suffering and pitiful but hoping and faithful mul

titude. Almost every city in the country was represented and all believed they would represented with an otherweat takey would go away benefitted if not entirely cured. By six o'clock the church was crowded with decrepit and diseased poople. By eight o'clock the yard was full and by noon it was almost impossible to pass along the street in front of the church. The perfect faith of the entire crowd was wonderful. As each cripple or sick perwonderful. As each cripple of sheap per son passed you could bear on all sides : "Oh, wait till Father Mollinger sees you."

He will help you and make you well." The reverence and love with which the Rev. Father was greated by the multitude was wonderful. Every time he appeared at the door of the church to speak a comforting word to the waiting crowd every head was uncovered and every voice blessed him. The scene in and around the church was solemn and impressive. People kneeled on bare ground and asked his blessing. There were tears and smiles, bopes, but no fears, and perfect faith in the breasts of all.

the breasts of all. From early morning until Mass at ten o'clock Father Mollinger ministered to the faithful, and the results in some cases were almost miraculous. His method is different with the various cases. Some times he uses no medicine, but rubs the deformed limb. In other cases he uses medicine alone, and in some cases both. He does not claim to do miracles. He simply finds out the malady and, having a wonderful knowledge of medicine and human ills, prescribes and invokes God's and the saints' all heating powers to aid them. He will treat none who have no faith, and does not pretend to make a complete cure without a reasonable time In some cases months must elapse ard in others the cures are almost instantaneous Among the many wonderful things witnessed was the complete curing of a Miss Parks of Philadelphia of epilepsy. Father Mollinger told her that in three days she would be entirely cured. When she entered the church she was a twitch ing, helpless woman, who had to be car-ried in ; she walked from the church with scarcely any perceptible evidence of her

trouble. A lady from New York, so blind as to be unable to walk without being led, walked from the church slone unsided, and said the could distinguish many objects, while before she was totally

woman who had been boarding with Mrs. Buch on Troy hill for some time bas been unable to speak a word for two years. Father Mollinger gave her some medicine, talked to her for a time, and

she finally called him by name. A girl who had been compelled to use, crutches went in. Father Mollinger, after perscribing for and working with her, said : "Pat down your crutches and come with me." She hesitated a moment, laid down her crutches, and with feeble steps made her way toward him. He said she would be entirely well in a short time.

A Mrs. Winston, who was last year cured of cancer, and with her a mother to receiv and her little boy, were present his blessing. Last year he had curea the boy of 11p disease, which had sillicted him for years. ten o'clock Mass was said, and the hundreds in the church and the thou-sands outside received the blessing after the Mass. Each one in the crowd had a bottle which was filled with boly water and taken home. Every house near the church is filled with the sick, who will remain the three days of the feast. While there were many distressing cases and sights the happy look of supreme faith on each face was inspiring nd thelling. A Mrs. Robinson, of Philadelphia, who last year was cured of bip disease, was in church in charge of a Protestant friend sflicted in the same way and said she would take her home well. Such is only one of the thousands of cases of faith shown. It is safe to say 6,000 people were in and around the church, and a more de rarely been seen. People kneeled on the bard bricks or the bare ground to receive a blessing, and while weeping tears of nein would smile and bless the priest as he passed among them. All sorts and concittons of people were there, the richly-dressed invalid knelt by the side of the beggared cripple. The suffering, diseased victims clasped the hand of a helping friend and all the multitude was filled with the one absorbing be lief that Father Mollinger could and would cure all ills. Many floral decorations were added to the usual elaborate decorations of the chancel. The clergyman who officiated wes the Most Rev. Father Ambrose, eminent General of the Congregation o the Holy Ghost, Paris, who is now making his provincial visit here. He was assisted by Father Havetys, Vice Provincial of Jrelard; Fathers Schwab, Williams, Quines, Laregest, Hyacinth, Leander, O S. B; Father Healy, of Dublin, and Father Williams, President of Holy Ghost College.

" THAT SCAPULAR."

6

KANSAS CITY COLLAPSE.

Such is the heading of an article in the

London Free Press some days since.

The Free Press gets all its information

from the capital of Topeks. a rival city,

which paper seems to have no reason of

existence except for the purpose of be-

littling its neighbor, Kansas City. The

statement is made that "five hundred and

eighty business houses are empty." This

must be utterly false. A gentlemen just

arrived from Kansas City has informed

us that on Main street, which is in the

business portion of that city, not one

house is vacant, and that every house on

that street, over a mile in length, rents

for from \$300 to 700 per month. Our in-

formant tells us that only three weeks

ago he purchesed a house and lot for

\$70,000, and that, pending the execution

of the deed, the owner was offered \$87,000

for the same property and had been com-

pelled by a suit at-law to hand over the

estate to the original purchaser, who

declares that he would not sell the same now for less than \$100,000. It is said

also that four hundred private residences

were vacated in the month of June

hundred dollars cash and take a mortgage

for the remainder; then foreclosure

necessarily occur, and the losers learn

There does not seem any possibility of a

collapse, such as the Free Press appounces,

of notices of foreclosures."

wisdom by experience.

PAULIST FATHER ENLIGHTENS THE "INDEPENDENT"-DOCTRINE OF INDULGENCES-THE CONSTANT TEACHING OF THE CHURCH ON THE VEXED QUESTION.

THE VEXED QUESTION. The following letter from Rev. Alfred Young, C. S. P., appeared in a recent issue of the Independent: "THAT SCAPULAR." Besides distinctly challenging some "champion of the Roman Catholic faith to and data data has have done the to

marks will be duly laid before them for perusal. Though as a champion I may justly appear in your eyes as David in the eight of Goliath ; and, conscious of being but one of the lesser lights among many who might furnish all and more than either the necessary or desired illumina-tion of the matterin hand, nevertheless. I cannot in common charling these to the cannot in common charity refuse to offer what I have, recalling the words of the poet Vaughan :

"One twinkling ray Shot o'er a cloud, May clear much way And guide a crowd."

This is accounted for by the fact that the That some light is needed your editor occupiers have gone to the sea elde or to ial of April 11th, as well as former articles and editorial notes give ample evidence more northern climes to escape the heat IMPORTANCE OF A CORRECT DEFINITI N. I have noticed that the chief cause of of summer, which is most oppressive in that almost tropical latitude. It is said the difficulty in seeing their way clearly in the examination of Catholic doctrines that "real estate is a drug on the market ; and practices experienced by our Protest tant friends and Protestant enemies always lies in their failure accurately to much of it is mortgaged for more than it is worth to day ; foreclosures are so frequent that the Kansas City Globe issues define what they discuss, or in acception definitions which every Catholic would repudiate as faise or erroneous. Is it any wonder that they so commonly get b-fogged, lose thair way and finally call for light? In one of his famous little works a supplement each day for the publication The explanation given by our informant is to the effect that there are many sharpers in Kansas City, as there are in all other which he so successfully hammers that large cities ; that these sharpers dispose of illogical and profane swashbuckler Colonel Iugersoll, my learned friend swast backler. lots five or eight miles away from the Father Lambert, the modern "malleus in business part of the city, obtain some fidelium," has fully illustrated his own apt and pithy maxim : "The demand for

a definition, like a motion to adjourn is is always in order."

Is always in order." PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. Therefore, Mr. Enitor, when you speak of "infallible Bulls" of Popes which have proclaimed the visions of Saint Simon Stock and of Pope John XXII. to be true,

for Kansas City within the next five hun-Stock and of Pope John X.X.II. to be true, substantially as has been reported and widely believed, aithough I begin to fear that the feeble glimmer of my farthing rush-light will prove but of little banefi: in dissipating the darkness which the use of such language indicates. I neverthelees rise to ask, What is Papal infallibility ? What is a Papal Bull ? When are the Bulls of Popes so be held as infallible ? Was there ever an infallible decision on the scapular given in any Papal Bull ? It dred years. Six lines of railway connect it with Chicago, four lines of railway unite it with St. Louis, four also with Denver, three lines with St. Joseph and Omaha, and two lines with New Orleans. The Rock Island, Santa Fe, Achesop, Topeka and Fort Scott lines of railroad, the grand. est in the world, all centre in Kansas City, the scapular given in any Papal Bull? It is quite in order for me to demand your definition of these terms. To offer to give and have all round houses and repair shops, which employ several thousands of mechanics, earning from two to of mechanics, earning from two to my definition would be to assume the role five dollars per day. The stock of teaching an editor-I hope I have too wards employ about 5000 workmen in much modesty and enough wit to avoid yards employ about 5,000 workmen in doing that, even under cover of pretending to offer to him and his readers some called receipt of big wages, and if there are, as

AN UNTHEOLOGICAL EXPRESSION.

