e Catholic Record,

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

VOLUME XV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

NO. 787.

Keep Your Eye on The Compass. BY CY WARMAN. Keep your eye on the compass If the sea runs high And the ocean's inky billows Mock the blackness of the sky. When beating up against the winds, So pittless and strong. Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong?

Keep your eye on the compass And your white light trimmed, Though the moon hide in the heavens And the stars are dimmed. Though the voyage may be lonely And the way seem long, Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong.

Keep your eye on the compass ; It will guide you o'er the deep Will show you where the north star is And where the flowers sleep In the sunny south. No matter If the way seems long. Keep your eye on the compass, And you can't go wrong. -The -The Sun

TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

Father Elliot's Mission Work Among Non-Catholics.

In the November Catholic World just issued Father Elliot relates some episodes of the mission work he is now doing in certain towns of Michigan. Father Elliot has changed the names of places and persons, but assures his readers of a perfectly accurate narrative in every other respect. The village of Beechville claims

fifteen hundred inhabitants, the adjacent country being fairly well under cultivation. For town and country there are Baptist, Methodist, Presby For town and country terian, Lutheran and Catholic churches, the last named having less than fifty families. The others are in the usual state of rural Protestant congregations, which live mainly in hopes of better days. The first four have resident ministers, ours being visited every other Sunday by my old and much-admired friend, Father George. The Episcopalians are feebly striving to get up a congregation, and what are called the Free Methodists have a little church on a back street, in which they indulge in the antique Methodist liberty of a howling religion. What kind of a man Father George

is, his zeal for souls exhibits. With missions that require his driving twenty miles every Sunday, he not serves the faithful to the full only standard of pastoral zeal, but he has a big heart for non-Catholics. He long ago purchased with his personal means a copy of "Catholic Belief" for every family in his mission. As soon as he learned that the Benzigers had brought out a popular edition of that valuable book, he ordered five hundred for distribution to non-Catholics. He pays the bulk of my expenses here, hallrent and printing, out of his own pocket, though the Beechville Catholics declared to me that they would make it good to him; and they will keep their word-if Father George will let them.

A HOT BED OF APAISM.

This town is a hot-bed of the anti-Catholic party known as the "A. P. -the American Protective Associa tion. Indeed this whole state has felt its power. Let us hope that it will be as short-lived as the old Know-Nothing tion and bitterness of spirit. I selected this locality to begin the

may be sure that Sunday and Satur- | to bear a more intimate and personal | one enters it ? (Written in a feminine as productive of prayer among the catholics of the place: "It prays itself," when all is ventured upon God's good pleasure for stirring the hearts of non-Catholics to come out and hear a priest. So our little congregation prayed hard.

CHOICE OF SUBJECTS FOR SERMONS. Some of the subjects, such as temperance, were chosen because of the conviction that the best way to obtain a hearing is to make the points of resemblance between Catholics and non-Catholics the points of contact for missionary purposes. We have a friendly feeling in common about some truths and some virtues; but we are not always aware that these can be made bridges across the torrent of prejudice. Non-Catholics do not know how profoundly we love the Bible, how tensely we value the interior life, that of confidence, love, reverence towards God, and trust in the continual guidance of His Holy Spirit. Let them but know as a preliminary that the Church stands and falls with the Bible, that all her eternal ministrations have for their sole object to build up the inner man, and they are better pre-

pared to consider the true relation of Church and Bible, and the divine institution of the sacraments. To seek a hearing without a start of agreement of some kind, is to ask one's audience to follow you walking backwards.

The natural virtues, also are com-mon ground, as well as the hatred of ordinary vices. Hatred of intemperance on the part of Catholics, especially if accompanied by the practice of total abstinence, if only it be brought into public notice, and made useful against drunkenness, saloons and saloon-going, is a missionary go be-tween of the best sort. Let us but vigorously war against gambling, bribe-giving and bribe-taking, and do it openly, and the best elements among non-Catholics will be turned towards us, and that right end foremost. The same is to be said of all sorts of vice and crime. Claiming the leadership of the world in faith and morals, any little piece of the world is a fair field to show our practical capa-

bility. Patriotism, especially as we are so largely foreign in our membership, is a virtue to be thoroughly developed before the non-Catholic people from a Catholic standpoint. That topic, and the Catholic view of the vice of intem-perance and of its occasions and its remedies, gave me more favor with my audience than any others - which means that they won favor for the Catholic religion.

THE FIRST WEEK'S EXPERIENCE. Monday morning dawned in the rain, and it was feared that we should have a wet evening. "Anyway," said I to myself, "the rain will be a good excuse for a slim attendance"; but before night the wind changed and the weather was favorable

So the first night the hall was filled, scarcely a seat to spare. Tuesday night the same, except that Catholics were fewer, two-thirds at least being as short-lived as the old Know-Nothing party, which bloomed and faded in a single lustrum. Orangemen from Canada are chiaffy rearpoints for the party and it brought a Canada are chiefly responsible for the movement here, both as to organiza-tion and bitterness of spirit.

day and every day spent in such work influence? God, let us hope, will show us the way pretty soon.

The "order of exercises" was the recitation of the Our Father in common, all standing. Then we sang a hymn from my hymn pamphlet, fol lowed by answering of questions from the query-box. After that another hvmn, sometimes two of them ; then the short discourse, which some nights became a long one. I then gave out announcements for the following evening ; the hymn "Come, Holy Ghost was sung; reading of the Bible fol-lowed, and then was delivered the main discourse of the evening. That over, we sang "O Paradise," and I gave them, all standing, my blessing, making a big sign of the cross in doing so, the meaning of this having been ex-

plained the first night. Beginning at , we were all done at 9:30. I conducted the meetings in secular dress, and I am a trifle ashamed to say, after so many happy years of missionary preaching in cassock and with crucifix to cur faithful people, that I soon felt quite at home in preaching God's word in coat tails. HAVE A BETTER OPINION OF CATHOLI-

CISM.

There sat my three hundred non-Catholics and looked at me - the old horror of a Catholic priest, familiarly addressing them on the way of salva tion. It was a delicious sensation to be watched and listened to, and measured up and down as a representative of our Redeemer's Catholic truth and love. I was ever wishing in my heart. as I spoke or sang or prayed, that they would say to themselves, "Well the old religion is not so bad, after all ;" and that a few would say, "It has a chance of being true." This much is certain ; whether glad or sad, all Beechville feels that Catholicity stands in this town higher than before — far higher. And how easily is all this done How differently from the old-time mis-sions to non-Christians here, when the noblest men of France and Belgium left the reeking atmosphere of the court of Louis XIV. and buried them selves among the savage tribes of this region, to learn a barbarous tongue, and to be starved and mutilated and then martyred, or spurned and rejected by the most cruel race known to history ! Glorious heroes they were, and their memory a perpetual stimu-lant to us so-called missionaries, who

are pampered with every luxury, petted by the Catholic people, and re-spectfully listened to by this noble nation of Americans ! Of course a feeling of fatigue fol lowed the ninety minutes of mental and vocal exertion, to say nothing of the tired legs. But all was compen-sated for by the interest of the audience. There is a rare joy in address-ing people on the great truths who do not wish to be persuaded, and yet

want to be honest. They are drawn into your thoughts and arguments and appeals to tarry at least for a while in your Catholic World's Fair. All this is a joy. Then, too, there are no long hours of hearing confessions, my little congregation giving me no more than eighty the whole week.

ANSWERING OBJECTIONS. I found on the first and second day that the question box needed to be baited; and so I not only called atten-

hand. In what way does the punishment given to your members by the priests under the name of penance benefit them, since Christ has died for all mankind, making salvation free? Is it true that money is demanded

Public school.' from penitents in the confessional, and that the enormity of the sins committed fixes the price to be paid? We Protestants believe that the

granting of an Indulgence is a license. or permission, to commit sin, granted by the Catholic Church for a money consideration.

Why do women become nuns? How do sin and evil come to exist This last was the only real poser and as it has puzzled all grades of minds since St. Augustine, I was not distressed. My answer took the case out of the philosophical into the personal field ; the possibility of sin in my own case and that of each one personally is a powerful means of increase in virtue, religious character being built up and perfected by resistance and God, therefore, by perconquest. mitting evil, offers me opportunity for good, etc.

The wording and handwriting of these questions indicated, as a rule, the

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF INTELLIGENCE found among our ordinary American people ; and are they not for the most part suggestive of dense ignorance about Catholicity? One of the questions reminded me of a young lawyer, whose case I came across in New York City last spring, who answered an invitation to attend a Catholic sermon by saying he was too rusty in his Latin to understand it ! So it is in hewing away and burning up this jungle of delusion that we must expend much of our labor. But let us bear in mind that if the pioneer's work is rude and tedious the virgin soil once uncovered and cultivated proves the most abund ant harvest.

Saturday evening I bade farewell to my non-Catholic friends urging them to be faithful to their consciences to seek the truth, and to follow the light earnestly, and finally to go to intelligent Catholics for knowledge of our religion, and not to listen to men and women who have been expelled from the Church. This last admonition I gave because this whole region has been over run by the lowest class of ex priests, and, curiously enough, they have got a hearing, though hardly credence, from large numbers of the people. I also invited my audience to attend High Mass at our church on Sunday morning, announc ing a sermon on holy Communion. The most regular and best disposed of my nightly auditors, to the number of forty or fifty, were present with us the next morning.

AN A. P. A. PREACHER.

Father Corrigan of Hoboken Says Som Sharp Things to a Bigoted Methodist Minister-Liberty-Loving Americans Seek Truth and not Misrepresenta-

Patrick Corrigan, the zealous and patriotic rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J., finds time amid his multitudinous duties to keep a close watch on the bigots who

aimed at the proscription of foreigners who are of it now will stand isolated and the A. PrA., or American Protec-in the face of public derision and tive Association in the west, advocates scorn.' the exclusion of all Catholics from pub-

PETTY PERSECUTION Toronto Catholic Register.

Lowrie's address, regards Catholics as Our attention has been called to the following example of bigotry and perdeath to the flag, the Bible and the This is worse than any species of secution. Such things do not surprise anarchy that has yet appeared, for while us, for we long ago learned that Caththe naked utterances of such as Emma Goldman render them amenable to the have in this country, whether social or law, it is difficult to counteract the political. D'Arcy Magee it was who teachings of men who, under the cloak used to say that an Irish Catholic had of religion and patriotism, instil into to do twice as much, and do it twice as the minds of youth principles of hatred well, as any other before he will get the minds of youth principles of hatred of their fellow-men which are destruc-tive to the institutions of their country. It is just as Such men are, indeed, "death to the he has to do four times as much, and flag, the Bible and the Public schools," do it four times as well. In the workand they will meet with the same fate shop, in society, in politics, the story as their predecessors, the Know Nothis always the same. The spirit of bigotry is abroad; Catholics need ex-The spirit of fair-minded people of America. We are in an era of peace and good will ; Wherever the trail of the serpentine We are in a country where liberty is the inheritance of all, and where every or emissaries, are found, there is no use effort is being made by its noble, for our co-religionists : no Catholic Christian men and women to advance need apply. Wherever the band of the cause of religion by the assembling calumniators now infesting the land breathe, society is blighted ; no tree of of all the religions of the world at the Columbian fair; why, then, this dis can grow; and there, too, is political life withered. It may do us all good -and will if we are not divided, but stand together.

America is a Christian land; her mind is broad and her heart is large, and her high aspirations are leading her toward the centre of Christian unity — the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. The tremendous growth of the Catholic Church in the to Toronto to attend the Normal School United States is forcing this truth on the reverend doctor, and hence his recourse to weapons of despair. His labor is in vain. Knownothingism is

WAS LINCOLN A CATHOLIC?

The erection of a statue to President for they are the expression of the noblest sentiments of head and heart Lincoln in Scotland has revived public fluence of the Catholic Church in reverend friend writes to remind us, says an exchange, that Lincoln was in

dedication of Hasbrouck's Institute seem to have given special offence to the reverend doctor, and he assures us they were an insult to the very intel. valuable testimony on the subject of

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Mechanics, if we judge from Rev. Dr

tive to the institutions of their country. graceful appeal by a Christian min-ister, to the furies of discord? The

appeal is a gross insult to the country, to the age, and to religion itself.

dead, and bigotry is dying, and no liberty-loving American will pray for the provide the provided and appointed. On the resurrection of either. The reverend doctor looks on Catho-lics as dangerous citizens, and he has a special horror of monks, and he asks why they dare come to America. The School Trustees : special horror of monks, and he asks why they dare come to America. The Catholics came to America a good while ago; and that Columbus brought the first monk with him, and that this same monk was the first to offer up the Christian sacrifice in the new the Christian sacrifice in the new world. It will be hard to keep out the monk and the nun, and the rev. gentleman knows it. America admires the self-sacrificing Christian s spirit that inspires the priest and the nun. The same spirit is to day excit. r ing this emulation of denominations bitherto hostile to those noble men and woman; and we find these denom-finations actually introducing the idea of the monk and the nun into their e own communities. Hence we have Episcopalian monks and nuns, and even Rev. Dr. Lowrie's own denomin-ation now has its Methodist nuns.

even Rev. Dr. Lowrie's own denomination now has its Methodist nuns. All hail to the good monks and nuns, and the natural outgrowth of the in- interest in the martyred patriot America ! My remarks on the occasion of the youth a Catholic.

non-Catholic missions because I knew Father George to be highly sympathe-tic. My arrangement with the Bishop left me free to choose, with every goo will on his part ; and on my arrival I found that all my suggestions as to preliminaries had been adopted and improved upon. I boarded with my dear friend

Joseph Sobieski (as he might well be named), a Polish American, who could serve as a model for the new generation of his race in America. To him and his family I am greatly indebted.

The following notice appeared in both the Republican and Democratic weekly papers of the village for two weeks before our opening :

REV. WALTER ELLIOT.

"On Monday evening, September 18, Rev. Walter Elliot, of New York. Catholic evangelist, will begin a series of religious meetings in the Village Hall. The lecturer is no stranger among us, having preached here a year ago to Catholics ; his present course of meetings is designed to interest persons of all denominations or of none. The topics chosen are of living interest to all serious-minded persons. Everybody will be welcome, no admission fee being charged."

The hour of meeting was fixed at 8 o'clock, as the stores close then, and The Plea of Sincerity ; Is it Honest? the mail is distributed just before. It was deemed best to open on Monday evening, instead of Sunday, so as not to lose the church-goers. This gave to lose the church-goers. This gave me an opportunity to hold a singingclass of all our own people in the church on Sunday night before benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Our little choir is not a bad one, and having sent them some of our tiny mission hymn-books a couple of weeks before-hand, they nightly carried the cream party. But nothing could hurt audience with them in the singing of

three or four hymns. Celebrating High Mass at noon and preaching on zeal for souls, holding a singing.

hall was packed full long before the opening and a great number were turned away. The three or four last meetings were made up of about four Protestants to one Catholic.

About a score of boys attended the first meeting, thinking doubtless, that it was wanton waste to lose any free

show at the Opera House. After gawking at me for a quarter of an hour they gave me up as a poor show, and then both distracted and amazed me by their pinching and kicking and thumping each other, ending, when we were half-way through, by leaving the hall very demurely and on tiptoe, but clattering and yelling as they went down stairs. We also had the trouble with babies usual at country

gatherings.

An encouraging feature was the attendance of non-Catholics from the country. Some families came from a distance of eight or ten miles, and did so every night. Such people are the ones who think, and God will assist them towards the Church. We gave all such, and in fact nearly all the non Catholics, a good assortment of leaflets, and many of them copies of "Catholic Belief." The leaflets distributed here are : What Catholics do not believe (a new four page tract); (a splendid old tract on the Church and the Bible); What my Uncle said about the Pope; Why I am a total Abstainer ; and Why I am a Catholic.

PROTESTANTS ARRANGE COUNTER AT-TRACTIONS.

