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APOSTOLIC LETTER

on the Occasion of the Anniversary of St. Augustine's Landing.

The following letter from the Holy Father to the Primate of England was read at a meeting held in London on September 13 last, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, to celebrate the thirteenth centenary of the landing of St. Augustine :

To our Beloved Son, Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, by the title of SS. An-drew and Gregory on the Colian

Hill, Cardinal priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of West-minster : Leo XIII, Pope :

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction: The letter you sent us at the beginning of this month filled us with joy, for we saw with what ardor and grateful remembrance you were preparing to celebrate in Eng-land the thirteenth centenary of St. Augustine's coming, and to honor the memory of that apostolic man whose labors amongst you were so notably advantageous to religion and civiliza-We have already approved the tion. intended celebration ; but now our the Bereaus, to prove that the propheheart shares in your gladness, and we wish to join with you in commemorat. ing an event as deserving as any of being marked by public festival and the records to verify the citations of would see that if St. Paul demanded of thanksgiving. Not only is such a SS. Paul and Silas. They did verify the Bereans proof of inspiration he

all the Catholics of England. For you have shown how truly you esteem the benefit received from above, and how deeply grateful you are towards this Roman See, to which, under God, you forbidding an appeal to the common fore, have appealed to the infallible ascribe all that has been done for you. standar And truly may it be said that the sole tures.

cause of Augustine's advent was the foresight and charity of our predecessor, Gregory the Great. That Pontiff to the books admitted as authority by had himself wished, in his tender love for you, to be your apostle; and when suthority they recognized just as we

Pastor.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine grace and a sign of our paternal love, we grant with great affection in the nothing less than a valid one. And Lord the Apostolic Banediction to you, beloved son, to the Bishops and to all the Catholic clergy and people. In fallible authority, he would have been

twentieth year of our pontificate. Leo XIII., Pope.

THOSE PRELIMINARIES.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Dr. McAllister. — Permit me to carry They would not have followed Dr. Mc this common sense logical deduction a Freeman. — Paul and Silas dealt with the Bereans in the proper way. They the important fact that inspiration of the Bereans in the proper way. They quoted books admitted as authority by the Bereans, to prove that the prophe sics recorded therein had been accom-plished in the birth, life and death of Christ. The Berean Jews consulted the records to verify the citations of festival most appropriate in itself, but them, and were praised. As a matter it also seasonably invites us to send of fact, St. Paul, being inspired, was our warmest felicitations to you, be loved son, to the other Bishops and or the Mostolic Church, all the Catholice of England. For you with the Berians.

way most effectually against their disstandard of the old Testament Scrip

Freeman .- But St. Paul's infallibility did not block the way to an appeal this wish had been frustrated by his might appeal to the covenanter stand - not have been considered a reason by and or confession of faith in addressing the Apostle. He was not that kind of Augustine in his stead, and, together Dr. McAllister, or to the Koran if ad a logician. with Augustine, a chosen band of dressing a Turk. His point was to

sacred treasures of Christianity—those treasures which the providence of the Roman Pontiffs had before supplied to the British race, but which had been lost through the invasion of barbarian tish race, but which had been ough the invasion of barbarian Grateful thanks are none the once convinced of this he made their to Augustine, for he brought pleteness and perfection, what the basis of their obligation between the state of the set of the to completeness and perfection what Gregory had inaugurated. Therefore, like Gregory himself, he is rightly and justly called the apostle of your nation. The evil days that come upon Fuer The evil days that come upon Fuer back of the laws in the Oid Testament, which the rest of the prophesies in their national records and the truth of these re-cords, without regard to whether they were inspired or not. He re-ferred them to the prophesies in their of the laws in the Oid Testament, which he had praised them for consulting, and insisted on their obedience to the found his references correct. There and insisted on their obedience to the broke away from the centre of unity and thereupon lapsed from the holiness of faith itself. But this mournful de fection from the Mother Church was not invirgend. Some there were in whose hearts the Catholic faith still remained Not still r hearts the Catholic faith still remained Old Testament to be inspired, how imagines that the Jews, like Protestants, intact; yet, although they have again and again been joined by others dur-ing the long space of time that has since elapsed, they are far from equal-ing in number these whe again and disregard its laws? As some of them were converted, it is clear that they did prefer St. Paul's authority or hed them read and interpreted to and did disregard most of the laws in or had them read and interpreted to ing in number those who continue in the Old Testament. Would they have done this if they had believed the book Catholics, however, though ssent. comparatively few in number, can alone claim the privilege of being the was inspired? It was enough for St. Paul's purpose if the Bereans believed Council and the high priest, who were sons and disciples of Augustine ; they the records to be true and that could the supreme judges in matters of faith alone can invoke him as father and be the case without inspiration. In the same chapter of the Acts tures just as the Catholics do-that is, master. They are in union with the be the case without inspiration. centre of unity, which is set in the Roman Pontiff, and it was from the (xvii.) in which the Bereans are subject for its interpretation to the spoken of, there is an account of supreme authority of their Church. Roman Pontiff that Augustine and the certain other Jews of Thessalonica, There were some, however, among the who read their Bible and judged for Jews who disowned the supreme authother apostles of Britain received their office and authority to preach the wis themselves, as Dr. McAllister claims ority of the high priest who sat in the dom of the Gospel. to do. The result was that they stuck to the text and rejected St. Paul and Silas. ject that of the high priest who sits in But while that privilege gives you true cause for joy and for being gratethe text and rejected St. Paul and Silas. Ject that of the high press who sits in They went further. They, knowing. the chair of Peter. They were like, mobbed them in the house of the schismatics and heretics of Jason, and had Jason punished for entertaining them. St. Paul and itans and Saducees. ful to God, our most bountiful Father in heaven, it should also awaken within you a sense of responsibility and entertaining them. duty, the responsibility and the duty Silas had to leave the town by night. In order to emphasize Dr. McAllisof carefully safeguarding the deposit But this was not all. They even ter's actual position as a Covenanter, followed then to Berea, and excited let us suppose that St. Paul presented of faith and of transmitting it as a rich inheritance to your sons with the same the people against them, and St. Paul himself to the Bereans with Scriptures perfect fullness in which you have had again to leave. These Jews of in hand, as the doctor would do. Let ourselves received it from your Thessalonica stuck to the text of re- us suppose again that they declined to fathers. jected Christianity. They rejected believe his book to be inspired until the inspired and infallible St. Paul's he proved its inspiration. This con-Nor may you be unmindful of those charitable duties which you owe to interpretation of their Scriptures, just duct of the Bereans would be most reayour native land and your fellow-countrymen. Let the solemn comas Dr. McAllister rejects the infallible sonable. What would St. Paul do in Church's interpretation. Like the that case? It is, of course, only a supmemoration of Augustine and of your doctor, they preferred their own private judgement, and, as a result, they persecuted St. Paul and his com-Dr. McAllister do in the case? Now, own introduction to the faith arouse you to make renewed efforts to enrich your country with the blessing of unity panion, who had to seek safety in fight. The Bereans, more noble, believed in him, and accepted his for us, namely, give an account of the little or nothing to the efficacy of the and with all those treasures that accompany unity. By fresh diligence in prayer all these things may indeed be flight. gained ; by a truly Christian life and teaching. tracking.McAllister : It would have required
those noble Jews to attempt the unrea-
sonable preliminary of proving to
Paul and Silas the inspiration of the
and silas the inspiration of theInterceive it.Interceive it.Interceive it.McAllister : This means that none
to of the Apostles could ever have dis-
to the cussed with the Jews of their day the
Cessio Act, or any Act relative to the example they will be secured. There is no one who by persevering prayer, and by showing forth in his life what Paul and Silas the inspiration of the cussed with the beau of the law which has been passed within the law the law which has been passed within the law which has been passed within the law the law which has been passed within the law the law the law the law believed in his Scriptures, law which has been passed within the law the l a Catholic should be, cannot do something to promote the unity which we desire, and to receive back our brethren to the embrace of perfect charity. Lastly, we are very glad of this have required the Jews to accept a so- either as true or inspired, the Apostles breasing, we are very glad of this have required the over to the Apostolic could discuss issues with him on the occasion to bestow upon our venerable called infallible decree of the Apostolic could discuss issues with him on the brethren in this episcopate, and after Church without reasons given by the basis of that belief. If the Jew bebrethren in this episcopate, and after Church without reasons given by the basis of that belief. If the Jew be-them upon all the English clergy, well. missionaries seeking their conversion. lieved that the Scriptures were neither of miles from her territory and hav-it.—The Imitation.

merited praise for their constant zeal Freeman : If St. Paul had asked the in carrying out our desires for the Berean Jews the reason of their belief conversion of those who are still alien. in the inspiration of their Scriptures Your strenuous toil has already been largely rewarded by the joy of success, uation Dr. McAllister is in when we but still greater things await us if we follow in Augustine's footsteps and dis-inspiration of his Scriptures. Had St.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

Augustine himself will look down in kindness upon that England which is his own, and he will be insistent in pray-son for their belief. If they could not ing to Cod that the brethene make which is his own, and he will be insistent in pray-son for their belief. If they could not ing to Cod that the brethene make which is his own work among the leave of ing to God that the brethren who have do this their faith would have been uneen torn away and carried off may at reasonable, just as Dr. McAllister's is length be gathered together in the one until he gives a reason for his belief. true fold and be united to the Supreme When we say a reason we mean a rea-

son, and not a sentimental persuasion. Had St. Paul asked the reason of the Given at Rome, at St. Peter's on the satisfied with nothing less. The it. Soth day of August, 1897, in the Bereans would have met the require

ment by referring to the teachings of the Sanhedrin and the high priests, who were the supreme and ultimate judges of doctrine and the interpret-

ers of the law, and infallible. They Allister's illogical and inconclusive would have required infallible author-

which had lost its teaching autority with the Berians. Doctor. — It would have blocked the When St. Paul preached to them, the Bereans knew not of the passing of the authority of the Jewish Church. Failing such appeal to one or the other of these authorities, they could not have offered to St. Paul any satisfactory rea son for their belief in the inspiration of their Scriptures. Their mere priv-ate judgment notions about it would

the Scriptures, how did they discuss tion called local and personal.

Catholic Record.

to day

the Jew or Gentile who did not believe

Freeman: Not at all. If a Jew of this generation believes in the inspirwould have followed the Catholic ation of the Old Testament, we have a logical right to quote it to him as an complished to get a quorum of the com-argumentum ad hominem. If he does mittee to whom the Bill is remitted, not believe in it it would be useless to Allister's illogical and inconclusive int believe in it it would be uselees to method of appealing to the book itself as interpreted by his fallible judgment. This latter method would have been insionary who quotes it to he heathen and sitas from discussing the grave issues between them and the Berean Jews. Freeman. —Paul and Silas dealt with does not believe in the Old Testament we would deal as St. Paul dealt with the Gentiles generally. We would appeal to reasons other than those found in the O.d Testament.

But how would Dr. McAllister discuss issues with a modern Gentile who does not believe in the inspiration of the New Testament or the Old : Would he not have to take grounds en tirely independent of their inspiration? And if he did so, would he not be going back on his rule of faith-the Bible alone and private judgment?

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

As early as December, 1838, there appeared in Taits Magazine a notable article on the necessity for a change in the relationship existing between England and Scotland, by providing for Home Rule for Scotland. A compendium of this article, which is subjoined, is thus adverted to by a well known writer of the period, who said : "Coming as the article does, from such a good judge of the wants of his cwn country as Tait-proving, as it does, that Scotland would be better off with a domestic legislature that without one -and thus completely refuting the superficial assertions of those who attempt to argue from the supposed benefits of a Union to Scotland that such a measure should also be beneficcial to Ireland-the importance of the production entitles it to a degree of it should be considered and entitled Tait writes thus :

inspired nor true the Apostles could ing the interests of an empire dispersed approach him as they would approach over the whole face of the earth and a Gentile or any other non-believer; as St. Paul discussed issues with the Athenians, for instance. If the Apostle could discuss issues only with those who believed in the inspiration of the Carliague and the discussion of the d

Such legislation is best conducted on the spot, or as near as possible to the spot, which is to be affected. Witness position would thus have done in es are then at hand, information can missionary work among the Jews of be got with expedition and with little apostolic times it must consistently do expense ; the members of a local parin all corresponding missionary work liament can be dismissed and called to gether with little inconvenience. Freeman: We have just seen what the logic of our position would have done and did do in apostolic times. or a Railway Bill for Scotland is indone and did do in apostolic times. S. Paul understood it. He talked Old Testament to the Jew who believed it, and he appealed to other reasons with

mentary expenses of obtaining the bill. The members of an Imperial Parliament, it. McAllister : It logically forbids, in discussions with Jews of this genera-discussions with Jews of the Old Testament the failure or success of any such the failure or success of any such the the great majority of whom muse naturally feel indifferent regarding the failure or success of any such

> the house when the matter is under dicusssion; and it is even not easily ac to go through their routine duties Then all matters relative to Scotland are slurred over in the reports of the debates-first because the reporters think a Scotch Bill, hough vitally af fecting Scotland, is of no public im-portance; secondly, because they cannot intelligibly report what they, in

because "Scotch" business is gener-ally put off till past midnight, an hour at which, except on extraordinary occasions, the reporters, by a well-organized combination,- Whig, Tory, and Radical reporters, agreeing on this point, - retire from their labor. The consequence is that there is hardly a measure, however important, affecting Scotland, of the grounds for passing which her population are duly informed. All that they see of a long debate, on a subject in which they perhaps take the most intense interest, is a line or two, in which the very title of the bill is probably bungled, and its objects misrepresented. We think it full time that this system should be remodelled. The Imperial Parliament has not time, in this age of speechification and infinite gabble, were it otherwise qualified to do anything like justice, or even to get through with decency the busi-ness before it. The sessions have, of late years, been lengthened more and more and the dely period of sitting more, and the daily period of sitting goes on increasing till not only the faculties of the members are obviously obscured, but their health impaired, and their lives themselves shortened. Besides, the non-residence of the members-the richest and most influential members in society-proves eminently

prejudicial not only to Scotland, but to Ireland, and the parts of England itself remote from the metropolis. Hence, all the evils of absenteeism. We have not, at this moment, out of eighty-nine Scotch nobility, one resiattention far above that generally afNO. 992.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. On Sunday, the feast of the Purity of the Blassed Virgin, Rev. Father Coty, of Dun-dalk, formerly of St. Mary's cathedral, sang High Mass at the cathecral. A very in-structive sermon was preached by Mgr. McEvay, on the subject of the feast. In the evening at Vespers the Bishop and Mgr. Evay were present. Fr. Coty preached an elequent sermon on the position of the Catholic Church in society and the great good which would be achieved if the rank, and file of Catholic society, especially if the young Catholic men, would be fully alive and fure to the duties expected of them by the Church. As it was the annual sermon in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul society, he large audience which was generously re-spended to, as a large collection was taken up. Father J. M. Mahonay took Eather Cotaci

spended to, as a large collection was taken up. Father J. M. Mahoney took Father Coty's place in Dundalk for Sunday and conducted all the religious exercises. The Leo Literary Society and the St. Patrick's Literary Society have both re-organized for the winter with a large mem-bership and every prospect of doing a good season's work. Mr. M. J. O'Reiliy, barris-ter, has been re elected chairman of the Leo Literary Society, and Dr. W. T. Griffin has been re-elected chairman of the St. Patrick's Literary association. Mr. Elliot, principal of the Ontario school of Pedagogy, is delivering a course of lec-tures on psychology and the art of teaching to the Hamilton Separate school teachers.

HAMILTON SUBSCRIBES FOR IRELAND.

Irish Citizens of Hamilton Express Confidence in, and Admiration for Hon, Edward Blake,

Hamilton Times.

Hamilton Times. Last evening a meeting of patriotic Irish-men was held in Dr. Burns' office in the Ladies' Colleze. Dr. Burns was in the chair and Rev. Fahrer O'Reilly was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously: Besolved, that, as Irishmen and descend-liberty, both civil and religious, that we en-joy in this our highly favored Canada, and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavor to secure for Ireland and her children the same measure of self government that we possess and that has developed in this country such prosperity, loyalty and narmony. Edward Blake, member of the British Parlia-ment for Longford. We have watched his glorious career, have been proud of his transcendent abilities, and have rejoiced in his unswerving patriotism. We hereby de-clare to him our hearty approval of his iourse and our unbounded faith in his in-terity. The bound of the second of the second of the second of the second faith is in the second our unbounded faith in his in-

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measure, can with the utmost difficulty be got to attend, or even to remain in

general, do not understand ; and third,



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PIAN TEACHER" AND rance." If you have not rs send for samples. Free post card to the Educa-to, 11 Richmond St. W., 988 5

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- NECESSITY O LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The preceding notice of the legislation affecting Scotland at a most im portant period, shows how little of the time of Parliament is dedicated to our peculiar concerns. Out of a huge folio, there are not more than five Acts not exceeding 20 pages in all, in which the name of old Scotland is to be found or its existence recognized. * * * In the Statute-book of Scotland, the old Scotch Acts-in 3 small octo decimo volumes of 500 or 600 pages each-we find from 40 to 50 public Acts, besides local and personal, passed in a session which lasted a month or six weeks only. And if we look to these Acts, we shall find that they are at least as important in every point of view to

Scotchmen as the modern legislation of the three kingdoms. To take, for example, the first year that turns up to us-1696-when the kingdom was in a state of quiet * * * we find that the Scotch Parliament met at Edinburgh on the 8th September and adjourned on the 12th of October, during which 46 Acts were passed (1). * * What is not the least remarkable part of the matter is that the whole 46 Acts are contained in 48 small octo decimo pages. Nearly the whole of those re lating to the law are to this day in faith that is in him before he asks us provisions. * * * And all of them have

Scotland can be as efficiently managed

district, and among themselves, of those fruits which their own industry and labor have created. Of much, if not all, of these evils an Imperial Parliament, sitting for three fourths of the year in London, is the cause.

One of the mischiefs attending the present lengthened sittings in Parliament. which ought not to be overlooked, is that it limits the choice of members, and confines it almost exclusively to the landed interest. No person engaged in any extensive business, except in London, can afford to represent a constituency. Nor is it certain that even the payment of members would extend the choice to eligible men, not in independent circum-stances. Many fit persons would not choose to give up their business and go into Parliament, although assured of £300 or £500 for one year. Were, however, our sessions as short as those of the old Scotch Parliaments, or of the United States, the encroachment upon other pursuits would be so inconsiderable as not to prevent the most able men, and the best men of business in the country, accepting the office of Representative. What is meant by a Repeal of the Union with Ireland, we do not exactly understand ; but if all that is intended is that the Irish should have the management of their own exclusive concerns, we heartily wish them success; and we hope that, when the

people of Scotland shall see the necessity of a legislature in Edinburh, the Irish will assist them in obtaining it.' The detail of several of those acts,

though of the highest legal consequence to Scotland, and of other useful measures of commerce, finance, etc., specified by Tait as having been passed in this native "parliament of four weeks' duration," is left out, as

uninteresting to a general reader.

 $5 \ 00 \\ 5 \ 00$ $5 \ 00 \\ 5 \ 00$ Rev. Dr. Burns, L. L. D. Patrick Fallahee... 6 00 6 **0**0 Father O'Reilly. ohn Galvin Charles Farrell. Charles Mooney. Constable J. J. Ford. $\frac{2}{2} \frac{00}{00}$

This list is now open. Subscriptions will be received by the joint Treasurers, Dr. Burns and Rev. Father O'Reilly.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SOCIETY

Hamilton Spectator, October 15. Hamilton Spectator, October 15. A meeting of St. Patrick's Literary So-ciety was held last evening. President Griffin occupied the chair. There was con-siderable discursion over the selection of a hall for the coming season. It was finally decided to rent the C. M. E. A. hall, where the society will meet in fature every Tuesday evening.

the society will meet in fature every Tuesday evening. The nomination of officers was then pro-ceeded with, the following members being all elected by acclamation : President, W., T. Griffia (re elected); Vice President, James A. Cox (re elected); secretary, Charles Burns; assistant secretary, D. Donovat (re-elected); treasurer, John Lawlor; marshal, Joseph Carroll (re elected).

A Good Work.

Blackville, N. B., Oct. 13, 1897.

Blackville, N. B., Oct. 13, 1897. Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD, London Ont. Sir—The Rev. John H. Cushing, pastor of St. Raphael's church, Blackville, North-umberland Co., N. B., Canada, has opened a beautiful home tor poor, homeless and triend-less missionary priests here, and is untiring in his efforts to assist the poor and the friend-less everywhere. The good work must have the approbation of all right thinking and charitably disposed persons, and is deserving of encouragement

ersons, and is deserving of encouragement com all those who love God in His homeless

children. May God bless and prosper the good Father Cushing is the prayer of all the people of Blackville and the surrounding country. Yours truly, Catholicus.

The Pope's Health.

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says: The Pope, when receiving the Irish pilgrims this morning, appeared to be in excellent health, the only difference in his appearance from last year being that he seems rather more bowed. His youse could be heard clearly throughout the Sistine Chapel.