Bat you will perceive at once my mo

the Free Press declared, 8,000 men out of for light. employment in Kanses City, it is their own fault. Just now the harvest of ive for calling attention to this expres-Western Missouri, Kansas and neighborelon; since anyone can readily see that all the clamor which has been made coning States has been all gathered in, and all the dishlor which as been mide of the cerning "that scapular" the alleged visions, the approving "infallible" Buils of Popes, the grants of indulgences for its plous use, the charge of superstition and plous fraud, the "cheap tariff of all farmers' sons and hired men all flock into Kansas City seeking employment for the fall and winter months. But all have money and can afford to wait, and there vation," the "fetich and amulet," etc. is no hardship or cutting down of wages rounded off with a knock-down argument in consequence. Independently of these against the possible truth of the vision of Saint Simon founded upon the fact that the traitor Pigott committed the mortal explanations, however, the Clearing House reports of Kansas City tell a tale of prossin of suicide with a scapular on, would be naught but clamor if the expression perity that may not be gainsayed by any lugubrious and evidently false announce. be, as it is, untheological and erroneous. ments made in the columns of the Topeka All these points are, in fact, wholly dependent for point upon the evidently Capital or other interested journals, The Clearing House reports of Kansas City, with a population of 235 000 came Uty" and "Papai Bulls," which it is quite

of that sacred habit of religion and badge of loving affiliation with the chaste Mother of Oar Lord. THE PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THE GRANT ING OF ALL INDULGENCES Q.-Do I mean to imply by such an answer that, supposing the Sabbatine in-

"champion of the Roman Catholic faith to stand up and defend the legend on the use of the scapular," you twice ask for light upon the subject in the course of a late editorial headed as above. Presuming that your chief reason for such an editorially expressed wish is that you may have the satisfaction of diffusing the same, if attain-able, among your readers, I venture to take it for granted that the following re-marks will be duly laid before them for perusal. Thongh as a champton I may devil, and in the event of any sin com-mitted promptly and thoroughly repent

ing? A.-You have clearly expressed my Q.-What authority have I for such an Interpretation ? A __The principle which underlies the

granting and geining of all indulgences whateoever. Consult your theologiens on Indulgences, and take their definitions and explanations of them. THE VISION CF ST. SIMON STOCK AND

XXIL, being credited by several Popes and their counsellors despite the arguments of Launoy and Papebroch?

A STUPENDOUS AND SILLY BELIEF. A -I think they were quite as capable as those two persons to siftail the evidence pro and con, as Popes generally are, and far more capable than we are at this distent day; and that they made it the sub-ject of their most serious and conscienti-ous examination. Therefore their opinion ous examination. Insertors their opinion is entitled to the most profound respect, and not to be lightly contemmed by every little doctor in theology, Catholic or Pro-testant, efficted with that disease ever ancient and ever new so happily named

by the learned Editor of the Sun as Q -Bat do I not know that the testimony of "profound respect" is not enough to bear in this case? Have not the Popes pronounced infallibly concerning these things? Is not "every Roman Catholic obliged to believe this stupendous indul gence under pain of eternal damnation, as he is obliged to believe in God ?" (Corres.

pondent in issue of Frebruary 28th.) A .- Nothing whatever concerning the capular or its use has ever been, and from the very nature of the thing, one may say, nothing ever will be the subject

of an infallible decision by any Pope. One might as well suppose an infallible decision being promulgated in making the sign of the crost, the number of beads the sign of the cross, the number of beads on a rosary, the prayers to be said at the Stations of the Cross, or such like. Be-lieving the stupendous induigence under pain of eternal damnation is as false as it

is silly. Q-Is it possible that I dare to sustain the legends of St. Simon's vision and the Sabbatine Ball in face of the proofs show-

ing up these impostures? A. The 'proofs' alleged have never satisfied me that they were impostures. The are on the books for several centuries, and uncounted multitudes have spiritually profitted by accepting them as true. "proofs" of their being frauds do not appear to have satisfied those who are a deal more concerned than I am in this

matter, viz, the supreme authorities of When they reject them I the Courch. will reject them. Q-Am I not astonished how the Caurch can permit such promises in

spiritual matters of such grave import to be calculated among the faithful to their moral danger and damage-liability their moral using a sub-to ignorant supersition for instance ? A.—Not the least astoni-hed at her action. Who is the judge of the moral danger and damage likely to ensue from popular credence in such promises and

their practice thereon, you, or the Church ? PROTESTANTS UNWILLING TO UNDERSTAND

CATHOLIC DOCTRINE, Q .- But do I not know that, as you say

our own day and nation, and thus justify earlier, and if this speedy gaining of their crown was due in no small degree to their having fulfilled with heroic fidelity all the its approbation and encouragement? A.—Yes, I can. Although there is no Christian virtue which all who wear the scapular are not exhorted to practice with more than common effort, yet the virtue of chastity is the one which is presentu-

ently the virtue to be both guarded by, and perfection in it almed at, by all thus clothed with the symbolic dress of the the spotless Virgin Mother of Jesus Carlat. Wherefore "by their fruits ye shall know them." Every priest in the United States will agree that I am far from exaggrating the truth when I affirm that the number anewer that, supposing the Skotaine in-dulgence to be authentic, it was granted not for a mere wearing of the scapular upon the body, bat on condition of prac-ticing singular and uncommon acts of Christian wirtue and piety, striving to fuifil with great strictness all Christian inter suppolencies availing an and patient and of curing the patient himself. The patient may diminish his chances of of those who from devout, intelligent wearing of the scapular have been influ-enced in a remarkable degree to the recovery by serf incontation if he neglects the proper precaution. What then, is to be done? Only this-to burn the splitle of the consumptive person before it has time to dry. Hand kerchiefs should be boiled very soon after duties, scrupulously avoiding sin, and while so clothed manfully resisting all temptations of the world, the flesh and the damin and in the observance of chaste fitelity in their moral obligations to the law of God as

man and wife, and as well the number of the unmarried who have strictly observed the laws of chastity in the very fire of the worst temptations can be counted by the

cles. Expectrations on the floor or porch should not of course be thought of for a moment. In a word the cure and prevention of consumption lie in jealous and uninterrupted personal cleanliness. thousand. While, on the contrary, if one wishes to find those who easily throw off all restraint suppred by the laws of nature as well as by the law of Christ, and by grievously violate the sanctity of the conjugal state, and those who sadly lack moral guardianship, to say the least, during youth and adolescence, he must

go among those who not only do not wear the scapular—ever present monitor of purity like the white cross badge of the personal purity league established among Protestants-but who either never heard of it, or hear of it only to deride it as a base imposture and emblem of supersti-tion, a Christian fetich and amulst, a cheap tariff of talvation for the ignorant and vulgar, echoing the language of their

teachers who ought to know better. THE SCAPULAR COMMONLY WORN BY IN-TELLIGENT CATHOLICS. Q -Am I really serious in asserting that the scapular is not specially designed

for and used by the more ignorant people among Roman Catholics ? -I am serious in asserting that, take A.one Christian nation with another, one might safely wager that of Catholics who aim at keeping the laws of their faith the number of those who voluntarily enroll themselves in the Confraternity of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel and wear its scapplar is as great among the more highly edu-cated and refined, including clergy and people, men and women, as the number of their spiritual brethren and sisters

found among the lower classes. WHERE THE LIGHT IS NEEDED.

If my little taper has been of any ser vice in throwing the least ray of light desired upon this subject, I most cheer fully resign it to your holding for further diffusions. It being such a very small light is the reason why I beg of you to place it on your very tall candlestick, videlicet, the columns of the Independent, rather than condemn it to the ignominious invisibility of a star twinkling in the noonday spien dor of the sun if placed where certainly all the exercises of the purgrimage, and with the other pilgrims received Holy Communion yesterday morning at the shrine. She, however, experienced no change in her condition until she stepped on the boat on her return trip, when she no light on this surject is called for or needed.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.

The recently published statement of Drs. Pradden, Biggs and Loomis to the New York board of health in regard to the contageousness of pulmonary tuber-culosis (consumption) and the means of cured, and in support of her statement not been able to do during the whole time of her sfliction. She was naturally very much affected, and wept tears of joy for the great favor she had received, expressing in fervent terms her heart. protection therefrom contains useful in-formation that merits the attention of every man, woman and child in the land. Briefly put, the substance of the statement is that consumption is not inherited, in distinctly preventible and is often cured. Tuberculosis is very common. D. mas-

tic animals, and especially cattle, are frequently affected by it. About one fourth of the deaths of grown persons are caused by it and nearly one half of the entire population acquire it at one time or an-

other during life. It is caused by a living germ, the tubercle bacillus, which finds its way into the body and multiplies there, if the conditions favor, producing tubercles. These tubercles soften and give out a discharge containing the living germs, which is thrown off from the body. When the tubercles are in the lunge,

constituting "consumption" the expector-ation consists largely of these fatal germs. The latter do not grow outside the body, but they retain their vitality and virulence

disease. Boiling the milk and thoroughly cooking the meat detroys the germs, and this is a precaution that should never be omitted when there is any reasons to sus-KENDALL'S pect one's milk or beef supplies. Consumption is, however, as a rule, communicated from man to man through the medium of the pernicious dust whose origin we have described. To prevent the formation of this dust by preventing the drying of the expectorations of con-sumptive persons is, therefore, the only effective means of preventing the exten-sion of concumption to those about the patient ard of suring the national himself. pect one's milk or beef supplies. SPAVIN CURE

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BROOKLAN, N. Y., November 3, 1888. Dr. B. J. KENDAL, CO. Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Sparin Cure. I have used it for Lanences. Still Johns, and Sparine, and I have found it a sure cure, I condi-suly recommend it to all horsemet. Yours truly Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

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SATURDARK O GUNET, OHIO, DEC. 18, 1888. Dr. B. J. KENDAL CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afficied with flig Hend and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a caso of any kind. Yours truly, ANDREW TENSER, Horse Doctor. KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

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There is gladness in the household; There is gladness in the household; The day keened all the sunshine Of many a summer day. O, many's getting better," The happy children ery. And the light of heps suines bright again In the lovirg husbana's eye.