Of course the Protestant leaders took the alarm. Word was passed around among church members to stay away. The Masons held an extra meeting ; the Baptists got up an impromptu ice us ; the attendance kept on increasing. Only one aifficulty could not be mas

tered : I was unable to hold private or conversational meetings. anclass at night and preaching nounced them for 10 o'clock in the on the Holy Eucharist, the Sunday forenoon, but met only a few non-was well occupied. And the reader Catholic friends. How shall we bring

it at ever meeting, but on Tuesday evening I had a prominent non-Catholic read out publicly a couple of objections which had come to my and I answered them. ears, After that I had all the questions and objec-tions I wanted. They served an excellent purpose. I took them out of the box a few minutes before begin ning, examined them publicly, and after the opening prayer and hymn answered them. I treated them kindly, explained and developed them briefly then neccessary, quoted Scripture in my answers when I could recall a text, struck back but did so good naturedly sometimes raising a laugh. I could answer seven or eight questions in

twenty minutes or less. SOME OF THE QUESTIONS. The reader may be entertained with one evening's harvest of questions : Where is it in the Bible that we are

orbidden to eat meat on Friday? Why do you use sprinkling as a mode of baptism?

Why do you baptize children that are not old enough to repent ? Why do priests demand security or

noney before they will attempt to pray for souls in purgatory?

How is it that a priest always preaches in Latin? How is it that every Catholic is a Democrat? (These two by the same questioner.) How if a man dies in sin and the

widow pays twenty-five or fifty dollars to the priest to pray him out of purga-I know this to be a fact. tory? Please answer this.

What class of people go to purgatory? In what part of the Bible is purgatory mentioned? Give Bible lescription of it.

Where is purgatory?

Why do Catholics consecrate their laces of burial? Why do Catholics keep Lent? Also,

why do they abstain from meat on Fridays and other days? Is it true that a Catholic priest will refuse to perform a funeral ceremony unless he is paid in advance?

What is the object of convents? and why must the world be renounced when

are seeking to revive the spirit of Knownothingism in New Jersey. The Father Corrigan to one Rev. D. R. Lowrie, D. D., appeared in a recen issue of the Hoboken Evening Journal It shows how effectively the mask of hypocrisy and deceit can be torn off and the calumniators of our holy relig ion exposed to the contempt of all fain minded citizens :

Editor Evening Journal:

A copy of your paper of October : was sent me a few days ago, and my attention was directed to a notice of an address delivered by Rev. Dr. D R. Lowrie before an assemblage of Junior Order of American Mechanics. I cannot tell whether the sender in ended to treat me to a specimen of old-fashioned bigotry or to create smile at the anger of the reverend doctor with myself and the distin guished audience which I had the honor, a few days before, of addressing at the dedication of the Hasbrouch institute. A more un-American, un Christian and grossly insulting har angue could hardly have been con ceived than this address to young men who profess to have for their motto reverence for the Bible and the con stitution of their country. The rev. doctor began his address with an appeal to friendship and brotherly

e, but he was careful to tell us that 'friendship "and love means hatree of Catholics. He tells his hearers that he bears no ill will to Catholics, but in the same breath he assures them that

Catholics are ploting the destruction of the Bible, the Public schools and the country itself, and that as a matter of course Catholics should be hunted down as the worst enemies of mankind.

The address and the welcome with which it was apparently received by a large assemblage of young people, is a timely warning against the revival of knownothingism under the hypocriti-

ual audience. Perhaps the only offence was the mortification occasioned speak," writes M. Martin, "of political the reverend doctor by that fact that a events and the assassination of Presipriest received such honor. The largeident Lincoln, and we were not a little surprised to hear Monsignor Lefevre minded directors of the institute had, say with sadness: 'Ah, poor Lincoln! if he had remembered my advice, his end no doubt, their own reasons for invit ing me and for not inviting the rev would not have been so deplorable. Why did he not remain at home on Good doctor to address an audience composed of the aristocracy, of the in-tellect and the wealth of Hudson Friday, and why did he not continue county. It was an expression of good to say his beads?' 'His beads!' we will and friendship on the part of the answered; 'but Lincoln was not a 'He was not so latterly; you institute to invite the priests, and its Catholic. patrons re-echoed that good will and friendship in the hearty applause that greeted my remarks. The presence of five priests on the platform showed times. I frequently celebrated holy how they accepted the warm hand of friendship and wished the institute Mass in the Later in life he aspired to honors ; he every blessing in its noble undertak-ing. This is the spirit that should married a woman that belonged to the characterize those who claim to be Presbyterian sect, and he became con nected with the Freemasons. Christians and Americans. It is to be hoped that the reverend it a duty to break off all relations with doctor will learn a lesson from this him.

manifestation of good will, and that he will impress it on the minds of the Junior American Mechanics, who seek authenticity of which was guaranteed truth and not misrepresentation. will be more in keeping with the fevre ; and Americans need not have spirit of the Bible, and more suited to them as American citizens, than the nated a Catholic for President. But "Bloody Shirt" harangues which insult their head and their heart. Religion that cannot thrive save by inciting hatred against the neighbor is a danger bus growth on American soil. It is and position, he became an apostate and an infidel."

"We confess," adds M. Martin, "that we did not expect this revelation the upon the testimony of Monsignor Le Lincoln did as many others have done -he abandoned a religion which he had freely embraced after serious examination, and, to arrive at fortune

house

of his parents

Public schools." P. CORRIGAN. Oct. 24, 1893. The True American utters a warn-ing to young men that ought to be widely republished : "Just a scertain as pitch defleth, just so certain will taint attach itself to every youth who A. P. A's) siren song. The 'young man who allies himself to the tenets and aims of the 'American Protective Association 'gives up his future. He as pitch deflives up his future. He Association 'gives up his future. He as pitch deflives up his future. He and aims of the 'American Protective the first who served as army chaplans in the civil war. It can be procured at this office for us now and then to have some

cal guise of the Bible, the Public Association 'gives up his future. He schools and the constitution of the goes down into the pit from which there will be no deliverance. This make a man enter into himself that he may make a man enter into himself that he may peared; for while knownothingism will soon be of yesterday, and those A'Kempis.

Public schools. P. CORRIGAN.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

ters," said Mabel, thoughtfully ;

LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

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CHAPTER XVIII.-CONTINUED. "I know you will suffer, too, but you

are going away from here, you are going into fresh scenes, where you will have much work to do, little time to think ; but I must stay here alonehere, where we have been so happy everything reminding me of you everyone gone whom I love-Auntie Guy, Mr. Vaughan, Veva-all, all gone; and now you. I must see the church without you, a stranger in your place. Oh! it will all be so very unbearable !" enchantment to the view."

Inexpressibly grieved at her keen of the suffering before her, ful, loving the sweets of religion for Hugh wavered.

"I cannot leave you like this Mabel — it would drive you mad. Either I must give up the voyage, and itself some more flowery path to the let things take their chance out there or we must be married quietly at once trary, that heart be a truly loyal one -no fear !-it will be faithful unto death ! It may shrink when, at first, the dread Cross, unadorned by Fancy's and you must go with me. Jessie would never wish to keep you if she knew all the misery entailed." "Oh ! Hugh, let me say all I feel

heaven beyond ; but if,

murmuring.

So it was with Mabel. From that

gilding, rises up sharp and clear beto you while you are with me ; but for fore it ; but the shrinking will be overworlds do not speak to Jessie about it. come, the rebellion will be stifled, the I cannot leave, her, it is quite impos victory will assuredly be won. sible, it would be too cruel : and a for you giving up your duty simply morning, until the actual moment of to spare me pain, why, that is almos more impossible than the other. No parting, no one could have detected a sign of flinching in her steady deterno, I know it must be; only it is a mination to accept the bitter trial relief to speak all out to you, Hugh, which had come upon her. So bravely did she bear up that even Hugh darling Hugh, while you are still here scarcely realized how exceedingly she suffered. Mabel had set herself a task, to listen to me

'I will do all I can to get back by Christmas," began Hugh, trying to smile, but here his overstrained courage broke down, and for a few moments he was thoroughly unmanned. Leaning his head down upon the table, he actually sobbed aloud.

ful manner, which almost deceived Hugh into thinking that she was more Then, womanlike, Mabel crushed her own grief down into the depths of reconciled to his departure than he had dared to hope she would be. her heart, that she might comfort him A few minutes before she had been Jessie was still far too ill to rememhopelessly dejected, but she began to ber anything about the voyage to Aussmile it off bravely, trying to look, for his sake, on the brighter side of tralia ; nor did she refer to it in any way. She could scarcely bear to have things. Six months, or, at longest, a Mabel out of her sight, which fancy year, was, after all, not so very far of hers considerably added to poor Mabel's trouble, for it was indeed hard off, that they need break their heart about it. It would be such a comfort to be kept during those last precious to know that he was doing his duty days so much away from Hugh. She and in after years to remember that submitted, nevertheless, very patient ly, remaining long hours together with Jessie, striving to a they had not allowed their love for one another to interfere with God's work ssie, striving to forget herself, that which Hugh was bound to prefer she might console and sustain her before all. In the meanwhile brother's wife through her heavy she would have his letters, he should hear affliction. from her by every mail; and then The evenings Mabel generally contoo, it could never be as bad as it was trived to devote to Hugh. The last year, for were they not sure o each other's affection? And was no weather continuing lovely, they were

that assurance enough to soften the hardest trial that could befall either of With such arguments, Mabel succeeded in restoring to Hugh his wonted self-command, which had been days glide onwards to their end. severely tested by the sight of her

He himself, no longer a young man, was too much accustomed to the disappointments of life to be utterly prostrated by any grief that might come to him. the Happiness was a thing so new to him that Hugh, while accepting the gift of subject Mabel's love had looked forward to his union with her with a half-fearful joy When, at the last moment, he saw his heart's desire so nearly accomplished. then, for a whole long year (God grant Jessie nervously. "I am not going away ; only this is it were only that !), so suddenly re moved from him, Hugh, if the sacri so suddenly re fice to be made had only concerned the 10th, you know. Hugh must leave himself, would, after a short struggle to-morrow-this is his last day." "Hugh going ?-where to? Surely meekly have bowed his will to the wil of Heaven, and almost without show not to Australia without you, Mabel ?' ing a symptom of pain it cost him, returned Jessie, looking very bewilhave laid down his newly found treasdered. ure before the shrine of duty.

she had thought about it night and your breakfast now. I won't leave Vaughans to make a Romanist of day. It was a severe struggle, the sort of struggle which always comes

on the con-

"But I must see Hugh-he must not "Oh ! Hugh." go without saying good-bye to me, " Don't look so reproachful, my dar when the heart, having promised great ling. But now, while we are on this subject, let me tell you how anxious I shall be to hear that they are not trying pursued Jessie, after a pause. "Ask him to come this afternoon, Mabel." "Yes, Jessie, I will. And now tell things to God, suddenly finds itself face to face with the test of its fidelity. It shrinks then, it is inclined to draw back, to find some excuse for substitut-ing another sacrifice in room of the me, will you spare me for to-day?' to influence you to change your relig

"Of course, Mabel, go at once, dear. I will do without you-only let one actually demanded. Fancy, with her soft, alluring coloring, which used me see the children." 'That will be good news for them,

to gild the Cross still in the far dis tance, hides her face before stern real you need have no fear, Hugh, I will not become a Romanist. There must aid Mabel. "Wilfrid has been break ity. The path leading upwards to the hill of sacrifice, which once, in the The path leading upwards to ing his heart about you, and Eva's eyes be reality in our own Church-I could are so much better. not let you go now did I not believe "Ah ! Eva's eyes !- that horrid that with my whole heart.

golden, misty light of the imagina journey to London ! Oh ! if I had tion, looked so beautiful, now lies dark, thorny, rugged, straight ahead, neve 'It could have made no difference,

with no treacherous distance to "lend Jessie, darling." "No, I suppose not. But, there, run away, Mabel. God knows you'll Then, if the heart be poor and fanci

have enough of me before you have their own sake only, it will turn back know. Mabel." tone ; and I will not deprive Hugh of in terror, it will wax cowardly, finally abandoning the struggle, seeking fo one me oment.

So Mabel and Hugh spent that last its close. It was quite dark when Hugh reluctantly took out his watch never - to - be - forgotten day together. Not in selfish repinings, or useless and found it was nearly 10 o'clock. Mabel rose from her seat. lamentations, did the precious moments glide away. One long, bright, sunny day-Mabel was determined it should "We must go home, Hugh. You are to be off very early. I must not let you stay up all night. Come be-the memory of which Hugh was to carry away with him to his far home now beyond the seas. They talked quietly (scarcely alluding to their common She was cold, in spite of the warm Summer night, and Hugh felt her hand trembling as she laid it on his heartache) of the future, with its hopes and its joys; of the present, arm. Scarcely a word was spoken all with its duties and difficulties-both

so surely working together for their eternal welfare. In the afternoon Hugh went to pay feared lest their courage should at the Jessie a farewell visit. He had not seen her since the day of Guy's death, eleventh hour forsake them. Hugh, now that the actual moment of separaand he was much overcome by the sight of her, as she lay on the sofa, tion had come, needed all his strength to bear up at all, for, during the homeand she accomplished it. There was robed in her deep widow's mourning, looking but the shadow of her former ward walk, a foreboding had seized upon him — a foreboding he could neither account for nor shake off, that to be no weeping, no regretting, no Outwardly she showed a smiling face, preserving as much as possible up to the very last her cheer-

his happiness was about to slip away She was not strong enough to bear from him for ever on earth. "If you were ill, Hugh," Mabel had much talking, so Hugh remained only a quarter of an hour, then rose to say good bye. She thanked him warmly said to him ere they turned their backs upon the sea—" if you were ill, so ill that you could not come back to for leaving Mabel with her, adding, she did not think she could live with out her just then.

"I trust her to you, Jessie," directly." sponded Hugh, with a good deal of laughing, "and face that 'teacherous emotion. "Guard my treasure for me could not leave you anything more sea,' as you call it, all alone, with all your horror of it? I should have to be precious. She is my all on earth, take care of her !' at death's door indeed, my Mabel, be-"I will, indeed I will, Hugh," said

Jessie heartily. "You shall have no cause to repent that you lent her to me -believe me.

Was he to repent it ? Poor Hugh! Jessie at least fully intended to be faithful to her promise.

*

"And now, Hugh dear, dear Hugh, able to be out late ; and very precious this is really the last," said Mabel, some hours later, as they sat in the old in after days was the memory of those spot, a spot of green grass, with a wooded background-from which a quiet hours of the Summer "gloaming." Only too swiftly did the ten terrace sloped down to the sea-a fav orite haunt of Nabel's. "There is the sea, Hugh, the beautiful, treacher The ship was to sail on the 12th, and Hugh remained at Elvanlee up to "There is the very last moment, leaving only on the morning of the 11th. That last ous sea, which is so soon to take you from me; it looks calm enough now, there will come many a rough day, and oh ! how I shall tremble for you.' day, at least, Mabel was determined to have entirely to herself; so when, as

usual, she took in the tray with Jessie's "No need for that, Mabel, I shall soon be out of reach of any storms or breakfast, after wishing her good morning, she plunged boldly into the winds that affect the English coasts. "Look at the sky, too, Hugh 'Shall you be able to do without

Won't you carry that picture away with you? What a long, lovely day me?-just for one whole day, darling Jessie ?" this has been, and now to end it, see "Oh ! why, Mabel? Where are you that sky ! going? Please do not leave me," said

The sun had almost disappeared, No word was uttered, no vow asked dipping down into the horizon, beyond or exchanged. Each knew the other too well, both were perfectly assured that their mutual love was a holy, a the broad, blue expanse of ocean. leaving the western sky like a soft golden sea, upon whose placid bosom floated fairy islands of every shape and hue. Beyond this, and bordered solemn thing, over which broode God's own blessing-the true, the only bond of real union ! by chains of snowy clouds, whose sum-

"Good-bye, Hugh, my darling mits had caught the golden radiance Hugh !" whispered Mabel, when she setting sun, there seemed to

bye;

Hugh was no longer present to suffer

by the sight of her sorrow. She drove

back with a determined effort the tide

of sickening anguish that was rising

smile upon her face that she turned to

He took her in his arms, pressing

she, meanwhile, resting pass

her again and yet again to his beating

heart, in that long, delirious good

ively upon his breast, looking up

without a tear, without a murmur,

of unbounded love and confidence, into

TO BE CONTINUED.

Constipation Cured.

the silent agony of his hungry eyes.

only with the sad, wistful wrapt gaz

fast within her; and it was with

Hugh for a final embrace.

VICAR-GENERAL GAUTHIER. REMEMBERED BY HIS PARISHIONERS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS PATRONAL FES-TIVAL.