Sistine Chapel. He who knows how to suffer will enjoy much peace.—The Imitation.

her

But

horrible thought, she remembered

"He has told us everything." "He has told us everything." You forgive

hey sat down together. Narka was crying ; it was an immens

relief both to her nerves and her heart

and Sibyl let the tears flow on, wiping them away gently with her own little cambric handkerchief, and kissing the

white lids betweentimes.

luxury of emotion. She drew a deep breath, and then, lifting her head from

"Tell me what has happened," she

said. "Has he been arrested?" "Who? Basil? No. Did you hear that he has been?"

"I have heard nothing. I have seen

'She has been trying to get to see you

Ah! And what did he tell him '

nobody. I thought Marguerite would have come."

from the first, but they made difficulties. Gaston saw the president of the Peut Par-quet this morning."

About the articles in that box ? Do they know who wrote them ?" "They have not got the box. It seems

that just as the detective was carrying i

off, a man fell upon him and knocked him down, and seized it and made away

"Oh! Who was the man, did they

and the head during the childer. Case ton did not hear his name."
" It was Antoine Drex." Narka exclaimed, with sudden elation.
" Oh, Narka!" said Sibyl, shocked at what seemed to her like cynical complaction.

what seemed to her like cynical complac-ency in the disreputable circumstances

what could have induced you to mix

yourself up with those low men and their politics ?"

was not one to indulge long in the y of emotion. She drew a deep

heavy Narka

Peaceable men don't like to carry weapons, but there are times when a weapon saves a man's life. Sensible people don't like to be al-ways taking medicine;—it is like flourishing fire-arms on every needless occasion.— ar constitution is

by worry or extra work, or weak attack of indigestion or bilious onever your natural energies ar

when your based to be a set of the provent as the provent and the provent provent and the provent provent and the provent provent and the provent prov

service as chief consulting physician to t Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. A. I. Gibbs, of Russellville, Logan Co. Ky. writes: "I can heartily recommend you Golden Medical Discovery' to any one who is troubled with indigestion and torpid liver. I was so had I could not lie on my left side and could earcely eat anything. I had a duil aching and pain in my stomach all the time. Now it is al gone after taking one bottle of your 'Golder Medical Discovery.'"

Medical Discovery.'" Constipation is the commonest beginnin and first cause of many serious diseases an it should always be treated with Dr. Pierce' Pleasant Pellets used in connection with th "Discovery." These are the most perfec-natural laxatives and permanently cure.

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where she was the central figure, she was not alone—Basil Zorokoff was by her side, he was whispering in her ear; every fibre of her heart was thrilling to what he whispered; she felt his breath upon her check, she felt the warm clasp of his arm round her. Ah! let fate do its worst upon her; with that arm clasping her she could never be wholly miserable. But suddenly the smile of rapture that trembled on her lips died away. What fool's paradise had she wandered into? She was in prison, and so perhaps was Basil, for all she knew. There was that box containing the articles in his hand-writing! If the writing should be traced? Narka shuddered, but quickly dismissing the horrible thought, she remembered BY KATHLEEN O'MEARA. CHAPTER XXXVII.

NARKA, THE NIHILIST.

CHAPTER XXXVII. Narka was alone in her cell at St. La-zare. No one had been to see her. She had waited and watched all the day long. Every echoing step on the stone corridor made her pulses quicken with hope : it night be Marguerite, or Sibyl, or even Basil. But the day dragged on to its close, the bars and bolts of the prison were drawn, and no one came. Narka had not slept the previous night, and she had hardly tasted food since her arrest; she was physically exhausted, and her nerves were strained and excited to the verge of delirium. When the night closed in she was in a state of one pre-pared to see visions. For a while the lamp burning outside sent a tawny light into her cell through the window above the door ; but this was put out, and then all was black as the tomb, and a horror of great darkness fell upon her. She could not say how long it lasted; but sud-denly the external blackness was pierced through by a vivid inward illumination. Her whole life, from childhood to the porresent hour, passed before her, with its sorrows, its blaghted hopes, its pathetic failures ; every circumstance became in-vested with a high prophetic meaning, every cruel and humiliating event was in stinct with a supreme significance, every incident pointed to momentous issues. the horrible thought, she remembered that Basil was in France, and that his own government could not touch him, and the French police were not likely to be able to identify the writing of a Russian. The great clock struck 5, and the pro found stillness began to be broken by those sounds which announce, even in a prison, that the inmates are awakening to the activities of life. Warders came prison, that the initiates are awakening to the activities of life. Warders came and went along the flagged passages, doors were opened and shut, the bell summoned the prisoners to the scant morning meal. Narka was not in the category of those who had to obey its call. Her food was brought to her. She was too faint and feverish to feel any appetite. but she hear thet this was partly the but she knew that this was partly the effect of hunger, so she ate a few mouth-fuls, and went back to her visions. The vested with a high product maximum every cruel and humiliating event was in-stinct with a supreme significance, every incident pointed to momentous issues. Her faith, hitherto a sort of dreamy mys-ticism, gradually kindled to a kind of frenzy, that she mistook for inspiration. She saw the divine scheme for the re-demption of humanity unfolding before her life a scroll, and she read her own part distinctly written there. God, who had created and redeemed every indi-vidual soul, could not overlook the very least of His creatures; with Him there was neither greater nor lesser; the mon-arch on his throne and the moudjik in his hovel were of equal value in His sight; the same hand which fashioned the eagle and bid it soar and fix the mid-day sun, morning wore on. It was near noon, and she was still sitting on the edge of he bed, listless, tired, her mind strained be tween something like ecstasy and stupor, when the door of her cell opened, and some one pronounced her name. She started, stood straight up, and felt herseif clasped in Sibyl's arms. "Basil?" she said, in a frightened whisper, and disengaging herself, she fixed her passionate, yearning eyes on Siby us both the same hand which fashioned the eagle and bid it soar and fix the mid-day sun also created the worm, and bade it craw upon the earth, and both were this crea tures, equally entitled to His care. I was, nevertheless, in the order of His us both ?" "Forgive you! My brave, generous Narka, what have I to forgive?" And Sibyl kissed her again, tenderly, clinging-ly, and then she drew her to the bed, and

was, nevertheless, in the order of his providence that amongst men there should be higher and lower; that some should play a grand part in life, and some an ob-scure one; that some should command and enjoy, and even sin with impunity, while others were condemned to suffer for the sins of all. And these latter were His obscure of the new of redemne chosen partners in the plan of redemp-tion. They were to enter into glory with Him through suffering, and become like unto gods.

anto gods. As the symbolism of her destiny re-vealed itself to Narka, her heart swelled with a sense of vengeful triumph. She exulted in her Christ-like mission, and in exhibited in her Christ-like mission, and in spirit trampled under foot the Pharisees and tyrants who persecuted her. The night wore on in this frenzy of pride and hallucination. The prison clock told away the hours. The dawn broke, but in the cell all was still dark. Suddeniy a gleam of light crept in through the win-law above the docr and Narka looking dow above the door, and Narka, looking up as if something had touched her, saw the white figure of the crucifix, alone vis-

"Yes," she said within herself, " it is we who can look down from our gibbet on the children of this world, the fools who feast and revel, while we agonize with Christ in His Passion! To us, instead of ashes, He will give a crown and a garsay ?" "He was a rebel, who had been woundaries, he will give a clower an allicited spirit. Those who have dwelt in the tombs shall rejoice and sing canticles, while those who have slept in palaces on pillows of down shall howl for grief and rend their garments

In the weird, shadowy dawnlight her thoughts grew concrete, and took tangible from She saw a long procession march-ing past — victors and saints who had blessed their generation, and left the world better than they found it; but they were not the prosperous ones whose course had been through flowery meads, full of sunships and neare: they were men who sunshine and peace; they were men who had suffered, who had known poverty, humiliation, and defeat. She saw that never since the beginning of the world had a nation's wrong been made right, or a people's sorrow consoled, by the rich and the satisfied, who had gone through Zorokoffs. The moment had now come, she thought, for proposing the only ex-pedient which might do this. She laid her hand on Narka's tense arm ; it shuddered under the touch. "This is what I have dreaded from the moment I heard of your being arrested, she said. "I lay awake all last night thinking how I could save you, and pray. ing to God to show me a way. For, Nar-ka, there is no use in trying to deceive ourselves: you will be handed over to the Russian government and taken to St Petersburg, and then— But, darli there is one chance still of saving you. But, darling,

know not how to propose it, for the sacri-fice will be almost worse than the sacri-fice of your life." Narka did not make a sign, but sat staring at vacancy, her eyes still riveted on that unseen horror. "Beloved," continued Sibyl, in her soft,

caressing voice, " if you are sent back to Russia, it means Kronstadt "—a tremor ran through Narka—"or Siberia; in either case a fate as cruel as death—and you are parted from Basil forever. If you give him up voluntarily now, you will remain free, and you will be still his sister and mine."

sister and mine. Narka did not speak, but she moved her head imperceptibly toward Sibyl; the movement seemed to say, "What do you mean

Sibyl stole one arm round her neck, and speaking rapidly, "Oh, my darling," she said, " if I could take the sting out of the sacrifice for you! . . . but the alter-native is so horrible it will give you cour-age. Renounce Basil; tell him you have ceased to care for him : that you will not marry him because you don't love him. He will then be free to go and offer him-

self to Prince Krinsky's daughter, ask her to obtain your release." Narka at last was moved from her stony immobility. She slowly drew away her hands from about her neck and her hands from about her neck and dropped them, and looked at Sibyl. "Tell him that I do not love him ?" she re-peated. "He would not believe me; he Will that I do not not believe me; he would know that it was a lie." "He knew it once, dear; but you may have changed since then. How many women would! Remember it is nearly

two years since you have met." "It is not three days! I saw him here

before you did. He came to me the mo-ment he arrived in Paris, and he knows whether or not I have ceased to love him. Yes, he knows—he knows that I love him with my whole soul; that to give him up would be to me worse than death, worse than Kronstadt!" Her eyes, a moment ago fixed and lifeless, grew sud-denly incandescent as they met Sibyl's, glittering with fury.

glittering with fury. "So you have been deceiving me to the very last!" Sibyl said, with a light laugh that sounded horrid; "while I have been watching and praying, and straining every nerve to save you, you have been playing the hypocrite, spreading your toils round my brother, and acting a liv-ing lie! a false friend! a companion of men who plot murder! You are a base, guilty woman "

guilty woman! "Guilty ?" repeated Narka, and she se slowly to her feet, no longer the rose slowly to her feet, no longer the cowed, terror-stricken creature of a mo-ment ago, but a grand, passionate woman, ment ago, but a grand, passionate woman, strong in her innocence, and conscious by her sufferings of being set high above this proud daughter of princes—" guilty? Look at that symbol." And she pointed to the white Figure on the wall. " We shall both of us be judged by It, con-demned or acquitted according to the likeness we bear to It. Which of us, you or Low we stand here most resembles I, as we stand here, most resembles im? Is it you, with your wealth, you Him? Him? Is it you, with your wealth, your splendor, and your high place in this world, your feasting and purple and fine linen, your pampered ease; or I, in hum-iliation and poverty, in my body seamed with scars, marked and cut with the hangman's lash "—Sibyl uttered a low cry, and hid her face—" with my heart pierced by the murder of my kindred, with my soul made sorrowful to death by the sufferings of my people, and the sight of the wrongs inflicted on them by you and your caste? Is it I, in my nakedness of this world's goods, in imprisonment and persecution, in the martyr's death that perhaps awaits me? Let the Christ " I did not mix myself up with them," protested Narka. "I have never meddled in their politics here. Why "But you have meddled in Russian politics. They say you have been asso-ciating with the worst revolutionists, and perhaps awaits me? Let the Christ speak, and say which of us two is guilty, which of us two deserves that glance of frequenting their meetings. They say you were at one on the 10th where a plot recognition reserved to those who here be-

quiet air and occupation that he knew "What?" said Ivan, removing his

pipe, and opening his eyes in hilarious curiosity. "Narka has been arrested. She has

been four days in prison." Ivan dropped the newspaper with ar

osth. Basil related all he knew of the event Then he said : "Who has done it ? Car Then he said : it be Schenk ?"

lvan did not answer. He laid his Ivan did not answer. He laid his clinched hands on his knees, and bent forward, as if lost in perplexity. He knew of Schenk's passion for Narka, and Olga Borzidoff knew it; she had com-plained bitterly to Ivan of Schenk's un-faithfulness, and she was a violent, vin-dictive woman, whose jealousy would be unscrupulous. If Schenk had let out the fact that Narka had documents in her possession. Olga would not have hesitated possession, Olga would not have hesitated to use the knowledge in order to destroy her. There was no use, however, in con-fiding these suspicions to Basil.

fiding these suspicions to Basil. "Schenk has never done it," he said ; "he is not capable of it; but he may have been fool enough to let out some-thing that compromised her. If he has, he deserves the knout!" Ivan ground his teeth with a sinister sound. "But the thing is, what is to be done for her ! Your sister must have interest at court. She will use it, won't she ? Napoleon, She will use it, won't she? Nap for all he is a despot, has a man's Napoleon and can be pitiful, and the empress is a

woman. "That won't help, if it can be proved that Narka has been mixed up in our work. If they accuse her of off-anding against the French law, well and good; the people here may help; but if not, there is no one but Krinsky who could do

" That will be the devil to pay !" said

"That will be the devil to pay !" said Ivan, savagely. "Yes, that will be the devil to pay," re-peated Basil, and he got up and walked to the window, his hands thrust deep in his pockets. "You see," he said, still look-ing out of the window, and speaking with his back to Ivan, "as those infernal papers, which I believe are at the bottom of it all, have been rescued, they have no material proof of her having worked with us; they may accuse her, but if they can't prove anything, they will have to iet her go. The French law would protect her so far, would it not?"

far, would it not?" "If the Russian government say they have proof that she has been conspiring —and they won't stick at saying it if it suits them-the French law can't refuse to give her up," said Ivan.

In that case, my sister must go at once to Krinsky. "She can't go to him to-day, nor to-morrow either; he left Paris last night

for Berlin." "Confound it! did he?" said Basil turning suddenly round. "And when is he to be here?"

"I don't know. He is to stop at Berlin two days, and then, unless his business is arranged at once with Bismarck, he will

go on to St. Petersburg." "Have you any idea when the trial is likely to come on ?" asked Basil. "I don't suppose before a month at

least And they will keep her in prison all

that time untried i that time untried ?? "Yes. They have got their prison pre-ventive here like us, for all their boasted liberty and justice. But it will serve a good purpose for once by giving Krinsky time to be back before the trial comes

Basil said nothing for a moment. Then, "We can't wait for Krinsky to come back," he said. "I must start after him at once, and secure him before he leaves for St. Petersburg. If I take the express to-night, I am safe to catch him at Berlin. I shall be able to get to see him through Z—, of our embassy there. He is not a bad fellow, and though my father made a mess between him and me. father made a mess between him and me I don't believe he is as savage against me as they made out. Anyhow, there is nothing else to be done. I will drive now to Sibyl's, and tell her I am off." He pulled out his watch. "It is now 5 o'clock. I have a couple of hours to do a few things and eat a mouthful before l start "I will go out with you," said Ivan; "I

must see Schenk if he be in town ; I must find out something about this devilish

Sibyl meantime, had gone to make a

ference of the Prince was necessary.

tainebleau that morning.

she had her own scheme to forward, and a visit to Princess Krinsky was likely to do this. She learned to her disappoint-ment that the Prince had left the night before for Berlin, and the ladies for Fon-teinghleup that program.

As she drove in under her own gate

way, M. de Beaucrillon's brougham was

moving away from before the steps of the house. He met her in the hall with two

Marguerite tells me the trial comes on on Monday. It may be all over before Basil

will have seen Krinsky. Though, for the

natter of that, we don't know yet whether

Sibyl took the two notes from his hand

without speaking. There is an electric, instantaneous comprehension that comes

to the brain in moments of supreme ex-

citement, and enables it to seize all the points of a question and arrive at a con-clusion without any process of argument. Such a moment had come to Sibyl now.

Krinsky can be of any use.

Bu

is no time to lose. I will go at once to Maitre X—. If I am late for dinner, don't wait for me." TO BE CONTINUED.

A BRILLIANT DISCOURSE BY BISHOP CLANCY.

ceremonies. The occasion was ren-dered specially remarkable by the presence of Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Lord Bishop of Elphin, Ireland, who preached the sermon of the day. We We ake the annexed report from the Chicago New World :

At the conclusion of the singing of the Gospel, the Right Rev. John Clancy, formerly professor of rhetorie D. D., and sacred eloquence in the national College of Ireland, St. Patrick's May. nooth, now Lord Bishop of the ancient and historic See of Elphin, ascended the pulpit to preach the dedication sermon. His amiability of expression, his dignified carriage, his episcopal bearing, which seemed written more clearly in every line and lineament of his features than in the official garb with which he was clothed, at once associated him in the minds of the congregation with our illustrious

Archbishop. As he paused to survey the magnificent and inspiring scene before him-the church resplendent and gorgeous with light and color, the thousands of eager, reverent and admiring faces, the ecclesiastics of world-wide celebrity that thronged the

sanctuary-the whole subject sermon must have seemed to his gifted mind and fancy to materialize before him and must have substan tially assisted him by its inspiration in the many extemporaneous concep-tions which were among the most sparkling gems in his brillant address. He could not have a more vivid object lesson in the pomp and solemn of a dedication ceremony, ity

in the power and vitality of the Catho lic Church in our land, in the spiritual mission of the Irish race, in the undying loyalty of his compatriots to the faith for which their fathers died. The sermon in its logical ground plan was elaborate and exhaustive, in its rhetorical arrangement symmetrical and artistic, in its language elegant and picturesque, in its delivery a masterpiece of subdued eloquence. Bishop Clancy is an orator of great power, but he never allows the luxuriance of his fancy to get the better of his judgment. His hearers are carried away irresistibly yet almost uncon-sciously by the force of his logic, the His hearers are carried charm of his eloquence, the spell of his rich, flexible voice. Seldom incandescent, never using the well-known trick of meretricious orament or gestures calculated to distract the attention of his hearers from commonplace ideas, he is above all things a great preacher for a cultured congregation who appreciate polish and refinement. His graceful references to his Alma Mater, our illustrious Archbishop and Father Tighe are deserving of special quotation. "But one word more and I have done. With your illustrious Archbishop I make bold to claim the relation of brotherhood, for we both received our intellectual nourishment at the breasts of the same Alma Mater, the nursing mother of the Irish priesthood, the great ecclesiastical College of Maynooth. I may be permitted, therefore, to congratulate His Grace on the magnificent church which has this day

been added to his diocese. With your zealous pastor, through whose energy this church has been built in a comparatively short time, I claim the relation of a life long friendship, based on aconistions on with the cting us native neighborhood and same cemented by frequent manifestations gether; then they parted. Basil hailed a cab, and drove to the Rue St. Dominique. of mutual interest and good-will. I therefore congratulate him on the com-Sibyl was out. She had lett home three hours ago, the servant said, so way pletion of a work which will conduce much to the glory of God and the sallikely to be soon back. But Basil could not wait. He went into the library, and wrote a note to M. de Beauerillon, telling vation of souls. The following is a full report of the him of his departure for Berlin, and the sermon :

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On Sunday, Sept. 26, the new church of the Holy Angels, Chicago, was solemnly dedicated amidst imposing

the motive of his wife's silence. " There

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was discussed for murdering our Emper

should I

politics.

life making merry, crowned with flowers, and sung to and smiled upon ; these con-quests had been achieved by pilgrims who toiled through the desert in huuger "That is a lie. I was not there. And "That is a lie. I was not there. And if I had been, I should certainly have not voted for such an insane crime as that. What stupidity ! What good could it do to murder the Emperor? Who could have said I was there ? Not that it mat-ters. Even if I had been, I am in a for-eign country, and beyond the reach of Russian tyranny. Their slanders can't touch me here." and thirst and nakedness, or by mart) rs who walked over the fiery ploughshares. Narka had always vaguely held that suffering was in itself an agency of redemption, and meritorous apart from all merit or response in the sufferer. The old creed was now asserting itself with touch me here.

⁶ Dear, you are mistaken," said Sibyl, with a certain tender hesitation : "if it is proved, or even asserted on good author-ity, that you have been mixed up with the revolutionary movement, the Russian here will brack part here into a survivor." the passionate intensity which belongs rather to fanaticism than to faith. She looked upon herself as a victim for her people, an object of complacency to the court of heaven. Her mind, her senses, her heart, inflamed by these stern and sanguine orthodoxies, all shared the inlaw will reach you here just as surely as if you were at home." " How so?" Narka started percept-

" How so?" toxication of the vision they had conjured

ibly. "If the Russian authorities demand it,

" If the Russian authorities demand it, our ambassador will be obliged to claim you as a Russian subject." " What do you mean ?" said Narka, turning a white face to her. " Dearest, did you not know? As a Russian subject, guilty of high-treason, you will be handed over to our ambassa-lar and token beat to he tried in Russian or and taken back to be tried in Rus-Narka stared at her, every feature con-

vulsed, while a cold chill of horror stole the heat out of her blood. "They will send me back to Russia?"