STATIONSD (GITVE)SS BRILLIANT CUT, BEVELED, SILVERED, BENT, PLATE US In thousands of homes women are ' sick anto death" with the terrible diseases s common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the ALCANAS DE SUL

have been effected at the shrine of St Anne de Beaupre in connection with the annual Irish Catholic pilgimage, which took place on Saturday. The pilgrimage was under the direction of the Rademp torist Fathers and was highly successful Nearly every parish in the city was largely represented, besides contingents from Otiawa. Prescott, Cornwall, Lun-caster, St. John's, Malone, N Y, and other outside places. Each pligrim on going aboard the steamer was handed a TRAWBERRY printed copy of the orler of exer class which were carried out with sys-tematic precision. There were quite a number of invalids among the pll-grims, all of them full of unbounded grims, all of them full of unbounded confidence in the good St. Anne, and hoping to be relieved of their maladies through her intercession. Some of the suffering ones expressed themselves as having been greatly relieved, but at least one of those afflicted claims to have been effectually cured. Mrs. Kenny, of this city, has suffered intense agony for the last nine years from epinal disease, lying, as it was supposed, at one time at the point of death. She deroutly agsisted at all the exercises of the pilgrimsge, and with the other pilgrims received Holy

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE CURES The Mail's Montreal correspondent re-ports the following, under date 22ad July, in regard to many miraculous cures which have taken place at the shrine of St. Anne of Besupre. It is but an instance of what is constantly occurring there. By such miracles indisputable proof is afforded of the truth and divinity of Catholic faith. Saveral miraculous cures are claimed to

recovery by self inoculation if he neglects

being used by a consumptive person ; in his hands they are extremely dangerous arti-

next to those of St. Louis and San Francisco, and are greater than St. Paul and Minneapolis put together. The Clearing House reports of Detrolt, Cleveland and Buffalo all together scarcely equal those of Kansas City.

A few weeks ago the Free Press had a leader, eloquently written, on the assumption that Protestent tenants pay taxes to the Catholic separate schools, if the owner or landlord happens to be a Catholic. With all its elequence the statements in that article were as wide and as far apart from truth as the sensational article referred to on the Kansas City Collapse.

FOR GOD AND THE PCOR.

As two Little Sisters of the Poor were As two little bate of the Ooh with passing through the Central market at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, they stopped in front of a huckster's wagon and asked the prorietor for a contribution for their home. The huckster, a vile, bigoted wretch, deliberately spit tobacco juice in the face of one of the Sisters. The good Sister did not resent the insult in any way, but calmiy took out her handkerchief and, wiping the spittle from her face, remarked to the brute : "You have given me this for myself, now please give me something for my poor." The bystanders, witnessing the ruffianly conduct of the huckster, and the Christian charity and humility dis-played by the Sisters, in righteous indignation spilled the contents of his wagon over the streets and drove him with impreeations from the market; and the othe hucksters in the vicinity londed the Sisters' baskets to overflowing. With those Sisters it is all for the glory of God and our poor.

Crowned or Uncrowned.

THE head of anyone suffering from The nead of anyone suffering from constipation, biliousness or dyspepsia will harbor a sick headache. By regulating the bowels, arousing the torpid liver, improving digestion and purifying the blood Burdeck Blood Bitters banish sick headache, no matter how severe or obstinate it may be.

plain, Mr. Editor, both yourself and c espondents had in mind while writing. THE CHANCE OF FINAL REPENTANCE. When I call the Pigott instance a knock down argument, as above, I take it for granted that you have had a special reveation that the wretch died unrepentant and certainly went to hell, or somebody has hat such a revelation ; otherwise fail to see how it can be adduced as proo

against the truth of the vision. emember doubtless the old tombaton istich :

Between the stirrup and the ground Between mercy sought and mercy found."

Your supposition that he ought to go to nell, and your taking it for granted that it was impossible (though justly deeming it improbable), according to any doctdne, Catholic or Protestant, that he could make an act of repentance after shooting himself and before his death, would not he accounted as evidence would not be accepted as evidence of the fact of his damuation in any court in Christendom. In order the better to shed the little light I have I propose to re ply to certain questions which I antic pate your asking; promising that I wear the Carmelite scapular myself, have always worn it sizes I entered the Catholic Caurch and devoutly hope and pray that this blessed habit of Our Lady, St. Mary, Virgin Mother of my God and Saviour, may be upon my breast and shoulders in the moment of my last breath.

THOSE WHO GAIN THE SABBATINE INDUL

Question,-Do I believe that the wear ing of it has contributed in any marked degree toward the fulfilment of the duties of my state as a Obristian and as a priest ? Answer.—Yee; daily experience during thirty eight long years so assures me. Q.—Do I believe that after my death I shall obtain the favor of the so-called S₂b-ter ded desuite the truly infalliable

shall obtain the favor of the so-called Sab-batine indulgence? A.—No. Looking back upon the lack of strict fidelity to the innumerable graces suggested to me by wearing the scapular of which I am conscious, I cannot presume upon such a signal favor being granted that bundreds if not thousands whom I have knowu, as only a priest can know souls, have euered heaven without delay, on the Saturday after their death as the indulg-ence so states (if God so willed it) or

In your enterns, ansatz intendently is explained awsy " A—Oh, yes; I know that the errone-ous doctine which we never held, but which Protestants inslated so long upon as "Papal Infallbilly," is explained away-I hope to their stis faction; slibough it looks sometimes as if they were not more than half pleased to have the light let in upon their self sur-rounded darkness; and the light does not appear to have penetrated very far in some quarters that shall be nameless.

PRAYER FOR THE DEAD.

Q-Yat I surely will agree that you are right in saying that "prayers for the souls in Pargatory are neglected, since one Catholic priest has told you that it is not e fide to believe that any prayers or in duigences affect (sic) souls in Purgatory"? A.-No; I cannot agree with you in country at least) was there such a wide. spread devotion to the souls in Pargatory Within the last few years the as now. increase of this devotion and of the prayers and gaining of indulgences for them is something phenomenal, evidenced

by many facts, but notabiy so by one fact : the priests never had so many Masses asked to be offered for them as at present. Please tell your readers, also that numbers of those who make the "aerolc act" for the help of the souls in Pargatory is on the increase. I leave you to explain that

news to Catholics, if he is to your readers, and he will not subscribe to your re-state

for a long time, even when thoroughly dried. It is when dried and floating the air as an impalpable dust that they are most daugerous.

Consumption is commonly preduced by breathing air in which the llying germs

by breathing air in which the living germs are suspended as dust. The origin of the poison, as aircady stated, is chiefly in the expectoration of persons suffering from consumption. They cough up a spatum, which contains the germs in enormous quantities. This is deposited in places where it afterwards dries, as on floors, carpets, clothing, handkerchiefs, etc. When dry it readily blacks up into min-ute bite, which float in the air as dust. ute bite, which float in the air as dus The entire surroundings of consumptive patients are made poleonous with thi lust Repeated experiments show that the dust gathered from almost any part that. For I happened to know that never in the whole history of the Church (in this will produce tuberculosis in animals inoc ulated with it, while the dust from places where the disease does not exist has no

such effect. It is important to note that the breath of a person having consumption does not communicate the disease, nor does the spit of the consumptive patient com municate it so long es it is retained in its receptacle in a molst state. It is only when it dries and is scattered by currents

of air that it is dangerous. The prevalent belief that consumption is hereditary is due to the fact that the "act" to them. Moreover, your one Oath-olic priest is the hearld of no unheard of children of consumptives are more than others exposed to the tubercle bacilli, which find the way to their lungs from ment of what he said. Ask him, Father handkerchiefs, carpets, floors and the Lambert's maxim is sgain to the point, What he surely said is true of all prayer. Conceded to be likely that the child may inherit a weak condition of the lung which renders it more liable than another

family suffers with her. This ought hose to be, and it need not be, for a never-fail-ing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unfailing rem-edy for all weakness and diseases peculiar women. \$500 Reward offered for an incurable

suffers with her. This ought

case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

mmediately exclaimed that she was

she sat down on a chair, a thing she has

not been able to do during the whole

felt gratitude to Almighty God and the

sides.

Kenny was at

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THE GREAT SAINT'S LIFE.

St. Anthony of Padua, was born in Lis-bon in the year 1195. His parents were of Portugal's nobility. His father as a valiant officer saw service against the Moors, his mother was noted for her fer-vent plety. He was christened Ferdinand.

AUGUST 17, 1889.

HEALING THE AFFLICTED. THOUSANDS OF MEN. WOMEN AND CHURCH AND CHURCH AND

CHILDREN VISIT A CHURCH WHERE SOME OF THE BONES OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA REST.

Troy Hill, Alleghency City, Pa., wa Thursday, June 13, the shrine to which thousands of the faithful journeyed. This is the day of St. Anthony of Padus, the patron saint of Father Mollinger's church, In which are some of the bones of the saint, and it is on this day that Father Mollinger begins some of his almost miraculous

From every direction in the morning came the multitudes of believers, among them being many Protestants. The lame, the halt, and the blind were there ; puny, to hear his discourses. sickly childhood, halt and deformed youth and diseased and offlicted ege. Cripples hobbled up the long flight of steps to the church. Sick persons slowly climbed the hill, resting now and sgain, but suffered without a murmur, and were happy and hopeful when the church was reached. They came on crutches, in carriages, carried on pillows and beds, a suffering and pitiful but hoping and faithful mul

titude. Almost every city in the country was represented and all believed they would go away benefitted if not entirely cured. By six o'clock the church was crowded with decrepit and diseased people. By eight o'clock the yard was full and by on it was almost impossible to pass along the street in front of the church. The perfect faith of the entire crowd was wonderful. As each cripple or sick perwonderful. As each cupple of and per son passed you could hear on all sides : "Oh, wait till Father Mollinger sees you.

possible.