TIVAL. Brockville Times, Nov. 6. Friday evening, Nov. 3, was an occasion which will long be remembered with happy recollection by the faithful people of St. Francis Xavier congregation, Brockville, it being the eve of the patronal feast of their beloved and popular pastor, Very Rev. Vicar-General Ganthier. The evening was all that could be desired, the sun shone brightly, a mild and gentle breeze wafted the last per-fames of the beautiful Indian summer days, through the tree tops, while all that remained of our beautiful warblers of the grove sang a hymn of thanksgiving to their Creator in melodious unison. Fitting accompaniment to the above were the scenes which took place in St. Francis Xavier School, and later in the evenug in the pre-bytery of St. Francis Xavier. Precisely at 20'clock p. m., the Very Rev. pastor, accompanied by Father McCarthy, C. G., of the parish, entered the girls' school, and was presented with a pure of gold, on behalf of the pupils of the schools, by Miss Reta Ryan. The gift was accompanied by the following beautiful address, which was read with marked ability by Miss Katie Kehoe: ion." "I had almost forgotten those let-" but "Never believe otherwise, my dar

ling ; and do not distress yourself with fears of the future sacrifices God may

possibly ask of you. In all probabil ity they are visionary; but 'as thy day so shall thy strength be,' you So they talked on, and meanwhile the bright Summer evening drew to

read with marked ability by Miss Katie Kehoe: To the Very Rev. Charles Gauthler, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingston: Very Reverend and Beloved Father-Once again it is our honored privilege to gather round you at this festive season, in order that we may renew the expressions of our love, gra-titude and veneration. We regret that circumstances intervened, which precluded the possibility of celebrating Saint Charles day, with the usual *ed d*, but we beg to assure you. Very Reverend aff be-loved Father, that, despite the absence of pomp and poetry, of song and solemnity, our hearts are as loving, our gratitude as vivid, our wishes for your happiness as sincere as if told in the language of the muses. As every passing year adds new laurels to your crown, it also brings to us additional mo-tives of gratitude, greater obligations to be worthy children of the kind pastor whose zeal and devotedness are daily manifested in our behalf. For our magnificent school house which is the pride and boast of Catholic educa-tion, as it is also ours, for the aivantages with which it provides us, for the comfort and well-beling we enjoy therein, we are indebted to your generous solicitude, and as long as it will stand the ravages of time, so long will your name be lessed and venerated by the Catholic children of Brockville. The gifts of arth, had we the rarest and the way back to the Castle-neither of them seemed able to utter a word, their hearts were too full; and both

The rawages of time, so long will your name be blessed and venerated by the Catholic children of Brockville. The gifts of earth, had we the rarest and memory of the solution of the solution of the solution renumeration for such deeds, but we know that the bio rewards with so great munifecence these who labor to extend fils reign upon earth, the Divine Master whom to follow, you sparned all earthly honors, will Himself be your abund-int reward. Such Very Reverend and beloved Father, are the sentiments that animate us on this return of your patronal feast day. Deign to accept, then, with the homage of our united wish that you may enjoy many happy returns of Saint Charles Day. The very reverend pastor, in replying to the address, dwelt eloquently upon the cheer-ful obsdience and respectful demeanor ever shown him by the young laties of this school, and the rapid and almost marvellous advance-ment made in their studies, both religious and secular. He expressed his warmest thanks to the pupils for their valunable gift and their beautiful address, and compli-mented them on having for teachers the ever zealous and saintly Sisters de Notre Dame, whose fame as teachers is nearly world-wide. me, remember I would come out to you "What, darling," he had answered fore I would ask such a thing of you." "A thousand seas should not keep me from you, Hugh," she had responded ; and he saw the flashing of About 3 o'clock a similar scene took place, in the boys' school, where a deputation o eight little boys – John English, Thoma O'Brien, Leonard Shields, Frank Beehler Fred. Gillerlian, James Fitzgibbons, Lang don LeClair and James Daley – on behalf o the boys of the school, presented their pasto with a magnificent parlor set, accompanied by the following poetical address, which was delivered with singular skill by Master Leonard Shields: her resolute glance upwards, as though she took Heaven as a witness to the truth of her promise. After that, silence fell upon them and the terrible moment fast approaching became more terrible to Hugh because of his sudden nameless fear. Mabel remained courageous to the onard Shields : end, resolved not to give way until

Dear pastor, we've assembled On this bright November eve, On this bright November eve, To tender you our greeting, Your blessing to receive: To tell once more the old, old tale That children love to tell— The tale of our devotedness To him we love so well. The tale of our affection deep, Dedience true and strong. Obedience true and strong, For a kind, forbearing Father Who has cheered our path so long There is music for our boyish ears In every word you speak ; There is comfort for our boyish hearts In everything you seek There is pleasure, true and noble, In your kind and welcome smile, While your mild and gentle mann-Can our gravest cares beguile.

So we welcome you, kind Father, To our happy school to day, To present you this momento. Those childish words to say. On this bright and happy autumn day, Your glorious patron's eve, A garland of our boyish love In memory's page to weave.

In memory's page to weave. Then may Heaven's choicest treasures Strew your path this counting year; May your work be crowned by victory, May the star of love shine on you And increase your daily joys, And its rays reflect upon us, Your Loving Parish Boys.

NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

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spirit

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character became conspicuous, her

You could not spare me, could you But, since Mabel's fate had become darling ?' bound up with his own, since it was no longer possible for him to endure Jessie lav back on her pillow with a ong-drawn sigh ; there was a moment's alone, since all suffering that affected silence, after which she said. him must also be shared by her, Hugh "Mabel, I am afraid I have been

found it far more difficult to accept sorrow with resignation. His own very selfish. I forgot all about you. I am so sorry. share of the cross, no matter how heavily it rested upon him, he would "How could you think of any one, or anything, Jessie, darling? Indeed, I never expected you would." bear bravely, but to see its shadow reflected upon Mabel's life was a very

"Well, but, Mabel, why need Hugh different thing, and this it was which go? Why can't he arrange to stay here and leave the mission to take care had led him to betray his weakness. Mabel's courageous efforts to put a of itself? You ought to be his first thought. There is so much for him to bright face on the matter were there fore extremely comforting to Hugh. do here. What can 1 do without him ? Oace more they talked it over, each I know nothing about the estate, or the

money; and then there are the chil-dren-oh! dear, oh! dear, what will trying, for the other's sake, to repres ss repining, both feeling relieved, when the morning came to an end become of us all if he goes away that their plans were definitely settled. now? Mabel, having made up her mind that the interests of the Church re-

"Hugh has arranged all," said Mabel, decidedly. "Darling Jessie, Guy's will appoints your brother as guardian, conjointly with Hugh, and he understands all about managing an evident better them. Hugh door. A ferr quired temporary separation from Hugh, and that if she refused, her principles of self devotion and loyalty to the Church would become compromised. estate better than Hugh does. As for immediately betook herself to make the children, you and I will take care the sacrifice demanded in a proper of them together ; and then you know

Hugh will be home again early next year. "But, Mabel, can he go and leave

conduct showing that the ardent attachyou ? ment she had always manifested for "Well, you see, Jessie, I won't leave her Church was, after all, a sober realyou ; and Hugh thinks-we both think ity, and not, as so many were inclined -that he must not neglect his duty to believe, the mere romance of a poetjust because I cannot go with him, so we have agreed to part for a time. ical imagination. Often, in the sunny days of her girlhood, Mabel had wished Hugh sails from Southampton the day after to-morrow; and now you under for an opportunity in which she might

give evidence of her devotion to her stand why I want to be all day with faith. The time had come when her him. fidelity was to be severely tested, but "You are a good little thing, Mabel," said Lady Forrester, reflect-ively. "It's more than I would do: Mabel was as true as she was loving,

and the opportunity was not suffered to go by unnoticed. but it is a great comfort to me to think I shall not lose you, at least for Long before she spoke to Hugh,

Mabel had made up her mind as to where her duty lay. No sooner had the present. I could not do without you, Mabel. You are my only consoher than her heart began to reproach her for being a traitor; nor had she exaggerated when she told liver is the told li

her for being a traitor; nor had she exaggerated when she told Hugh that pered Mabel, soothingly. "Take

felt she could endure no longer. stretch, far away as the eye could "Good-bye, my own, only dar-reach, a lake of torquoise blue, its ling !" he faltered hoarsely; after

rocks and shores gleaming with deliwhich, gently but firmly disengaging cate rose-tints gradually shading off herself from his embrace, Mabel van ished into the house, and he saw her into purple, green, pearl-grey, or the yet deeper blue of aqua-marine. The no more

beauty of the sky was reflected on the unruffled surface of the sea below, whose gentle waves scarcely made a entrance hall close upon her with a feeling akin to despair. She was gone sound as they rippled rather than broke upon the shore. Wood, water, -gone perhaps for ever-and with her went his short dream of happiness. beach, and rock glowed alike in the rich warm light of that Summer eve-There are some moments in life that will not bear describing. heaven knows their unutterable woe

ning. "Yes, Mabel," returned Hugh. It is best He alone should witness their after a brief pause, during which, Mabel's hand clasped fondly in his, weakness ! they silently gazed upon the peaceful scene, "I shall scarcely see a more splendid sky than this, and shall often think of you, my darling ! Ah ! when shall we look at another sunset to-

gether ?" "When ?-yes - when ?" she re

peated sadly. "Do you know what I have been thinking about all day, "Do you know what I blood medicines. Hugh ?"

"What, darling ?"

"If, instead of parting for a year, we knew that it was for ever here on earth, how terrible that would be !"

"Heaven forbid!" he auswered, uneasily. "Why do you think of such possibilities, my Mabel?"

"Oh ! I do not think of it as a possi bility, Hugh-it would drive me mad if I were to do so; but I only meant that it is a comfort to think God had not asked of us the worst sacrifice of all-fancy if your duty or mine re quired us to part for good !"

For a moment Hugh's countenance buded, as though an unwelcome thought had suddenly flashed upon im ; then he answered quickly,

cured. JOSEPH PHILLION, Quebec, Que. There are cases of consumption so far ad-vanced that Bickle's Anti- Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectora-tion, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the deceased parts a chance to heal. No other Sursaprilla combines economy " It never could be our duty to part for ever, Mabel, so long as we love one another ; unless indeed-" Here Hugh paused, and taking Mabel's face between his hands, looked earnestly into her truthful eyes.

"Well ?" she asks anxiously. "Unless you allow your friends the

Hugh watched the dark door of the

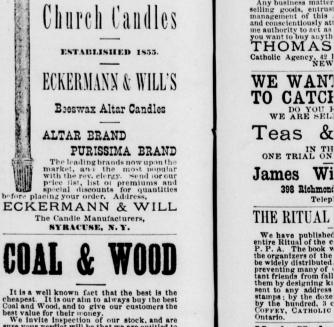
God in

And increase your daily joys. And its rays reflect upon us. Your Loving Parish Boys. The Vicar-General thanked the boys heartily for this beautiful testimony of their respect and veneration for him not as a man but as the pastor sent by Almighty God to watch over their welfare. He paid a glowing tribute to both pupils and teachers of the school and remarked after years of observa-tion he could say that no more efficient school was to be found in this province than that of St. Francis Xavier, Brockville. Rev Father McCarthy being called upon, testified to the glorious work which had been accomplished by Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier in this parish, and spoke feelingly of the kind and fatherly treatment which had been accorded to him by the Very Rev. gentleman since his advent to Brockville ; education, declaring that it was the only sys-tem of education in the world which educated the whole man—the soul, the heart, the mind and the body; and lastly he complimented add the body; and lastly he complimented add the body; and lastly he complimented and the body and presented him with an elaborate address, accompanied by a magni-ficent and costly beaver cloth cloak of the great and glorious privilege which he had accorded to them by establishing in their midst the beautiful sodality of the Children of Mary, as adality which has for its object the advancement toward perfection of the young ladies thanked their beloved pastor for the great and glorious privilege which he had accorded to them by establishing in their midst the beautiful sodality of the Children of Mary, a sodality which has for its object the advancement toward perfection of the young ladies that of Mary which has the conforming of their lives to that of Mary the Immaculate Mother of God and type of virtuous maiden-hood. About 8 o'clock in the evening another The fall of the year is a trying season for elderly people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days act depressingly, not to say injuriously, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-enforce the vital energies with Aver's Sarsaparilla-the best of all blood medicines. More Honors For Sunlight Soap. A Diploma and Medal (hichest award) have been received by "Sunlight" Soap at the World's Fair, Chicago. The manufacturers, Messrs Lever Bros., Ltd., are to be congratu-lated upon the long list of successos which "Sunlight" Soap has won for them. Their enchevement at Chicago Exhibition once more proves their claim to the unequalled quality of "Sunlight" Soap. They have how two World's Medals to their credit Paris Exposi-tion, 18%, and Chicago, 1803; besides 13 other Gold Medals obtained in different paris of the world. This is a record-breaker in the soap Kingdom. Constituent Congra

Mother of God and type of virtuous maiden-hood. About 8 o'clock in the evening another beautiful gift was presented in the shape of a magnificent camel hair dressing - gown trimmed with crimson velvet, cord and tassel, also a beautiful baretta and stock. This costly and elegant present was the gift of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul Hos-wind

of the Sisters of St. Theen de Fan Hos-pital. Up to a late hour in the evening a constant stream of congratulations in most cases ac-companied by valuable gifts, continued to pour into the deanery, all testifying to the unbounded love and veneration of the good people of Brockville for their distinguished pastor. GENTLEMEN,—I suffered for a long time with constipation and tried many medicines without success. I then tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and very soon had great relief, so I continued its use and am now completely cured. JOSEPH PHILLION, Quebec, Que.

pastor. It would not be meet to close the above It would not be meet to close the above sketch without referring to the generous and graceful act of courtesy and respect paid to the distinguished priest, about a week since, by a few Protestant admirers of Brockville, who, after returning from the World's Fair at Chicago, presented the Vicar-General with a purse of \$150, requesting him to visit the great exhibition, which he would so much the more enjoy owing to the fact of his having travelled extensively through Europe aud other parts of the world from which the ex-hibits came. No other Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength like Hood's It is the only one of which can truly be said : "100 Dosce \$1." Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.



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order that these who wish to appreciate it may make. a full examination into the subject.
To day I gather some historical information concerning the different phases, through which the schools of the Red river have had to pass; not as to the detail of their action, but as to the mode of their existence.
This historical study covers three quarters of a century, it goes back not only to the establishment of the first school on the banks of the Red river, but even to the generous thought that inspired such an establishment. At the beginning of ISIS the pursicition of the Bishop of Quebec extended all over the Dominion of Canada; it is that prelate who sent towards the North West the first missionaries who took up their headquarters in St. Beniface. A month before the departure of Messrs. Provencher and Dumoulin, Mgr. Plessis gave them a series of instructions, as remarkable by the largeness and elevation of the details.
In this document, dated 20th April, 1818, and kept in the archives of the Archibishopric of Quebec, we find the first prescriptions concerning the schools of Assiniboia and the North-West. It is said :
6. "Missionaries will take a particular care of Christian education among children, and for A Far - Famed College. Bermuda, West Indies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberia, British Colum-bia, Massachusetts, New York, and all parts of Ontario are TO-DAY represented at ONTARIO

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ARCHBISHOP TACHE. A Page of the History of the Schools in Manitoba Durfag Seventy-five Years, by His Grace the Archbishop.

Winnipeg Free Press

North-west. It is said : 6. "Missionaries will take a particular care of Christian education among children, and for this they will establish schools and catechisms in all the localities they may have occasion to visit."

"The missionaries will establish their home near Fort Douglas, on the Red river, will build there a church a house, a school. For their support they will take the most advantageous way to utilize the lands that will be given to them."