"They will send the back to task at the nurmired, in a voice that sounded like a whisper in the dark. "Is it possible that you did not know? Oh, my darling, what blind folly you have been guilty of in meddling with politics and conspiracies! And what was Ivan Gorff about that he did not warp you? "I how so he perils and the warn you? He knows the perils and the risks of it all. It was unpardonable of him not to have warned and protected you. But perhaps you did not tell Ivan? If you would but trust your friends, Nar-

But Narka did not hear what she was But Narka did not bear what she was saying. Her lips had fallen apart ; there came a blackness under her eyes as if they reflected suddenly some invisible spectacle of woe or horror ; her hands topened and closed nervously, and then crept slowly up and coiled round her neck ; she presented an image of terror and despair awful to behold. Sibyl watched her with intensely curious but not unpitful eyes ; she pitied her sin-cerely, but she pitied herself more ; she wanted to save Narka, but she wanted first to save Basil and the pride of the

Narka had begun in a husky, agitated

voice, but as she went on it rose, under the stress of irrepressible emotion, to high vibrating tones. As she stood pointing to the Figure on the cross, Sibyl almost expected to hear a voice resound in the dark cell, uttering the awful sent-ence of acouital and denunciation: ence of acquittal and denunciation "Come, ye blessed ! - Depart, ye ac cursed Narka! Narka !" she cried, cowerin

sloy, meantime, had gone to make a call at the Russian embassy. She had not carried out her intention of appealing to Marie Krinsky on behalf of Narka. Both Basil and M. de Beaucrillon were of opinion that it was better to make sure, in the first instance, whether the inter-faronce of the Prince was necessary. But before the terrible wrath of the woman before the terrible wrath of the woman she had scorned a moment ago, and who now stood like the avenger of the breth-ren, accessing her before the judgment-seat; " why do you curse me? I have not done those things; I had no hand in the murder of your kindred or in the sor-even the have come upon you. I have the murder of your kindred or in the sor-rows that have come upon you. I have loved you always; but you broke away from me; you turned against me, and took part with those who hate us. Why did not you trust me? I wanted to serve you-God knows I did!—and you upbraid me as if I had been seeking to destroy vou.

you." But Sibyl, too, had had her hour of ex-altation. Her nerves, taxed to their utmost by the strain of the last three days, broke down, and she burst into a fit of hysterical weeping. Narka seemed hardly conscious of her presence. Her whole soul was torn

presence. Her whole soul was torn asunder by this choice that was thrust upon her, of renouncing Basil or going back to encounter again those horrors of which she had never spoken to any human being. The hour struck without either of them

The north struck without entire to them hearing it; but it was a relief to both when the warder came and said it was time for Sibyl to come away. When the door had closed upon her, Narka flung herself upon the bed, and her bursting heart once more found relief in a passion-ate flood of tears.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

With one glance she saw the whole situ-ation, the circumstances, the possibilities. When Basil went in search of Ivan on the morning of Narka's arrest, he heard that his friend had left town, and, as usual, without saying where he was going or when he would return. Basil went Basil's absence at this crisis was providential. The trial would be over, perhaps, before he heard it had begun, and there was an end of the terror which had every day to the house to inquire, and on the fourth day, late in the atternoon, he walked into Ivan's room, and found him smoking a pipe and reading the news-

"You have not heard what has hapsaid Basil, guessing from his

business. The two friends went down stairs to

notive of it.

"And the Lord said to Solomon : "I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication ; I have sanctified this house which thou hast built, to put my name there forever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there always." (3 Kings ix. 3.

My Lord Archbishop, My Lords, Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers and Dearly Beloved Brethren in Christ :

There are few rites in the beautiful and elaborate ceremonial of the Church more instructive and edifying than that which has been witnessed here to-day. Art and religion often walk hand in hand; but rarely is their union so productive of abiding spirittension of the second s service of God. The material struc-ture with its artistic embellishments is itself beautiful in its suggestiveness. Its cruciform design recalls the mystery of Redemption ; its sculptured and capitals and stencified walls storied windows reveal sym d windows reveal symbolic-the secrets of God's merally the secrets of God's mer-ciful dealings with humanity; its capacious bell tower and tall tapering spire, soaring above the shrines of wealth and commerce in its immediate neighborhood and pointing, like the index finger of some human hand, to the azure skies above them, reminds the most thoughtless that man is called on earth to a life of faith and prayer ; that there was an end of the terror which had haunted her of his appearing in court and publicly compromising himself from a sense of chivalrous loyalty to Narka. "I must see at once about getting counsel," said M. de Beaucrillon, too self-lessly absorbed in Narka's trouble and the impending crisis to stop to consider gions of the atmosphere, so the Church

set up as a n it ;" a place preted Scarce known of Mos manne the im Israeli Promi His pr of His rify I self in which sumed prese Moses nigh, his fe which when with (thech of you the G hath forev all g Divi obser place prese must come temp triou at Je had term cien tribe thec COUL and and the poin the the oxer nun ing pres 'Bu dwe thro

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OCTOBER 28, 1897.

is wife's silence. " There lose. I will go at once to If I am late for dinner, BE CONTINUED.

NT DISCOURSE BY IOP CLANCY.

Sept. 26, the new church Augels, Chicago, was icated amidst imposing The occasion was ren ly remarkable by the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, of Elphin, Ireland, who sermon of the day. We nexed report from the World :

clusion of the singing of e Right Rev. John Clancy, rly professor of rhetoric loquence in the national eland, St. Patrick's May. ord Bishop of the ancient See of Elphin, ascended o preach the dedication s amiability of expression, carriage, his episcopal ich seemed written more very line and lineament res than in the official hich he was clothed, at ted him in the minds of tion with our illustrious As he paused to survey ent and inspiring scene -the church resplendent us with light and color, ds of eager, reverent and aces, the ecclesiastics of elebrity that thronged the the whole subject st have seemed to his and fancy to materialize and must have substan-ed him by its inspiration were among the most ems in his brillant address. ot have a more vivid obin the pomp and solemn dedication ceremony, r and vitality of the Cathe n our land, in the spiritual he Irish race, in the undyof his compatriots to the which their fathers died. in its logical ground plan te and exhaustive, in its arrangement symmetrical , in its language elegant esque, in its delivery a of subdued eloquence nev is an orator of great he never allows the luxur. s fancy to get the better of His hearers are carried nt. sistibly yet almost unconthe force of his logic, the is eloquence, the spell of his le voice. Seldom incandes r using the well-known trick cious orament or gestures to distract the attention earers from commonplace s above all things a great for a cultured congregation ciate polish and refinement. ful references to his Alma illustrious Archbishop and the are deserving of special "But one word more and ne. With your illustrious p I make bold to claim the brotherhood, for we both ur intellectual nourishment asts of the same Alma Mater, g mother of the Irish priestgreat ecclesiastical College of I may be permitted, therengratulate His Grace on the nt church which has this day d to his diocese. With your astor, through whose energy h has been built in a comshort time, I claim the relaife long friendship, based on

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closer union with God. This is true servants that have walked before Thee of your temple of religious worship with all their heart. * * * Is it viewed even from the standpoint of then to be thought that God should in-us and God. "I have heard thy heart or the dead faith that are dead faith that are on the dead faith art. But when to the symbolic suggestiveness of the artist's masterpiece heaven and the heaven of heavens canis superadded, by means of the solemn rite of Dedication the sacredness appertaining to things devoted to God's regard to the prayer of Thy servant, and to his supplication. O Lord, my God, hear the hymn and the prayer ervice, then the character of the building is completely changed. Henceforth it becomes a holy thing, which Thy servant prayeth before Thee segregated from objects that are this day, that Thy eyes may be open earthly or even merely material, and taking rank under the category to upon this house day and night, that Thou mayest hearken to the prayer which belong sacramentals and sacrawhich Thy servant prayeth in this ments and sacrifice, and all things else place to Thee-thatThou mayest heark-that work for the glory of God and the en to the supplication of Thy servant en to the supplication of Thy servant salvation of souls. Of this important and of Thy people Israel, whenever they pray before Thee in this place transformation the ceremony of dedishall cation is symbolical. Your venerated prelate sprinkled the walls wich hysand hear them in the place of Thy dwelling, in heaven, and when Thou hearest, show them mercy." Then son and lustral water to signify the follows a series of most beautiful and purification of the material elements of eloquent supplications, all implying that God will grant petitions ascendwhich the building is composed from the influence of Satan, to whose dominion all things earthly became subject ing from His consecrated temple more readily than those offered elsewhere. by sin. The altar, on which the divine sacrifice of the Christian dispensation And God heard the petition of His illustrious servant by assuring him in is to be daily offered up, is consecrated the words of my text : "I have heard a mystic ceremony to render it worthy, as far as material things can thy prayer and thy supplication, become so, of the ineffably august funce which thou hast made before me : I have sanctified this house which thou tion which binds earth to heaven, establishes a common service for men hast built, to put My name there forever, and My eyes and My heart shall

and angels, unites the soul of creature with the divine substance of the Creabe there always Now, the Old Dispension was but an tor, and realizes the happiness heaven in all save the enjoyment of the imperfect type, an obscure shadowing forth of the New. St. Paul contrasts beatific face of God. Such is the cerethe differentiating qualities of the two mony of solemn dedication, which your Testaments in his epistle to the Gala-tians. "The law," he says, "was our venerated prelate has performed on this church to day. No wonder, then, that this vast assemblage of the laity pedagogue to Christ, that we might be ustified by faith ; but after the faith should do honor to the occasion ! has come we are no longer under a pedwonder that priests should come from agogue, for we are all the children of the remotest parts of the diocese of God by faith in Jesus Christ." And in Chicago, and in many cases from beyond it, to add dignity and solemnity the following chapter his language is even more explicit : to this magnificent celebration. No heir is a child," writes the Apostle, "he wonder that eminent prelates, whose differeth nothing from a servant, so we names are synonymous in every part of Christendom for profound erudition also * * * were serving under and apostolic zeal, should grace the the elements of the world. But when the fullness of time was come, God sent ceremony with their presence. The union of so many elements of piety and His Son made of woman, made under the law, that He might redeem them zeal and learning is a grand public act of faith, before America and before the that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons, and be world, in the doctrine of the Catholic cause we are sons God hath sent the spirit of His Son into our hearts, cry-Church, as embodied in my text : have heard thy prayer and thy suppli cation : I have sanctified this house which thou hast built to put my name there forever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there always." For the elaborateness of the cere-

forth is the New Dispensation superior to the Old. This also holds true of the monial observed by the Church on such comparative sacredness of the Jewish occasions we have the warrant of Scripture. In the eight chapter of temple and the Christian Church. If, then, Jacob set up the stone on which Genesis we read a detailed account of he had slept as an abiding monument, one of the most interesting incidents and poured oil upon it to commemorate in the life of the Patriarch Jacob. In the privilege of beholding angels asbedience to the command of his aged cending and descending the wondrous father he went down to Mesapotomia to ladder seek his cousin in marriage. Oa his surely it is consonant with right way he stopped at a certain place after reason that we, the ransomed priesthood of Christ, should con . sojourned there for the sunset and night. Taking a stone, he slept upon secrate our temples of the New Dispenit; "and he saw in his sleep a ladder standing upon the earth and the top sation, where we hold daily converse with God by meditation, where angels thereof reaching heaven, and angels are ever ascending, bearing in their hands to the foot of God's throne the of God ascending and destending by it, and the Lord leaning upon the "golden phials," of the Apocalypse, ladder saying to him : I am the Lord " which are the prayers of the saints,' God of Abraham, thy father, and the and ever descending, laden with the God of Isaac ; the land wherein thou sleepest I will give to thee and to thy treasures of Divine grace for the sanctification of the faithful. If Moses, seed, and in thee and thy seed all the tribes of the earth shall be blessed.'" Recognizing in these awestruck by God's mysterious pres ence, dared not approach the burning bush, and removed the shoes from his words a renewal of the covenant which feet out of respect for the holiness of God had made with Abraham, Jacob the ground on which he stood, it is set up the stone on which he had slept as a monument, "pouring oil upon surely imperative on us to observe the greatest reverence before the taberit;" and he called the name of the place "Bethel," which, being interpreted, means "the house of God." Scarcely less remarkable is a well conceals His divine face behind the veils of the Eucharistic mystery, and abides unceasingly with us, not to in known incident recorded in the history spire fear, but to draw us more closely of Moses. God had selected a special to Himself by the ineffable attractions manner for entrusting to His servant of His love. If Solomon received from the important mission of leading the God the assurance that all manner of Israelites from Egypt into the Land of Promise. He summoned Moses into His presence ; but, lest the brilliancy of the sinner or the humble supplication of the persecuted, or the earnest of His divine countenance should ter appeal of the outcast and the exilerify His servant, He concealed Himwould be more favorably received in self in the flames of a burning bush the temple which the piety of Israel had which, though on fire, was not con erected for divine worship than in any sumed. Such sanctity did the Divine presence impart to the place that Moses was commanded to "come not other part of the ancient world, it is surely natural to conclude that, in our Christian churches, so artistically sug-'and to put off the shoes from nigh. gestive in design, so elevating in the his feet, inasmuch as the place on chasteness and beauty of their ornawhich he stood was holy ground." Only mentation, so sacred in possessing the when these conditions were complied choicest shrines of prayer, the tribunals with God communicated His mission : of reconciliation and the throne of the ' I am who am ; thus shalt thou say to Eucharistic mystery, God would lend a sympathetic ear to the supplications of His servants, and the children of Israel : 'The Lord God of your fathers, the God of Abraham. the God of Isaac, the God of Jacob grant their petitions there more readily hath sent me to you ; this is my name than elsewhere. We believe, there forever, and this is my memorial unto fore, consistently with the spirit of revelation and the instincts of faith, all generations." Thus, by express Divine command was Moses obliged to that in virtue of the ceremony which observe great reverence towards the has been performed here to day, this material edifice has put on a new charplace which God had honored by His presence in a peculiar manner. We material edifice has put on a new char must descend the stream of history, and acter, which renders it a sacred objec in God's sight, inclining Him to heark come to the dedication of Solomon's en to prayers sent up from these contemple. In obedience to God, this illus secrated precincts most easily than it trious king had built a beautiful temple they were offered elsewhere. If, then, at Jerusalem. The work of erection the soul is contaminated by sin, or had occupied seven years. At the temptation threatens to become insup-erably aggressive ; if the heart is burtermination of this period "all the ancients of Israel, with the princes of the tribes and the heads of the families of dened by the weight of sorrow, or the bodily energies oppressed with sickthe children of Israel "assembled at the ness, or the fair prospects of our temcourt of the temp'e ; and the priests poral fortune become overcast with the and levites carried the ark of the Lord, clouds of disappointment after the sky and the tabernacle of the covenant, and the vessels of the sanctuary to their ap-pointed places. And Solomon and all the multitude of Israel went in before of heaven; if, in a word, the powers of the ark, and they sacrificed sheep and evil, in any of their varied forms, oxen, that could not be counted or threaten to overwhelm us in the great tive duties adequately He has pronumbered. "And Solomon, stretch-ing orth his hands, prayed in the and rectitude in which we are engaged: ing forth his hands, prayed in the presence of all the people, saying: 'Building, I have built a house for Thy dwelling place, to be Thy most firm throne forever. * * * Lord God of Israel, there is no God like to thee, in consecrated temple where God's Heart Gentiles; and in every place there one Bishop in America, Dr. Carroll, of heaven above or on earth beneath, who is ever open, on which God's Eyes are is sacrifice — there is offered to Baltimore. Less than eighty years keepest covenant and mercy with Thy ever fixed, will be our surest refuge, my name a clean oblation, for my ago there were only eight priests with

and My eyes and My heart shall be the there always."

the consideration ot the material he worship to its Creator, and the spirits highest and most beautiful sense. When St. Paul speaks of "the Church, of the faithful, both priests and laity, compacted into one great moral unit citizens with the saints, and the dotion of the apostles and prophets, Jesus stone, in whom all the building being for, mass of masonry, others project or aspire to lend grace or harmony or sigdeed by the spirit is given (a) the word "As long as the healing working of miracles, to another prophecy, (c) to another the discernment of spirits, to another, diverse kinds of heart shall be there always. tongues, to another, interpretation of speeches ; but all these things the same spirit worketh, dividing to every one according to His will." Nor are these several functions permitted to remain ing' "Abba, Father.'" The apostle's disconnected, for all are divinely united-mystically superimposed and reasoning implies that in so far forth rebated and cemented, by the unifying as the position of a son is more honorspirit of faith and the binding grace of able than that of a servant, thus far the sacraments. Identity of belief. dentity of worship, identity of submission to the divinely constituted rulers of the Church are the forces that give beauty and strength and indiscoluble solidity to this vast spiritual temple, which Christ, triumphant over sin and death, raised unto Himself as a trophy

of divine power unto the consummation shown him in vision, of ages. Like the material edifice of stone, this spiritual temple is also visible ; therefore, in the one case, as in the other, the rites of consecration should fall under the cognizance of the senses. Man is not a pure spirit, as are the angels who minister before the Throne. He is by nature composite, constituted of body and soul ; and while the spiritual portion of his being is sanctified through the invisible instrumentality of divine grace, his ma-terial nature demands that this grace be connected with visible exter-nal forms which produce what they signify. Again, man is a social being, a member of the vast organization which we designate the human family. And this complex aggregation of units is no less the creation of God than are catest reverence before the taber. Is no less the created in the university of the individuals who compose it. Now, so isolated, so destitute of the wealth of your prelate and of it : "I have heard nceals His divine face behind the God commands that all created things this world, and, it may be, so addicted thy prayer and thy supplication, which requires from sun, moon and stars from birds, beasts and reptiles ; from mountains, woods and streams, from every spirit He has made-as the psalmist informs us. We infer, con-sequently, that He demands from human society a service commensurate with its nature-that is, sensible and public worship. The moral world must, therefore, be sanctified by public prayer, a public reception of the sacraments, a public form of sacrifice, by which God's supremacy and man's absolute dependence are shadowed forth. All have sinned in Adam ; therefore, all must be regenerated in baptism. Many have incurred God's anger by personal culpability ; therefore, such as these must submit them elves to the visible ministrations of the priesthood, who exercise the auth ority of the keys. We are liable to grow faint in our increasing struggle against the spirits of evil ; there tore, we must have recourse to the unfailing Spiritual Banquet, where we shall find rest and refreshment for our souls : "Except you eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you: he that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up on the last day. Moreover, if there be aught of good in us, He is its source ; if there be pardon for the past or hope for the future, they must proceed from Him if we are blessed in our families, or fortunate in business, or secure under the protection of a government which, while inimical to slavery, prevents liberty from degenerating into license, we have to acknowledge God to be the Author of all these blessings ; and owe Him, therefore, the homage of public gratitude and public submission.

deed dwell upon the earth? For if heaven and the heaven of heavens can-not contain Him, how much less this house which I have built? But have and My eyes and My heart shall be the solution is the solution is the solution is the solution of the solution here always." fulfil our duties towards God, we But were we to confine ourselves to answer that society, assuch, owes pub

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

temple, on such an occasion as this, we itual temple of Christ is consecrated by should fail to understand the signifi-sensible ceremonies capable of con-cance of the ceremony of dedication in ferring grace. If asked why we erect magnificent churches, such as this in which we are assembled ; why we comwhich Christ has purchased by His pel all nature to pay us tribute, fore blood " he refers to the congregation ing the reluctant mine to give up its adamant, the quarry to yield its marble, the river bed and the deep sea yield its by the bonds of Christian faith and to furnish forth their choicest treasures love. In his epistle to the Ephesians, of gold and precious stone, we answer the aposite enlarges on this idea, and that public worship demands a temple says: "Now, therefore, no longer at once commensurate with the needs strangers and foreigners, but fellow- of the people and worthy of God. If asked why we press into the service of mestics of God-built upon the founda- our Catholic worship all the most elaborate productions of art-the boldest Christ Himself being the chief corner | architecture, the most graceful sculpture, the most brilliant paintings, the framed together groweth up into a most sublime poetry and the sweetest holy temple in the Lord ; in whom you music, we answer that the temple of also are built together into an habita divine worship should be, as far as tion of God in the spirit." Nor do all possible, a realization of the New Jer-the members of this mystic temple dis- usalem, which John saw "coming down charge similar functions. As the out of heaven prepared as a bride stones in the material structure are not adorned for her husband;" and that all equally conspicuous or important, the words of the mysterious Voice while some are concealed in the from the throne should be applicable s of masonry, others project or as- to it: "Behold the tabernacle to it: "Behold the tabernacle of God with men, and He will dwell nificance to the architect's design; so with them : they shall be His people, in the beautiful spiritual temple of Christ there are "diversities of shall be their God." And so, to meet Christ there are "diversities of shall be their God." And so, to meet all such requirements, this superb tem-isteries," and "diversities of oper-ations," "but the same God who thing of beauty and a joy forever," a sublime poem in stone, a precious sublime poem in stone, a precious lamp of architecture destined to burn

of wisdom, and to another the word of before the sanctuary of heaven, a blessed knowledge * * * to another faith shrine consecrated by public praise and (b) to another, the gift of solemn rite to the service of the Cre* * to another, the ator. "I have sanctified this house which thou hast built to put my name there forever, and my eyes and my The union of these two spiritual in-fluences — the one consecrating the necting us with the same native neigh material, the other sanctifying the borhood and cemented by frequent mystic temple of Christ-is the vital manifestations of mutual interest and the Kingdom of God upon earth. I therefore congratulate Standing over the catacombs of what will conduce much to the glory of God

was once the imperial city of theCasars, and the salvation of souls. and viewing the mighty dome which now crowns the city of the Popes, one is compelled to investigate the nature of the power which rescued the perse-cuted infant Church from the caves where she lay concealed for nearly three centuries and constituted her the queen of the seven hilled city, crowning her with a diadem of beauty to which all the nations of the earth pay respect. Ascending the lofty spires which rise above the grand, yet preeminently graceful cathedral of Cologne, and looking down upon the fruit-ful plains of Northern Germany, through which the castled Rhine pours its mighty flood into the sea, one naturally inquires into the character of the spirit which actuated the feudal princes of the twelfth century to begin a work of such stupendous proportions, and one also examines the forces which have kept the faith fresh and vigorous there while a fatal blight seems to have fallen upon it in most other countries of Northern Europe. Wandering among the ruins of what was once the "Island of Saints and Scholars," which claims

ferent from to day, when New York done counts as many as 627 priests, 235 churches and a cathedral of which the richest Catholic city in Europe might well feel proud. Little more than fifty years ago your own diocese of Chicago was established, with a lim-ited number of priests to attend to the scattered Catholic population who had settled down within its limits; to day its priesthood numbers 427, and its Catholic population about 635,000 Twenty years ago the plot on which this church stands was an unhealthy swamp in the midst of a deserted wild erness; to day, through the aid of science and the application of the inventions of modern civilization, it has become a centre of plety, a nucleus of social enlightenment, a consecrated shrine to which your minds and hearts will turn for spiritual consolation in all the difficulties and anxieties of life. May these saving influences increase and multiply, adding new temples to the Church, new harvests of s the treasure house of Christ, until all are united not alone in the enjoyment of civil liberty and of social culture, but also in a uniform worship of the

Creator according to the revelation of the spirit of truth. But one word more and I have done. With your illustrious Archbishop I make bold to claim the relation of brotherhood, for we both received our intellectual nourishment at the breasts of the same Alma Mater, the nursing mother of the Irish priesthood, the great ecclesiastical college of Maynooth. I may be permitted, therefore to congratulate His Grace on the mag nificent church which has this day been added to his diocese. With your zeal ous pastor, through whose energy this church has been built in a comparatively short time, I claim the relation of a life long friend ship, based on associations con

With the members of the vast congregation which I am privileged to address today I feel justified in claiming the relation of Christian fellowship, and with not a few amongst you the additional relation of common nationhood. I venture, therefore, to congratulate you on the good and meritorious work you have performed in coming to the assist ance of your zealous pastor and enablthe tribute of willing submission and ing him to erect a temple which is an ornament to your city, an honor to your diocese, and a valuable example of correct ecclesiastical architecture to the whole American Church. You will permit me, however, to remind you that your por tion of the work is not yet complete A heavy debt remains to be discharged, and since God has given you the means of removing it you will not re-fuse to render to Him for this purpose a portion of the substance He has lent you for His service. Having put your hand to the plough, you will not draw back. When this last duty towards your magnificent new church is accom plished, so that all human claims upon it have been fully satisfied, then, in the me, though all unworthy, as her child, the devout pilgrim marvels that apcople cal rite of dedication, God may say of thou hast made before me; I have sanc tified this house which thou has built t put My name there forever, and My eyes and My heart shall be there always.'