He will help you and make you well." The reverence and love with which the Rev. Father was greated by the multitude was wonderful. Every time he appeared at the door of the church to speak a comforting word to the waiting crowd every head was uncovered and every voice blessed him. The scene in and around the church was solemn and impressive. People kneeled on bare ground and asked his blessing. There were tears and smiles, fears, and perfect faith in bopes, but no the breasts of all.

From serly morning until Mass at ten Father Mollinger ministered to o'clock the faithful, and the results in some cases were almost miraculous. His method is different with the various cases. Sometimes he uses no medicine, but rubs the deformed limb. In other cases he uses medicine alone, and in some cases both, He does not claim to do mirscles. He simply finds out the malady and, having a wonderful knowledge of medicine and human ills, prescribes and invokes God's and the saints' all healing powers to aid them. He will treat none who have no faith, and does not pretend to make a complete cure without a reasonable time. In some cases months must elapse and in others the cures are almost instantaneous.

wealth ; in whom charity found no Among the many wonderful things witnessed was the complete curing of a lies buried in his treasure chest; go seek it there and you will find it." Miss Parks of Philadelphia of epilepsy. Father Mollinger told her that in three days she wou'd be entirely cured. When she entered the church she was a twitch ing, helpless woman, who had to be car-ried in ; she walked from the church with scarcely any perceptible evidence of her trouble.

A lady from New York, so blind as to be unable to walk without being led, walked from the church slone unsided, and said the could distinguish many objects, while before she was totally

woman who had been boarding with Mrs. Buch on Troy hill for some time has been unable to speak a word for two years. Father Mollinger gave her some medicine, talked to her tor a time, and

she finally called him by name. A girl who had been compelled to usa, crutches went in. Father Mollinger, after to be carried to his cell in his convent in Padua, for there now a great convent flourished, he wished to be brought there perscribing for and working with her, to die. said : "Pat down your crutches and come with me." She besitated a moment, laid with me." She hesitated a moment, laid down her crutches, and with feeble steps made her way toward him. He said she would be entirely well in a short time. A Mrs. Winston, who was last year cured of cancer, and with her a mother

and her little boy, were present to receiv his blessing. Last year he had curea the boy of 11p disease, which had efflicted him for years. At ten o'clock Mass was said, and the hundreds in the church and the thousands outside received the blessing after the Msss. Each one in the crowd had a bottle which was filled with holy water and taken home. Every house near the church is filled

lous and secular education of the time When he was barely fifteen years old he entered the house of the regular canons

of St. Austin, near Lisbon; but there he found himself disturbed by the visits of his relatives who resided in the capital, heart within his breast; And never a back ward glance, he sailed into the West: and he removed to the convent of Holy Cross at Coimbra, over a hundred miles away. At Holy Cross we see him for eight years-eight years spent in the earnest application to study and medita-

tion. His theological learning was vast ; his power of argument was irresistible ; his eloquence captured all who thronged He was tweaty six years old when he joined the Order of St. Francis and was commissioned by St. Francis to t ach theology ; he assigned him to the Convent of Arcella, a suburb of the city of Padua. In Padua there was yet no convent of his order. The duties of Anthony in the great church of Padua, the long hours in the death of that well beloved priest and missionary, with a simple faith as refreththe confessional where thousands knelt around; the exhausting labors in the pui-

It was the 11th of April, 1782, and the longliness of the long winter months had given way to the stir and traffic which the

Throughout Italy the saint then ing stations along the coast. A long line of bark cances drawn up on the beach, and a village of wigwams on the hillside, told preached. Cathedrals were thronged to hear his burning words. From church to church and chapel to chapel he prothat the Indians had arrived with their spoils from the winter hunting grounds. Here came the hardy traders and agents gressed, but more frequently he spoke to thousands where no roof, no walls held in his voice. At his approach the loom and distaff were idle; the ring of of the great far companies, and here too came the Pere de la Brosse. He was an the hammer was unheard, the plough oldtime missionary of the Society of Jesus, rested in the furrow, the seedsman and the reaper laid aside their toti. His his order had now been suppressed for several years, and he and his comrades could look for no long continuance of hearers were not limited to the districts where he preached ; numbers followed his course. His progress was gemmed by miracles. Those who were spathetic saw their imperfections glare before them ; the their work.

It was his harvest time for God, and all that April day he was seen in the chapel, praying, confessing, and—best loved task their imperfections glare before them; the hard-hearted softened; the unjust turned from injustice; long standing enmity gave way to peace. While he provided an anodyne for the afflicted peultent, he, with a fiery zeal, denounced the proud, the heretic, the votary of sinful pleasure, the oppressor of the poor. To this man of God were taken those who were stricken with where in the mean not of all-baptising the little Indian children as though no shadow of approaching death

usual cheerful manner, until he arose to dread, even before he bade them farewell perience of human nature helped to in touching words.

announce my death. If you do not elieve me, come and see for yourselves, but do noi, I beg of you, touch my body. Go to L'lle Aux Couders to-morrow and bring M. Compain (the priest) here to bury me. You will find him waiting at the end of the Island. No matter how stormy the weather is, have no fear; I answer for the safety of those who make this voyage.

The friends of the deceased sped to the money chest, they broke it open, the heart of the dead man was there ; they exhumed again said that, before the dawn of an of the dead man was there; they exhibited his corpse; they examined it; it contained no heart. By his intercession the dead was restored to life He was designated the "Hammer of Hereitcs." He was styled by Pope Gregory IX, before whom he pretched "The Ark of the Covenant." dav, they would know the truth of his words; and so he left them. Anxious and wondering, hoping against

Some time before his death he rested no mortal hand, rang the funeral peal. in solitude at Mt. Alverno; it was to him as a Horeb; it was where the stigmata was impressed on the illustrious founder All arcse as one man, and ran towards the chapel. They entered, and by the dim light of the Sanctuary lamp saw the black-robed figure of their "good Father." His white head was bowed between his of his order. He went thence to occupy the pulpit during Lent in Padua. After the feast of Easter his health was failing ;

he had a prescience of death. He was at tep. ment, all business was suspended, and from early dawn whites and Indians flocked to the chapel. The tears and sobs of the ones, and the deep silent grief of

to die. Sadly and slowly, on a litter his brethren conveyed his sinking frame. The city went out en masse to greet the approach of him they loved; who was, they realized, soon to be taken awsy. He was not to reach Padua. On the way lay a little con-vent: his brethren placed him there.

the Rev. M. Ccquerel, employs the follow-

ing lavguage: "The Pepal power, by disposing of crowns, bindered despotism from becom-ing strocious; thus it happened in times of darkness we do not meet with any example of tyranny like that of Domitian n ancient Rome. A Tiberias was impossible; the Pope would have crushed him. Great despotisms occur, when kings per-suade themselves there is nothing above them; then intoxication of unlimited aggressions."

Southey, no friend of the Catholic Church, says: "If the Papal power had not been adapted to the conditions of Europe, it could not have subsisted. It was the remedy for some of the greatest evils. We have to look to the Abys. sinians and Oriental Caristians, to see what Europe would have become without the Papacy. It was morally and intel-lectually the conservative power of Christendom. Politically, it was the Saviour of Europe. For, in all prob-ability, the West, like the East, must have been overrun by Mohammedanism. and sunk in irredeemable degredation if, in that great crisis of the world, the

werv angry with her. While ascending to the sick man's Roman Church had not roused the nations to a united and prodigious effort apartment, the priest gathered from the words of the women that the life of her husband had been far from what it should commensurate with the danger. In the frightful state of society which sometimes prevailed, the Church everywhere pre have been. On entering the room, the man blamed his wife furiously for her sented a controlling and remedial influ disobedience in bringing in a priest, whom ence.