Further we read :

The fifth phase is the one of the three last years, in which those who are injured ask for a remedy for their troubles and for the injustice of which they are victims. I will briefly examine some of the most remarkable facts in the history of those five different evolutions in order to prove the five following conclusions: 1. Previous to the union of the North-West with Canada different classes of per-sons enjoyed there by practice certain rights and privileges in matter of education, and the civil authorities a cknowledged such rights and privileges by helping donomina-tional schools. Winnipeg Free Press. The Free Press has received from His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St Bonifice, a lengthy paper under the title of "A Page of the History of the Schools in Manitoba during seventy-five years." The first instal-ment of the paper is published to day and will be continued in a subsequent issue. The paper reads; auring seventy-five years." The first instal-iment of the paper is published to day and will be continued in a subsequent issue. The paper reads: The Manitoba schools are the object of general attention throughout Canada; every day they are alluded to in some of the news-papers. Every political assembly of any importance is forced to consider this ques-tion; and it is done in a way that betrays em-barrassment or half-concealed hopes based on painful incertitude. On the one hand, love of the country and of Christian instruc-tion of children gives hope for an advantage-cus solution; on the other hand, hared of the Church or notions of common right and of re-ligious indifference reject the most element-ary respect for the convictions of others. At home people pray, hope and fear; while elsewhere it is triumphantly affirmed that all is finished, that there is no remedy to the evil, not even a wound to heal; that the min-ority in Manitoba must necessarily submit to the will of the majority and must renoounce what they consider as a sure right and a sacred obligation. I am of those who think that a question is solved only when it is settled with justice and equity. I am not an admirer of subtle legal technicalities nor of skillful combina-tions, in the art of expedients; therefore, I am far from believing that the cause must again be studied, even in its minutest details, in order that those who who to appreciate it may make a full examination into the sub-ject. To day I gather some historical informa-

(1) the and privileges by heiping donominational schools.

 At the union the said rights and privileges were recognized by the Federal authorities, who, in order to safeguard them added to and amplified in the Manitoba Act the protection granted by the British North America Act to the minorities of the Provinces of the Dominion. Dominion. 3. The Legislature of Manitoba, aware of

3. The Legislature of Manitoba, aware of the past practics and guided by the constitution of the new province, explicitly placed under the protection of the law denominational schools as existing in the country, before its mion with Canada, or to be established its with S20 does away with the practice of Assiniboia, violates the pact or condition agreed to, when the colony became a province of the confederation, and destroyed the system of education established by the legislature of the province, after the mion.
5. The minority of Manitoba has the right and the duty to seek a remedy against the injustice perpetrated : this remedy they ask from all those who have a voice in the council of the nation and it is with that view that they have addressed their petitions to the governor-general incouncil.
8. The schools of Assiniboia, from their foundation until the cessation of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company :
This period covers a little more than fifty years, during which the cause of education may seem to have made slow progress, in the estimation of these who do not know what the contry was at that time : but that progress cannot fail to surprise people acquainted with the difficulties have caused in its development. To the prejudiced I can copose the testimony of two eminent men who are well known and disinterested. The Hon. James W. Taylor, later on American Consul for Winnipeg, visited the colony in 1850 ; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper visited it in 1869 ; both often repeated to methat their greatest surprise, at the time of their visits, was to become convinced by themeleves of the excellency of the education function of assing other institutions, to which they could not or would not exist by such schools because they were denominational, but favored and helped them as such. It is to prove this assertion that I will examine the conduct of the three powere denominational, but favored and helped them as the schools were all denomina tional. The religious bodies establis

"I am convinced the tage of a second state of the second state of

support they will take the most advantageous way to utilize the lands that will be given to them." The first order for establishing a school, in this country, came then from Quebec and from a Catholic Bishop. All those who have the least notion of the history of Canada know that Bishop Plessis was a glory to the country by the force of his genius as well as by the splendor of his virtues. It is also well known that his authority over those who were under his jurisdiction, greatly con-ributed in keeping Canada and the North-West under the allegiance to Great Britain, at the time of the war with the United States. What every one does not know is that the first schools of the Red river are due to the instructions given by him to his priests and tollowed by these missionaries notwithstand-ing great difficulties. Another fact, not uni-versally known, is that on account of the services that Mgr. Plessis had rendered to the crown, he had gained the confidence of the anthorities, who had recomptishment of his own duties. One may be easily convinced of this by the following letter given by the latter decided to send priests and establish missions and schools in the Red river settle-ment cl. " His Excellency. Sir John Coope Sherhrooke. the work 1 do not hesitate in assuring him my consideration and offering all the help that Your Lordship may judge necessary." This-plan could not be realized in 1816. In 1817 Lord Selkirk visited the colony. The deplorable events of the proceeding year, the fears and regrets of the immi-grants, did not shake his hopes of the success of the enterprise he pursued with so much affection. On the other hand, the past misfortanes made him understand more fully the necessity of furnishing his colony with the religious influences which alone could assure the success and stability of the enterprise. To the Protestants he desig-mated the place where, later on, they would build their church and school. He did the same for the Catholics, stating to them that he had already entered into communication with the Bishop of Quebec, and advising them to make a petition, which he would himself endorse and send to the venerable prelate. The petition was signed and Lord Selkirk, when sending it, insisted that it might not be fruitless. These requests were favorably answered, and the departure of missionaries announced for the month of May, 1818. Mgr. Plessis chose Messrs. Provencher and Dumoutin. The illustrious prelate gave them the instructions we have already spoken of. A copy was handed over to Lord Selkirk who gave his apprecia-tion as follows, in a letter sent from Montreal and date the 9th May : "My Lord, Mr. Provencher has shown me he instructions and documents given to billy

tific instruments, etc., etc. In practice the exemptions granted to the missions and the missionaries were extended to the schools and to the teachers of those schools.

Notwithstanding the smallness of its re-sources, the council of Assinibola some-times gave money to the schools. In the minutes of the meeting of Oct. 16, 1850, we read:

minutes of the meeting of Oct. 16, 1820, we read:
"Adam Tom, Esq — A motion for taking into consideration the propriety of granting public money for education."
And in the meeting of May 1, 1851, the following motion was made and carried:
That £100 be granted from the public funds to be divided equally between the Bishop of Rupert's land and the Bishop of the North-West (St. Boniface), to be applied by them, at their discretion, for the purpose of education."
In the minutes of the 27th November, 1851, "a petition was read from the trustees of the Presbyterian church of Frog Plain, asking for a grant for education." It reads as follows:

ious means, and that the most certain way of assuring the success of his enterprise was to call to his help some missionaries, whose veal and devotedness would be of great ad-vantage. Lord Selkirk did not agitate the question of the union of the Church and State : he did not accept nor repudiate that theory : he merely understood that the com-bined action of the religions and civil powers, that their good understanding, would surely be favorable to the development of the coun-try, as well as to the true prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants. The troubles which had taken place in the new colony caused him to understand the necessity of the salutary restraints imposed by religion and its teaching. He easily understood that it costs less to favor the construction of churches and schools, and even to help the missionaries, than to levy and entertain a troop of constables. Lord Selkirk was a colonizer : he wanted immigrants : he knew, and to bring others, was to facilitate the edu-tation of their children, without offending the religious scrupes of their parents. A function the accents wrote from Montreat to March, 1820, his agents wrote from Montreat to March, 1820, his agen

Presbyterian church of Frog Plain, asking for a grant for education." It reads as fol-lows: "The bettim of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Frog Plain humbly showeth: "That a church has existed for two years on the glebe of said church; that the said school, as not being on the patronage of the Bishop of Ruper's Land, does not appear to have been contemplated in the grant of 250 which you gave to flis Lordship in April last for the pur-pose of education; that during the latter part of the interval, the said school has been placed under the anspices of a duly ordained inhister; that in reliance on his active and enlightened superintendence, your petitioners and those whom they represent, hope to see the said school raised, in some measure to the level of procehal schools of Scotland. "That, as the improvement of education, seems to be more regulsite, at least among the protectants of the settlement, than its mere extension, your petitioners shall ever hambly informed the Roman Catholics. "A door petitioners shall ever hambly pray. (Signed) "A koss." "That petition had its effect, and on July 13, 1852, Dr. Brown moved, and Mr. Laffeche seconded this resolution: "That fifteen pounds be grantied to the Rev appendention had its effect, and on July 13, 1852, Dr. Brown moved, and Mr. Laffeche seconded this resolution:

 This favor was the last received by the missionaries from for the purper of those gentlemen is when they will be ready and what they may is here they will be ready and what they may may may the they may may be they for the purper of the schools by the missionaries from Lord Selkirk. He died on the sth of April following.
 This favor was the last received by the missionaries from Lord Selkirk. He died on the sth of April following.
 Assistance given to schools by the Hudson's Bay Company — After the death of Lord Selkirk the Hudson's Bay Company — After the death of Lord Selkirk the Hudson's Bay Company re-entered into possession of the Lands they had ceded to him and took the management of the colory. That company had an understanding with the Church of England. Mr. West, accompansion of the Ked river in the autumn of 1820 and built on the land given by Lord Selkirk a log house, which was also used as church, dwelling and school, which has since been replaced by the cathedral, the Bishop's contrained the college of St. John. Soon after this the Hudson's Bay Company and the Company of the North-West put an end to their river wrote to the Archibishop of Quebee.
 My Lorn-I hope that the arrangement with of the notes by the cathedral, the mission of an their interests of the mission of an their interests of the mission of an the schools, 1821.
 My Lorn-I hope that the arrangement with of the notes by the Sad Company. That wish of the nole lady was realized.
 MK WORD-I hope that the astrangement of the colony of the School Radon shay Company for the tree state of the mission of an the schools, 284110.
 My Lorn-I hope that the astrangement with the schools of the schools. Catholic or Protestant, and that in different ways. I will mention in the schools of the schools, Catholic or Protestant, and that in different ways. I will mention of the colony of Assimboia neurly was the diver, which was abuilt on lots given by the diver of St. F Catholies." By this the Presbyterians affirm a fact well known in the colony of Assiniboia and considered by the Government itself in offic-ial acts.

well known in the colony of Assimibe and considered by the Government itself in official acts.
This is the reason why only two religious denominations are mentioned in the eight censu-es, made before the transfer of the colony to Canada ; the two are the Catholics and the Protestants, the latter comprising the Anglicans, Presbyterians, etc., etc.
From what precedes it is easy to establish what was the custom or "practice" in the colony of Assimiboia in relation to education "a the union," and what "rights" or "privileges" were enjoined, "with respect to denominational schools" by the "different classes of persons." In studying the history of our schools during the first phase of their existence, it is impossible not to acknowledge the following facts:

A the very beginning of the colony, its founder was preoccupied with the necessity of establishing schools, and anstrong other but "classes of persons." In the different "classes of persons "in the population.
The notinuing the work of Lord Selkirk the Honorable Hudson Bay Company had the same idea concerning denation and understoal the usefulness of harmonizing the different "classes of persons." By giving to each an equal right to schools, where their children wuld receive respectively instructions in conformity with the religious convictions of their parents.
In fact, during the schools, of the Red River were "denominational schools." school it did not only give an acre or two but a complete lot. PASSAGE ON BOATS. One of the greatest obstacles to the devel-instruction of children, consisted in the diffi-culty of having teachers. At the beginning they could only be had from Canada, Eng-land or France. Every one knows how the journeys werelong, difficult and costly. The boats of the Hudson's Bay Company were the only ones reaching the country and the facilities they offered were more precious, on account of their limited capacity. Without the good will of the Company it was like an impossibility to enter its domains, and with-out its assistance many school teachers who have fulfilled here their most important duties could not have been opened. It was therefore a most real and precious help given by the Company to the schools when it granted passages on its boats and that, most of the time, grathionsly, to teachers, either Protestant or Catholic. Gladly do I here offer to this honorable body the tribute of my gratuide. I an convinced that Protestant schools content with giving sums of the time, grathionsly, to teachers, either Protestant or Catholic. Gladly do I here offer to this honorable body the tribute of my gratitude. I an convinced that Protestant schools and transportation for the teachers, the company, knew what privations Mgr. Provencher imposed upon himself for the faithful under his care and the teaching of their children, so much so, that in a meeting of the factors of the company, at York Factory, on the 2nd July, 1825, he moved the following resolution, which I borrowed from the minutes of that meeting : "Great benefit being experienced from the facthild under his care and the teaching of the factors of the greater of the factors of the company, knew then the functions of the anterous followers; and, it being observed, with much satisfaction, that the influence of the mission ander the direction of the flight exerend Bishop of Juliopolis, has been uni-formerly directed to the beas interest of the satisfore under the directio PASSAGE ON BOATS.

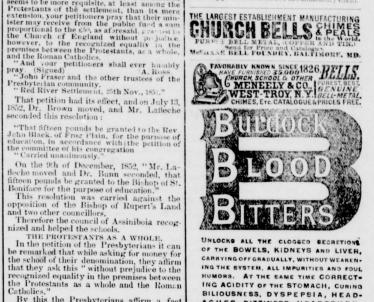
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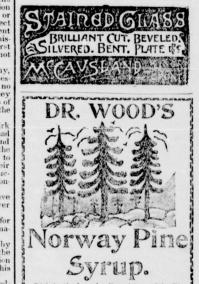
Mayor Tillbrook of McKeesport, Pa., had a Secofula Lunce one ear which the physican lanced and became a running sore, and was find crysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave hua

Hood's Sarsaparilla the sore healed up, he because perfectly we and is now a lively, robust boy. Other pares whose children suffer from impure blo, should profit by this example.

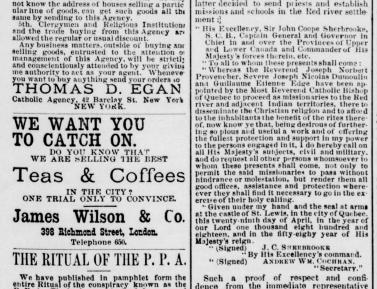
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"(Signed) ANDREW WM. COCHEAN. "Secretary." Such a proof of respect and confi-dence from the immediate representative of His Majesty, the Sovereign of England, is easily understood, when one knows what is taught by the Catholic Church; a teach-ing that Mgr. Plessis recalled to the mind of his missionaries in his instructions. The ninth clause reads as follows: 9. "The missionaries will make known to the people the advantage they enjoy in remain-ing under the government of His British Ma-jesty; will teach them by words and example, the respect and fidelity they should have for the Sovereign; will accustom them to offer to God fervent pravers for the prosperity of His Most Gracious Majesty, of His august family and His empire." We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means of preventing many of our well meaning Protes-iant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps; by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, Thomas COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London. Ontario.

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<text> Most Gracius Majesty, of His august family and His empire." It is evident that the establishment of schools in this country was decided upon at a time when the best understanding existed between civil and religious authorities, by men who knew that the Church and the State have the right of moving freely in their respective spheres, and who desired to render the people happy, not only in the material order, but also in the legitimate aspirations of the soil. and heart. A search in the history of the different phases through which our school question has passed shows that the most important are five in number. The first of these phases is the establish-ment of the schools of Assiniboia and their maintenance, under the regime of the Honor-able Hudson's Bay Company. The second is that of the difficulties and negotiations which terrunated by the crea-tion of the province of Manitoba and the transfer of the country to the Dominion of Canada. The third phase was when the legislative

transfer of the country to the Dominion of Canada. The third phase was when the legislative authorities of Manitoba passed laws to establish and maintain schools, in harmony with the religious convictions of the two sections of the population. The fourth was marked by the establish-ment of a new school system, that may favor the majority but violates the religious convictions of the minority.

wn Church.

b) people water ignored the teaching of his own Church.
 6. The State or public power, understanding the unity of denominational schools, added to the "rights" possessed by all classes of persons, the "privilegre" of an official acknowledgement of the schools established by these same classes,
 7. Every public power, in the Red river settlement, before its union with Canada, helped by grants of money and otherwise all denominational schools, established by the different classes of persons.
 8. As to the distinction created by religious beliefs the customs, supported by official

8. As to the distinction created by relig-ious beliefs the customs, supported by official acts, recognized two "classes of persons," the Catholics and the Protestants as a whole. And from the beginning of the colony till its union with Canada, the Protestants, even as a whole, were always "the minority of the queen's or king's subjects."

coarse hair so as to make it look graceful or becoming. Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed,

recommended to the honorable committee, that support." That recommendation was accepted by the committee in London, and since then the sum of £30, which afterwards was doubled, was paid annually to the Bishop of Red river. I may assure the reader that, instead of taking that money for himself, the Bishop of St. Boniface employed it in good works, specially for the cause of education, which he sustained and developed amidst the great-est difficulties. In this respect the Protestants, and conse-quently their schools, were more favored than ours. Without being jealous, the Catholics could see that the company gave more to the Bishop of Rupert's Land than to the Bishop of St. Boniface. I have never tried, nor has it ever occurred to my mind to investigate, what the Lords, Bishops of Rupert's Land have done with the money received from the company; but, to be just, I must say that their Lordships have always shown themselves so zealous as to the success of the Protestant schools that undoubiedly they have been most willing to consecrate a great part of the Hudson's Bay Company's grants to help the schools of Assimiboia, whether Catholic or Protestant. 3. The colonial council : The council of Assimiboia is the third

schools of Assiniboia, whether Catholic or Protestat. 3. The colonial council : The council of Assiniboia is the third power that exercised a civil jurisdiction in the limits of the colony. Its revenues amounted to very little, their chief source being customs duties. Those customs duties were levied on the importations of the com-pany as well as on those of the citizens. The council, without passing regulations or taws, relative to schools, helped them never-theless, both by exemption and donations. EXEMPTIONS. We may see in the reports of the Council of Assiniboia that exemption of customs duties were made in favor of the schools on certain articles, such as books, maps, scien-

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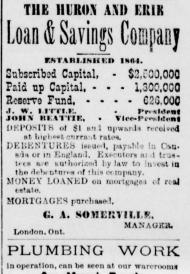
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EDITORS: PEV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

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administration of ecclesiastical affairs throughout the world.