2000CTER

This is a second the second second

Fifty Years Ago. This is the way it was bound to look When grandfather had his "picter took." These were the shadows cast before

The coming of Conjurer Daguerre And his art; like a girl in a pinafore Some day to bloom to a goddess fair. Men certainly were not as black, we k As they pictured them, 50 years ago.

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began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record :

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Proposals are invited from Canadian artists only, for a statue of the late Honorable Alex-ander Mackenzie, which the Government of Canada purpose to erect in the grounds of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The models, which should be of plaster or similar material, and not less than one foot in height, should be forwarded to the Minis-ter of Public Works on or beforet he first day of January, 1898. The general design of the statue is left to each competitor. Secretary of State, Ottawa, 28th September, 1897. 900 3

TO CANADIAN ARTISTS.

ach competitor. R. W. Scott. Secretary of State. Ottawa, 28th September, 1897. 95

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ative neighborhood and by frequent manifestations l interest and good-will. I congratulate him on the coma work which will conduce he glory of God and the salsouls." lowing is a full report of the

cting us with the

the Lord said to Solomon : "I rd thy prayer and thy suppli-I have sanctified this house ou hast built, to put my name ever, and my eyes and my ll be there always." (8 Kings

Archbishop, My Lords, Very and Rev. Fathers and Dearly ed Brethren in Christ :

are few rites in the beautiful orate ceremonial of the Church structive and edifying than ch has been witnessed here to-rt and religion often walk hand; but rarely is their productive of abiding spiritulness as when the material constructed in strict accord rrect architectural principles, ated by public prayer and ecclesiastical ceremony to the of God. The material struch its artistic embellishments is autiful in its suggestiveness. form design recalls the mys-Redemption ; its sculptured and and stencilled walls windows reveal symboliche secrets of God's merealings with humanity ; its us bell tower and tall tapering soaring above the shrines of and commerce in its immediate rhood and pointing, like the nger of some human hand, to re skies above them, reminds the oughtless that man is called on a life of faith and prayer ; that nate destiny is heaven, and that, lectric rod is a medium of comtion between the material globe ve inhabit and the higher ref the atmosphere, so the Church the devout worshipper into a

should praise Him. This homage He to fratricidal strife, should have been able co stud the land with converts and monasteries and churches, which are beautiful and majestic even in their dilapidation and decay ; and as he be comes acquainted with our history h marvels yet more on learning that down throughout dark centuries of thral dom, persecution and blood, the heart of Ireland clung to the ancient faith, as the ivy tendrils cling to her mouldering"ruins, until she has become in modern times the source of a spiritual rejuvenescence in every part of the world. Of every such phenomenon there is but one all-sufficient explana tion-the Holy Ghost, who sanctifies the faithful and consecrates our religious temples, abides with the Church, teach ing her all truth and imbuing her

> work of saving souls. "But when the Paraclete cometh, whom I will send you from the Father, the spirit of truth who proceedeth from the Father, He shall give testimony of Me.' And the action of the same sanctify ing and vivifying spirit explains the marvellous progress which the Church

has made among yourselves. Standing as an Irish Bishop before an audience which represents the enterprise and in-telligence of a city the most wonderful from many points of view in the his-

tory of modern civilization, the most prominent also in furthering Catholic interests of all the cities in the Union. I may be permitted to make a brief re ference to this subject. Moreover, if here to-day records one more step in advance, it is one more link in the golden chain which binds the small be ginnings of a century ago with the millenium to be attained when Columbia becomes the ally and protectress of the Church wherever the star-spangled banner floats upon the preeze. Some reference, therefore, to the development of the Church in this vided us with a sacrifice of infinite value, sufficient to make fullest recogcountry seems not only pardonable, but imperative on this occasion. Less than ninety years ago-a period which

in our European chronology would count as yesterday-there was only Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 250.

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Having tried your medicine, my faith is very high in its powers of curing Cough and Croup for a long time, and I found nothing to cure it until 1 gave Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpeatine, which I cannot speak too highly of. Mrs F. W. Bond, 20 Macdonald Street, Barrie, Ont.

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This is the complaint of reserve thousands at this senson. They have no appetite; food case to be shown on the shown of the shown the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and the work which has been accomplished internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."





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London, Saturday, October 23, 1897.

THE LOURDES JUBILEE.

Advices from France make it known that the celebration of the twenty fifth or silver jubilee which was kept in August, in remembrance of the first manifestation of miraculous effects following from a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and bathing in the waters of the shrine of the ImmaculateMother of God, was attended by a great concourse of pilgrims, and a large number of new miraculous cures of all kinds of illness and infirmities.

The occasion was celebrated with great solemnity, there being present a number of Bishops, and fully one thou sand priests from all parts of the world, even Africa and Asia. America, too, was largely represented. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the celebration was the presence of three hundred and twenty five persons who had been cured at the shrine during the last quarter of a century, but these were only a fraction of those actually cured, many of whom have since died, and others were unable to be present, owing to numerous causes.

A correspondent of the Paris Figaro, a paper which treats even sacred subjects with a great deal of levity, was present on the occasion, and from him comes one of the most complete ac counts of the celebration, but not written in the strain of frivolity usual in that journal. Mr. Chincholle, the correspondent here referred to, relates that he was greatly edified by the un ostentatious piety of the pilgrims, and he noticed that the painful office of bearing the sick to the various hospitals was performed in most instances by young noblemen, an evidence of the strong hold which faith has on the minds and hearts of the French people.

He witnessed many of the miracu lous cures, and was much impressed by them. He conversed also with many of the pilgrims who had been cured in former years, and discovered that the cures were real beyond the possibility of doubt. He states that so numerous were the cures that he could scarcely bring himself to relate the cir cumstances lest he should expose himself to be laughed at nevertheless, he ascertained their truth by personal enquiry and investi gation, and he gives his account of the matter because he was delegated to find out and report accurately what occurred.

CLEVELAND DIOCESE. years many French papers, devoted to the propagandism of Infidelity, never ceased to ridicule the pilgrimages and to abuse the pilgrims, but more recently they abstain from so doing. Thus even one of the most virulent of the Infidel papers, The Nineteenth Century, or Le Neuvieme Siecle, received from one of its reporters who was sent to Lourdes a reverential account of the jubilee celebration, the reporter having been so impressed with what he witnessed there that he wrote "I dare not write against these pilgrims." While such things are occurring we

need not despair of the revival of religion even among French Freethinkers. The torch light jubilee processions

and the electric light illuminations of the Church of Lourdes during the inbilee are described by the reporter of the Figaro as excelling in splendor any. thing he had ever witnessed.

EVANGELICANISM AND CHRIS-TIAN DOGMA.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, of Westbourne chapel, London, Eng., passing through Canada, had an interview with a reporter of the Montreal Witness, in which he made some strange statements. He believes that the world is growing better, and that the supreme test of righteousness is "character and manhood," and not "dogma." The meaning is, not that these should go together, but that Christ Himself excludes dogmas from Christianity, for, he adds,

"This is in keeping with the New Testament teaching. Christ demanded not a dogma, but a character. This is what I have been preaching. The world-that is to say, considered in the large aspect-is coming to this position-character and conduct-this, in the last analysis, is the test of Christianity. Now men are more and more willing to range themselves under this st indard. The appeal is ethical at last: no longer is it believed that dogma can ever be the final test.

Dr. Clifford is the new President of the Union of Free Churches, comprising nearly all the non-established or Non-conformist Churches which usually go under the name of Evangelical, and he appears to speak for them all in this profession of belief, or rather unbelief ; for elsewhere he takes credit to himself for opposing, in the name of these Churches, the introduction of the Apostles' Creed into the State schools of Eagland. He says :

"We have fought against thatthat is to say, the Union of the Free Churches, of which I am the incoming President - and we will ultimately triumph over this attempt to get in the thin edge of the wedge of dogma.' To this he adds that the Cath olics and the High Church Party are in alliance in the attempt to introduce dogmatic teaching into the Public schools of England. Mr. Clifford is mistaken in regard to the position o Catholics on this matter. We have seen no evidence that the Catholics of England have any desire to dictate to the Protestants whether they shall have any or no religion taught in their own school ; but they are in earnest in demanding that their voluntary schools shall be placed on a footing of equality with the Board schools, whether the latter have religious teaching or not. In this matter the Catholics stand upon their right to equality of tr atment under the law, and inasmuch as the Nonconformists oppose this justice it will be not unnatural if they join with the Church of England, if the members of the latter Church be willing to grant them this fair concession while seeking the same thing for themselves. Our intention here is, however, rather to point out the anomalous position which the Nonconformist churches have taken on the question of dogma, if their President represents them accurately. We have been aware that Rationalism is very widespread among them, but this avowal, that they have practically set aside Christian dogma as a whole shows, that they have given up Christianity to a greater extent than we conceived to have been at tained. It is a matter of astonishment Mary, the Mother of God, under the title to us how, under such circumstances. of the Immaculate Conception, and just these sects persist in calling themselves "Evangelical" Christians. There is nothing more clearly laid down in Holy Scripture than the truth that Christ revealed dogmas, which He commanded His Apostles to teach to all the nations of the earth.

faith in France. During the last few THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF day.'

> The Catholics of Cleveland, Ohio, are celebrating with great rejoicing the golden jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the diocese, and good reason they have for their joy, and for returning God thanks for His mercy and bounty. Fifty years ago the diocese of Cleveland was erected at the desire of the late venerable Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who found it necessary to lessen his responsibility by having his diocese diminished in extent.

In 1826 there were only five hundred Catholics in Cleveland, which was a Puritan settlement, but in that year the Catholic population was suddenly doubled by the influx of a number of Irish Catholic laborers who came

thither for the construction of the Ohio canal. It was then that a priest was first sent to the embryo city, and for several years Mass was yet celebrated in the poor cabins of the people, who had not the means to erect a suitable

church. Soon after this a simple church was built on the Flats, followed by others as the population increased, and in 1847 the number of Catholics in the entire new diocese of Cleveland then erected was 10,000, with 43 churches, all poor, and most of them built of logs. In the present year, being fifty years later, there are 100,000 Catholics in the city of Cleveland alone, with 33 churches, nearly all of which are beautiful and massive structures, supplemented with fine schoolhouses and pastoral residences, hospitals, asylums for orphans and the aged poor, and many other benevolent institutions, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The parochial schools are attended by 15,000 pupils, and are in a high state of efficiency, and higher education is provided for by two excellent colleges for boys, and

five for girls, under charge of various religious teaching orders. The diocese outside of the city has increased and progressed to an extent

quite on a par with the city, and all parts of it will unite in returning thanks to Ged for His numerous bounties. Its Catholic population is now 250 000.

We have gathered most of these details from the Jubilee number of the Catholic Universe, an excellent Catholic journal published in the city of Cleveland. This journal, conducted with much ability and in true Catholic spirit, is another evidence of the progress of religion, and

its jubilee number, as a work of art, and an evidence of enterprise, would do credit to any city in the civilized world. It is edited by Thomas A. Connelly, who was preceded in the editorial chair by Mr. Manly Tello, who was formerly a well-known and highly respected citizen of Toronto, Ont.

The progress of religion throughout the United States has been very rapid,

discipline in the national party to-The Honorable Edward Blake made

the guests at the banquet that the Irish Nationalist party have had, since the last general election, peculiar disadvantages to contend against, and that there was some excuse for despondency in the fact that they have been engaged for a longer period than has been common, in fighting against an enormous majority, greater than had ever been known before in the House of Commons. Yet, in spite of all these

discouraging circumstances, "there is a most decided feeling among the masses of Irish people, altogether and wholly in favor of unity."

Mr. Blake also remarked that the unnatural conditions which had arisen in Ireland, and which had made the holding of the Convention a necessity, had begotten a feeling among Irishmen in general, which he would not call despair, but "apathy, which is a very serious obstacle to the attainment of the complete union they hope soon to see, because it gives just such an

opportunity as any one who wishes to deliver a stab under the fifth rib would most desire." Nevertheless, he says, the differences now existing will entirely disappear. Only three or four men stand in the way of the attainment of this result, but this state of affairs cannot last, for it is not possible that a just cause like that of Ireland is to be crushed by the whims of a few individuals. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that those who are now obstacles in the way of success will be finally swept aside, and that the cause will triumph.

Mr. Blake tells us that the Irish National party intend to keep up the fight, and that in the meantime even the present hostile Government may be compelled to introduce certain measures for the betterment of the condition of the Irish people. A local County Government Bill is among those which may be expected, and which will for the time being be a boon, though it fall far short of what Ireland needs. A bill will also be surely introduced to lessen the burden of Irish taxation, which is now disproportionately great.

Mr. Blake stated also that the sympathy and aid of Irishmen the world over will be of great assistance to the Irish party in their conflict. This sympathy has been freely extended in the past, and has been backed with substantial aid. We feel assured that this aid will be continued, and as there are signs that the people of England themselves will bring about a change of Government in the near future, there is every reason to believe that the change will bring in a Government more favorable to Ireland. The principles enunciated by the Convention of 1896 are also working efficiently, and there is no doubt they will prevail in bringing Ireland; itself

those who shall have guarded thee.' A poem entitled "The Religious of Mount St. Bernard " has for its new

a similar declaration. He reminded title "The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard." Also where Chateaubriand wrote, "Creation's primal singer intones a hymn to the Eternal," the Government changes it to "Creation's primal singer intones his melodious hymns." It is no wonder that France is rapidly deteriorating in morality when the Government is thus endeavoring to destroy the faith of the people.

> WE take great pleasure in transmitting to our columns this week, from our respected confrere the Chicago New World, a report of the opening and blessing of the church of the Holy Angels, Chicago, on Sunday, the 26th of last month, on which occasion the secular press tell us that a very large collection was taken up, one young lady, Miss Paul, having given a most generous donation of \$7,000. CATHOLIC RECORD congra-The tulates Father Tighe and his excellent parishioners on their splendid efforts in raising such a noble structure to the honor and glory of God. We thank God the prayers of St. Patrick are not only in old Ireland guarding her ancient faith, but here in this distant land of America likewise. What old Irishman could read unmoved the sermon of Dr. Clancy Bishop of Elphin, Ireland, in which he portrayed the beauties of Catholic ceremonial and Catholic faith. We are sure that many of our country men in Chicago rejoiced to hear and meet once more a member of Ireland's ancient hierarchy, in the person of the learned and accomplished Dr. Clancy, whose charming manner has won all hearts. Many of them must have thanked God, in the words of one of Ireland's sweetest poet s:

Though Erin is changed her spirit is still the Her love for learning and for spotless fame."

THE outlook in Ireland, with at least one half of the country in a state of famine, is a gloomy one for the coming winter. Notwithstanding the doubt thrown by Earl Cadogan on the existence of the distress, it is established beyond doubt that in the North and West the failure of the crops upon which the people depend for susten ance has been complete. It has been that he had seen the body of a nun attested by the Bishops and priests, who know thoroughly the condition of the country, that the state of affairs could hardly be worse than they are now. The potato, oats, and hay crops are a total failure throughout Connaught, and about the same thing is to be said of Ulster. Mr. Wm. O'Brien states that in ordinary years potato digging does not begin till October, but already more than half the year's crop has been exhausted to supply the people with their daily food, and food of all kinds has risen to prices beyond <text><text><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text> the ability of the people to purchase it. The Archbishop of Tuam has said that to pronounce definitely once more in the people generally have not money

OCTOBER 23 1897.

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HIS GRACE.

By The Favor

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also that the language used by the Free Kirk minister was not such as gentlemen usually employ in religious controversy.

An amusing incident is related by a correspondent of one of the London (Eng.) dailies, who brings it forward to show the spirit which is still dominant in Irish Orangeism. A Protestant Episcopalian clergyman of enlightened views was not long since preaching a sermon on Christian Charity, in the county of Armagh. The congregation was very large, and the theme was not an acceptable one to the Orangemen present, and a large part of them went outside the church, paying no attention to what was going on within. The preacher spoke of Orangeism, and of the impiety of their common cry, "to hell with the Pope." As he grew warm on his subject, these last words were pronounced at the highest pitch of his voice, so that they were heard distinctly outside. As soon as the Orangemen heard them repeated, and not knowing in what connection they were said, but imagining that the Pope was "catching it," in a delirium of delight, gave a ringing cheer for the clergyman. They were, of course, much disappointed and chagrined when they afterwards learned the true state of the case.

MR. JAMES BRITTON, HODORARY Sec. retary of the English Catholic Truth Society, has been honored by the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., by having conferred upon him the Cross of the Order of St. Gregory. Mr. Britton is deserv. ing of this honor, for he has been ever prominent in the work of defending religion. He is described by the London Monitor as being the eye, ear, and right hand of the Truth Society from its start, and it was he who first called attention to the calumny which Rider Haggard circulated against Mexican convents in his romance "Montezuma's Daughter," stating that it was formerly a practice in convents to wall up nuns who had been faithless to their vows. This gave occasion to Father Thurston. of the Jesuit order, to write to Mexico to ascertain the facts of the case in reference to Mr. Haggard's statement who had been so punished in olden time. It was thus found the body of which Ryder Haggard spoke was not that of a nun at all, but was simply a body placed in a museum for the purpose of exhibiting the strange drying effect of a certain soil in Mexico in which the body in question had been interred.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Silver Jubilee or Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Ordination to the Priesthood of Rev. Father St. Cyr. Pastor of Stoney Point.

From the Tilbury News of Oct. 8 we learn that Sept. 28th and 29th were days of great rejoicing for the parishioners of Stoney Point, when they were called upon to cele-brate in a becoming manner the silver jubi-lea or tractive fithe universative fithe card

According to his statement, during the time of the celebration of the silver jubilee there were fifty-six certain cures attested by certificates from the one bundred doctors who were in attendance on the patients. The actual number was larger than this, however, as many patients had their cure completed afterwards, some of them on their homeward journey.

It has been frequently said by non Catholic polemical writers that the age of miracles ceased with the Apostles, but the events at Lourdes, and, many other sacred shrines-as that of St. Anne of Beaupre, Que .- show that God's hand is not shortened as centur les pass by. It was promised by Christ that "he that believeth in Me, the works that I do, he shall do also, and greater than these shall he do, because go to the Father." In the Church of God miracles will therefore be continued, as the divine attestation to her truth and sanctity. The miracles of Lourdes prove especially the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, as it became a place of miracles by the manifestation of as the miracles of Moses proved his divine mission, and as those of our Lord and His apostles prove the truth and divinity of the Christian religion, so do the miracles of Lourdes prove the truth of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and the divine institution of the Catholic Church, as the pillar and ground of truth.