Robertson, a rigid Scotch Presby terian, states. "The Pontifical monarchy taught the nations and kings to regard themselves mutually as compatriots, as being both equally subject to the divine sceptre of religion; and this centre of religious unity has been throughout many ages, a real benefit for the human race

gerously ill, but added that in any case he should perfer to die as he had lived. The celebrated Swiss historian, Sis mondi, thus exclaims: "In the midst of the conflicts of jurisdictions, the Pope alone proved to be the defender of the Seeing that the time was short, for the man's life could be counted by hours only, if not minutes, the priest spoke so earnestly of the compassion of Christ for sinners, and appeared to be bineric decade. Seated that the head people, the only pacificator of great dis turbances. The conduct of the Pontiffs inspired respect as their beneficence merited gratitude." himself so deeply effected, that the hard

heart was softened, and the poor fellow finally consented to make his confession, John Muller, a learned German Protestant historian, expressed the opinion that "Without the Popes, Rome could not exist. George, Alexander and Iuno cent opposed a dike to the torrent which threatened the whole earth-their pater-nal hands elevated the hierarchy, and slongside of it the liberty of every state." Eeibnitz says : "If all would Catholics and believe in the infallability balleved that the priest was supernatur of the Pope, there would not be required any other umpire than that of the Vicar ally stayed in the street in order t jobelp When absolution had been given, the of Jesus Christ, If the Popes resumed priest heard the woman's confession also, and then married her to the man whom she had called her husband, and made the authority which they had in the time of Nicholas the First, or Gregory the Seventh, it would be the means of obtaining perpetual peace and conduct-ing us back to the golden age." them promise that their children should be taken to the parish church as soon as

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The following interesting particulars concerning the Imitation of Christ and its great author, St. Thomas a Kempls, are from the Atherceum. The Imitation of Christ is, after Holy Scripture, probably the most exquisite and devotional book

then added that he supposed this grace had been granted him in reward of some really good work of his past life, but the which has been written : "The original volume is small, about four inches and a half by three and a half ; with the exception of a few leaves on vellum the material is paper. Th hand writing is good and generally clear sisted the father, "that coupled with all the saving merits of the blocd of Jesus Christ-without which nothing is merithe character, that of a practised if no of a professional, transcriber. Originally the manuscript belonged to the monastorious-can have brought this grace to you when so many others have been eter-nally last, with perhaps less on their tery of Mount St. Agnes, near Z volle, which Thomas a Kempis entered, as a souls ?" "Well," sold the dying man, brightening novice, in his twenty-first year, and where he lived all his life. He was em where he lived all his fire. He was em-ployed in the Scriptorium, for other manuscripts are known to have been transcribed by him for the use of the community, some of which have been destroyed or lost sight of; among them, entitle and a Missal to which up after a pause, but speaking in a very low voice, "my mother-and a good mother she wa-died when I was a lad. My brothers and sisters and myself were at her death-bed. After she had prepared especially, a Bible and a Missal, to which herself to die, she gave us all her last good bock in my hands, and opening it at a contrain prayer, asked me to promise 1 book in my hands, and opening it at a certain prayer, asked me to promise 1 brond me it area yeard and a massal, to which are appended the same noise as at the end of the manuscript of the 'Imitation,' that they were 'finished by the hand of Brother Thomas a Kempis.' About the mise I Brother Thomas a Kempis,' About the been a year 1570, during the troubles in the at Louvain. Their Visitor-oreneral, Peter Johannes Latomus, carried the precious MS. away with him to Antwerp, giving it, in 1578, to Jean Beiliere, one of the chief printers in that city. This Belliera had two sons, who were members of the Society of Jews, and, probably under their influence or advice, he gave it to their house at Ant-

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7

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that he was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINI-MENT.

A TRADITION OF TADOUSSAC.

BY KATHLEEN. In the Springtime of his manhood and his young life's first romance, Heleft his frience sand home in the pleasant jand of France; And with the hope of conquest filling the

the West; His mail the black robe of the priest, his crucifix the sword, His conquests—the souls he led captive to the Lord.

More than a hundred years ago, a strikirg event occurred at the lonely mission and trading post of Tadousac, where the

river Saguenay enters the Lower St. Law rence. It made so profound an impres ston on the people that, after a lapse of all these years, the name of Pere de la Brosse has but to be mentioned to some old habitant, and—whether he halls from L'lle Aux Coudres, Baie Saint Paul, or Tadous sac itself-you will be told the story of

ing as it is rare in this skeptical century of ours, pit whence his voice daily sounded to crowds of the holy and the repenting, rendered his residence at the convent im-

breaking up of the ice brought to the trad-

lay heavy on his soul. When evening came, he went as usual to pass a couple of hours with some friends. They noticed no change in his declaring, however, that it was impos deciaring, however, that it was impos-elble in his present extreme wrakness to remember all his sins. But the informa-tion the priest had already obtained from the woman, joined with his great exleave them. Then, indeed, the solemnity of his manner filled them with a sudden

With physical allments; who were not endowed with fullness of corporal gifts. They sought in faith, intercession that they might be besled. He prayed on their behalf to God. The dumb were "I am bidding you adieu, my friends, more saxious now to do so, as heard to speak ; the blind saw in thank-fulness the beauties of the Creator's adieu for eternity ? You will see me no more on this earth. To-night at midnight you will hear my chapel bell; it will works ; those who long had lain prostrate, feeble and suffering regained strength as him. of old. But his preaching was not confined to Italy. His elequence captured the learned at the Universities of Toulouse and Paris; countless numbers heard his heaven guided uttersness throughout the kingdom of France. Once he spoke at possible to be baptized. The good Father then left them, but soon returned with the funeral of one who was corrupted by place the Blessed Sacrament and the holy oils necessary to administer Extreme he exclaimed in words of fire : "His heart

Awe-struck at his words, in such apparent contradition to his hale and hearty appearance, his friends refused to believe him. But with an air of authority he

hope, they sat a walting the midnight hour. Ten o'clock came-eleven-midnight, and loud and clear the chapel bell, tolled by

clasped hands; he lay dead upon the altar Soon the news spread through the settle-

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE. THE SALVE REGINA.

As an illustration of the benefit of daily prayer, though offered by even the most hardened, and its efficacy in drawing upon them the grace of conversion, the following incident was related from his experi

ence by a holy Benedictine priest : He was one day passing along the street deeply engrossed in thought, and with his eyes cast down, when he was stopped quite uddenly and in a most mysterious man.

e calm

ner. Looking up to learn the cause of this unsecountable occurrence, he saw women making her way hastily towards him from one of the tenement houses before which he was standing. She seemed full of grief, and begged him breathlessly to come and see her husband who was dying, but would not allow her to send for any spiritual assistance. She had seen the priest pass from the window above, and felt that he had been sent by th Almighty God for the salvation dying man. She besought the father, however, not to let her husband know that she had called him, or he would be

he had determined not to see; but the latter quietly told him of the mysterious

manner in which he had been stopped in

He even listened to the words of the

priest, who tried to make him realize his precarlous state. At first the dying man was unwilling to admit that he was dan-

the street, and the man soon becam

with the sick, who will remain the three days of the feast. While there were many distressing cases and sights the happy look of supreme faith on each face was insplring and thilling. A Mrs. Robinson, of Philadelphia, who

last year was cured of bip disease, was in church in charge of a Protestant friend s filicied in the same way and said she would take her home well. Such is only one of the thousands of cases of faith

It is safe to say 6,000 people were in and around the church, and a more de rarely been seen. People kneeled on the bard bricks or the bare ground to receive a blessing, and while weeping tears of pein would smile and bless the priest as he passed among them. All sorts and conditions of people were

there, the richly dressed invalid knelt by the side of the beggared cripple. The suffering, diseased victims clasped the hand of a helping friend and all the multitude was filled with the one absorbing be lief that Father Mollinger could and would cure all file.

Many floral decorations were added to usual elaborate decorations of the chancel. The clergyman who officiated was the Most Re Father Ambrose eminent General of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, Paris, who is now making his provincial visit here. He was seelsted by Father Havetys, Vice-Provincial of by Father Huvetys, Vice Provincial of Irelard; Fathers Schwab, Williams, Quinue, Laregest, Hyachith, Leander, O S. B; Father Healy, of Dublin, and Father Williams, President of Holy Ghoet College.

THE GREAT SAINT'S LIFE.

St. Anthony of Padua, was born in Lis-ton in the year 1195. His parents were of Portugal's nobility. His father as a valiant officer saw service against the Moors, his mother was noted for her fer-vent plety. He was christened Ferdinaud.

brethren placed him there. his That night he slept; in the early morning words of the dead priest. Fall of faith they bravely embarked and, so quickly Blood of his Saviour; a brightness, not of was the stormy passage made, that about earth, shone from his eyes, his brethren questioned him as to his joy. He an-swered : "I behold my God."

a rural convent at San Pietro ; he begged

He was anointed. He joined in the recital of the psalms. His devotion to the Virgin Mother was most ardent throughout his life; it glowed, if possible, more brightly at its close. Raising his eyes he chanted with unction the words of his favorite hymn to Mary : "O Glori orsa Domins," and with its ending strains he passed away to heaven. This was on

June 13, 1221. In Padua, some thirty-two years after he had gone to his reward, a noble church was raised under his invocation; his relics were removed and there ensbrined. The flesh had gone from the bones; the torgue, that God had "cleansed with a burning coal" remained uncorrupted.

As the finder of things lost there is no people which does not to this hour im. lore his assistance before God. There ! no land, there is no people who will not at this hour testify to the benefits they have and are dally experiencing from

Miraculous graces are obtained through the intercession of St. Anthony Largely his intercession is sought for the following ends: 1st, For the restoration of things lost or stolen; 2nd for the rehut he covery of health : 3rd, for a knowledge o the will of God relative to the choice of occupation or vocation; 4.b, for the happy issue of our undertakings, whether in relation to our spiritual or temporal thirty years. But

P. M. Markwell, West Jeddore, N. S. writes: I wish to inform you of the won-derful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two of three surjustions completely and two or three applications completely cured him,

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older persons.