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London, Saturday November 18, 1893.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

An article from one of the Italian jurisdiction of a foreign prelate or organs of Freemasonry, the Cafarro of Genoa, has been cited by several jour nals on this side of the Atlantic, and ground for their complaint, for his with evident pleasure and approval by some, as indicating the future prospects of the Pope and the Church in Italy and especially in Rome, in case of a European war, or a war between France and Italy.

European States. Indeed so fai The friends of religion have frequently pointed out that the position has the impudence of the Italian to which the Pope has been reduced by Government sometimes gone that it has entertained the proposition of the Italian occupation of Rome and the clamining a veto on the election of States of the Pope is incompatible the Pope, though it has not acted upon with his freedom as head of the Church. This has been insisted on by the Cathsuch a proposition yet. We have no as surance that it may not at some time do olic press and the Catholic congresses which have assembled in all parts of so, for example, at the next pontifical election. Europe and America, and the necessary remedy for this state of things has been shown to be the restitution of ccasion will soon arise when there his temporal authority over Rome and will be a demand from all the powers a proper territory around it. that the liberty of the Pope shall be

The Holy Father himself has con stantly maintained this view, and for ereign of Rome, even if in the near this reason every act of his has been future Italy should become a Republic looked upon with suspicion by the preby the overthrow of the Savoyard sent Italian Government, which is endynasty - a contingency which is certainly possible, and even probable, deavoring by every possible means to represent him as the enemy of Italy. Pius IX. was a true friend of Italy, condition, which places it on the verge and Leo XIII. is equally so ; still both of bankruptcy.

have firmly maintained the rights of which the Church was robbed in Sep-A GUNPOWDER PLOT SERMON. tember, 1870. This they had an un doubted right to do. Lodge" had quite a surprise on

But the enemies of the Church have as constantly maintained that without temporal authority the Pope and the Church have and will have all the freedom they require. They have ridiculed the contention of Catholics that the Pope is a prisoner, and the rulers of Italy have over and over again asserted that they have given indestructible guarantees that his freedom in the administration of the Church will never be interfered with. But they have been interfered with. His telegrams and correspondence have been intercepted, and in Italy itself the threat has been several time made that the guarantees may be re

Sunday, the 5th inst., in the sermon preached by the Rev. T. Manning, B. A., of Sherbourne street Methodist church. The celebration of the Gunpowder-plot was arranged to take place in Elm street Methodist church, but owing to the illness of the Rev. W. J. Maxwell, the pastor, who was to have preached, the Rev. Mr. Manning took his place.

Protestant nations should feel an

interest in so doing. They, or at least

their Protestant subjects, are constantly

declaiming against the ecclesiastical

potentate. While the Pope remains

an independent Prince there is no

dominion is the patrimony of the uni

versal Church ; but they may very

reasonably complain if his freedom be

restrained by an ambitious temporal

potentate, such as the king of Italy

must be, equally with the rulers of other

We cannot but believe that the

secured by reinstating him as sov-

on account of its present financial

Centre Toronto "Loyal Orange

The sermon was not of the narrowminded and bigoted kind which is usual on such occasions, but was exceptionally liberal and charitable towards Catholics. It is described by the Empire as being "a very unusual pealed because the Pope is only a dis-Gunpowder-plot discourse by a Methodsatisfied subject. His administration ist minister." The following synopsis a is minister. The following synopsis is from the Empire's report: The rev. gentleman's discourse was found-ed on Second Epistle to Corinthians x., 4: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." In the course of his remarks the rev. gentleman said there were some things in her faith to be greatly admired, and there was in her position a certain mount of truth which served a very good purpose, and which he believed was intended, in the order of Divine Providence, to be a wonderful power amongst the nations in the days that were to come. Rome had at all events contributed something to the word's progress, and her theology con-tained what Protestants regarded as the cardinal doctrines of the Christian religion." He had come to feel that their attitude to what Protestants right to be modified from what it was when he was a boy: it should not be that of annihilation, but in many respects sympathetic. He had no sympathy with the diatribes of men like Rev. Dr. Douglas against Sir John Thomp-son, or with the invectives of Rev. Dr. Carman, which were calculated to arouse to be a poing a live a spirit of antagonism between Protestants and Catholics, and to harden their hearts one against the other. He thought there was much that was objee-tionable in the Roman Catholic church, but it should be given the credit for any good accomplished. Take the position of the Roman Catholic church in regard to divorce. They held that marriage was a divine institu-tion which man should never sunder. They had only to go to the United States to observe the perincious effects of divorce laws. He Roman Catholic church in regard to divorce. They held that marriage was a divine institu-tion which man should never sunder. They had only to go to the United States to observe the perincious divorce have. He Roman Catholic church in regard to divorce. They held that marriage was a divine institu-tion which man should never sunder. They had only to go to the United States to is from the Empire's report : of the Church has had many obstacles

thrown in its way. The recent conduct of the Government in this regard

Father is a prisoner. He can neither inst. makes upon this liberal dis- Dupuy for his moderate and conciliacourse .

On such occasions it is only to "On such occasions it is only too common for the clergyman to cater to a large ele-ment by a vigorous denunciation of the Church of Rome and all pertaining to it, but Mr. Manning went on quite another tack and spoke freely for toleration, point-ing out that Rome is not altogether had but is rather a potent force for good. What the now a day pulpit requires is more liberal-minded men like Manning and less of the Fulton stripe." may do he is equally menaced by spoliation. Of course this spoliation would not destroy his spiritual authority, but it would greatly interrupt the

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Owing to the large number of loyal Catholics who presented themselves as candidates at the recent French elections, proclaiming themselves Repub licans, though they had hitherto been known as monarchists, supporting one or another of the fallen dynasties. there was considerable confusion in the Catholic vote, and the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies will not be so strong as it would have been under the old condition of affairs. For many years the French Catholic party has been regarded as adverse to the Republic. This state of things was partly the cause and partly the consequence of the hostility which hitherto existed between the rulers of the Republic and the Catholics.

But the advice of Pope Leo XIII. to the Catholics of France, no longer to adhere to fallen dynasties to which the majority of the people have shown that they are unchangeably opposed, has materially changed the relation of parties to each other, the first and most immediate effect being the practical dissolution of what was known as the Catholic party in the Chamber of Deputies, and a reconstruction of it on a new line of policy.

At the last election the new party presented itself under the name of the Rallied," to signify that from being Monarchists they now rallied to the will support of the Republic. But it was not to be expected that all at once implicit confidence would be placed in their professions of sincere attachment to a Republican form of Government, and the number of the "Rallied" is somewhat small, amounting to about 5 per cent. of the entire Chamber.

It is not to be understood that the Pope condemned the monarchists or the monarchical parties. No special form of Government is either prescribed or proscribed by Catholic doctrine : but exercising his right as Head of the Church and supreme judge of morals, he pointed out that none of the dynas. ties which have held sway in France in the past are entitled to further fealty from the French people, and he advised Catholics not to identify their religion with them, but to yield to the wish of the nation that the Republican form of Government should become permanent.

The disorganized state of the Catholic party at the late elections is the im mediate result of the Pope's policy, but there is not a shadow of doubt that it

will prove to be the wisest course which could have been followed, and already it has produced a great imng the perfect unity that is visible

tory attitude towards the Church. With the exception of the Radicals also rally around Mons. Dupuy, and he will thus be assured of a stronger support than has been given to any Ministry for many years. Mons. Dupuy is all the more ready to favor the Church because the friendliness of the Pope towards France has subjected him to the bitter hostility of the Italian friends of the Triple Alliance.

It is thus seen that the policy which the Pope recommended has already arise on accidental questions, but borne good fruit in moderating the never on points defined as articles hostility of French Republicans toward of faith. What a sublime spectacle is the Church; and it is very probable that the unity of the Catholic world ! Divid-Mons. Goblet himself as leader of the ed by racial lines, devoted to different Opposition will see the hopelessness of pursuits, cherishing diverse opinions, any assault on religion in the present the same stream of Catholic faith temper of the Chamber. In this case flows through their hearts, purifying he will be more likely to base his policy and invigorating them. They kneel of opposition on a demand for a revisat the same altar, the merits of Christ's ion of the Constitution. This was the passion are applied to their souls in cry which made General Boulanger so the same manner, and their doubts popular for a time, and even now are silenced by the same infallible there is scarcely one faction in the voice that is the echo of truth eternal Chamber which does not believe that That is the only voice that rings with the present Constitution of France no uncertain tone, and whose accents which was framed at Versailles can be penetrate the reverential hearts of over amended in some particular or other. two hundred million human beings.

Mons. Dupuy has declared that he History tells us how in times past many will oppose a revision. He does not and angry controversies were waged believe it expedient to tamper with between priest and priest, between the Constitution in the present un-Bishop and Bishop. The cries of consettled state of parties, and notwith tention whose cause was oftimes as standing the desire for changes which inane as their clamors, deafened their so many members of the Chamber enears to the voice of brotherly charity ; tertain there is every reason to beand while the conflict raged, weary lieve that even in this part of Mons. and anxious souls turned towards Dupuy's programme he will he sus-Rome, supplicating her to calm the tained. turbulent sea of disunion : and when

It is generally believed that after the voice of the Vatican was heard the the announcement of M. Dupuy's policy certain Radical members of the Cabinet will resign, but this so will it be for all time. "We are one not prevent his Minisfold " following " one Shepherd." We try from being still one of the have been "called into the fellowship strongest that have held office since of Jesus Christ our Lord." We, and the dethronement of Napoleon. we only, obey the command of our

It is a good sign of restored confi-Divine Founder, to speak the same dence in the stability of the Governthing, to have no schisms, but to be ment that there is now a popular perfect in the same mind and in the movement which is likely to find voice same judgment. in the Chamber of Deputies, to grant This unity makes us invincible a general amnestry to all who have "In that unity," says St. John been banished from the country for Chrysostom, "the Church is beautiful, political reasons. It is argued that

like unto God, the Eternal Beauty : like unto heaven, which knows not the even the Count of Paris, and other claimants to the throne, are Frenchdeformity of sin - sin alone which is the cause of division; for moral men at heart, loving their country, and that as they must now see that division goes before national and secthere is no hope that their dynasties tional separation. Unity, while it is can ever come to the throne, they can the beauty of the Church, is also her strength." be safely welcomed back to their country to become peaceable and Her children in serried ranks con-

patriotic citizens. It is said that as front the scattered army of her adversarthe Republic is now strong by the ies. How to unite them has been the effort of the last few decades. But it is a almost unanimous expression of the will of the French people it can afford mere waking dream, this blending of to pardon Royalists and political Methodism, Anglicanism, etc. They offenders generally.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

Dr. De Costa, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist. New York, cannot refrain from prais-

We do not wonder at the doctor's becoming a Catholic, three clerical words of praise and admiration, so friends deemed it their duty to show her how unreasonable was her design. just is the cause ; and many others and Socialists, the Republicans will of his belief have in their calm One day when they came together and were just preparing to give her broad. moments, when their minds, unfettered by the shackles of prejudice, reasoned sides from their controversial cannon she asked them suddenly if regenlogically, cried out that the Church stamped with the seal of unity bore eration always accompanies the sacrament of baptism. One of them rightfully the title of Spouse of Christ. The millions of her children hold the said "Yes;" the other gave a same faith, participate in the same prompt denial, and the most courtsacraments, and vield unwavering eous of the trio proceeded to take a allegiance to the same supreme ruler, middle course, when the young lady the Pope of Rome. Differences may said :

"I thank you, gentlemen : you have taught me all that I expected to learn from you ; you are all ministers of the same Church, yet you each contradict the other, even t trine which St. Paul upon a doc. calls one of the foundations of Christian-ity. And yet you are united Yes, you are united in protesting against Catholicity. True to your True to your name, you give evidence of the raison l'etre of your existence, and so it will ever be till you have come back to the Church of Christ or drifted far out on the waves of infidelity."

NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

THE MCCARTHY CAMPAIGN.

During the last couple of months Messrs. Dalton McCarthy and his single follower in Parliament, Col. O'Brien, seem to have risen from the lethargy into which they had hitherto sunk, and they are now making an apparantly resolute effort to establish their new party on strictly anti-French and anti-Catholic lines. They have something to say also on the tariff question, which is thrown in as a make - weight, because if this third party expect ever to get the reins of government in its hands, it is clear that it must do something more for waves subsided, and there came a great the country than suppress the Province of Quebec and the religion of 41 calm. As it has been in times past, per cent, of the population of the Dominion.

> Meetings have been held in the interest of this new party in several constituencies in which it is supposed that a no-Popery cry will have some weight. the latest having been at St. Marys, Owen Sound, Tara and Southampton. On all these occasions Mr. McCarthy goes over the same ground, declaring that no special national rights were guaranteed the people of Quebec in the articles of capitulation. In his Owen Sound speech he adds to this that. "It was not until the Quebec Act of 1774 that any special privileges were granted to the people of Quebec. The war of separation was then in progress between England and the Col afterwards became the United States of America. These privileges were given for the purpose of keeping the French loval to England. This Act practically established a Roman Catho ic National Church in Lower Canada. It was not until 1844 that French was introduced as an official language in Canada.'

All this affects the main question at are always changing, like unto the issue between the people of Canada sand winds of Africa. What they and Mr. McCarthy just to this extent, believe to day was not believed by that if his statement of the case were their forefathers. A Protestant both true and complete, it would still follow that the Imperial Government "Every ten years our theological believed it expedient to grant to the literature undergoes a complete re-Province of Quebec the right to mak What was admired during the one decennial period is rejected in their own laws in regard to religion, the next, and the image which they without interferance from such adored is burned, to make way for English settlers as might thereafter which find a home in Canada. Of this right were held in honor fall into discredit ; the classical treatise of morality Mr. McCarthy now wishes to deprive banished among the old books out of them, as he and the dozen other memdate ; criticism overturns criticism ; bers of the Dominion Parliament who the commentary of yesterday ridicule voted for disallowance of the Jesuit that of the previous day, and what was clearly proved in 1840 is clearly disproved in 1850. Thus pri-Estates Bill wished to deprive the Province of the right to settle in a vate interpretation has been the source satisfactory way an old and just of every monstrosity that man can claim upon the Government for prolike the locusts of Egypt, are settling down on the land. Without a sure perty which had been confiscated by the Crown. guide, and exposed to every whim of A capitulation agreement is not the fallible opinion, it can never attain only document which decides the that unity which is the sign of the true status of the Catholic Church in Canada. There was a treaty between Useless to say more, but let impartial France and England on the minds consult the bible and judge if conclusion of peace between the the words of Jesus Christ may be two countries. It was by that treaty that Canada became part of the Ministers talk eloquently of the union British Empire; and it was that of the members of their respective treaty which secured the complete libcreeds, but we suspect that they cling erty of Catholic worship in Canada, too closely to the teachings of their though at the time a severe professors, who strenuously inculcated penal code existed against them to them that Protestantism was enin Great Britain. At the same dowed with every mark and sign of the time the free use of the French language was assured to the New "Controversy with them is a useless task ; for these human sects, like the works of the flesh of which St. Paul French subjects of Great Britain, and even their laws and usages were to be speaks, alter their shape like the clouds, respected. All this was afterwards because they have no substance. They fight a good deal with one confirmed by an Act of the Imperial another, but nobody minds it, not even Parliament, which was little more than a confirmation by English law of what themselves, nor cares what becomes of them. If one human sect perishes it had been agreed to by the Treaty of is always easy to make another, or Utrecht. Mr. McCarthy's aim is to abolish these guarantees by forcing They tells us that their unity amalgamation or absorption of Frenchconsists in the belief of what Canadians, which would be a most unthey term the "essentials." What wise step, even if no treaty existed on are they ? we ask, and they can give the subject. Even without the treaty no answer. A young English lady, as the French-Canadians and their friends NOVEMBER

gasp. Now the Act contains a guarantee he an official langua ion. The Act of C tains many compror different provinces of peace and of brin sirable a union, and never have been a; compromises had no effort to abolish the in the breaking up Mr. McCarthy br matter of Reil's exe dead issue which it bury in oblivion, for to create irritation. however, since the alluded to by him, after a rebellion is rence in this civiliz an amnesty might extended to the lea Western Rebellion, as it is acknowledg rection arose out o Government had ne the proprietary ri breeds. Riel threw contest to secure th believe a merciful should have been executed : but it for his blood arose lodges of Ontario. that under such fact was, as Mr. Mc "great excitement the French-Canadia tion ;" yet he was n the Parti Nationale,

to make him the l Parliament which cause of bringing He acknowledges hi adept in such tacti St. Mary's that it wa that he with his j tectionist views in t added that if Mr. Al been a Protectioni become Free Trad that Mr. McCarthy view of the motive himself influenced that he is a man of no principle, mak witness in telling o influence others : a his dictum as prov ticians were influe dishonorable motiv with him. It woul Canada if a man s himself to be should tinies, as he preter soon be the case. however, that this

asserts.