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The miracles of Lourdes by their continuity seem to have had the further effect of renewing the fervor of Outlook."

Our surprise is not diminished by the fact that the Presbyterian Review.

which has been hitherto of the most orthodox school of its Church, calls Dr. Clifford's prognostications "A Hopeful

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E OF LONDON.

or Twenty-Fifth Anni-the Ordination to the of Rev. Father St. Cyr. ney Point.

ry News of Oct. 8 we learn d 20th were days of great e parishioners of Stoney were called upon to cele-ing manner the silver jubi-anniversary of the ordinah anniversary of the ordina-nood of their beloved pastor, Cyr, and Stoney Point er do anything by halves, ratulated upon the manner programme was caried Tuesday evening, Sept. of the auniversary, an was given on the beautiful n which surrounds the Rev. e, and a great number was to the harmonious singing of eas, under the masterly dir-isclair, a distinguised organ-mice of Quebec, the appreci-was manifested by the fre-nged applause of the audi-play of freworks and a short . Father Boubat, of Raleigh, evening's ceremonies. Then invited all to re-orrow to take part in y festivities, and as a ct morning the church was eople from Stoney Point and djoining parishes. Al 10 High Mass began, the cele-Father St. Cyr, with Fathers Bechard as deacon and sub-ely, Father L'Heureux act-ceremonies. Among others who were in the sanctuary rs. Fathers Andrieux, Parent, ., Bayard, Langlois, Lorion, and A feature worthy of was the excellent singing of you by the home choir, under to this Boisclair, who also orgon. This church choir is to take of the operec-required a great deal of tact the on the indef salor. In Western Ottario chair and disting and read aster and the sancture of the operec-required a great deal of tact the on the indef salor. In the store of the operec-required a read the salor and bon the parts of the salor and thing and read age the salor and the address from his reverend all the address from his reverend all was the salor in the indef tagor. Carried in a silver table this esgenerously donated. In re-Father St. Cyr was the best of the silver st. Cyr was the best of the thanked bis beloved fenerosity for the best of the thanked bis beloved fenerosity for the best of the thanked bis beloved fereturne the best bis best of the silver state of the the noble work all dates which teight little presented to him. he said is shall fade and wither away. Is and feeling which they con-shall never be effaced. He-shall never be that the observe him one thanked be the thory bim and be on his part, would never tople in his prayers.

OCTOBER 23, 1897

PASTORAL LETTER HIS GRACE, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., By The Favor of God and The Ape tolic See, Archbishop of Kingston.

To the Rev. Clergy and Faithful Laity of the Diocese :

In the warfare of Satan against Christ and His holy Church in the present day, the forces issuing from the "gates of hell" are most determinedly directed against two main buiwarks of the fortress of religion built by the Divine Architect on the everlasting rock, viz .: the Christian family and the Christian school. We will confine this instruction to the necessity of safeguarding the Christian family Why did the Eternal Word come

troubled spirit by means of

down from the heights of heaven and humble Himself to our lowly nature, dwelling amongst us, as man amongst men, for the space of three and thirty years? It was for the purpose, not only of atoning for our sins, but also of regenerating mankind, that is, giving to humanity a new birth and a new life. The entire race of Adam had become so corrupt, so degraded, that nothing short of a new creation could suffice to restore it to its high estate. The individual, the family, the nations everywhere had to be born over again, and nursed and reared under a new system of thought and conduct, through the agencies of a new civilization, in conformity with their new and supernatural life leading to their heavenly destiny. Society is based upon the family: it is but an aggregate of families organized by corporate laws into c'.ies, provinces, kingdoms and republics. As the families are, so shall republics. ociety be The unspeakable turpitude of family life throughout the universal pagan world had overflowed upon society like a torrent of filth, each successive generation adding its quota of contamination to the flood of vice. At

length, in the period known to scholars carry it to the heavenly Father, who as the Golden Age of learning and confirms it. Two bear together the fine arts and incomparable statesman same yoke, and are but one flesh and ship and military prowess, man, the lord of creation, made in the image and one mind : they pray together, fast together, mutually exhort each other,

increase of heavenly glory.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

adoption, ence it is termed sacramental grace ; of the Eternal Son by and, in respect of matrimony, it is a pledge from God to the Christian couple that He will be with them continually by Hisparticular Providence, and will exert His divine influence over their minds and hearts, their language and manners and temper and whole demeanor in relation to each other and to their children ; enabling them, and making it easy for them, to live happy together, in accordance with the laws and conditions of their state, and to bring up their offspring piety prescribed by HolyChurch for the in the knowledge of the Creator and His holy fear and love. And, should the instincts of rebellious nature perthe temptations of the world, the devil and the flesh throughout the whole course of its earthly existence. How chance strive for mastery, regardless of the rules of duty and the good order beautifully is this supernatural affecand peace of domestic life, opportune tion of the Catholic parent displayed in the character of Leonides, a Christian warning shall be given to conscience to seek strength for the calming of the learning and sanctity in the City and fervent prayer, and the holy Mass, of Alexandria in the second century. We read in his life that, before retiring and the sacraments of penance and the blessed Eucharist. Thus the sacrato rest at night, he would come to the mental grace of matrimony is operat ive throughout the whole course of married life. It restrains the passions bedside of his baptized child, and, without awakening him from sleep, it fosters conjugal affection ; it gives would quietly uncover his bosom and kiss it reverently, as being the temple honor to God in the abiding conscious ness of His presence in the home and the cheerful observance of His law : it sweetens the fountain of daily life ; it assuages pain and affliction, and makes a sanctuary of the pious Christian's the foregoing narrative refers, was Origen, the most learned scholar the house, whether it be the poor man's cabin or the gilded mansion of the rich. universe of letters has ever known. How beautifully Tertullian, the most He often visited his father in prison, ancient of the Latin Apologists of our holy religion, who lived in the same century as St. John, the Evangelist, and earnestly desired to suffer martyrdom with him ; but was thwarted by his mother, who, seeing him insensible to her tears and repeated entreaties, redescribes the holiness and happiness o Christian marriage, as it was observed in those early days. In contrast with sorted to stratagem, and, by locking up all his clothes, obliged him to stay the evils attendant on the marriage of a Catholic with an unbeliever, which at home. Subsequently, however, he, too, was cast into prison, where he had he proclaims to be an unlawful and to endure, for Christ's sake, many cruel utterly incongruous union, he pour utterly incongruous union, as by the trays the blessedness enjoyed by the signs Catholic couple thus: "The tortures and prolonged confinement, from the effects of which he died. Thus martyrs produce martyrs, for witness to Jesus Christ, and saintly parents Church," he says, "approves the contract, the ob'ation ratifies it, the bless rear up children in holiness for the ing is the seal of it, and the Angels sanctification of Christian society.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION OF THE CHIL-DREN AN ESSENTIAL DUTY OF PARENTS.

Among the grave instructions given

others, lay close to her heart. She contract in the beginning, and He orall pure and holy as the angels that impressed on his soul the stand around the throne of the Most fear and love of God, the sovereign High. On! what a treasure she now Lord and King of kings: and possesses! What a trust is reposed in in particular she taught him to love her ! What weighty obligations lie upon her ! It is hers, with the help of her husband, to rear that child of God Paul as the special objects of every her husband, to rear that child of God Faul as the special objects of every the matriage bond between two or the original for God, to cherish and quicken into Catholic mother's care in the bringing tians being dissolved, except by the matrial virtues that have been infused love and chastity and sobriety. She into its soul by the Holy Spirit, and used often to say to him, when he was saying, "What, therefore, God hath into its soul by the Holy Spirit, and used often to say to him, when he was bring it up in faith, and hope, and a child, "I love my dear son with all charity, and the manifold discipline of the tenderness a mother is capable of ; but I would infinitely rather see you preservation of the divine gifts amidst fall down dead at my feet, than that the Romans and to the Corinthians : to the days of his manhood that the strong impression which this lesson had made band die, she is at liberty ; let her on his mind was never effaced during marry to whom she will ; but only in his whole life, and that no day passed philosopher of highest repute for in which it did not recur to him, and excite him vehemently to guard against all temptations and occasions of Christian marriage, but this would of danger. What a merciful dispensa- extend our Pastoral Instruction beyond tion of Providence that He has established this firm bond of union between the parent and the child, and has fitted the young heart to receive and retain the impressions of virtue and the lessons of love and goodness laid upon life by a glorious martyrdom in the good Catholic mother. Oh ! how often the 22nd of April. His sen to read on has the prodigal, who has now often the 22nd of April. His son, to whom away from home and given himself to had no title to claim companionship dissipation in a far off land, been recalled to a sense of duty and repent-ance by the memory of some good lesson he had learned from his mother's lips, or some beautiful prayer she had

taught him at her knee. One other example fits well here. St. John Chrysostom, Doctor of the Church and Patriarch of Constantinople, was born at Antioch, the capital of the East, in the early part of the fourth century. His mother, a lady of great distinction, who became widowed at twenty years of age, devoted herself wholly to the management of her chil-dren's estate and the formation of their minds and character according to the high moral and intellectual standards of the Catholic Church. She instilled into them the noblest maxims of piety, and taught them to study Christ and and multary proves, man, the or mind, they proy together, fast, or structurely observe to be source of Geh and every where besource of Geh and every where besource of Geh and every where besource of the structure make Him the aim and object of all their studies. She provided them with his new master with respectful salutation and promise him docility and inlustry and obedience to all his teachings and advices. Next day, when his professor entered the class-hall of the University and seated himself be fore his expectant students, he buried his face in his hands and was silent for some minutes. Then, raising his head, and expressing in his looks profound solemnity of thought, he exclaimed "what wonderful women the Christians have !" The surprise of his The surprise of his auditory was a demand for an explan. ation : and accordingly he told how for the first time in his life he had seen the interior of a Christian home and had eheld there the purity and sweetnes that reign in the Christian family, the dignity also of a Christian mother and the nobility of woman, such as Pagan-ism could not conceive to be possible. Let us here add a passage from St Jerome's advice to a Catholic lady about the care of her daughter. "Let her," he says, "be brought up as Samue was in the temple, and the Baptist in the desert, in utter ignorance of van ity and vice. Let her never hear earn, or discourse of anything bu what may conduce to the fear of God. Let her never hear bad woads, not learn profane songs. No rude boys must come near her, nor even girls or maids, but such as are strangers to the maxims and conver been sations of the world. She should never ee anything in her father or mother which it would be a fault for her to im itate. THE UNITY AND DISSOLUBILITY OF SAC RAMENTAL MARRIAGE. The sanctity of Christian marriage and its purifying influence on family ife would have long since come to ment and in war, she took care to see ought, had not our Blessed Saviour, in His infinite wisdom and goodness, him trained and developed to the high est degree of excellence, as became the nvested the sacrament of matrimony with two essential attributes, namely, future head of the most highly cul tured and most illustrious nation in unity and indissolubility. By unity is that age. Meanwhile his moral trainmeant the contract between one man and one woman, to the absolute exclu-sion of every other. This, our Lord ing, and the shaping of his character in the form of a Christian king and specifically ordained. In this refer-, God, a child of grace, a brother Ruler, was the work that, beyond all says, was the nature of the marriage

daips that it shall be so for all time to come. "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother and shall The Archbishop's Palace,

cleave unto his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh." By indissolubility is meant the absolute impossibility of the marriage bond between two Chris joined together, let not man put as-under." And the Apostle St. Paul under. forcibly delivers the same doctrine to you should ever commit a mortal sin." the latter in these words, " a woman is The king frequently said to others in bound by the law (of marriage) as long as her husband liveth : but if her hus-

marry to whom she will ; but only in

the Lord." We would gladly expatiate upon these two indispensable characteristics reasonable limits. We wish, however, that you should recognize in them the ole security for the Christian family, and the dignity and sacredness of women. The chief cause of all the horrors and defilements of the family home under the rule of paganism was the degradation of woman. She had no place of honor in the household : she with her husband : she was his slave or his toy, a creature of a lower order of being, the victim of his caprices, whom he was free to eject from his home on whatsoever day she failed to please him ; and under certain circum

stances he could put her to death with impunity. This abject condition of the female in every part of the world had brought womanhood into contempt. one respected her, and no one feared her. By the unity and indissolubility of Christian marriage, the wife has been made the legitimate companion of her husband, by whom she must be re spected ; her motherhood is sacred in the eyes of her children, by whom she must be honored and obeyed : she is now the queen of the household, and her dignity and authority are acknowl edged by all, and society will insist that she shall be treated with tenderness and courtesy and the reverence due to

By Order of His Grace Thomas Kelly, V. G., Secretary .

Kingston, 17th October, 1897.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS.

Holy Angels' school was on Friday, Oct. b, the scene of a very pleasant event, the casion being the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors. The first prizevaluble gold medal, presented by Rev. Father McCormack, for general proficiency was won by Miss Lizzie Rowan, who ob-

-was won by Miss Lizzie Rowan, who ob-tained the highest number of marks in the school. This same young lady was also for-nunate enough to win Mr, T. J. Murphy's prize for the Separate school pupil who ob-tained the third highest number of marks in the last Entrance Examination to the Colle-griate Institute. Mr. J. B. Murphy offered a S5 gold piece to the pupil who excelled in composition and reading. This was won by Miss Minnie Clarke. The third prize-also a \$5 gold piece-was presented by Mr, Martin O'Sullivan to Miss May Treanor, for excellence in literature and history. Master John Flynn was the recipient of a valuable prayer book, which was presented by Mr, Thos. Coffey to the pupil who obtained the highest number of marks in arithmetic and geography. Base Lathors McCormack and Noorse

geography. Rev. Fathers McCormack and Noonan, Messrs T. J. Murphy, M. O'Sullivan, aud Philip Pocock, were present, as well as many of the children's parents. Rev. Father McCormack delivered an ad-

well as many of the children's parents.
Rev. Father McCormack delivered an address replete with sound advice to both parents and pupils, and Kev. Father Noonan resented the prizes donated by Mr. J. B. Murphy, who was unavoidably absent. "The Gleaners' was given by the pupils in a grand chorns. This was followed by a duet—"The Fairies"—by Misses Lillie Pace and Ida Rockwood. Then came a concert recitation, "Our Titles." George and Alice Nelson delighted the audience by their rendering of "Cantilena." The entertainment was concluded by the pupils singing in chorus a hymn to the Blessed Virgin.
The distribution of prizes to St. Peter's Separate school pupils took place on the 17th, in the presence of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Rev. M. J. Tiernan (chairman), Trustees T. J. Murphy (of the High School Board), J. D. LeBel, W. McPhillips, Philip Pocock, Hubert Dignan, Wm. Mullins (of Toronto), J. M. Diglis, accompanied by Miss Katie Moore, organist. The opening address was delivered by Master Frederick Bricklin, who, as he himself remarked, was at first completely at a loss to know what to say on the occasion. But Masters Lionel LeBel and Frederick White here came to his rescue, and an entertaining dialogue ensued.

the Church, and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, and transformed into a fountain of virtue and holiness, for the diffusion of the cleansing waters of heavenly grace cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might and the sanctification of human life How was this to be effected ? Society present it to Himself a glorious Church, is to last to the end of time. Accord holy and spotless. So also ought men love their wives as their own ingly the agency whereby the reformation of the family was to be accombodies." plished, should be applicable to all INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ON

ages and to all peoples, without regard to the distinctions of race or climate, THE REARING OF CHILDREN. "If the root be holy," says the of wealth or poverty, or the diversities "so are the branches." Scripture, of political and social institutions. This is said of our forefathers in the should, moreover, be a living, active faith with relation to us, their deprinciple of reformation, nowise de scendants. If the parents, the root of pendent on the caprice or spasmodic the family, be sanctified by the sacra activity of men or parties : it should be imbedded in the very constitution ment of marriage, the sap of holiness shall be communicated to the children, of the family, exerting its vital energy who are the branches. It is the gen by its own force so long as the family eral rule, although unhappily it has itself shall last. This principle our many exceptions. These, however, serve to confirm the rule. It is not Blessed Saviour provided for manking by the institution of the holy sacra-ment of matrimony, the indefectible corner-stone of the new civilization. unlike our Saviour's aphorism : "Every good tree yieldeth good fruit, and the bad tree yieldeth bad fruit.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY A good tree cannot yield bad fruit." The first thought of the Catholic par The Little Catecnism teaches that "matrimony is the sacrament which gives grace to the husband and wife to ent after the birth of the child is to take t without delay to the Temple and delive bappy together and bring up their dicate it to the Lord for its regenerachildren in the fear and love of God.' tion at the font of baptism, whereby i The grace conferred by each of the seven sacraments is called sanctifying is made " a Christian, and a child of God, and heir of the kingdom of heav-en." The stain that defiled the son' grace, because it transfuses the soul and all its faculties with the true, real the evil inheritance from the first parand energizing element of sanctificaents is now purged away by baptismal tion, whereby, as St. Peter assures us, application of the blood of redemption; we are made " partakers of the divine nature." Whosever receives any the child of divine wrath is transformed into a child of divine love; Satan is sacrament worthily, receives this headispossessed; and Jesus Christ embraces venly gift, and, thus adorned, is most that soul which He had purchased at pleasing to God ; every act of his daily the price of His life ; He stamps His life is sanctified and merits for him an Own image upon it, and presents it to His heavenly Father, who forthwith adopts it as the heir of His kingdom, As the seven sacraments have been

instituted by our Divine Lord for the co-heir of His only begotten Son. seven different ends, the sanctifying The Catholic mother, who sent he grace conferred by each is an earnest new born babe to the Church a child of of special actual graces or helps from nature-of an accursed nature-a child God, suited to occasions or necessities of the wrath of God, a defiled and corthat may arise, especially in times of rupted child, disinherited and outcast, trial and temptation, to enable the against whom the gates of heaven were Christian to bear up against difficulty, closed by divine decree, now receives and, by fulfilling his duty, to attain back to her bosom a child of

character and manners. The husband is occupied with earning bread for the family; his days are mostly spent abroad; and he seldom gives directions for the children's conduct, except when the mother's authority needs to be sustained. Therefore the woman shall be saved or lost by this criterion.

"Did she, by assiduous care and orderly direction of the affairs of domestic life, and her unfailing vigil ance, train her children by word and example and timely instruction and orrection, and motherly reproof and rebuke also in proper season, to abide with her " in faith and love and sanctification " (which means chastity "and sobriety?" The apostle does not make her responsible for their perseverance in this good order of life after they shall have passed from under her control ; the word he uses refers to their abiding in the practice of those Christian virtues while they abide in her home. For this she must answer Let us here cite one or two examples of the devotion of whole-souled Catholic parents to this duty. King Louis IX. of France, better known as St. Louis, was indeed a great king and a perfect hero and a wonderful saint. He gave his life for the defense of religion against the Mahommedans, and died on the burning sands of Africa at the head of his valiant army, beneath the standard of the Cross. To the exquisite care with which he had educated under the guidance and care of his holy mother, Queen Blanche, we are indebted, under God, for the bright example of his virtues. In all branches of secular education that en lighten and strengthen the mind and exalt a man above those around him in the arts of peace and social refine ment, as well as in those of govern

placed the whole kingdom of France under an interdict, the result of which was the closing of all churches through out France, and the prohibition to all priests to administer any sacrament whatever, except baptism to infants and penance to the dying. This state of spiritual destitution caused loud complaints from every quarter, which filled the king with alarm, and brought him to his knees. He dismissed the young Bohemian, and recalling Ingelburga, received her as his queen and lawful wife. Let this one instance suffice to show

the extreme importance the Sovereign Pontiffs attach to the maintenance of the Divine Law of the unity and in-dissolubility of marriage. Did Our dissolubility of marriage. Did Our space allow, We could produce numbers of others from the records of his tory. You are all familiar with the efforts made by the Popes in the six teenth century to protect the wifedom of good Queen Catharine of Arragon against the licentiousness of King Henry VIII. of England, who strove to divorce her, after she had passed eight teen years in peaceful wedlock with him and borne him four children. You are likewise familiar with the amazing fortitude of Pope Pius VII., at the beginning of the present century, in upholding the sacredness and inviolability of the matrimonial bond against the lawless lust of Napoleon I., Emperor of France. In these and all other similar cases, the Popes only fulfilled their plain duty as the guardians of religion and its sacraments under the constitution of Jesus Christ. For, in very truth, matrimony, as St. Paul declares, is "a great sacrament in Christ and in the Church :" it is sealed in the Saviour's Blood, and cannot be violated : it is the fundamental principle of Christian civilization, and must be honored and esteemed most sacred by all true Christians and good members of society.

The Grace of Oar Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. James Vincent Cleary.