I HIGHLY recommend Dr. Fowler's Ex tract of Wild Strawberry for curing cholera cholera morbus colic, cramps, diarrhosa, dysentery and ail summer complainte. It is safe and reliable for children and

MISS HILEY BNECKENRIDGE, Heyworth, Que.

pany him, reminding then eleven o'clock the same morning the Cap Aux Oles was rounded and in an incredibly

Unction.

short time they came in sight of the island and of the man they sought. From afar off M. Compain saw them, and as soon as his voice could reach them, he called out : "Pere de la Brosse is dead. You have come to seek me for his butial." He too had heard, as he sat reading the previous midnight, the tolling of his own church ball. Filled with astonishment, he hastened to ascertain the cause; though the solemn peal rang out in the silence of the night, no ringer's hand was

on the rope. Then, distinctly to his ear, came these worde: "Pere de la Brosse has just diad at Tadoussac—with the tolling of the bell his

soul passed away. Go to morrow to the end of the island; a boat will bring you to perform the burial rites." And meanwhile, at Chicoutini, He Verte, Trois Pistoles, Bate de Chaleur, and Rimouski-all missons founded by the good Father-the bells rang out his

funeral knell at the very hour that he gave up his soul to God. So long as his body lay buried under that humble altar at Tadoussac, never an Indian passed up or down the broad river,

drew up his bark canoe on the besch and went to tell the simple story of his joys and griefs to le bon Pere who had en their friend and father for more than

all this has passed away. The little chapel still stands, though the re-mains of the beloved founder were removed to the handsome new church at Chicoutimi. It was a pity, perhaps, but he has his best shrine in the hearts of that faithful people who have kept longer than

any other to the traditions and simple lives of their fathers. EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm

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would every day. I Wild boy and but little comfort to her-God reet her soui! Well, father, I prom-iscd-and I kept my word. Never a at Louvain. Their Vieitor General, night have I lain down without saying that prsyer, no matter how had I have

After all had been happily accomplianed

the priest endeavored to raise the confi-dence of the dying man, and dwelt much

now really penitent man disclaimed any thing on his part, and declared his life to

"And you can think of nothing," in

have been a succession of grievous sins.

H

on God's evident desiges on his soul.

"And what is the prayer ?" asked the priest.

'I cannot tell you the name," said the dying man, his voice growing feebler, "but it is a prayer to the Blessed Virgin : in yonder corner you will find the book in the old value. The place is marked." The priest found the well-worn book, as the man had said, and taking it up he opened at a deep yellow page, where his eye fell upon that besutiful prayer to "Mother of Mercy," to her who never turns a deaf ear to her children, and who so good a pedigree."

loves to be invoked by this dearest of her titles :

Hail, holy Queen ! Mother of mercy, our life, our sweetness and our hope ! Deeply moved, the priest kuelt down the side of the dying man, and together with his wife, began to recite the prayer aloud; but before it had ended, the penitent soul had taken its flight. --Massenger of the Sacred Heart.

WHAT FROTESTANTS HAVE SAID

protection of science, of letters and of Referring to the beneficent influence

f the Popes in the middle ages, Ancillon, learned German Protestant divine, a learned German Protestant divine, says: "In the ages when there was no social order, it was the influence and power of the Popes that slone saved Europe from a state of barbarism. They kept up the relations between distinct nations. They were the common centre and relling point to all the isolated

diminished the inconveniences of the feudal system,"

An able French Presbyterian minister, removing all obstructions,

werp, whence it passed, on the suppression of the order, into the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and there it is now preserved. The history of the manuscript of the 'Imitatio Christi' is, therefore, cartain. and few books of the same date can show

Imitation

Is sometimes called the sincers form of Is sometimes called the sincers form of flattery. This may account for the num-ber of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure and painless. All druggists.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is cecasion by the want of action in the biliary lucts loss of vitality in the stomach, to secre WHAT PROTESTANTS HAVE SAID ABOUT THE POPE. Roscoe, a Protestant writer, states that "almost all the Popes were superior to the age in which they lived, and were the protection of science, of letters and of arts." the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

I have in stock. Worms derange thei whole system, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator de-ranges worms, and gives rest to the suf-ferer. It only cests twenty five cents to try it and be convinced.

Rept up the relations between distinct nations. They were the common centre and rallying point to all the isolated States. They formed a supreme trib-unal, crected in the midst of universal parachy, and their decrees were as re-pectable as they were respected. It was ther power that prevented and stayed the despotism of the Emperors; that replaced the want of equilibrium and diminished the inconveniences of the PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in region

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C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. We would call the attention of our C. M. B. A. Branches and members to the fact that we make a very preity silk C. M. B. A. Badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, ac-cording to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$200, and can be used by branches when attending funerals of deceased members. or at a demonstration of any kind, and it im-parts to a body of men a neat appearance. CATROLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Ostholic Societies of the Dominion. "Religione, National and Benevolent," and we are the only Catholic firm in Canada whe make a specialty of association supplies

mate a specialty of association supplies Banners. Flags. Gashes, Badges in Silk, Collars, Embienns, Beals, Ballot Boxes, Pins. . Gharma, Gavils. Badges in Gold, Modals. Wood Cuta, Electorypes, Rubber Constitutions, Cushings Stamps, Letter Heads, Manuel, Minute Books. Designs and prices furnished upon appli-cation to T. P. TA.NEY, Gueral Purchas-ing Agent and Manufacturer of Association Bapplies, 255 Ht. Martin Street, Montreal. Established May, 1884.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of very month, at 8 o'clock, at their ball, bion Block, Richmond street. Martin Mears President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

The Grand Secretary informs us that new Branches will be organized at Cobourg and Parry Sound in the course of a few days.

From 1st January, 1889, to 1st July, there were eighty six deaths in the asso-clation, for the payment of the benefici-aries of which, eight assessments were issued; ten of said deaths were in Canada, calling for the payment of \$19,000 by the Supreme Council. On those eight assess ments Canada will have paid to the Supreme Council about \$31,390.

Brother Deare, of the C. M. B. A. Monthly, has interviewed the Supreme Council officers regarding the dispute be-tween them and the Grand Council of Had our energetic brother in Canada. terviewed the officers and representatives of the latter council and reported such in the same issue as he did the others, it Monthly is supposed, as an official organ of both councils, to act impartially.

The Supreme President stated that he did not notice the difference between the Constitution and the printed and pub lished minutes of the Supreme Council Convention regarding Section 4 of the Beneficiary Fund Asticle until his attention was called to it by Gand President

None of the Supreme Council Trusteen had any recollection of that part of Sec had any recollection of that part of Sec tion 4, relating to medical certificates, etc., now in dispute, having been read or adopted at the Supreme Convention, nor of any action thereon having been re-corded in the minutes of the Supreme Trustee meeting held last February. This was stated at the Detroit meeting, June 4:h last.

Meesrs. Hynes and Bertrand are the only members of the Supreme Council, so far as we have heard, that state that Sec-tion 4, Beneficiary Fund Article, in its

far as we have heard, that state that Sec-tion 4, Beneficiary Fund Article, in its present form was read and adopted at the Supreme Convention. Should not the affidavits, declarations or statements of Messrs. O'Meara, Finn, O'Brien and Coffey be considered of as much importance as those of Messrs. Hynes and Bertrand? Mr. Bulger was present at the meeting of the Supreme T. natees in Detroit June

of the Supreme T. ustees in Detroit June 4. h last, and heard the positive asser-tions of J. O'Meara, Esq, that section 4, in its present shape, was not read nor dopted at the Supreme Convention, and dopted at the Supreme Convention, and that no reference was made to the custor of the statements, dianably of medical certificates, at ssid convention. He also heard the statements, in writing of Mears. Finn and Caffsy to the same effect. Should this not have been mentioned in his interview with brother Deare?

About 11 o'clock the procession formed at the station, and, marching through the principal, streets repaired to Emmett's grove where everything was prepared in readiness for the amusement and comfort Yes, such a course would have placed the res, such a counter would dave piece the Grand Council of Canada still more under the tender mercy of the Supreme Council. We presume the next move of the Supreme Board of Trustees will be to order the transfer of the Reserve Fund from the Grand Council of Canada to the Supreme Council of Canada to the of the guests. The main procession was formed in the following order : Supreme Council for investment. Mr. Bulger thought "that the Grand

Council of Canada had a right to submit the question to the branches to find out their views, but they had not stated the their views, but they had not stated the true position of the case," as he considered the circular sent out by the Grand Council to branches "inisiseding where it holds out the view that the minutes are correct, and Section 4 of the constitution wrong."

We consider that the circular issued by the Grand Council of Canada to its Branches, stated in a concise and clear manner, a very true position of the case, and withheld nothing that was necessary to be made known. Said circular informed our Branches

 Also many processing the second that the Supreme Recorder demanded th and the Supreme Recorder demanded the medical certificates of our members, that said certificates were in the possession of the Grand Secretary, that the Grand Council instructed said efficer to retain said certificates, and continue his work as

No. 15 The E B. A. Temoerance Society, with Handsome Banner of Green Plush After the early coati. gent had reached the grove the following additional contingents, who got off at Lock 2, and came from St. Catharines by way of the street cars, strag-gied in: heretofore, our representatives having in-formed them that no amendment regard-ing the custodianship of medical certifi cater, etc., was made at the late Supreme Convention, and as the Grand Council of