Mr. McCarthy's sp

FRENCH CANAL For some time p

been engaged in w

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has been particularly obnoxious. claimed the right to nominate a Patriarch of Venice. This the Pope very properly refused to allow, and now as a consequence, the Government refuses to grant an exequatur to all the new Bishops until the Pope recognizes the right of the Government to control such matters. Thus the Government leaves thirty dioceses without civilly acknowledged Bishops, and seizes upon their revenues. Such facts prove that the Catholics have been right in maintaining the

need of the temporal power of the Pope. But the Freemasons' organ, which is working with the Government and has been sustained by it, now comes out more plainly than ever. It preclaims that in case of an Italian defeat in the expected war, or even in the event of a check, which all must admit to be among the possibilities, had only to go to the United States to observe the pernicious effects of divorce laws. He was glad to know there were Catholics in the Dominion Cabinet who could be relied upon to prevent any change in the divorce law. The rev.gentleman condemned the remarks of the rage of the Italians will be turned against the Pope, and that even St. Peters' and the Vatican will probably be blown up with dynamite, and an

The revigentle and condemned the remarks of a Protistant lecturer who spoke recently in Toronto, in which Protestants were advised to work in secret against the Roman Catholic Church. That, he said, was very poor advice. Rev. Mr. Manning touched upon Separate schools, and pleaded for individual liberty in that regard. He had very little faith in legislation for removing the evils of society. They ought to strive to remove the prejud-ices that existed in the minds of their Roman Catholic brethren with regard to a general education. end put to the existence of the Church. The fact cannot be ignored that there is great danger that attempts with this object in view will be made, perhaps, even, with the concealed approbation of the Government. Yet there may be in assertions of this kind a good ducation. deal of empty braggadocio; and we The Mail's summary of this dis

hope that such is the case. course carefully conceals under a form But what alternative is open to the of obscure words the preacher's good Holy Father? To leave Rome and points, but as the Empire and Even Italy? We have been already assured ing News agree substantially in their reports, we cannot but be of opinion that if he does this the Government will consider the Church property forthat the Mail has purposely concealed feited : yet if he remain he is exposed its purport in order to prevent it from to the danger of martyrdom, and an having the good effect the preacher equally certain forfeiture of all Church intended. We add the few words of comment

possessions. It is evident, then, that the Holy which the Evening News of the 16th Catholic party will support Mons. and unity of the Catholic Church.

provement in the attitude of the Go ernment toward the Church.

M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister of France, has prepared his programme of Ministerial measures which he intends to announce to the Chamber of Deputies immediately upon their as-

sembling. It is not as yet known what these measures will be, but it is said to be certain that he will be more conciliatory to the Church than has any Ministry been since the Republic was instituted in 1870.

It is supposed that M. Goblet, as leader of the Radicals and Socialists, will make a move with a view to the abolition of the Concordat with the Pope, and the rupture of the union between Church and State, but Mons. Dupuy has absolutely refused to endorse any legislation of this kind.

There is not in the Chamber the solid Catholic party which existed before the last election, it is true, but the influence of the new "Rallied" party is very much greater owing to the fact that they have brought great additional strength to the Republic. and M. Dupuy is disposed to friendliness towards the Church as a testimony of his gratitude for the great additional strength they have given to the Moderate Republicans.

The Monarchists who are now in the House have not indeed yielded to the Pope's desire that Catholics should support the Republic, but they are staunch supporters of religion, and on that a sumptuous imagination could all religious questions they will stand side by side with the "Rullied," and both together will form even a more formidable body than was the Catholic America. party in the old Chamber. It is be-

only in the Catholic Church. Differences may arise, but they are accidental: when there is question of new divinities; the dogmas essentials the millions of the Catholic world move in perfect accord with him upon whom Christ founded His spiritual kingdom.

When the Ablegate Satolli came to America he was received with open arms by some ; but others, viewing wrongly his policy, did not scruple to give utterance to sentiments that imagine. Every day new religions, wounded hearts imbued with the true Catholic spirit, and that caused our

adversaries to cry aloud that the Church of Rome was nearing disrup tion. Personal clamors, however, have Church of Christ. been silenced by the authoritative

voice of the messenger of our Holy Father, Leo XIII., and peace and charity abide within hearts in which applied to the Catholic Church. war and bitter feeling reigned. Dr. De Costa calls attention to the extraordinary progress made by the Catholic Church in America :

"In 1689 the royal Governor of New York was commanded not to tolerate Romanists in the Province. In 1691, the Assembly voted not to tolerate the Roman worship, and in true Church. 1700 a law was passed condemning any Popish priest to perpetual im-prisonment if found in the Province

atter November, while if he escaped from jail he was to be put to death. But now we behold the very represent-ative of the Pope himself received with the highest honors, and an Archbishop on his throne arrayed in splendi robes, and with the most costly regalia half a dozen.

desire, while clouds of incense and strains of exquisite music float together through the vaulted aisles of the noblest pile thus far built in North

And all this, he says, is to be lieved that both these sections of the cribed to the remarkable organization an English author tells, having in- in the Dominion would be justified in formed her friends that she intended resisting such oppression to the last

author writes:

volution.

The charge br Sulpicians by the have been and are and as one of the states that during Empire under Nag Seminary subscribe the maintenance of

It is, of course, to the Francophobi Ontario and Quebe found even one jo Province which a France in preferen yet we venture to more in Ontario transfer their all foreign country, than there are in (France as entitled Those journals wi harping on the se with which Frenc France should rep the Ontario counting a short distance of there is a certain tionist feeling, a fa them somewhat dealing with the q the French-Canad of Essex, Norfolk ously, have made especially during their study farmer clination to look to lief ; and we may been periods in th when even those as our greatest lo cated annexation for existing com This was notably when many gentle pied prominent went so far as to tion manifesto to tures were affixe We fully conced favor of annexal Canada is not so s NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

gasp. Now the Act of Confederation contains a guarantee that French shall be an official language of the Dominion. The Act of Confederation contains many compromises between the different provinces made for the sake of peace and of bringing about so desirable a union, and the union would never have been agreed to if these compromises had not been made. An effort to abolish them now would end in the breaking up of Confederation. Mr. McCarthy brings up anew the matter of Reil's execution. This is a

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1g lady dead issue which it would be better to 1: you bury in oblivion, for it can only serve ected to inisters to create irritation. We must remark. ich conhowever, since the matter has been a doc. alluded to by him, that an amnesty lls one ristian. after a rebellion is a frequent occurunited rence in this civilized age, and such testing an amnesty might well have been o your raison extended to the leader of the North-Western Rebellion, the more especially o it will as it is acknowledged that the insurt to the out on rection arose out of the fact that the Government had neglected to confirm the proprietary rights of the halfbreeds. Riel threw himself into the contest to secure those rights, and we months believe a merciful view of his case ind his should have been taken. He was it, Col. executed; but it was because a cry rom the hitherto for his blood arose from the Orange lodges of Ontario. It is no wonder ing an stablish that under such circumstances the .French fact was, as Mr. McCarthy states, that "great excitement prevailed among y have the French-Canadians over his execue tariff n as a tion ;" yet he was not "the Apostle of the Parti Nationale," as Mr. McCarthy is third reins of asserts. is clear Mr. McCarthy's speeches are an effort to make him the leader of a party in ore for rovince Parliament which may finally be the cause of bringing him into power. of 41 of the He acknowledges himself that he is an adept in such tactics, for he stated at ie inter St. Mary's that it was to get into power al con that he with his party adopted Prosed that tectionist views in the first place. He weight, added that if Mr. Alex. Mackenzie had Marys, been a Protectionist they would have umpton. become Free Traders. We presume cCarthy that Mr. McCarthy gives here a correct claring view of the motives by which he is its were himself influenced ; but the very fact lebec in that he is a man of such principle, or In his no principle, makes him a doubtful his that. witness in telling of the motives which c Act of influence others : and we do not accept es were his dictum as proving that other polic. The ticians were influenced by the same rogress dishonorable motives which weighed ies that with him. It would be a sad day for d States as were Canada if a man such as he describes bing the

himself to be should ever wield its destinies, as he pretends to believe must soon be the case. We are convinced, however, that this can never happen.

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

For some time past the Patrie has been engaged in waging a war upon the Sulpician Fathers who have charge of the Grand Seminary for the education of young priests, and also of the parish of Notre Dame in Montreal.

France in preference to Great Britain,

yet we venture to say that there are

more in Ontario who would readily

transfer their allegiance to another

foreign country, the United States,

than there are in Quebec who consider

France as entitled to their allegiance.

Those journals which are constantly

French-Canadians. The counties

en periods in the history of Canada

within the power of any one to say that these priests for not allowing themthis is the wish of the people, but neither have the people of Quebec manifested the least disposition to become once more a dependency of France instead of Great Britain, notwithstanding that the Patrie, just now, shows itself to be thus inclined. Yet we may justly say that whenever some symptoms of a predilection for French dominion in Canada have been exhibited by some hot-headed French Canadian journal, the phenomenon has been caused by the aggressiveness of the anti-French-Canadian and anti-Catholic party which has almost always existed. especially in Ontario, ever since the union of the two Provinces as Jpper and Lower Canada. It is no

wonder that when the British-Canadians claim the right of ascendancy. there should arise a feeling of distrust and disgust among French-Canadians, who are thus made to feel that the predominant majority of British origin in the Dominion will never be content until French Canadians and Catholics of every race are reduced to a position of political inferiority. The words of the celebrated Junius

which our able contemporary, the Globe, keeps constantly before its readers as its motto, are familiar to all Canadians, "The subject who is truly loyal will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." Ontarians, under such names as "Third Party men," "Equal Righters," "McCarthyites etc., are constantly advising such measures against French Canadians, and if the latter were willing to submit to them they would not be worthy of the rights of British subjects which were assured to them as the condition on which Canada became a colony of Great Britain.

The French-Canadians were loyal, and preserved this vast territory to Britain, when all the colonies of North Amer-Great British ica revolted and set themselves

up as an independent nation : and they proved their loyalty again by defending the country against invasion during the war of 1812. Twice, therefore, they saved the country to Grea Britain by the shedding of their blood. This should be enough to settle the question of their loyalty, and to prove their title to all the rights of British subjects on an equality with their fellow-subjects of British origin ; and this we say even of the French-Canadians of the past, who might have had an excuse for disloyalty in the fact that they were the same men, or the sons of the men, who becam British subjects through the capitulation of Quebec.

But the present generation of French-Canadians are British subjects by birth, as have been their ancestors for three generations before them. It was, therefore, all the more a piece of impertinence for Mr. D'Alton McCar thy to proclaim, as he did practically St. Thomas, that they must b treated as a conquered race. It is such language as this which is really disloyal, because its tendency is to so dissension, and thus weaken the bonds which unite the Dominion.

The French Canadians have not given the least cause for the fear which their enemies have expressed that they would be disloyal to Great Britain in case of a war with France notwithstanding that the Patrie. a paper of small influence and circu lation, has taken a stand against the rev. gentlemen of the Seminary by charging them with disloyalty to The Minerve is by far more France representative of Quebec French-Canadian opinion than the Patrie, and its learned editor is recognized as a The charge brought against the thoroughly representative French-Canadian. It ably defends the Sul-

selves to be borne away by the revolutionary torrent, and for loyally serv-

ing the British Crown. Such are the principles with which all the priests who have passed through the the ological training of the Sul picians have been imbued, and the effect must be great towards the future prosperity of the Dominion. The Presse interviewed one of the prominent priests of the semi-nary in regard to the Patrie's and was told that "the attacks. east the seminary could do during the wars of the first empire was to do nothing prejudicial to the English He continued : armies."

They were the more bound to act thus because at the time of the French revolution the Seminary could be maintained in Canada only through the addition of members expelled from France, and who came to Canada with the special permission of the British Crown It will be remarked that a large

proportion of the Sulpicians at this time vere thus really French subjects who could not be expected to take an active part against their own country. Their neutrality was all that could be reasonably asked, and this was readily promised. The Canadian house, how ever, subscribed generously towards the maintenance of the British troops

for the defence of Canada. The Sulpician Father further denied the assertion of the Patrie that the Seminary was founded on donations from the Kings of France. It was founded upon property acquired from a company organized in the beginning of the colony, and its value was small owing to charges with which it was ncumbered, so that in no sense could it be said that the Seminary was under pecuniary obligations to favor any attempt by the French to obtain anew their dominion over Canada

The French-Canadians, loyal as they are to British rule, are proud of their French ancestry, and it would be a wrong to attempt, as it would be an sibility to effect its destruction. mposs The English and French races in Canada are both too numerous that either should expect to absorb the other. The prosperity of the Dominion demands that they live together in peace and fraternity, and for this reason the efforts of those agitators who are endeavoring to excite discord should be discountenanced by all who desire the welfare of Canada.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

Our Holy Father's Encyclical upon the Rosary has occasioned wide and favorable comment. It but shows that he understands the needs of the age. He assigns three causes of the relaxation of the bonds of civil order and of the neglect of due attention to purity of moral conduct, namely, dislike of obscure and laborious living, repugnance to suffering and a disregard of the happiness to come. These causes have from the beginning of the world been effecting the destruction of a great number of souls, but their action at the present is more potent and fruitful. Men are losing interest in the great problems of their origin and destiny. Material progress enlists their sympathies, and their ideas of the earth, earthy, clog the avenue of noble thought. They live above their means. They immolate themselves on

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Ann Dowling, mother of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, which occurred in Chicago on Saturday, Nov. 11. She had attained the good old age of seventy seven years, and died fortified with the sacraments of the Church she loved so dearly and for which she sacrificed much. To her, too, our Blessed Lord gave the consolation of having beside her death-bed her eldest son, the distinguished prelate who rules the diocese of Hamilton. He had brought her from the Holy Father a special Apostolic Benediction and Plenary Indulgence in articulo mortu. Three sons and four daughters have reason to mourn the loss of a saintly mother. Her life-work is finished, and may we not hope that having been faithful to the end a crown of glory awaits her in

the kingdom of Our Father. To the members of the family we offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

of the Catholic Congress was the discussion of the vital question of Labor and Capital. The remarks of all the speakers were based on the Encyclical of our Holy Father. Archbishop Ireland in terse sentences put the laborers' rights before the delegates when he said that the luxury of the capitalist must not mean the toiler's misery. We say here, with Leo XIII., that the fruits of labor belong to the laborer, and if there is to be a wage system you must pay him a living wage. In the words of another : All property is held subject to this condition of the workman's right to live. The monopoly which makes this impos sible must be cut down and limited This is the sacred right of labor, and few are there who in these days, when the masses, and not the classes, reign, will affirm that it will be long denied it.

ENGLAND is fast forgetting the com mandment she has so religiously obeyed from time immemorial, "Thou shalt not get found out." Some time ago Zola was welcomed with open arms. Staid, puritan England gave an effusive greeting to the most un clean writer of the century. It was the apotheosis of Immorality. But it proved a grand advertisement for the Frenchman. "Nothing," says a writer, has " seemed to me so painful in our late history as the reception of a man in London with all sorts of honour who has spent his life in corrupting and defiling not only the minds and souls of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, and especially the young, but also, by the translation of his novels, thousands and hundreds of thousands of young souls elsewhere."