Archbishop of Kingston. musical programme.

the pupils, parents and trustees. Mr. Murphy takes a deep and untiring interest in our Sep-arate schools, and on every suitable occa-sion manifests his sympathy in a thorough and practical manner. He has the happy faculty of at once interesting an audience and retaining their attention throughout. Being an old school-master, he thoroughly understands the requirements of both teacher and pupil. He began by saying that he had spoken so often to the boys and girls now assemble before him that he did not intend that afternoon "to make a speech." He then announced the prizes that were in-tended to be given to the successful pupils during the incoming school term, together with the names of the doners. He advised all the pupils to work earnestly and well, and reminded each and all of them that they had equal opportunity to try. If they were not forunate enough to win the medal they would at least become more perfect in knowl-edge. The pupil who tries will surely suc-ceed, and they who succeed in school will, without doubt, be the successful men and women of the future. In looking over the last report of the Min-ister of Education he found that the London Separate schools take the first place in the province. Nor do the London Separate schools rank second to the Public schools. He said that if there is any fault to be found it must be with the parents. Some parates are too prone to ally themselves with their boys and girls, against the teacher. They profess to wonder why their children are asked to study after school hours. But if the successful business man thinks of his business after working hours— planning how he will successful business man thinks of his business after working hours— planning how he will successful business to succeed, study after school-hours. He exhorted the pupils to be earnest in everything they undertook, and he complimented the Sisters of St. Joseph upon the neat and cheerful appearance of the school-hours. He calvantagous to be or not to be federated with Great Britain. In this debat ave a happier, more prosperous and a better country. He thanked the trustees, the parhave a happier, more prosperous and a better country. He thanked the trustees, the par-ents and friends of the pupils for their pres-ence, and said it was another indication of the active interest they take in our Separate schools.

schools. At the conclusion of Mr. Murphy's address little Edna Walsh stepped forward and pret-tily and gracefully thanked the audience for their attendance, and for the interest they took, in the distribution of prizes and in the

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND. Catholic Standard and Times.

Something more impressive than even a Queen's jubilee was witnessed in England this month. It was a in England this month. It was a pageant far more majestic than any secular one. The thirteenth centen-ary of the landing of St. Augustine and his forty soldiers of the Cross in Britain recalled an event that had more to do with the making of modern England than the landing of Julius Casar or the Norman Conquest. It was the first admission of the principle there that there is a stronger power in human affairs than brute force. Hitherto the spiritual side of man had been ignored or unknown in English public affairs. The fierce persecution of Diocletian had swept away the seeds of Christianity already planted in the island by the missionaries sent by Pope Island by the missionaries sent by Prope Eleutherius, and when the legions of Rome were withdrawn the polished sensualism which passed for religion with those conquerors gave way to the fiercer paganism of the Scandinavian system introduced by the Saxon hordes who stepped into their places. Batween the gloomy Druidism of the wood painted Britons and the cult of the Northern Valhalla there was nothing on which to found a civilized system to replace the artificial order of the departed Roman one. Inferentially, therefore, the isle must have for centuries been a prey to internecine anarchy had not Heaven inspired the sainted Gregory the Great to dispatch Augustine on that enterprise which it had been the eager desire of his own heart to undertake ere he was summoned to occupy the chair of Peter. The foundations of that modern system of order and constitutional ism were laid in the monasteries which soon began to spring up as the (result of the labors of Augustine, Paulinus, Wilfrid and Columb. Nothing so marvelous as kille. religious conquest of Britain had hitherto demonstrated the divine power of the new dispensation. For to Christian Rome the isle with its new Teutonic conquerors was wholly alien -in language, laws, habits of thought, physical temperament, everything-foreign and unassimilable as the inhabitants of different planets. It was not so when Clovis accepted Christianity for himself and his Franks ; not so then the Visgoths in Spain yielded to the charm of the Christian spirit-not so, in fact, in any European land where ancient Roman civilization had paved the way for the crown and apex of the great fabric-the religion symbolized by the Cross. Nor is there any just analogy to be found in the case of Ireland, because, although the religious system of that country was also based on Druidic superstition, the singular mental bent of the people and the sympathetic tenderness of their imagination led them easily to appre-hend the meaning of a philosophy based on infinite love and superheroid sacrifice. The influence which the conversion

of England exercised upon its own era was great; upon the future of the world simply incalculable. It grafted upon the crude Teutonic law the nobler principles of the Roman law. It brought a new literature. It infused the principle of a new life. It brought England into the great social circle of the cultivated world. It was, perhaps the most epoch-making event, from a material point of view, so to speak, since the dawn of Christendom. It

was to the Church England owed the beginning of her national life. To its unifying power, the only agency possible in the early days to effect the consolidation and fusion of different and initial means

of different and inimical races, is ascribed the beginning of that his torical life which has culminated in the growth of the mightiest empire of modern days. The national Synod, as one of her historians remarks, preceded the national Parliament, and the Heptarchy acknowledged a common Prim ate before it acknowledged a common King. It has been diligently sough within the past three hundred years to disentangle the golden woof of the Church from the web of the national destiny down to that date, but the task is ever found more and more hopeless. The Ebbs Fleet cele-bration will render it impossible. There is a tie of nature between Rome and "Mary's Dower," as England in the old better days was called, which even centuries of separation cannot dissolve.

THE "LAST MOMENT" DIFFI-

CULTIES OF A CONVERT.

I do not refer to doctrinal difficulties. These differ so much in different minds, or in minds trained in differing schools of thought, that what is a theo logical mountain of difficulty to one man is but a mole hill to another. Surrender to an Italian Bishop " may be the crux to a man to whose mind the doctrine of Transubstantiation presented no difficulties whatever.

But lying somewhere beyond the last contested battle field is a sort of Debatable Land, stretching often up to the very door of the Church, in which the convert 1s beset with terrors and hindrances which he scarcely recognizes as such.

The dread of life long loneliness is one of the greatest horrors-though an ungrounded one-to converts. It is impossible to realize before experienc ing it what the perpetual companion ship of our Lord in the Blessed Sacra ment with His people really is. The religious work and worship of American non Catholics largely depend on social and merely human relation ships ; therefore is this real supernatu ral and hourly relationship with our Lord practically unimaginable to them, and they anticipate isolation in the Church as a necessary cross. This feeling of isolation is fostered by linguistic difficulties of the convert. His new ideas and experiences demand a new language that he has not yet learned. He finds that his phraseology on religious things sounds unorthodox to Catholic ears. Uselessness is an other bugbear in his path. What will the active member of the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. P. S. C. E. "find to do" in the Church? It the layman is easily satisfied on this point, the laywoman is Before her open, in this country, not ! doors barred even to her brother. But the Catholic Church holds no prizes for women that are of mere worldly worth.

American denominational Christian. ity has so "run to seed " in good works toward man to have, in practice at least, inverted the commandment of Christ, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, etc., to mean, Thou shalt first love thy neighbor. The idea of duty towards God pure and simple, and of working for His glory alone, is ignored. That God demands obedience, even though it may mean sitting with folded hands ; that He prefers obedience to sacrifice : that one might conceivably gain the whole world to Him and yet loss one's own soul, are ideas which gain posses sion but slowly of minds long trained to recognize and serve the Creator only in His creatures. Indeed, one of the great temptations of these "last moments" is the feeling that one is

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

A BOY'S SUFFERINGS. LAMBETH CONVENTION TAKEN TO TASK.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE

Oswald John Simon, The Hon. prominent English Jew, has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury protesting against the reference to the Jews in the letter issued by the Angli-can bishops at the recent Lambeth con-vention. He calls it an outrage, and vention. He calls it an outrage, and says: "You have no justification for t e statement that 'the conversion of the Jews is also much hindered by the severe persecution to which Jewish converts are often exposed by their own people." This statement says Mr. Simon, is absolutely false. He strikes back in this fashion": "I know, as This statement says Mr. Your Grace does, of many Protestants who have cut off their sons and their daughters for becoming Roman Catholics or Israelites.

He gives another interesting bit of information which reminds us of the efforts to convert the Irish people to Protestantism by means of soup, which was offered freely to the starving people on condition that they would forsake their religion ; the same means that were adopted by the devil on a memorable occasion. Mr. Simon says :

orable occasion. Mr. Simon says: "I am intimately acquainted with the work of the 'London Society for Promoting Chris-tianity Among the Jews,' and have had the opportunities for conversation with the young men who used to reside at their settle-ment in Palestine place. I reported to the chairman, Sir John Kennaway, and his com-mittee, the results of my investigations. Every youth whom I saw admitted to me that he only resided at the institution, and went through the form of baptism because he had no other means of subsistence. Each of them was willing to return to the synagogue if I could offer him the physical maintenance which he received at Palestine place. With-out exception, every Jew who is converted by means of conversion societies is a rogue. These societies attract the worst Jews, mak-ing them into bad Christians. Thirty seven thousand pounds a year is raised from the purses of individuals who are grossly de-ceived on the subject." purses of individuals ceived on the subject."

Among others he makes the follow ing noteworthy statement :

ing noteworthy statement: "Moreover, it is well for Anglicans to re-flact that no Jew with a sense of history and of logic, with which they are not meagrely equipped, would dream of becoming a Chris-tian except as a Roman Catholic. Be it re-membered that the traditions of the Jewish race, illustrious by their antiquity, as well as by the divine revelation which they embody, are all on the side of the positive and affirm-tative, and by no means on that of the pro-testing and the negative."

This calls to mind the anecdote of the rabbi who was appealed to by a Catho-lic and a Protestant to settle a dispute. He said : "If Christ has not come the Jew is right : if Christ has come the Catholic is right; but, come or not come, the Protestant is wrong. Mr. Simon says practically the same thing to the Anglican Archbishop of Canter bury. And he is right.

October Orisons.

In the encyclical which it is an nounced he is preparing for early issu ance, the Holy Father, who has allowed no year since he attained his present exalted position to pass without recom mending to his world-wide flock the devotion of the holy rosary, will incul-cate upon the faithful anew the practice of the daily recitation during Octo ber of the beads in honor of the benignant Queen of the Rosary.

There is no form of prayer, perhaps, that is more popular with Catholics than the saying of the beads; and for the reasons that that form of prayer is mainly composed of the prayer which our Lord Himself taught to His followers and the salutation with which the Angel Gabriel addressed the Blessed Virgin, none is better calculated to

win a hearing at the throne of grace

Attacked With Inflammatory Rheuma-tiam at an Early Age.-Each Suc-cessive Year Brought Fresh Attacks With Increasing Severity Until He Was a Physical Wreck. From the Sun, Belleville.

who are deeply grateful for a kind in-tervention of Providence whereby the life, health and happiness of their twelve-year old son, Master Harry, has been restored and preserved. Mr Kelly is one of the best known conduct ors on the Midland division of the G. T. R., and is now residing in this city. A Sun reporter having heard of the cure of the little fellow and the joy of his parents, called at their home, and was met by Mrs. Kelly, who, on being informed of the object of his visit, at once told the story of the cure and how the results were attained. We were living in Madoc when our boy was about five years of age, and in the spring I went to call him one morning. He replied to my call by saying he could not rise. I at once went to him and found that he was unable to walk. Medical aid being summoned, we discovered that inflammatory rheumatism had our little boy in its grasp. All that attention and doctors could do was done and the attack passed off, but the following spring while in Peterborough he was again seized with the dread dis ease and again we were in terrible dread of losing the child. When the warm weather came again he rallied, but was very weak and only a shadow (f 10: 20



birds again' flyin', or strivin' to coax the stars out of the sky into your hat, ly recommend them to all." Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostra as to be talkin' common-sense to them that's fairly bothered and burstin' wid There is nothing like it. The love toothache and colic together would compose you better for an argument it leaves you fit for nothing but non sense. It's stronger than whiskey, for one good drop of it will make you drunk for a year, and sick, begorra, for ten ; it's stronger than the sea, for it will carry you round the world, and never let you sink in sunshine or in storm ; and, begorra, its stronger than death itself, for it's not afraid of him, but dares him in every shape. But lovers do have their quarrels some itimes, and, begorra, when they do you'd almost think they hated one another like man and wife."



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"Putting aw every man wi members one w Do these w

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furnished the complement to the other great conquest from the old gods-the winning over of Ireland. If Patrick laid at the footstool of Peter the brightest intellectual spoil of the old Pagan ism. Augustine could show the solidest material one.

Again has the supremacy of mind over matter been triumphantly vindicated on the same chalky shore. After a persecution fully as fierce, and far more inexcusable in that it was waged in the name of Christianity, the voice of Gregory and Augustine is heard. through Rome, once again at Ebbs Fleet, and the solemn hymnal of the sublime old Church floats upward to the throne of the Eternal Founder. The stability of the lines on which it was laid is proved by the march of time. Thirteen hundred years have passed since the psalter was written, and lan-guage and ritual and the great central Sacrifice are still the same. The times change and we change with them. Other races have come upon the scene in England ; laws have changed, dvn asties have risen and disappeared, churches even sprung up. But there, again, after all is the Church of all Christianity, venerable in years, but with the hope of youth in her heart and in her eyes, just as it was when Augustine explained her beauties to King Ethelbert and his Saxons.

The relation which this memorable celebration bears to the existing condi tion of things spiritual in England is not more distant certainly than was St Augustine's advent to the system of the Druids and the Teutonic myths. Trembling on the verge of infidelity or reunion, the spurious Church of England cries helplessly for the shadow, as a substitute for the substance, of incorporation with the Universal Church which three centuries ago her founders repudiated. On this point the Bishops at Lambeth gave out a most plaintive note, and in his masterful address Cardinal Vaughan took care to bring home to those prelates the full logical force of their own arguments. His Eminence's strong utterances upon the infinite difference between unity visible and unity invisible can hardly fail of convincing at least some of the minds to whom his weighty sentences are mainly addressed.

praying to, learning about, and approaching a new God. Into every chink of these last fateful moments too fills the question, with many, of a means of future livelihood, assuming proportions which appal on in view of their materiality.

"It's all very well to say to me that a man can only starve or freeze," said one who stands very near the head of a great missionary society to his friend, "but I regard either process

exceedingly uncomfortable. "Conversion means starvation said a gray haired, delicately nurtured woman to me only last week. So many of the more devout and intellectual women of our country are engaged in educational and charitable work which is directly under denominational control, and which would be instantly withdrawn from them if they were sus pected of "Romanism," that it seems, humanly speaking, impossible that they should examine Catholicism in any unbiased way.

Sometimes, after every difficulty has been disposed of, an unaccountable hesitancy and even apathy set in. can't think, I can't pray, I'm in no fit state to approach great sacraments," is the last objection of the Protestant, as though "if one had the purity of an angel and the sanctity of St. John the Baptist he would be worthy to receive these sacraments."—The Missionary.

In many cases, the first work of Aver's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a say ing of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

instead of at last. A dinner Pill.-Many persons suffer ex-recuising agouy after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of load upon the stomach, and instead of be-ing a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

The innumerable and inestimable favors which heaven has showered upon earth, in answer to petitions addressed to it in this form of prayer furnish all the proof required of the truth of this assertion. The practical Catholic, who heeds

the counsels of his spiritual guides and gladly avails himself of the graces which are so lavishly bestowed during days of particular devotion, will allow no October day to pass without recit-ing his beads. There are very many persons who do not content themselves with reciting the rosary during October, but who make it an every day practice throughout the year, choosing it for family devotions and saying the beads in common with the rest of the household every evening. This practice cannot be too highly commended. An admirable time for those who have not yet adopted it, to begin it will be Friday, when the month of the holy rosary begins. — Catholic Columbian

Coca and its Uses.

Coca and its Uses. We are wont to associate this new drug of marvellous medicinal properties with the grateful beverage of the breakfast table, but they are quite different in source and in properties. Coca is a most beneficent gift to the sick and suffering, as is attested by its rapid rise in estimation and the reliance now placed upon it by the most eminent practi-tioners in Europe and America. Maltine with Coca Wine is the most reli-able form in which the full medicinal value of coca may be obtained and the striking re-sults derived from its use in nervous exhaus-tion, debility, weakness, or palpitation of the heart, warrant the high appreciation of its merits expressed by medical men who have used it in their practice. Maltine with Coca Wine is not a patent medicine, but a highly specialized pharmaceutical product, de-signed to cure disease in the only way dis-ease can be cured, viz., by helping nature. This it does by aiding digestion and assimil-ation, and by imparting tone to the nervous system. Maltine with Coca Wine is worthy of your confidence. Sold by all druggists. One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and give health in a marvellous manner to the little one. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. I effectually expels worms and give health i a marvellous manner to the little one.



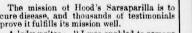
tion, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Wil liams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by ad dressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be per suaded to take some substitute.

GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES. No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use It corrects all loseness of the bowels prompt ly and causes a healthly and natural action This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera dysentery etc., in the market.

aysentery etc., in the market. In his VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scien-tific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable dis-coveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Codliver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subside and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.



A lady writes : "I was enabled to remove the icorns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Care." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

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OCTOBER 13, 1897;

FIVE-MINUTE'S SERMON.

Twentieth Sunday After Pentecost.

TELLING LIES.

every man with his neighbor, for we are members one with another." Do these words of the Apostle, my

dear brethren, awaken your con-sciences? Do they give light to your

souls regarding the much too common offence of lying? We trust it may be

so, for it is really distressing to observe

the prevalent disregard of truth.

Eighth Commandment had been entire-

ly forgotten, and that it was a matter of indifference whether we spoke things true or false, our convenience

such a state of neglect of it can exist.

There must be a grave error some-

unscrupulous man of the world, who has

no higher object in life than to serve

himself and promote his real or fancied

interests at whatever cost-it is not

only he who makes light of lying ; but

many who call themselves good -living

people are frequent offenders in this

Many, indeed, would not tell a

gravely injurious lie, yet they seem-ingly have no horror of lies of excuse,

as they say, or untruths concerning

trifling things. Nor have they any

this kind, nor a sincere purpose of

And yet these are sins-venial sins,

a store of material for the fires of

But setting aside the consideration of

the sinfulness of falsehoods in them-

selves, the dishonesty and the duplicity

of which we are of necessity guilty when we descend to these things de-

stroy our self-esteem. Soon we cease

that to a general suspicion of the verac-

and we are in a doubting, uneasy, troubled state of mind, fearful of all,

God, and deprives ourselves of the as-

sistance which we might receive from

our fellows, were we honest men and

Even if we practised this virtue from

purely natural motives our lives would

not be so barren as they are without it.

Our friends would be about us, helping us with their advice, and we in our

turn would sustain them in their diffi-

culties, because we would know them

and they us, and we would have trust

in each other. But as it now is, how

many are there truthful and honest

enough to give and receive counsel? Love the truth, dear brethren, for the

The Pope's Birthplace.

Carpineto, the birthplace of the Pon-

truth shall set you free.

Thus our untruthfulness dishoftors

real sorrow apparently for falsehoods of

amending.

Purgatory.

trusting in none.

women

alone guiding us in our choice.

times it would seem as if the

Putting away lying, speak ye the truth ery man with his neighbor, for we are

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Jack's Victory.

CAROLINE HARRIS CALLAGHER IN THE

CATHOLIC MIRROR.

Jack Reynolds was the most popular

boy in school. A generous whole-souled fellow, full of fun and mischief,

and always ready for a "lark," he had mauy friends ; but, like all great

favorities, he had also a few enemies.

own home. His face was flushed, and his expression, usually so bright and happy, was dark and scowling: within his heart a very tempest of

for English Composition should

Nine weeks had passed successfully

but, alas! the report of the tenth week

Many words had been erased

Surely there must be a sad lack of anger was raging ; for Jack was bear

appreciation of the virtue of truth when ing a heavy grievance. His weekly

where. Truth in itself is lovely, and should be cultivated because it gives a and that meant to Jack bitter dis-

And yet these are sins. They it is true; still they are sins. They are displeasing to God, and offences person! Many words had been erased

against His majesty ; and they do no and their places supplied with others

pages.

his hand.

such a contemptible act?

beauty to the soul which without it it appointment and deep humiliation.

OCTOBER. 23, 1890.



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ES!

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Bob should be made to-but hark ! never !" but his resentment had van-What was that? It sounded like a ished now. Since he had said for the faint moan. Surely some one near was faint moan. Surely some one near was suffering ; but where did the sound and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine," his stormy, revenge-

come from a ful feelings had disappeared, and as he thought of Bob lying there pale and A sharp turn in the road brought Jack suddenly upon the scene of the trouble, and there, on the ground beside a broken bleycle, lay a boy from whose face the blood was flowing. In punished; and had suffered intensely, an instant Jack was at his side, but as he stood over the prostrate figure, he "I have not the right to ask you to recognized his enemy, Bob Summers ! Yes, Bob Summers-the boy whom he

favorities, ne had also a tos the was One Friday afternoon Jack was walking slowly along the road that led from the village of Riverton to his Uis face was flushed, and could he even touch the despicable being lying there? Bob was justly punished for his contemptible conduct let him lie and bleed until some one else should chance to come along ; it

would only serve him right. Rapidly these thoughts passed school report (which he had received that day) bore an ugly mark opposite through Jack's mind, and for an instant he stood irresolute ; then his better nature prevailed-he could not beauty to the soul which without it it cannot possess. Purity and temper ance and alms giving are virtues, and bestow upon those who have them a peculiar quality. They are sought after, and great efforts are made to ob tain them and to keep them. Why? Because they are virtues. What is truth, if it is not a virtue? And if it is a virtue, why not love it and seek after it? For it is not only the utterly unscrupulous man of the world, who has turn his back on any suffering creature, no matter how debased that crea ture might be. Again the words of that familiar ejaculation came back to him, and again whispering, "Make my heart like unto Thine," he choked back the angry, revengeful thoughts : and, running to the river, which flowed at the side of the road, he filled his cap with the cold water, and bathed the cut face of Bob Summers.