Catharines by way of the Branch No.1. Hamilton Juvenile Branch No.1. Hamilton Branches Nos. 16 and 22, with band. Oakville Branch No 17, accompanied by Walker's band of Hamilton. Oanada did not recognize the right of any body but the Supreme Council in con-vention assembled to make new laws or In addition to these were a large num-ber of other organizations in line whose

amendments to the constitution of the accordation, they could not, without vio lating the trust placed in them, comply names could not be learned. with said demand ; but the Council the When the inner man was sati find the when the inner man was each had the young people engaged in all kinds of sports, dancing on the green, jumping, swinging, running and every conceivable past-time that could bedevised. Of course gave in full the resolution adopted by the Supreme Council trustees at Detroit. June 4; told the Branches the result of pou-compliance with said resolution, and asked them to vote on the question and notify the Grand Secretary of the result the chief feature in the afternoon was the

athletic contests. The contest for the gold-headed cane of said vote. In our view, the circular is certainly very favorable to the Sapreme Council, and does not contain anything between prominent Emeralds of the States and Canada did not take place, as Buffalo failed to put in an appearance, but as a large vote had been obtained for W. Lane G S. The proceeds were given to Father Allain, who awarded the cane to that could in any way be con-sidered misleading. We have said circular now before us, and we fail to find in it any such statement, "that the minutes are correct," or where "it holds

the Grand Secretary. The E B A. drill corps went through out the view that the minutes are correct. several graceful evolutions in front of Mr. George Gordon's store after the visi-The Grand Council of Canada certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which they have acted in submitting this matter to the Branches in their jurisdic tors left the grove. At 5 o'clock the guests began to leave, and at 6:30 o'clock Merritton was by contrast as still as a tion; and in proof of the appreciation of their work and the correctness of their views, their action has been sustained by churchyard. The ball in the evening was a very suc the almost unanimous voice of the 105 cessful affair, and thus ended the greates

day Merritton has ever had. The local E. B. A. will look back with pride for many a long day on the successful termin-ation of their efforts. The best of order formation, for the making out of the Beneficiary certificates, viz, the "applica-tions for Beneficiary certificates," has been regularly sent by the members in Canada to the Supreme Recorder, and the assessment money from said members has been regularly accented by the Supreme prevailed everywhere and much of the success of the arrangements is due to the indefatigable exertions of Rev. Father Allain, seelsted by Mr. Harry Horry and the other members of the local committee. been regularly accepted by the Supreme Council; said body then should either issue the certificates or refuse to accept -Merritton Star.

"THE ANGELUS."

we believe that hever or or in the history of Art hes a painting attracted more attention, or brought a larger pifce, than the one by Millet, called by the above name. It was until recently the private property of a wealthy Frenchman.

financial difficulties, the picture, together with many others also his property, was put up at public sale. All the conniseurs in Europe and America were present to bid for it, or to witness the interest is sale excited. As the painter of the picture was a Frenchman the people of France were both to allow the picture to leave their country. But wealthy America was there to differ for it the largest price, five hundred and fifty-four thousand france-about \$110,000. The possession of this much-admired.

V., will have as auxiliaries the following that our wealthy people can make use of money other than buying food and the musical departments; Rev. J. L. Vigneault and Rev. T. Beaudry are re

ENJOY AS YOU GO.

y and the second start

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

ture, the valoon, with its nefarious methods of creating drunkards and perpetuating the vicious and profigate power of the

the committee who have the Catholic Congress in charge, as it is to be supposed

Some people mean to have a good time when their hard work is done-say at fifty. Others plan to enjoy them-selves when their children are grown up selves when their children are grown up. Others mean to take their pleasure when they get rich, or when their business is built upon a sure foundation, or the farm is paid for, or the grind of some particu lar sorrow is past. These individuals might as well give up the idea of ever having a good time. The season of delight which is so long waited for rarely comes. Disease, poverty and death each comes. Disease, poverty and death each claim their victims. The lives of those whom we love or own go out, and then what is left?

what is left? Then take your pleasure to-day while yet there is time. Things may not be in the best shape for the visit that you have been so long planning to your only sister. It might be better if you could wait until you had a more stylish suit of clothes, or till the boy was at home from college to lock after the place; but she is ready now. You are both growing old—you had better go now. John drives around with the horse. "Jump in, mother," he says "it is a lovely day, and you need the fresh air." Don't say, 'I can't go. I was intending to make doughnuts," or "my crimping pins are not out," or "my erected. The Roman Propaganda has formed and roman Propagation has formed a society to promote the study of the Oriental languages and of the Holy Scrip-tures, with a view to meeting the attacks of infidelity and rationalism. Its trans-actions will be published in periodical form under the title "Oriental Biblical Sundar" form under the title "Oriental Biblical Studies." Preparations are being made in Ober-ammergan for next years' Passion play. The theatre is being improved in every part and the play will be on a grander scale than ever before. The text of the play will probably be unchanged, as the people are very conservative in regard to this life-like representation of the great mystery of Redemption. Ex Senator Davis gave an informal dinner to President Harrison at Deer Park, Md, on 30th July, at which Cardi-nal Gibbons, Secretary Windom, Lien-tenant Brown, of the Navy, Major Nicholas Hill, of Biltimore, with other gentlemen, were the guests. It was the first meeting of the President with the Cardinal. "my crimping pins are not out," or "my dress is not changed." Put on a warm cloak, tie a veil around your hat, and take such things when you can get them, they are apt to be shy when you want them

again Don't say, "I shall be glad when that child is grown up. What trouble he makes." No; enjoy his cunning waye; revel in his affectionate hugs and kisses; revel in his affectionate hugs and kisses; they will not be so plentiful by and by. Enjoy his childhood. It will look sweet to you when it is gone for-ever. Enjoy the littles of every day. The great favors of fortune come but to few, and those who have them tell us that the quiet homely joys which are within the reach of all are in-finitely better. Let us not cast them Cardinal. The convention of the American Catholic Total Abstinence Union finished its business at Cleveland, Ohio, on 9th August. The next convention will be held at Pittsburg. Resolutions were adopted approving of every just exercise finitely better. Let us not cast them away, but treasure every sunbeam and get the light and warmth from it that the of civil authority which aims at the destruction of Satan's well devised struc

the victous and profilests power of the drink trade in corrupting politics, defeat-ing the ends of law, and disturbing the order of society. The resolutions also condemn the using of liquor in so called Catholic clubs, at picnics, excursions and the like, held or controlled by Catholics, as ecandsious and conducive to intemper-ance and other deployable disorders. The Sunday Telegram of Youngstown,

The Sunday Telegram of Youngstown, O, has this to say of "a plucky lad's suc-cess," who for years has sold the Uni-verse in that city : The face of James J. McNally, familiarly known as "Jimmie," the en-terprising newsboy and now a success-ful merchant, is known by every resi-dent of the city. His life and suc-cess go to show that any boy who has pluck and courage can attain a position in life worth the name. He was born in Troy, N. Y., February 9th, 1865, and four years later removed to this city. His father died when he was ten years of age and the same year ance and other deplorable disorders. Chai in Luisville was out of tune for several days. The organist, Prof. Joe Chase, searched for the cause, but could not discover it. Then Mr. Flicher, the organ builder, was called in to see what organ builder, was called in to see what was the matter. After a short examin-ation he found the metallic "D" pipe out of order. He had the pipe, which is ten feet in length, removed, and found that a sparrow lodged in the middle of it. The sparrow was removed and the pipe replaced, and the organ is now in good order. It is not known how the bird and have got into the pipe - Uidea ten years of age and the same year Jimmie began the sale of papers on the street in order to do what he could in street in order to do what he could in his youthful way to support his widowed mother. By his honest, upright man-ner, he soon made friends and began to prosper. At the age of sixteen years he was left an orphan, and devoted his time to the welfare and education of the younger members of the family. When could have got into the pipe.-Udca Glabe.

younger members of the family. When he was fourteen years old he served a he was fourteen years old he served a year as a page in the House of Representatives at Columbus. He saved his money and on his nineteenth birthday opened up a small stationary store, which has gradually increased until it would now grace Broadway in New York.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Bishop Dupanloup wished to see women, especially married women and mothers, employ themselves earnestly for several hours in the day with some definite kind of mental cultivation. He emphatically urged that the intellectual culture of women was not only a right of essays, and the speakers of speeches, and the preachers of sermons look for the glory of print let them go to the secular but that it was a duty, at the same stigmatizing the prejudice against it in France as one of the worst results of the infidel eighteentn century. In his "Fem mes Savantes," he opposes to the modern itself down to its resolutions let a ten-line clothing and railroad stocks and fast evils of ennui, frivolity, incapacity and mismanagement, the advantages of self-But what is this great plcture? What is it about? What does it represent? education and intellectual culture; indicating, moreover, how the increased What does it say to the spectator ? attraction of home as a centre of family It contains only two figures, a man and a woman. These are standing apart nearly facing each other, in a field where life, would necessarily influence for good, boin nusband and children. He did not deem it necessary that hearly lacing each other, in a heid where they are working They are peasants, Franch peasants. While engaged at their work the sound of the Augulus bell is heard, and they stop their work, lay down their work, lay down oman's education should follow the woman's concerned induct information in line of masculine study. To M. Dupan loup's mind, the great difference be-tween the training proper for women and for men lies in this, that a man's education has for its object his intellectual development, while for a woman such development is only an accessory. Primarily her education should prepare her for the intelligent managen her household, the more fitting company ionship of her husband and the more worthy education of her children, not to mention her influence, which as the mis-tress of a Christian household, she

AUGUST 17, 1889.