A RECENT number of one of our Eng lish exchanges copies into its columns the following testimony to the greatness of the work done by the most unthe altar of fashion. Their days are assuming of orders of Catholic nuns.

Drs. Wild, Carman, MeVicar, Rev. Col. Dawson of the Royal Grenadiers is Mr. McIntyre of St. Thomas, Rev. Mr. likely to retire from the command of Rigsby of London, and many others the regiment ; in which case Major who are possessed of an insane hatred of the Catholic Church, its Bishops, mand. Major Mason is a most efficient priests and institutions? We may forgive our enemies, but we would ask Mr. Rosebrugh not to add insult to injury by asking us to associate with men and women who will persist in misrepresenting our faith, and treat ing us on all occasions as enemies The Prison Reform movement is an excellent undertaking, and we wish it all manner of success ; but is there not a crying need for another reform movement amongst a large class of our Protestant fellow-citizens, who shut their eyes to the truth when speaking of the Catholic Church, and whose Christianity comes from a Pharisaical mould?

THE political papers have been giving Mr. Samuel Hughes, M. P., of Lindsay, some attention. The

Halifax Chronicle gave currency to the report that he told his Orange brethren in the maritime Provinces " not to worry over Sir John Thomp son, as he would not be leader very long," and that "Ontario is dead against him, and he must go." Mr Hughes denies the truth of the rumor and gives unstinted praise to Sir John as a leader, saying, further, that that harangue by himself. We will gentleman is his choice for that position. Mr. Hughes has been a very intemperate anti-Cath olic orator, and we suspect the Chronicle, on this account, thought he should have given expression to the sentiments attributed to him. We are pleased to note that Mr. Hughes has come down off his grev horse. The experience of a couple of sessions mingling with his Catholic fellowmembers in Ottawa, has doubtles taught him much, and it is well that he has turned it to profit. It were indeed most desirable if his brethren in the west travelled and read a little more than is their wont. At the late 5th November celebration many of them made references to history, ancient and modern, and to the present political leaders of our country, which showed then to be very much in need of education and common sense, not to speak of Christian conduct.

As election for the Ontario House is to be held shortly in East Lambton. the Liberal canditate being Dr. Angus McKinnon. His opponent will be P. D. McCallum, who describes himself as an independent Reformer, in favor of " Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." The impression prevails that Mr. McCallum is the nominee of the P. P. A. In view of his declaration of principles just noted it may be claimed that he is not embarked in the Know-Nothing movement, as these ambushed rats have sworn to take from Catholics every right to which a citizen is entitled, but it must be borne in mind that consistency and truth alluded to have been made, ancient count for nothing in the ranks of the civilized races have given place to brotherhood. It is built on a foundasavages of more modern date. tion of shameless falsehood, and a

Mason will be elevated to the comofficer, but, as he is a Catholic, a large proportion of the men, who are Orangemen or P. P. A. men, threaten to leave the regiment should Major Mason become the colonel. It is acknowledged that Major Mason has done much towards bringing the regiment to its present state of efficiency, but all this is forgotten by the bigots in their insane hatred of Catholics. Some of the Orangemen, however, take another view of the situation, and the News quotes them as reasoning thus: From a Protestant standpoint it would be folly for the men to leave, as the result would be the filling of the ranks with Roman Catholics "-a consummation which they regard as anything but to be wished.

5

INTOLERANCE and inconsistency mingle in a marked degree in the characters of many of the preachersnotably the Methodist body. Rev. Dr. Douglas, perhaps one of the most bigoted ministers in Canada, has more than once charged the Catholic Bishops and priests with interfering too much in political matters, and now we are treated to a most violent political not enter into the merits or the demerits of his arguments on the trade question, but merely wish to draw attention to the fact that while he is ready at ail times to flourish a party cudgel, it ill-becomes him to make such a course of conduct a very serious crime on the part of Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church. We strongly suspect that the doctor's appetite for political pronouncements is largerly formed by an innate desire to take a fling at Sir John Thompson. If Mr. Clarke Wallace, or Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, were on the top round of the ministerial ladder Dr. Douglas would not be heard from so frequently

Is Mashonaland, the country of the Matabeles, where the South African British colonies are now carrying on a war for the acquisition of territory, explorers have discovered the ruins of cities which were the abode of ancient

races in an advanced stage of civilization. One temple of hewn stone built without mortar, but having floors of cement, is 280 feet long, and has walls 30 feet high and 15 feet thick. These discoveries recall to mind the discoveries of similar cities in Colorado. Facts like these go far towards disproving the favorite infidel theory that man has always progressed, and that primæval man was a savage without cultivation. From Holy Scripture we learn that in the earliest age of man's existence on earth he cultivated at least those arts and sciences which contribute most to human comfort : and in these cases, where the discoveries

ONE of the most interesting features

eligion, such ereafter is right deprive er mement who 3 Jesuit ive the tle in a nd just for proated by not the des the in Canbetween on the en the y that rt of the as that lete lib-Canada, severe t them 3 same French he New in, and ere to be erwards Imperial ore than of what 'reaty of m is to forcing Frenchnost unisted on le treaty r friends stified in

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harping on the sentimental affection with which French-Canadians regard France should remember that in all the Ontario counties which are within a short distance of our southern border there is a certain amount of annexationist feeling, a fact which should make them somewhat less critical when dealing with the question of loyalty of of Essex, Norfolk and Oxford, notoriously, have made it manifest that, especially during hard times, many of their study farmers have a chronic inclination to look to Washington for relief; and we may add that there have when even those who were regarded as our greatest loyalists openly advo cated annexation as the only remedy for existing commercial depression. This was notably the case in 184.) when many gentlemen who since occupied prominent positions in Canada went so far as to publish an annexation manifesto to which their signafavor the last

Sulpicians by the Patrie is that they pician Fathers against the Patrie's have been and are disloyal to France, attacks. It eulogizes these Fathers for the noble work in which they are and as one of the evidences of this it engaged in the Grand Seminary, states that during the wars of the first wherein nearly all the priests of On Empire under Napoleon the First the tario, as well as Quebec, have received Seminary subscribed a large sum for their theological training. It will be the maintenance of British troops. a pleasure to all true Canadians to It is, of course, a source of delight

hear that these Fathers have inculcated loyalty to the flag under which to the Francophobist journals, both in we live as a duty. In regard to the charge that the Ontario and Quebec, that there is to be found even one journal in the latter Seminary Fathers abandoned France. the Minerve says, Province which advocates lovalty to

"It was not the seminary which aban doned France, but France which aban For our old Mother doned Canada. country we unsuccessfully shed our purest blood. We did our duty to her to the last. The day when France gave us up to the conqueror, after dis sipating in saturnalian orgies the money which it could have spent in our defence, it lost the right to rely upon us, politically speaking, and to return and take hold of our country without our permission. We have since then taken obligations to another crown, and have remained faithful to them. That crown has given us more liberty than France could have done then, or than it now offers us. In the first place it gave us the invaluable blessing of escaping the horrors of the French revolution, and the teachings of the Atheistic school. Under its protection we have been able to remain Catholics, and still contribute glory to

the old French blood. It points out that the Patrie is governed by revolutionary principles, whereas the seminary maintains the principle of authority, and the doctrine of Christ's Apostle, St. Peter, who teaches, "Fear God, honor the king." The seminary, at the time indicated by the Patrie, that of the first empire, was ruled, as it is to day, by the pre cept of respect for all legitimately con-

stitued authority. The Minerve continues : "That annexationists should be

tures were affixed. dissatisfied with the seminary's atti-We fully concede that the feeling in tude, we can well understand ; but those who aim at the establishment of of annexation in any part of Canada is not so strong as to leave it : a great Canadian nation will thank

spent in an unceasing round of pleas talk meaningless platitudes, is the object of their existence.

What a life where possibilities are infinite! We do not mean that our years should be garlanded with the chaplets of suffering. Into every life comes sorrow, but to the pure and un-

selfish it is a draught of heavenly elixir that causes them to take on a stronger cast of love and pity. They

are not disappointed, for their hearts were never centred on the world : they look beyond for permanent happiness. The worlding, however, shuns sorrow and suffering as the direst of evils. and when it enters into his life it is to him as a bitter draught, benumbing his soul, steeling his heart, making him a cynic who mistrusts all, even himself, and who waits for the end in despair. When shall we understand that the cross that pressed on the bruised shoulders of Christ must rest upon our own, and that in the performance of our duty to man and to God is the only happiness we may enjoy this side of the tomb?

We seek pleasures, and they pall upon us : we toil and slave for empty distinctions, and we find them but Dead Sea fruit. Such has been the experience of all who adored the world and the things thereof. But men will not profit by their example. Well has Coldridge said that human experience, like the stern lights of a ship at sea, illumines only the path we have crossed over.

The STAR Almanac of Montreal for 1894 has 450 pages, thirty thousand facts and twenty thousand subjects. It is the great popular Almanac of the day, and it is not surprising that the demand for it is so enormous even before a single copy is ready for sale.

At this time, when lecturers like ure. To dress, to give dinners, to Fulton and Mrs. Shepherd, alias Probyn, alias Riordan, etc., are calumni

character is to be found in the fact ating these religious ladies, it is pecul that not one of its members has the iarly opportune to know what honest Protestants think of them. This exmanliness to declare openly his connection with it. An article which we tract is from the London, Eng., Gentlereprint this week from the Globe, dealwoman, which says:

"I think if I were writing a Confession Book, I should unhesitatingly set down the Little Sisters of the Poor as my ideal heroines in real life-those familiar figures who flit from door to door in our great cities, collect ing alms and broken victuals to distribute ing with this society, is well worthy careful perusal. among the poor and needy. And now the foundress of this special Order, than whom foundress of this special Order, than whom I suppose there is none better known or more widely respected, has passed away—Mother Maria Augustine—whose name is a house-hold word in France, and indeed in Catholic families throughout the world. I believe that she started the charity some fifty years ago, with another young woman, at a village near St. Malo, in Brittany, the beginning being very humble; but the present extent of the work may be gathered from the fact that last year it consisted of 266 houses, with a that last year it consisted of 266 houses, with a community of Sisters numbering 4,733, the most unselfish, devoted band of workers that surely the liveliest imagination can picture." free country, and, please God, the people will keep it so. But do you

fancy that the great majority of the people of Canada will bow their heads WE have been requested by Mr. A in submission to O'Brien, McCarthy, M. Rosebrugh, secretary of the and all the rest of the "Devil's Thirteen" Prisoners' Aid Association, Toronto, crew. No, Never, Colonel! "No to publish a circular issued by him, in surrender," sir. Do you think, too, which the Ministerial associations of that the great majority of the people the Province are asked to join in the of the Dominion will start out on a Prison Reform movement. He also cruise to tear up confederation besays: "Possibly the Catholic clergy cause the green-eyed monster, holds the and the W. C. T. unions would be glad fort in McCarthy and O'Brien-because to co-operate." We doubt not the Sir John Macdonald did not die when Catholic clergy will always be found to the sun of the former was at the merido their share of work for the dian, and because when the Cabinet common good; but how can they was reconstructed the latter was left be expected to co-operate with shivering in the wilds of Muskoka. persons who are ever ready to No one knows better than the Colonel shed their Christianity when dealing himself that the reference to the with them? How can they be expected foreign potentate is extremely silly, to associate with the patrons of abanand would not have been made were doned characters, such as that shamehe not courting the cheers of the ignorless woman who is now going about the

ant. Province reviling everything they Province reviling everything they hold most dear? How can they be expected to co-operate with such men as authority for the statement that Lieut. In judging others a man tolleth in vair, often erreth, and easily simuch: but in judging and scrutinizing himself he always authority for the statement that Lieut. hold most dear? How can they be ex-

In the Religious Parliament.

A writer in the Advance (Protestant)

The real parliament was composed of three constituent elements, and fell easily into three distinct sections: The Liberals, the Catholics, and the Adherents of the Evangelical Faith. All else was incidental and spectacular, The comparisons and or nearly so. contrasts which struck in deep and had to do with profound convictions were not those which were instituted be tween Oriental and Occidental forms of belief and worship and life, but rather those which lie within the sweep of Christianity, and get their significance from their relation to the Son of God. Within these lines the interest was absorbing and intense, and there were moments which were simply awful.

The Liberals, both men and women, were given a large place on the programme, not because they portuned to take it or themselves sought it, but because they were open eyed to the significance and advantage of the occasion ; and they struck sturdy blows for their ideas. The Catholics likewise vindicated their traditional quickness in seeing and seizing their opportunity, and some of the most stiring and helpful utterances to which the parliament listened were by Cath olic Bishops and professors. But while large numbers in all the evangelical bodies held aloof from this great gath ering, and would have nothing to do with it, yet those who believe in the crucified Christ as the Saviour of the world, and who look to see the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the realization of the brotherhood of man only on the basis of the Lamb that was slain, were present in numbers and in power to make an impression which will never be effaced from the minds of the audience who hung on their burning utterances.

COL. O'BRIEN, M. P., one half of the McCarthyite party, said in a recent speech : Is it my duty in order to be a Conservative,

sufficient proof as to its villainous

to take my opinions from a foreign potentate, at the behest of Sir Adolphe Caron, John Costigan, and all the rest of the crew?" (Cries of "No, No," and tremendous cheer-ing.) I shall not do t. (Cheers.) - not even at the command of the Grand Master of the Orange Order himself. Just as you like, Colonel! This is a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS. (WESTERN DIVISION.)

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THE PUPILS' GAZETTE.

No. III. Ing a Series of Literary Specimens Written by Fourth Form Children.

org.—The following pieces are the result of a circular issued by the Inspector at the be-rinning of the present session. The cordial response universally given by both teachers and pupils is worthy of the highest com-mendation. It is confidently hoped that the experienced reader will allow to these juve-nile authors the indulgence due their yet immature minds. The places are named in alphabetic order :

The Ostrich.

The Ostriches are natives are named in The Ostriches are natives of Asia and Africa. They are very valuable for their feathers, their charlots were decorated with ostrich feathers to show their rank. Its negotiation of the sand. They lay be and the sand of the sand. They have any one the sand of the sand of the sand their charlots were decorated with ostrich is a great wonder; it is a hole scoped out of the sand. They lay any one the sand. They lay be any one the sand of the sand. They any ostriches are fed on other ergs, which are left near the nest for them. When they are being chased by hunters, they try to have their young ones it possible. Mr. Anderson, a famous hunter, was hunting in dock of ostriches. There were eighteen on as fast as the young ones could travel; when they were lacking speed, the old bird fragered about as if wounded. When the hiere the sand the other birds. The ostrich and user strong, and one stroke of this prover the birds. The old ones went in the strike. This is its only de-form and strike. This is its only de-form and very strong, and one stroke of this preson it would strike. This is its only de-form in gardens, or places for show, they are at a green duality of grain and chaff, and the sound one stroke of this preson it gardens, or places for show, they hey be in gardens, or places for show, they hey be in gardens, or places for show, they hey be in gardens, or places for show, they hey be in gardens, or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show, they hey be in gardens or places for show the at the show they be the matives the are given be they be in gardens or places for show the at the hey be in the best for the she

"Dlamond Cut Dlamond."

bis provided and the streets of St. Petersburg could be seen in a hotel or unpublic paper in his hand which one could have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hotel or unpuble piece of the second have seen in a hote or the piece for the relation of a police officer. It is also that the second or the seco

h cut the hills down and make the roads as been as they can. Then they have to lay of the down and then place iron or steel ralis is down and then place iron or steel ralis is down. On these rais trains run, and each the state ach side of the rais to hold them the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side of the rais to hold the the state ach side ach see the state of the the state ach to be ach set at the state of the the state ach to be ach set at the state of the the state ach to be ach set at the state of the state ach to be ach set at the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the the state of the st in progress. Crowds of visitors thronged the more daily. A visit to the grounds is most interesting and instructive. The chief pro-ducts of all the nations of the world can there is seen. The masterpieces of modern modern sciences are either on exhibition or index of all the nations of the belautiful interesting and instructive. The pro-ducts of the sciences are either on exhibition or index of the sciences of the sciences of modern sciences are either on exhibition or index of the sciences are belautiful with world server of the sciences of the science sciences are not the least infer-sion concernent sciences are to be hold work whose manners and customs we may belaver of America.