Bob's eyes were closed, but he perfect he would give him as a re-ward a bright five dollar gold piece. moaned feebly ; and there was a bad gash on the left side of his forehead. For some moments Jack continued his ministrations, and at length Bob's blue was disfigured with that ugly mark. eyes opened and looked full into Jack's When Jack first saw it he could not brown ones.

understand what it meant. His com-Seeing who it was that was bending position this week had been, he thought, particularly good. The sub-ject was "The Klondike," in which over him, his pale face flushed, and, making a great effort, he sat up and he, like most of the boys, was deeply

making a great enort, he sat up and tried to speak. "Jack," he said, and then stopped, i putting his hand to his head; "Jack," he began again, "you're awfully good to me, and I—"but here he became very white, and fell back in a faint. interested, and his paper was pre-pared with even more care than usual. But when he opened his composition book, he saw at a glance what the trouble was-it had been tampered

Jack was now much alarmed, but just at that moment he heard the welcome sound of wheels coming along the road, and to his great relief Dr. Stonenot so good, and inky fiager marks leigh's buggy came into sight. "Well, Jack," cried the doctor,

against his majory in the soul, de-not so good, and inky fiager marks priving it of many graces and laying marred the fair appearance of the " Well, what's the matter here ?" For a moment Jack could hardly be "Oh, doctor," replied Jack, "I'm so glad you've come ! I found Bob lying lieve his eyes-this was surely not his here in the road with his head all mind. bleeding, and I'm afraid he's dead." Dee book ; but there at the end was the

signature, "John Howard Reynolds' in his own clear, bold hand writing. "No, no," said the doctor, who had Yes, some enemy had evidently done jumped from his buggy, and was no v feeling Bob's pulse ; " not dead nor this; but who could it have been? feeling Bob's pulse; "not dead nor anything like it. He's just fainted, to respect ourselves, and progress from Who was mean enough to be guilty of Just then there flashed across his ity of our neighbors, until in the end Just then there flashed across his our confidence in those about us is gone mind the recollection of something which had occurred at school on Moneyes now

day last. He had gone to the school-While he was speaking, Dr. Stoneroom during recess to get a knife which he had borrowed from another leigh had taken a roll of bandage from the little satchel he always carried, boy; and as he entered, he heard the lid of a desk fall suddenly, and saw and saying, "There Bob, don't ry to talk now; wait until we get home," he quickly and skillfully bound up the Bob Summers walk quickly across the floor with an ink bottle and eraser in injured head.

Now, boys," said the doctor, when Bob seemed greatly confused, but the bandage was in its place, "you're neither of you very big, and I'm going Jack thought nothing of the incident at the time, and merely saying, "Hello, Bob! what on earth are you staying all alone in this place for? to take you both home in my buggy. Get in, Jack and I will put Bob be tween us so that he will be safe, and not have another tumble to day," and, You're missing a dandy game of ball,' he picked up the knife, which was lying so saying, he lifted Bob into the carrion his desk, and left the room. That age and drove rapidly to the home of afternoon, according to the custom of

the school, the compositions were all Mrs. Summers. By the time they reached the gate, laid on Mr. Maxwell's desk ; and durthe fresh air had so revived Bob that he was able to walk up the path with-out assistance. His mother, who was ing the week they were examined, corrected, and marked on the weekly reports, which the boys received every sitting on the porch, was much alarmed at seeing his pale face and Without doubt Bob Summers must bandaged head, but the doctor briefly

have done the mischief on that Monday. Jack had never injured hum, but Bob's disposition was a jeal. bandaged head, but the doctor briefly explained the accident, and soon re-assured her.

forgive me," he seemed to realize what it had cost Bob to write them. Seizing a pen, Jack wrote :-Dear Bob :- I forgive you entirely. Don't mention it again. John Howard Reynolds.

And placing this brief epistle in an envelope, he ran down stairs and along the road to Mrs. Summers'. Meeting Bob's brother at the gate, Jack gave the note to him, and hurried away, reaching home at nightfall. As he entered the house, the door of the library opened, and his father called, "Jack, come in here : I want to speak to you ; and Mr. Reynolds began : "My son, I know that you are aware of the letter I received from Bob Sum mers this afternoon. I cannot tell you how it shocked and pained me to think that the son of my old friend, Robert Summers, should have stooped to commit such a dishonorable deed. If his father were alive it would have grieved him beyond all words ; but I am thankful that Bob now realizes how

shameful it was, and is trying to make some reparation. He tells me in his letter of your kindness to him this afternoon! Now, what 1 want to ask you is this : when you found him lying in the road did you know that it was he who had ruined your composition

book "Well, father," replied Jack, "I felt pretty sure of it ;" and he then told his father what he had seen in the school-room at recess on the previous Monday. Mr. Reynolds listened atten-

tively, and asked : "Tell me, Jack, how did you feel about it when you first saw him? Were you not very angry?"

Jack paused for a moment ; and then touching the little enameled badge which was on his jacket, he said, "Yes father; I think I was mad enough to kill him, but this saved me," and in a few, simple words he related the incident of

the dropped emblem, and the little ejaculation which it brought to his

Deeply touched, his father laid his hand on Jack's shoulder, saying : "My boy, I thank God that He has

helped you to gain such a victory over anything like it. He's just fainted, yourself to day. It gives me far that's all. He's evidently had a bad greater pleasure than the highest fall from his wheel, but he'll soon be school report, or the fairest composifail right again. See, he's opening his eves now !"

may it often be the means of bringing you the help and strength you need as it was to-day. And as for the blot-ted and disfigured composition on 'The Kiondike,' I shall keep it always, and shall write across the first page, the words, 'Jack's Victory,' in memory of to day

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Punctuality preserves peace and good temper in a family or business ; it gives calmness of mind, it gives weight of character ; it is contagious. and thus leads to a general saving of time and temper and money.

Young men, and old ones, too, should remember that persevering application is of importance in any depart-ment of life. It is the result of every day experience, that steady attention to matters of detail lies at the root of human progress ; and that diligence, above all, is the mother of good luck.



TANK A CARACTERIC AND A CARACTERIC AND A CARACTERIC AND A CARACTERICA CARACTERICA

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glance at the life of St. Vincent de Paul. "The Ermine Cloak." A delightful legendary tale. "The Abyss." A romantic tale of the time of Charler



drop it or them instantly and forever. -Catholic Columbian.

Contor or

Friendly Hints. The old saw which says a man is known by the company he keeps con-tains more truth than many popular tains more truth than many popular the thoroughly religious "boy," who sayings. If a young man makes a does not make an outward display of friend of a corner loafer he will be con- his piety, is one of the most social fel-

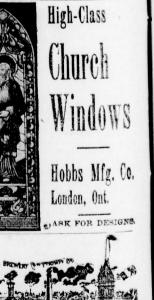
In choosing companions select those who are above you morally, if not There is a mistaken idea socially. that a good young man is necessarily a





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tiff, is a mountain village with about 5,000 inhabitants, and is picturesquely situated on the top of a peak of the ous one, and he could not bear to see The present vil-Lepini Mountains. The present vil-lage was, in the Middle Ages, a rather Jack (who had only been in Riverton for the past year) take the place which important town. It was, with its surhe had had for a long time as the best roundings, a duchy, first under the writer of English Composition in the Caetani, to which family belonged Boniface VIII., who had his ears boxed to which family belonged school

Friday.

Jack had often noticed Bob's ugly, by a Sciarra Colonna at Anagni, and churlishmanner, and knew that forsome later under the Aldobrandini, to which reason the latter disliked him ; but as belonged Clement VIII. For two cenhe had many true, warm friends among the other boys, he did not turies, however, the most important family there has been that of the Pecci, although they originally came from Siena. The Pecci own the only build; bother his head as to whether Bob did or did not like him.

But now he was furiously angry. ing which can be called a palace, and half of the envirous. From their He had forfeited (and through no fault palace, which is built on the highest of his) the five dollar gold piece ; his beautiful, clean composition book was disfigured; and his father's disapground, the outlook is grand toward the mountains, and picturesque looking down over the roofs of the medipointment would be great. Oh, if he only had that wretched Bob Summers eval town. The interior is much within his reach (Bob had not made more sumptuous than one would exhis appearance at school that mornpect in that half wild district. There are vast ante rooms and magnificent ing), he would pommel the life half out halls, hung with tapestry and large of him! There was no punishment too great for him, nothing too bad to do to family portraits. The room occupied by the present

him. In the violence of his wrath, Jack vowed to himseif that he would Pontiff when he resided in Carpineto be revenged-Bob should be made to is still called "Camera di Monsignore, suffer intensely for this thing. and has not been disturbed. It is very Thus lashing himself into a violent modestly furnished, having a little iron

bed with curtains, a small writingpassion, Jack walked along muttering to himself, "The mean, cowardly beast ! How I hate him !" when, just desk near a window, a picture of th Madonna, a portrait of the Blessed then, something fell from his jacket to Margaret Pecci, an ancestress of his, the ground, and, stooping to pick it up, he found it was the little emblem

the League of the Sacred Heart, Followed Their Advice. "I broke out with great blotches on my face, and friends told me my blobd was out of order and that I ought to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed their advice and from that time to this I have not had any eruptions on my face. I know Hood's is a good medicine." Mrs. A. E. Radkey, St. Louis, Michigan. which he always wore. He looked at it for a moment, as it lay in his hand, hardly knowing that he did so, and involuntarily the familiar words rose to his lips, "Jesus, meek and humble of heart, make my heart like unto Thine." He said them mechanically, good medicine. Louis, Michigan.

and a few chairs.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nauses, sick headache, indigestion, billousness. All druggists. 25c. Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh after Opera. at the same time fastening the little pin in its place : but as he did so, the meaning of the words he had just used tions Fail.

tions Fall. Toronto. March 16, 1897. My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. H G. Ford. Foremar, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

"It's really nothing very serious, Mrs. Summers," he said, "just a flesh and an invariable mark of good trainwound, but you had better put him to bed and keep him quiet for the rest of the day. I'll stop in and see him tomorrow morning. Bob owes a good deal to Jack, though, for if it had not been for him, there's no telling how small amount of work than to half do long Bob might have laid there in the ten times as much. hot dusty road, with his head bleed-

ing, and getting weaker every mo-ment. As it was, Jack's prompt and kind assistance was the right thing in the right place. Well, good bye, Mrs. Summers; don't worry about Bob Jack, shan't I drive you home? I'm going right by your house ?"

Yes, thank you, doctor," said Jack but just as he was stepping in the carriage, Bob said. "Oh, Jack, don't go -I want to speak to you."

Jack hesitated, and the doctor, who Never was in a great hurry, said : mind, Bob ; you can't talk to Jack just Keep quiet to day, and talk all now. you want to morrow. Come, Jack jump in. I've lots to do this afternoon, and can't waste my time," and the doc tor and Jack drove quickly away.

Late that afternoon Bob's little brother called at Jack's home and left a note for "Mr. John Howard Rey-nolds," which read thus :

a note for "Mr. John Howard Rey-nolds," which read thus: Dear Jack:-I have done you a great injury, and write to beg your forgiveness. I know I do not deserve it, for it was I who ruined your composition book. I was jealous of you because you had so many more rivends than I, and because you had so many more rivends than I, and because you had so many more rivends at recess, the wicked thought came suddenly into my head, and in five minutes your book was ruined. I have not had one happy mo-ment since. When I had that fall off my wheel this afternoon I was on my way to see you and make a clean breast of the whole miserable business, and when I found you bathing my head, I cannot tell you how I felt. I have sent a letter to Mr. Maxwell and one to your father, telling them the truth. I would give half my lite if I had not done it. I know I have no right to ask you to forgive me. Robert Summers. Jack sat quite still for some minutes

came to him with a sudden shock. Jack sat quite still for some minutes How could he take such words on his lips at this time? His heart "meek after reading this letter, thinking deeply. Could he really forgive and humble?" No, indeed; meekness was far from him at that mo-ment. If he met Bob now, it would go hard with him, indeed. have replied emphatically, "No; scious influence of which is to raise your ideas and standards of living. Whatever or whoever has the effect of lowering your ideas and standards unfortunately plunged.

Accuracy is also of much imp sidered no better than his associate, lows in existence. He takes an ing in a man-accuracy in observation, accuracy in speech, accuracy in What is the transaction of affairs. done in business must be well done, for it is better to accomplish perfectly a

Young Women to Avoid.

It is a good thing to avoid the comwith him. You may pray for him, but pany of those girls whose appreciation you must avoid his society until he shows some tendency to reform. of a man depends upon how he may be able to minister to their appetites and The hoodlums, the thieves, the drunkards, even the murderers, are bred on the street corner, which may vanities. The "ice cream girl" and "the summer girl" are two news-paper types of a class which it is wise stand in this article for any place for the average young man to avoid. The girl who, by her influence, does where young men congregate to in-dulge in idle and filthy conversation. not make a young man feel better, purer, nobler, stronger, is a good one The passions are fed and inand strength, both in mind and in spirit. While there are foolish women, out of evil, and we can not expect to as there are weak men, there are have virtue cultivated on the street corner. Home-keeping youths may women-plenty of them--whose influhave homely wits, as the poet says, but they are not in danger of losing ence upon men is for the best and the highest. Seek such for companioneither their souls or their characters. ship and association, though perchance This does not mean that I would have they be not quite so stylish in appeara healthy young fellow sit by the fireside all day, like an old woman ance or chic in manner as others. being true that a man is at his weak. whose work is past, but that he should est when under the influence of women, avoid giving scandal by keeping away from disreputable companthe necessity is the more imperative that no man should willingly lead himself into temptation, or, if led into it, ions remain there. Men and women intersorts tempted to sin against both the laws of God and man, and if he is drawn to the act upon each other ; and each will find the kind he or she seeks for. The man who wants the company and affeccompany of young women he should visit only those who are above suspicion, as tion of a worthy woman will have little trouble in discovering such a Cassar wished his wife to be. nothing that will put a bridle on a one, and when found she is better young man's vulgar tongue so quickly than rubies and ine gold. A man is not only known by the company he as a virtuous young woman. She may keeps, but by the company he seeks. not be able to control his thoughts, but keeps, but by the company he seeks. Seek, therefore, those companionships, she will assuredly not lead them in the wrong direction. A bad woman, on whether of man or woman, the conthe contrary, resembles a fallen angel.

est in all the reputable affairs of the for people will wisely reason that there must be an agreement of tastes between the two young fellows, or they would not be seen so much together. If an old schoolmate goes astray you are in no way bound to keep up an intimacy with him. You may be civil to him, and, when an opportunity presents it-

in places where

There are plenty of where he will not

not

day, and enters upon the discussion of them with enthusiasm. And here let me remark that there is not much pleasure or satisfaction in life without enthusiasm. The lukewarm man, Christian or otherwise, is a dull fellow who never makes friends, because he has no more warmth in him than the his course, but it will do you no good dull embers of a dying fire. He has a to appear to be on terms of friendliness hand like Uriah Heap, cold and clammy, and frequently a heart of the same description. Cultivate, therefore, a person for a chum who has an enthusiasm for liter-

ature, out door games, art or any decent thing, for he will inspire you to make the most of your gifts and will spur you on to new attainments. Do not affect the company of the fellow who was born tired, and who is bored by any worthy pursuit or pastime. He to leave for association with another flamed in places where blas-who will help him to build up manliness phemy gives profane emphasis to and strength, both in mind and in every remark. Good can not come (who has been led into bad courses by who has been led into bad courses by thoughtlessness. The former is apt to drift into drunkenness through mere lowness of spirits created by inaction Hope is born of enthusiand laziness. asm, and the man without hope, as the as the boys say, is " no good."-Bene-dict Bell, in Sacred Heart Review.

> We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the firstisy mptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of rethese disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver, and bowels, to their be normal and regular action.

Good Blood and Sound Muscles. Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making and strength producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness which takes possession of one when suffering from general There is possessi debility



C. M B. A.

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<text> Banquet at Deseronto. and truer; and to demonstrate that fraternity is more than a name, an empty sound, was the mission of the C. M. B. A. and to accomplish these results he urged on the members con-stant work, both individual and collective. Dr. Ryan, Supervising Medical Examiner of the association, then followed with a his tory of the organization from its inception, and showing its financial standing to be on a good solid basis; also, while approving of the magnificent work done in the past, he urged the brethren to further effort, which, no doubt, would be productive of still better results. Mr. J. J. Behan, one of the Grand Trus-

Mr. J. J. Behan, one of the Grand Trus-tees of the association, in a neat speech, pointed out that all Catholics loyal to their Church and alhering to its dectrines must be good citizens, and that in establishing pranches of the C. M. B. A., as he had done in different parts of this community, he felt that he had been doing the country a good work, and that he considered sister Protes-tant institutions also doing a grand work. He referred to the unquestionable duty of the father, the brother and husband in provid-ing for the loved ones who may be left be hind, and to meet this responsibility the C. M. B. A. was established. During the evening the Deseronto hand, assisted by local talent, rendered some high-class instrumental and vocal music, which was very much appreciated by all present. The Grand President in Guelph.

The Grand President in Guelph.

Hon. M. F. Hackett, Grand President of the C. M. B. A., paid an official visit to Branch 59, Gaelph on the 4th, instant. The honorable gentleman was given a most

The honorable gentleman was given a most cordial reception. Mr. Hackett was met at the G. T. R. depot by Chairman Dr. Nunan, of the reception committee, President James Weeks, Messrs, G. L. Higgins and M. J. Duignan. He was driven to the Commercial Hotel, and after-wards to the church of Our Lady, St. Joseph's Hospital, the O. A. C. and other points. The multic metric in the site holl metric The public meeting in the city hall was :

The bone meeting in the city hait was a great success. Selections by the Silver Creek Orchestra, very artistically rendered, a pretty recita-tion by little Irene Sheahan, a piano solo by Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Gay, comic songs by Norman Reinhardt and Bert Hewer, a recitation by Mr. J. Downey, Fergus, and a solo by Miss Minnie Hayden, constituted the con-Between the first and second parts, Dr. Nunan was called upon to read the following address

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Results of Examinations, June, 1897 — High School En-trance Examination.

	trance	Exa					
Place.	School.		No. of TEACHERS.	WROTE.	PASSED.	Teachers.	
Belleville		Ber		-		Mr. Wm. A. G. Hardy	
Belleville		Boys Girls	6	2	7	Loretto Sisters	
Chatham		Boys Girls	6	96	96	Mr. Joseph P. Finn Ursuline Sisters	
Guelph		Boys	4	14	14	Loretto Sisters	
Hamilton		Girls	4	6 54	36	Loretto Sisters Sisters of St. Joseph	
Kingston		Boys	15		6	Mr. F. D. Henderson	
London		Girls	5	8	7	Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters Sisters of St. Joseph	
	Holy Angels' Sacred Heart		35	87	47	Sisters of St. Joseph Sacred Heart Sisters	
Ottawa	St. Patrick's	Boys	0	(7	Mr. J. F. Sullivan	
	St. Patrick's St. Bridget's	Boys			4	Grey Nuns Mr. William Burke Mr. W. J. Lee	
	St. Joseph's Youville (English)	Boys			7	Mr. W. J. Lee Grey Nuns	
C. C. I.	Youville (French)				1	Grey Nuns	
St. Catharines		Boys Girls	44	8 5	5	Christian Brothers Sisters of St. Joseph	
St. Thomas			4	3	3	Sisters of St. Joseph Loretto Sisters	
Stratford		Boys Girls	6	87	6	Loretto Sisters	
Toronto			73	10	84	Sisters of St. Joseph Mr. William Gallagher	
Amherstburg		Girls	3	8		Sisters of the Most Holy Names	
Barrie			4	9		of Jesus and Mary Sisters of St. Joseph	
Berlin Brockville		Boys	64	7	7	School Sisters de N. Dame Mr. J. T. Noonan	
		Girls	4		6	Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters	
Cobourg Cornwall			4		40	Sisters of St. Joseph Mr. John Keating	
		Girls			10	Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters	
Dundas			3	9	1 7	Sisters of St. Joseph Miss Mary T. McCowell	
Goderich			23	5	5	5 Sisters of St. Joseph 5 Mr. M. E. McAulay	
	Contraction of the last	Girls	4		9	9 Sisters of St. Joseph	
Mattawa Orillia			54	13	3 13	7 Mr. E. Jones 3 Miss E. Overend	
Oshawa			2	2	12	2 Sisters of St. Joseph	
Parkhill Pembroke		Boys	15	5	12	3 Miss K. Crunican 2 Mr. F. E. Goodwin	
Perth		Girls	4	-	1	5 Grey Nuns 4 Providence Sisters	
Peterboro'		. Boys	11		1	3 Mr. Lucius Keough	
Picton			1		1	5 Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters 3 Miss E. Moran	
Prescott Sarnia			4		1 1	7 Mr. W. J. Bruder 4 Miss Rose Duffy	
		Girls	4	1 3		2 Sisters of the Most Holy Names	
Thorold			3	3 4	+	of Jesus and Mary 3 Sisters of St. Joseph	
Trenton		. Boys	5	SI	1	4 Miss M. Macaulay	
Walkerton				1 ;	7	3 Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters 4 School Sisters de N. Dame	
Whitby				1 B	1	2 Miss Cronin 8 Miss H. J. Sullivan	
	A Contract of the second	Girls				3 Sisters of the Holy Cross	
			. :		8	9 Mr. F. J. Quinn 8 Sisters of St. Joseph	
Eganville Hawkesbury			. :	3		7 Grey Nuns 3 Grey Nuns	
Tilbury			. 2	2 4	4	2 Miss Louise O'Learv	
Wallaceburg Sudbury				2 (4 Mr. J. P. Hickey 3 Miss Ida De Witt	
Vankleek Hill Rural Schools—				4		3 Sisters of St. Mary	
10. Arthur						3 Miss Sarah Noonan	
2. Brant. Green'c	k			1	32	2 Miss Margaret O'Brien 2 Mr. George Leyes	
4. N. Crosby	. (Westport)			2	3	2 Mr. George Leyes 6 Cong. de Notre Dame Sisters 2 Miss Mary B. McCaffrey	
3. Mara	. (Brechin)			2	6	3 Mr. R. L. Gaughan	
7. Nepean 6. Raleigh			:	1		5 Miss Wallace 4 Miss Mildred Clifford	
1. Sandwich E	. (Walkerville)		. :	3 1	1	9 Sisters of St. Joseph	
1. Wawanosh W.				1 4	6	2 Miss Maud Cassin 6 Mr. John Kinahan	
11. Wellesley			. :		3	3 School Sisters de N. Dame 2 McDonald McDonald	
Other Schools						2 McDonald McDonald	
						22 75 per cent. successful.	
Total. Separate	Schools, 1896-7.	29 Wrot	te: 4	476	Pas	sed-65 per cent. successful.	
	Schools, 1896 1895						
And in the local data water when the second state of the second state when	e Schools, 1895					68 " "	
In connection with the number of candidates writing, it should be understood that							

In connection with the number of candidates writing, it should be understood that about one-third of the Separate schools are found in French or German districts where usually the children begin school life without knowledge of English, and remain too short a time to permit of their preparation for such examinations; then in some subjects the text-books are not always the same as those used in the Public schools, which latter is he series upon which the examination questions are based. When these drawbacks considered it speaks well for the thoroughness of the teaching in Separate schools to find that seventy-five per cent, of their candidates for this examination passed successfully without any undue favors from the various local Boards of Examiners.