A retreat for ladies opens at the Sacred A retreat for ladies opens at the Sacred Heart Convent, Dandas street, on Monday evening, Sept. 2nd. The hours of ser-mons are 9.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m. and 7 p m. each day. Ladies wishing rooms will apply to the Lady Superior not later than Aug. 27th. The first Provincial Council of Catholic Bishops of Japan will be held in Tokio in Monseigneur Fava, Bishop of Grenoble,

France, has, by express request of Pope Leo XIII., accepted the postion of Patri-arch of Jerussiem. Monseigneur Fava has been before a missionary in Syria and Paleetine and has an intimate acquaintance with the country. The C. M. B A. Bazaar and Drawing of prizes, under the auspices of Brauch 75, Penetanguishene, in aid of the Martyrs' Memorial Church, will be held during the first week in September, and promises to be very successful. The object is a laud-able one, and should have the hearty sup-port of all C M. B. A. Branches and the faithful generally throughout Canada and the United States. The price of a bock of tickets has been placed at \$5. Cardinal Manning has expressed his great satisfaction at the progress of the Catholic Church in London. In 1850 there were forty six Catholic churches in the city. There are now one hundred and twenty three, and five others are being

To THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deaf-ness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

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Good Programme of Sports for which cssh prizes will be given. By permission of Lieut. Col. Tracey and Officers, The 7th Band

will be in attendance; also String Band for dancing. For trains, see posters. Fare 35 cents. Public cordially invited.

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A RETREAT

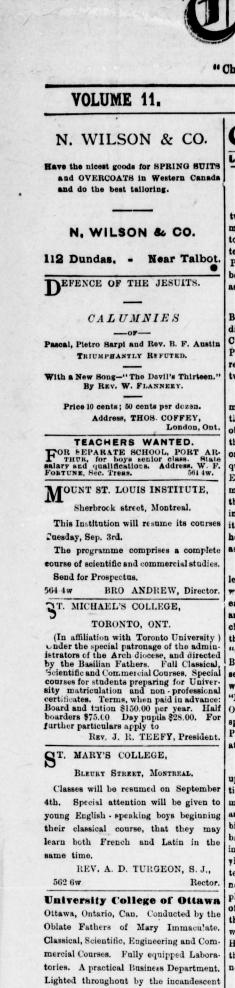
For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening on September 2nd, at seven o'clock, and closing Saturday, Sep It is unnecessary to waste words upon

tember 7th. For cards of invitation and further par-

ticulars apply to LADY SUPERIOR, Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street.

from their behavior these gentlemen do not ask for publicity. Their rejection of "the Catholic American Press" as a subect of discussion at the Congress is an YOU MAY HAVE ONE !! postage, and receive by Mail a HANDSOME PULK HANDRERCHEIF, and The Magic Needlet Astonisheseveryone! Address, Whiton Novelty THE REAL PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY AND

The two and a sector of these as a



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ject of discussion at the Congress is an action that can be explained by them if they choose, although the explanation might not satisfy every one nor look very creditable to their supposed good sense. The press can very easily take it out of these gentlemen in a hundred ways. They are snuffed out of existence quickly, but the press case on foremer. Since the the press goes on forever. Since the Congress has decided to take no notice of it, let it take no notice of the Congress. THE ONLY MEDICATED ELECTRIC BELT for Zidneys, When the sessions begin, and the secular journals fall into their usual blunders and mirrepresentations, let the Congress get them right if it can. When the authors Agents Wanted. Book FREE. WHITON MANUF'D CO'Y, 120 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

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biessings hold.

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But that gentleman having fallen into financial difficulties, the picture, together

The possession of this much-admired, much-sought for and high-priced picture will be an honor to the United States. It will be a testimony to the world that there is an appreciation of art here, and

The Supreme President stated in Detroit that he would suspend the Grand Concil the three courses. of Canada if it did not comply with the resolution adopted by the Supreme Trus tees at the Detroit meeting. He did not wish the matter submitted to the Canadian Branches ; but the Grend Council of Canade, at its meeting of July 2ad, decided it was advisable and necessary to so

Since the formation of the Grand Councll of Canada, in February, 1880, the medi-cal certificates of the members in Canada have been kept in the Grand Secretary's

How is it, then, if it were so necessary to have said certificates in the Supreme Recorder's efficience in the Supreme President now says "the Supreme Coun-cil had always had the power to direct who should be the custodian of the medical certificates," such an important matter was readicated by the Supreme matter was neglected by the Supreme Council up till March last? Also, if said Council always had the power, why was it necessary to endeavor to change the constitution in this regard ?

The efficers of the Grand Council of Can ada did not contend that Section 4. a appearing in the printed minutes of Supreme Convention, is correct ; but they contended that no reference was made to the costcollenship of medical certi-ficates at the late Supreme Con-vention, and that, that part of Section 4 relating to "Medical Certificates vention, and that, that part of Section 4 relating to "Medical Certificates and Applications for Membership," as it appears in the constitution, was never read nor adopted at the Supreme Convention, and Applications for Membership," as it appears in the constitution, was never read nor adopted at the Supreme Convention, and is, therefore, according to Section 1, Article xvil., page 38, constitution, not a part of our laws.

Tatal .

etc., with three large engravings of Glad-stone, Parnell and O'Conneil in the fore-ground. Enchrined in evergreens on the Supreme Council Solicitor Keere says : "I think the Canadian Grand Council may incorporate under the laws of Ontario balcony, with a dash of bunting on each elde to form the frame of a bandsome incorporate under the isws of Ontario side to form the frame of a handsome the French peasants are saying at the moment have in the frame of a handsome the french peasants are saying at the moment have in the frame of a handsome the french peasants are saying at the moment have in the frame of a handsome the french peasants are saying at the moment have in the frame of a handsome the han

nominated Disciplinarians · moreover. horses. The greatest work of France's greatest painter is ours. there are fifteen auxiliary professors for

E. B. A.

Branches in Canada.

the money.

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matic and moral theology; Rev. F Pelland will be Professor of philosophy

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The E. B. A. demonstration in Merrit ton on Tuesday, Aug. 6.b, was an over-whelming success. Visiting brethren from wherming success. Vision foreviren from the different Itab Catholic Benevolent Associations throughout Ontario, accom-panied by their lady friends, paraded the streats of the thriving hitle town at a

the scenes at the railroad station was a

their implement, and, standing where they are when they hear the bell, the man has removed his cap and both bow comparatively early hour in the morning. The brilliant uniforms of the men and the holiday attire of the ladies harmonized with the general holiday aspect on every

devoutly their heads in prayer. Now, what is the prayer they say? The Angelus—that is why the picture is called "The Angelus." But what is the prayer called "The Angelus?" Here it is, out tote Eaclibh. hand At Emmett's grove over three thousand visitors were catered to by Mr. John McCarty and his little army of volunteer waitresses. Some two or three thousand more must have been fed elsewhere as critical judges estimated that the population put into English The Augel of the Lord declared unto Mary. And she conceived of the Holy of Lincoln's chief manufacturing borough Ghoet.

eand souls. Excursions came in from all quarters. The steamer Steinhoff landed a large crowd from Hamilton at lock 2, headed by the fine band of the Kuights of the Golden Esgle, and a fife and frum corps, and the steamers Hestings and Em-press of India from Toronto were crowded

Be it done to me according to Thy word. (The Hail Mary and Holy Mary are Many came by rail from east and west, and swelled the ranks until it began to again repeated.) And the Word was made Flesh. And look as if there would not be accommoda-tion for the visitors. As the trains arrived

dwelt amongst us. (The Hall Mary and Holy Mary are

again repeated.) Then comes this prayer. Pour forth we beseech thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we, to whom the Incarnation of Obrist Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel, may by His Passion and Cross be brought to the glory of His resurrection; through Christ our Lord. Amen. This is the prayer called the "Angelus" gantly and tastefully decorated with Uanadian and Irish American standards,

or the "Angelical Salutation," the prayer the French peasants are saying at the

LHE CLAROFIC ON SO

hould exercise over her social circle He exacted work from every man and woman, whether the result produced was or was not proportionate to the labor ex pended ; and aid it reach no further that ne negative result of excluding idlenes nd frivolity, he deemed it gain. Non did he set other peoples' energies in motion, without setting the example, and laboring indetatigably himself.-Dublin

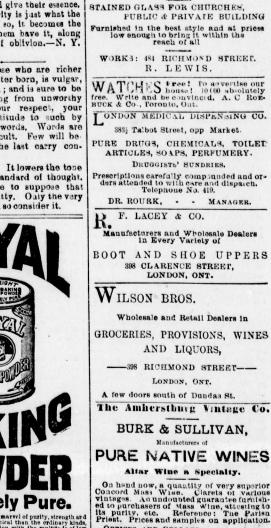
Lyceum.

The monument erected to the late Bishop Guiguesis now in position at Ottawa. It is of brozze, representing the deceased prelate in his sacerdotal robes, and stands on a pedestal of red granite. The statute is six feet seven inches in height and cost \$2,000. It is left velled, and will remain

so until the first week in October, when it will be uncovered. Cardinal Tascher eau, Archbishop Cleary and many other ecclesiaities of note are expected to attend the unveiling.

Father Hammill, the pioneer priest of Missouri, died at Shockelford, Mo., on

O STAINED GLASS WORKS, telegram in the Herald give their essence. We suspect this obscurity is just what the committee desires If so, it becomes the Catholic press to let them have it, along with a strong dose of oblivion .- N. Y. Catholic Review. The flattery of those who are richer than ourselves, or better born, is vulgar, and born of snobbism; and is sure to be received as emanating from unworthy motives Testify your respect, your motives Testiny your respect, your admiration, your gratitude to such by deeds more than by words. Words are easy, but deeds difficult. Few will be-lieve the first, but the last carry confirmation with them. All slang is vulgar. It lowers the tone f society and the standard of thought. It is a great mistake to suppose that slang is in any way witty. Oaly the very young or uncultivated so consider it. Absolutely Pure. anot be sold in competition with the multitude of low hort weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 106 Wal Street, York.



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