Ar. 5. 5. On Sunday, Oct. 10, St. Helen's Command-ery, No. 310, Toronto, accompanied by mem-bers of the other city Commanderies, number-ing about three hundred, lattended High Mass at St. Helen's Church, Brockton. Rev. Father Cruise delivered an interesting and appropriate sermon, and most cordially wel comed the new Commandery and their Brother Knights who participated in the parade. He said that, of all benevolent and fraternal societies under the supervision of the Church, the Knights of St. John was the most noble and ancient, and he hoped that all the men of the parish who anticipated joining a society would become members of this Union.

K. S. J.

A society would become inclusion under the Union. The uniformed department was under the supervision of Col. J. Keltz, Major John Hef-fering, Capt. P. Farley, Sgt. Ryan, Lieuts. McCormack and Neville. The Provincial officers present were Pres. W. Ray and Organizers Reagan, Moylan and Hogan.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.It was a happy thought of Father Girardey's
for maried." and "Mission Books, as a rule, are
made so to answer for all, young and old,
instructions for children during a Mission. and
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Girardey thought it will to prepare separate
Mission Books as even and for young women,
for maried men and for maried women. Father
Girardey thought it will to prepare separate
made so of people. With this end in view he
made so for books as even the source of the s

The Independent Order of Foresters,

The Independent Order of Foresters. A letter was read in all the Catholic churches of St. Hyaciathe, Quebec, on Sun-day, the 10th instant, in which Bishop Moreau referred to the IndependentOrder of Foresters. He said he viewed with sorrow the rapid in-crease of that order among his parishioners. While the Church has never formally con-demned the society, yeth estrongly advised those who might be tempted to join it not to do so; and he advises those who are members of the order to sever their connection with it as soon as possible, to save themselves trouble in the future. He warned his hearers not to conclude that because the Church had been silent it approved of the society. He said there were plenty of good societies that had the sanction of the Church and they ought to encourage such.

R. C. S. S. No. 6, Raleigh.

To the Editor of the Tilbury Times :

To the Editor of the Tilbury Times: Dear Sir.-Noticing the interest taken by you in matters educational, I feel that it would be an injustice to our school, and our teacher as well, were the standing of the pupils who passed so creditably the recent examinations held in Merlin, let unpublished. A total of six pupils passed; four the entrance and two the P. S. L. L. Gilbuly took the highest num-ber of marks (561) of any pupil writing on the entrance. J. Phelan, A. Hickey and Aggie Labey also passed high. The P. S. L. pupils were C. Dillon and A. Lee, and as but four pupils passed their exam-ination in Merlin, No. 6 earned 50 per cent. of the total - certainly not a bad showing for a school with an average attendance of 33. Our teacher, Miss Clifford, has ably sustained the former standing of this school, which ranks amongst the best country schools in the prov-ince.

OBITUARY,

MRS. WM. DIBB, LONDON.

MRS. W.M. DIBB, LONDON. After a long life of seventy-two years spent in the periet fulfilment of each and every duty, Mrs. Margaret Dibb was called to the reward of a just and blameless life. The de ceased lady had been ailing for about five years, and during the past year was almost a constant sufferer. She bore her sufferings with fortitude and resignation, and when Death's Angel relieved her she was fully prepared and even glad to go. The funeral took place from the family residence. Horton street, on Saturday the löth, at 9 o'clock, to St. Peter's cathedral, where Rev. M. J. Tiernan celebrated a Requiem Mass. Here daughters are left to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and a valiant Christian mother. To the bereaved ones we offer our sincere sympathy and condelence, coupled with the earnest prayer that an all merciful and all-just God will grant eternal glory to the soul of their dear departed.

49 c; buckwheat, 40c; and feed barley, 35 to 405 in store. Flour-Fair local business is re-ported; winter wheat patents, 84.65 to 84.69 ; straight rollers, old wheat. 84.40 to 84.69 ; straight rollers, ex, 84.20 to 84.00 ; secoud, 84.50 to 84.75 ; and low grades, 82.65 to 82.90; Hungarlan patents, 55 40 to 85 65. Firm feeling in meal; rolled cats 83.40 to 83.60 per bbl; standard meal, 83.30. No change in feed ; ontario bran, sold at 811, and shorts at 812 per ton, bulk; Manitoba bran, bags included at \$11.50, and shorts at 812.50. Demand for baled hay fair; No. 1 sold at 811.00 to 811 50, and No. 2 at 59.00 to 810 00; in car lots, on track. No material change in provision market; Cara-dian pork, 815 to 816; pure Canadian 1ard, in pais, at 75 to 80; and compound, refined, at 54 to 56; c; hams, 12 to 14c; hacon, 12 to 136. Cheese — Quiet and nominal to-day at 96 for round lots. No change in beans, 80 to 900 for primes, and at 95 to 81 for choles hand-picked, Hongy hows no change in beans, 80 to 900 for primes, and at 95 to 81 for choles hand-picked thengy shows no change in beans, 80 to 900 for primes, and at 95 to 81 for choles hand-picked thengy shows no change in beans, 80 to 900 for primes, and at 95 to 81 for choles hand-picked thengy shows no change in beans, 80 to 900 for primes, and at 95 to 81 for choles hand-picked thengy shows no change ; chover comb at 10 to 11c; bright extracted at 7 to 89c, and dark at 5 to 39c. DetRolT.

DETROIT. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21. — Wheat, No. 2, red Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21. — Wheat, No. 2, 28e; No. 3 yellow, 29e; Oats, No. 2, white, 23e; rye, 48e; hay, No. 1, timothy, 86:00 per ton in car lots; homey, best white comb. 9 to 10e per ib.; cheese; full cream Michigan, 1% to 11e, per lb; serse; strictly fresh, 15 to 16e per dozen; green corn. 30 to 60e, per j.bush. basket; butter, fancy dairy, 15e; first class dairy, 15 to 16e; treamery, 21 to 23e per lb; bass, cliy hand-picked, 90e to 05 per bush; are potatoes, 45 to 16e, per bush; cabbaces, 81:50 per hundred; dry ontons, 50 to 35e per bush; apples, new; 8 250 per bush; coutry, alive 3/e, per ih.; turkeys, 9 to 10e, per lb; ducks, 6 to 7/e, per lb. PORT HURON, PORT HURON.

9 to 10c. per lb.; ducks, 6 to 74c. per lb. PORT HURON.
Port HURON.
Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 21. - Grain-Wheat per bush., 85 to 85c; oats, per bush., 15 to 20 cents; corn, per bush., 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 42c; backwheat, 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 42c; backwheat, 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 42c; backwheat, 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 42c; backwheat, 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 42c; backwheat, 28 to 32c irye. per bush., 40 to 55 per bush.
Produce - Batter, 14 to 15c per ib.; segs. Ho 15c per doz.; 14rd, 6 to 7 cents per pound; honey, 7 to 3c per pound; cheese, 14 to 15c per pound.
Torssed Meats. - Bef, Michikan, 45.00 to 85.75 per cwt.; Jike and to 85.50 per cwt.
Sto 10 to 85.50 per cwt.
Batton - 86.00 to 85.50 per cwt.
Matton - 86.00 to 85.50 per cwt.
Matton - 86.00 to 85.55 to 7c per poind; to 86.56 per cwt.
Matton - 86.00 to 85.55 to 7c per poind; how, 7 to 8c per th; alive, 5 to 7c per poind; ducks, 10 cents per pound; tarkeys, 9 to 10c per pound.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Shipping Cattle.—Prices are nominally from 31 to 4c per pound. Butchers' cattle.—A few picked lots sold here and there at 13 to 31c; even 4c was once or twice given for a few loads of choice, but medi-um and common stuff was not wanted, and of course weaker at from 25 to 25c, and medium stuff was slow and quoted nominally around 3 to 35c, per 1b.

corrse weaker at from 25 to 21c. and medium starf was slow and quoted nominally around 3 to 3 c. per lb.
 There is a fair trade going on in stockers; There is a fair trade going on in stockers; There is a fair trade going on in stockers; There is a fair trade going on in stockers; There is a fair from 24 to 3 c. and heavy at from 31 to 30c. per lb.
 Bulls are quoted at from 24 to 3 c.
 Milk cows-Prices range tron s25 to 35 with an occasional 340 for somethics very superior. Good export sheep are in moderate demand at from 30 to 30 c. per lb.
 Tambs are a ready sale at from 37.0 to 33.90 per 100 lb.
 A few good to choice calves will sell at from 35 to 31 or perhaps 38 cach.
 There were quite 3.000 hogs on sale, but they all sold, though prices are weak. The top faure was 5 to 51 or of farmer's wagons.
 EAST BUPFALO.
 East Buffalo, N. Y., OCt 21.-Cattle-Market quiet and sleavy; veals dul and lower; bulk of sales of good. 35 to 57.00 common to fair, 55 to 35.00 to 33.75; stags, 33 to 35.00 to 35.75; stags, 33 to 35.00 to 35.75; stags, 35 to 35.20 to 35.75; weethers, 34 to 34.25.

TEACHERS WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT FOR THE R. C. Separate school, Chepstow, Oni, State salary, qualification and experience. Dusies to commence Jan. 3rd, 1897. Applications will be received up to Nov. 20th, 1897. Address M. M. Schurter, Scc. Treas. R. C. Separate school Board, Chepstow, Ont. 592-3

CATHOLIC TEACHER. HOLDING A second or third class certificate, for Public school. at village La Passe. Ont. and able to teach French. State salary required. Apply to Rev. T. Nap. Le Moyne, P. P., Gower Foint, county Renfrew, Ont. 2012

county Kenfrew, Ont. 952 3 MALE OR FEMALE, HOLDING SECOND No. 5, Gleneig Daties to commence on Jan. 3, 1888. Applications will be received up to Nov. 1, by Thos. McAsey, Sec. Treas., Trave-ton P. O., Ont. 992 2

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, NO. 3. Tholland, teacher, male or female, holding a and or 3rd class certificate. Also capable of playing for and leading a sinall choir. Appli-cations received until Nov. ist. Duties to complete Classical. Complete Classical. Complete Classical. Complete Classical. mence Jan. 3rd., 1898. Apply to James Vasey Sec. Treas., Dornoch P. O., Ont. 991-2

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OCTOBER 21. 1827

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Owen Sound. Ontario, is the very best place in Canada to get a Thorough Business Education. Take a round trip and visit all other business colleges and commercial departments in Canada, then visit the Northern Business College : exam-the everything thoroughly. If we fail to produce then visit the Northern business College : exam-ine everything thoroughly. If we fail to produce the most thorough, complete, practical and exten-sive course of study, the best college premises and the best and most complete and most sultable furniture and appliances, we will give you a full course FREE. For annual announcement, giving full particulars, free, address, C. А. FLEMINO, Frin-

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Be ready a

To the Hon. M. F. Hackett, M. P. P., Grand President, C. M. B. A., Canada :

To the Hon. M. F. Hackett, M. P. P., Grand President, C. M. B. A., Canada: : Dear Sir and Brother-The officers and mem bers of Branch 31, of the C. M. B. A. of Guelph, extend to vou a most cordial welcome, and are delighted at the favor and the honor conferred on them by your kindwisht. Your zeal for the prosperity of our society and the most satisfactory discharge of the onerous duties which have devolved on you in the various positions you have occupied in it, claim our admiration and gratitude, in common with our conferres throughout the Domirolin of Ganada, who have show, due appreciation of your eminent talents and great ervice by ele vating you to the highest position in their gift. Our branch was founded about fifteen years ago, through the efforts of the late Father Du mortier, S. J., who, until called to his errent reward by the Divine Master, whom he served so faitbrilly, was our Spiritual Adviser. Whatever of prosperity has attended our rev-erence and deepest gratitude by those who over some to him than feeble words can express. We are happy in having the same solicitud pastor, who has honored us by assuming the same position. It is our hours and with the we mer to the show the wind antage and the we may the solution with our call the twe mer happy in having the same solicitude pastor, who has honored us by assuming the same position. It is our hours and wish that we may envertible with the wind make merger to the solution. It is our hore and with that we may envertible with the material rows of the solution one for your in the advancement of No. 31, both merger of the solution of No. 31, both meterial prosperity and in the grater growth of fratter-and indo among us.

In the advancement of X0, 51, 66th in material prosperity and in the greater growth of frater-nal union among us. That God may grant you many years of use-fulness and happiness is the ardent prayer of each member of No. 31. Signed on behalf of the branch : D. Nunsu, M. D. J. McNab, F. Nunan, C. Kloepfer, S. A. Heffernan, G. L. Higgins. Guelph, Oct. 5. MD. UACUETT'S REDIX

MR. HACKETT'S REPLY.

A very cordial reception was accorded Mr.

A very cordial reception was accorded Mr.
Hackett on rising to reply.
The began by expressing the pleasure and pride he flat meeting the officers, members and triends of the C. M. B. A. The C. M.
B. A. showed no distinction in class or condition, only asking that all should kneel at one common altar. He referred to the fait meeting the officers members and triends of the C. M. B. A. The C. M.
B. A. showed no distinction in class or condition, only asking that all should kneel at one common altar. He referred to the fait meeting the officers members and triends of the Outer Dame Sisters).
The following is a list of the visiting Breth refered to the fait measure and her Empire than the Roman Catholics of Canada, were more instruction.
Mr. T. P. Offee, in a few gracious words, conveyed the thanks of the brethren to the resiting Brethre.
Mr. T. RedDermott, of Fergus, also spoke, expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the weeting the Brethren adjourned to the Commercial hole, where Mr. Haekett was entertained to a banquet.
Mr. Haekett was entertained to a banquet.
Among the Separate schools thus doing successfully the work of High schools, in some cases, as far as junior Leaving (II. Class Teachers' Certificates) may be mentioned. Toronto (Sisters of St. Joseph and Lorento Sisters). Mattawa (Mr. E. Jones), and Westport (Congreations) and the state that the sum of the visiting Brethre.
Mr. Haekett was entertained to a banquet.
An the conclusion of the meeting the Brethre and journed to the Commercial hole, where the regulation of the meeting the Brethre and journed to the Commercial hole, where the meating the of a banquet.
Mr. Haekett was entertained to a banquet.
Mr. Haekett was entert

As to Toronto, it should be explained that having a system of Catholic high classes doing the work of High schools to the junior leaving inclusive, it has not heretofore sent candidates to the Entrance Examination. This year, with but little notice, some of the senior-fourth girls of one school tried the examination, with the result noted above.

and a second sec						
PUBLIC SCHOOL	LEAVIN	IG EXAMINATION. 1897.				
Place.	No. Passed	Teachers				
amilton		Sisters of St. Joseph Sisters of St. Joseph and Loretto Sisters Grey Nuns Mr. J. F. Sullivan Grey Nuns Congregation de Notre Dame Sisters Miss Wallace Miss Mildred Clifford Mr. John Collins Miss Ella Dalton				
Total						
SEPARATE SCHOOLS.		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.				
No. No. Pe Wrote Passed Suc 896		Per Cent. Successful 1895				
Comparatively few Separate s	chools d	o the work for Public School Leaving In				

owns the children desiring to take such a course attend the High schools, while in the sountry districts not many remain long enough at school to prepare for this examination

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS PASSED BY SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS, 1897 Form II., Complete.....

MRS. JAMES CONNELLY, SEYMOUR TP.

MRS. JAMES CONNELLY, SEYMOUR TP. On Monday morning at 6 o'clock, there passed away, at the family residence, lot 12. Seymour township, Ellen Greaney, wife of Jas. Connelly, aged sixty-five years. Her illness extended over two months, but did not until about two weeks before her death assume a serious nature, and much bope was entertained for her recovery. When the end seemed in-evitable she calmly resigned herself to the Divine will, and made all preparations for her passage from time to eternity. And as she had lived so she died. In the words of the pastor, Rev. [Father McClocker, who performed the last sad rites, her's was a "most edifying life, and a most happy death" On her death-bed abe had the nappiness of being surrounded by her bereaved hisband and sorrowing children. Being granted every consolation, material and spiritual, that her soulcould desire, she breathed forth ow were present at her bedside at the last moments. Nellie, Annie, Kate and Mary are now at home, James and Daniel are also on the farm, and John arrived home from the North West Ter-ritory, where he had been teaching, a week be-rotor, where he had ceame to this county. The deceased was born in Cashel, county Toporary. Ireland, and ceame to this county, with her sister, when eighteen years old. One brother, Mr. L. Greaney. Trenton, survives as last tribute of respect to one who in life was the object of so much esteem and lover. R. I. P.

to St Mary's church, thence to the remains as a last tribute of respect to one who in life was the object of so much esteem and love. R. I. P.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON. London, Oct. 21.—Wheat, 73 to Slc per bush. Oats, 22 to 23 4 5c per bushel. Pess, 45 3 5 to iso per bushel. Barley, 24 to 25 4 5 per bushel. Rye, 25 to 30 4 5c per bush. Corn, 42c per bushel. Beef, 55.50 per cwt. Hogs, 84.25 to 54.50 per cwt. Dress d hogs, 50 per cwt. Ducks, 50 to 75 centres pair. Fowis, 35 to 60 cents a pound. Turkey, 9 to 11 cents a pound. Ducks, 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Hay, 57 per per pair. A tew mileh cows sold at 255 apiece to local dairymen. Toronto, Ont., Oct. 21.—The flour trade is west, with straight roller at 83.80 to 53.90 west. Bran, 87.50 west. Wheat is firm, with sales of white and red at 80c west. No. 1 Man-itoba bard is quoted at 9 in 092 for William and 90 Goderich. Peas duil, at 42 to 43c north and west. Oats, 21 to 21 west. Barley quiet ; very little high grades offerings ; feeding sell-ing at 24 west. MONTREAL. LONDON.

ing at 210 west. MONTREAL. Montreal, Oct. 21. - 1 cas, oats and buck wheat were lower to day and round lots fold at the decline. Ontario red winter, 85 to 81 c. white, 8/ to 88c afloat ; peas, 52 to 5: ½ ; cats, 26c ; rye,

WANTED, TEACHER HOLDING SECOND class certificate, for head teacher, male teacher preferred, and also assistant teacher. Must he qualified, to teach and speak both French and English languages. State salary. Address, H. Benoit, Secretary Separate School, No. 1, Tilbury. 1912

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED A pythe undersigned till Nov. 1st. for teach-er for Separate School. No. 5, Normanby, for year 1898, male or female-male preferred-holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Appli-cants will please state experience, salary ex-pected etc, Michael Lynch, Box 7, Ayton, Grey Co., Ont. 991-9

WISH TO SECURE A NORMAL I trained. Roman Catholic teacher, to teach in a village school in the North West Territor-ies at 550 per month. The preference will he given to one who has scome musical ability and can speak German. Address, with foll particu lars. W. O. McTaggart, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

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agent). Canvassing outnut 29 cts., worth \$1.00 THE BRADLEY - GARRETSON CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

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GEO. GOODERHAM, F. H. TORRINGTON, President. Musical Directo

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