Discovery of America

Discovery of America. Discovery of America. This opher Columbus was an Italian by hith, being born in Genoa about the year lag, and at the early age of lifteen he became a sailor, thus preparing himself for his re-nowned career. His voyage took his to England, the Greek Islands and many other foreign countries. In 1440 he arrived at Lisbon, where he spent four years: then about the year 1474 he conceived the idea of became so convinced of its truth he deter-mined to receive aid and make such a voyage. He first applied to Genoa for as sistance, but was refused it. He then turned to king John of Portugal. He next went to he consisted of three vessels-the Santa Maria, the Pinta and Nina-with one hundred and worr Columbus had great trouble with his me because they thought they would never reach land and they threatened to throw him not the ocean, but Columbus was very patient and prayed to God for help. After a long voyage they sighted land on the 12th of October, 1492. After a short time they returned home. Columbus made four most successful. The king of Spain prom-sied him great reward for this, but some norms of which he was not cyulity, so he origins they and never received the honor which he had earned. He died in 1506.-Elizabeth Ryan, Paris... The Cannel.

The Camel.

The Camel. The camel is a very strong and useful other parts of the world. It lives on green grass and dry herbs found on the edges of the deserts. The camel is used for crossing the deserts, and while he is crossing the deserts, and while he is crossing the deserts, and while he is crossing the deserts are eater, and can drank much water at a time so that he can go many days without food or water, a hump on the back supplying him with strength. In Asia and in Africa he is used for carrying travel-ers from place to place in the deserts and can do so quickly and safely, but still a travel-ler dos not care to go alone, for he might get lost or be attacked by Arabs, and it is much safer for a number to go at once. When the British were fighting in Egypt they had aman mong them who was a great smoker, and he was trying to learn something about of these animals. As he was going along one of these animals at his nose close to the pipe awallowed it; then he put up his head with his mouth open to show that he liked it and plowed the smoker from place to place.-*Francis Pope, Parkhill.*

Berry-Picking.

Francis Pope, Parkhill.
Berry-Picking.
Berry-picking is verv tiresome work. We leave home about 7 o'clock in the morning—that is, if we are walking, and especially if we want to get our pails full before we start for home. When we get to the patch we first leave down our pails unlier some trees or some shady place where the sun cannot shine on them, and where we are sure we can find them when we want to empty the fins in which we are picking. We then fasten our tins around our waist with a string, so that our hands may be free—one hand to pick, the other to move back the bushes. Some of the industrious girls get into a place where the berries are good and never tell the other girls, but pick as quietly and as quickly as they can. But there are the very opposite of this kind of girls : as soon as they get a good place, they will yell at the other girls, and tell them to come, and perhaps they have left a better patch. One would imagine that those who were making such a great fus would have quite a number of berries and mix sugar with them and put it on their bread. This and a coll cup of water from the nearest spring, makes a very good meal for hungry girls. The train goes down about 5 o'clock, and this is the wait until the cool of the evening, when they get home they are very tired, yet they feel very proud ot the berries they have plexel for hungry girls. The train goes down about 5 o'clock, and this is the wait until the cool of the evening, when they get home they are very tired, yet they feel very proud of the berries they have picked during the day.—Catherine Riordan, Peel Tornship.

IN A NEW COUNTRY! BISHOP O'CONNOR TELLS OF HIS THREE MONTHS TRIP.

BISHOP O'CONNOR TELLS OF HIS THREE MONTHS TRIP. Peterborough Review, Nov. 6. At St. Peter's Cathedral last evening at Vespers the large congregation that filled that sacred edifice was deeply interested by the address given by Bishop O'Connor-an address in which His Lordship told of his recent journey through the western portion of the diocese, relating incidents of the visit and referring to the condition of his people in that new and sparcely settled country and the zealous and self sacrificing labors of the missionary Fathers who had the spiritual wel-fare of the people in their charge. His Lordship in opening said it was his intention to give a brief account of his visita-tion during the past three months through-out the western portion of his diocese, in-claded principally in the districts of Algoma and Nipissing. The principal missions through these extensive districts we situ-ated along the shores of the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and the western shore of Lake Superior and for Indian missions along the main line and Sault branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This railway ran through a portion of the Peterborough diocese for five hundred miles on the main line and one hun-dred and ninety miles on the Sault Ste. Marie branch, and they could readily understand that to go over such a large extent of country and have the missionaries attend to their duties properly required a great deal of trav-elling. A great deal of the country was not settled only along the lakes and rivers and the railway, except where there were good lands and in these exceptions there were probably half a dozen. THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION of those people living on the lakes and river

lands and in these exceptions there were large settlements. Of these there were prob-ably half a dozen. THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION of those people living on the lakes and river was in the mills or fishing, and those along the railway on the railway. The railway was so divided, he explained, that there were certain divisional points, about one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty miles apart, where there were large settle-ments or villages, because at these points the engineers, firemen and brakemen were changed. The other places along the rail-way were small, except where the land was good. In order that the spiritual welfare of these people might be properly looked after there were certain centres where were sta-tioned two or three missionary Fathers, who worked along the railway or the lake or river. At Sudbury there were four missionary Fathers who worked along the railway a dis-tance of two hundred and fifty miles. At Sualt Ste. Marie there were also a few; at Massey there were others; at Port Arthur two and at Fort William two. In the case of the latter two places, one missionary re-mained at Fort Arthur and one at Fort William and one attended to the whites and the other to the Icdians for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. They would under-stand what a nomadic life these missionaries lived, seeing that the people's spiritual re-quirements were not neglected and find won ten poorest were allooked after, and in doing this these good Fathers endured the severest hardships. On Sunday they had Masses at centres and on week days went from one point to another, or one Indian mission to another, in order to minister to those who were always so glad to see them and receive were shanties, and although the people were always ready to give their best, yet the missionary Fathers often had to undergo hardships and trials which they willingly en-dured. ON HIS RECENT VISITATION he visited far more places than he did four

always ready to give their best, yet the st missionary Fathers often had to undergo hardships and trials which they willingly en-dured. ON HIS RECENT VISITATION he visited far more places than he did four in years ago, because he knew it was his duty to visit as far as possible those poor people who were so pleased to see their Bishop in and showed such faith and reverence. Since his previous visit, though the country is was extensive, through the zeal of the Fathers and the generosity of the people there had been erected fifteen new chapels, the more were in course of construction, and he had arranged for three more to be built next year and four churches had been remarkable for their ornaments or architec-ture, but the object was to furnish accomoda-tion for the next few years. He had felt it a his duty to visit these places and many others where there were only a small number of families, in order that he might give instructions to the missionaries and en-rourage them and the people. Throughout the district they had only twenty four priests, and that was the renson they had to travel so great distances. He had been graitfied to see the efforts the priests were making and the generosity with which the people were striving to build up churches, and he had to congratulate them in every place on the sacrifices they were making in con-tributing in order that chapels might not be burdened with too much debt. He had visited thirty six missions, where he gave confirmation and confirmed two hundred and ninety-eight persons. Of these thirty-six were converts, showing the self sacrific-ing efforts the holy Jesuit Fathers were making to instruct the people, whites as well as Indians. His Lordship told of the larger places, Sudbury, Chaplean, Port Arthur and Fort William, where they had that been paid, and besides the people had built a presbytery and paid for it. In several other places some of the congle were generous in their support of the church, had been purned. There was an insurance of \$1,800, it but the r

making a fleet of twenty eight souls. After travelling about thirty miles out into the lake

making a field of twenty eight souls. After travelling about thirty miles out into the lake A STORM SWEPT ACROSS the water and they were compelled to run to an island where they were storm-bound for two days. During the two nights they were on the island they had concerts. The first was a scred one, and the second secular, at which they gave three prizes for the best singers. A squaw took the first prize and two Indians the second and third. These concerts were enjoyed more, His Lordship said, than some he had often paid 50 eents to hear at home. After being detained for two days on the island the storm abated, and after sailing until 1 o'clock Sunday morning they camped within two miles of the Indian Mission, which they reached Sunday morn-ing. On the return they followed the same route and again had a thrilling and danger-ous experience in a storm, but all came through safely. In traveling they had gone from one house nitely five miles before they reached the next, and in another case they had gone sixty eight miles from one house to the next. These incidents showed the difficulties and dangers which the mission-ary Fathers had to endure, and he thanked God for the great improvement made in the indiant strough the influence of the Jesuit Fathers. The converts were principally among the young Indians, as the other ones were harder to reach. When their Bishop visited them they could not do enough to do him honor and show their reverence. At one station, although it was 1 o'clock in the morn-ing when he arrived, he was met by the Father and the Indians and squaws and re-ceived with a general salute. They also had to thank the Jesuit Fathers for the many Catholic schools that had been established AMONG THE INDIANS.

Father and the Indians and somws and received with a general salute. They also had to thank the Jesuit Fathers for the many Catholic schools, and he was pleased to see the intelligence of the Indian children in answering the questions he put to them of their catechism and Church doctrine. Speak ing of the schools among the whites, he said in nine of the larger places there were Catholic schools, and the Fathers were making efforts to have other schools the whites, he said in nine of the larger places there were Catholic schools, and the Fathers were making efforts to have other schools started. No pleas that five pre-byteries had been built in principal centres. Regarding the court ry, he said the greater portion of the eight hadred miles travelled by the railway was until to culturation. Around Sudbury there was a large population. At Stargeon Falls where, where here had been only four or fly here were so fifty-one Catholic families, row, there between eighty - nine and ninety. At Warren, the next place, where there had been only four or fly families working in the mills, there were now fifty-two Catholic families. The had chorent through the country in order to see the improvement, and here was delighted to find and congratulated them on their industry of the country in order to see the improvement and here was fair, and there were found to was high where where how shere four years ago there had been only four or fly find account where there were found to was high where the adding where the day or submitted to find and had congratulated them on their industry for the sons and to see the land was fair, and there were had been only fity families three were had been only fity families there were had been only fity families there were had been only fity families were then to alw on the place over the catholic show that the Catholics and here and sized where here were four the catholics, and here were found to where here deven the catholics and there were four the catholics were holding their own he said the ha

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Forgive and be F

aring with one another r. ii any have a comp Even as the Lord hat o." (Col. iii. 13.) This, my dear brethr keep. We cannot save way to escape its requir-Lord Himself declare "But if you will not neither will your Fathe your offences " (Matt. vi re, there is no way to no way to be true Chr unless we forgive all a without exception, eve

have done us. But one may say : I who have injured me i say they are sorry, and My dear brethren, this nust forgive whether Nothing less will not. The best reason is that has forgiven us, so we to forgive all. A tr Lord doesn't want a bet greater or a better ca Our Lord Himself has s He has taken our sins and caused the Eterna give us our sins for H hand, before we have shown by a single sig to belong to God and we not receive in o infants, the grace tha inal sin? Original under the power of made us unworthy to h of God, but our Ch made us again the son not God forgive us a sins, giving us time even waiting patiently Remember, ance? baptism are all the after being made inn become guilty. But some try to ex

and say : It is hard to I can't do it. The si too great : it ought no This is not true. The can't forgive, nothin mitted to leave unfor; forgive any sin again If it is hard, pray an easy. Sincere praye our enemy is sure to all feeling against his tain : that it will, with the malice and revens from overcoming us a sin grievously again member that everythi our Lord is hard at fi easy by prayer and faing effort.

Again, some object but cannot, because think of my wrongs a my enemy, so that m cere or stops on my for all poor sinners, a leave your enemy out This is a good begin you from mortal sin, for our enemies. The tal law of the Chris intentionally leave o when we pray for al sin in the very pres our prayers are re they be accepted unt

soul also. Let us remember, that we are called by to the world that bei God means that He His loving, mercif Spirit, and thus mak elf. Does anyone like? Then let hir heart every injury a

To gain courage see what forgivene God's honor. It pi insulted. For exa

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NOVEMBER 18,

FIVE-MINUTE S

sat at a table counting crisp bank notes. A grey wig and beard and a uniform lay on a chair. The General approached and laid his hand on the man's shoulders; he turned around and tried to reach a revolver. But the general reached out and got the weapon and soon had the handcuffs on his prisoner. So the one hundred thousand rupees were re-turned to Surge Pauline and the criminal placed under the protection of the St. Peters-burg police.—*Charles Wilson*, London.

The Art of Pleasing.

ine residences. There are five large churches, the Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist English and Baptist. There is a large school, Public and High, both in the one building. There is also a Separate school, which is smaller than the other, but whose surroundings are much nicer; there are large maple trees all around the lot; and it is near the lake, which makes it more pleas-ant. The school, church and the priest's residence are all in the one block. The most delightful season here is spring. The birds begin to sing and everything looks beauti-ful.—Margaret Weir, Oakville.

The Archbishop in Orillia.

The Art of Pleasing. We should try to be happy and cheerful and endeavor to make others the same. How pleasant to meet a bright, smiling face? It seems to chase away all gloom or sadness. To company of such a person is always en-joyed. Now, how can we always be happy, a title self-sacrificing and bearing sweetly with the defect of others. At home we have any end any state and the same state of kindness, such as offering them a phile self-sacrificing and bearing sweetly with the defect of others. At home we have the self-sacrific and the same state of kindness, such as offering them a phile self-sacrific the paper for father, etc. The mith little brothers and sisters, keeping function doing wrong, speaking kindly to them from doing wrong, speaking kindly to them from doing wrong, speaking kindly to them from doing wrong, speaking kindly to the satisfy them, or by praising them when we companions and playmates, by yielding to ensure the state opportunity we have, per for a state is the opportunity we have, per for a state is when hey can please and be and the brist opportunity we have, per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have, per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey many them is the state opportunity is the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey can please and be and the state opportunity we have per for a state is begin the state opportunity we have per for a state is when hey the state opportunity we have per for a state is begin the state opportunity we have per for a state is begin the state opportunity we have per for a state is begin the state opportunity we have per for a state is begin the state opportunity we have per for a state opportunity we hav The Archbishop in Orllia. It was on Saturday, the 30th of September, that our noble and illustrious Archbishop ited Orillia for the purpose of giving con-timation. He was met by the Kev. Father puty and several other gentlemen, at the station, and driven to the priset's residence. Mis Grace administered confirmation to over marched in an orderly manner to the church which was a very pretty sight to see the children going up the main ails in twes, the girls dressed in white with white wreaths and the church, also, was very beautifully decorated with flowers, etc. After the solven this frace gave a very nice and elouent the church, also, gave the pledge to those where confirmed. In the afternoon the Archbishop, together with the Rev. Father for the short over right. The Kev Dr. Tracy preached in the ovening at Vespers at these over the flora at Vespers at these over the flora companies the states presented to the Grace at Mass.- *Determented Determenter*

Busy Katle.

The World's Fair.

Bury Katle. The series of the Katie is a very bright, cheerful, lively little girl. She is not a very stout girl, bit also set perty tail. She is fair, and has a miling countenance. She is a great help to her mamma, although she is only twei her and the great she is only twei her and is a true years old. Katie does not act bold when in company, but always minds her own business. She loves God, attends Mass and is a true work but always minds her own business. She loves God, attends Mass and is a true work but always minds her own business. She loves God, attends Mass and is a true work but always minds her own business. She loves God, attends Mass and is a true work but always minds her own business. She loves God, attends Mass and is a true work of the 400th anniversary of the discovery and helps to dross and to all fore the collect. She receives the medial for the class, when she returns from school. She high were the volves the dishes and sweeps the flows mather by doing all the errands. She always harries homo from school. She milks the cover, washes the dishes and sweeps the flow, and to all foreign countries that wished to exhibit. Plans for building were twen and workmen were bought to carry the mout. It was found that the buildings were is wistors, coul in othe and the the building were is the twen and workmen were bought to carry the mout. It was opened by President Cleveland on the Istof May, 1933, The Fair was opened by President Cleveland on the Istof May, 1933, and is now

The Village of Port Lambton.

The Village of Port Lambton. Down the St. Clair river about twenty-five miles is a small village called Port Lambton. Its chief buildings are two stores, three hores, a post office, a Public school, and a blacksmith's shop. These are built along the river; but in the eastern part there is a Cath olic church and a C. M. B. A. hall. Through the middle of the village the railway track is built, and this is Lambton's chief means of transportation, as very few Canadian boats go up and down the river. But one great profit that is made is from the fish which in spring are in the river. Another thing the people can get in spring is all kinds of vegetables and fruits, as they are surrounded by a good agricultural country. In the summer crowds of people are enticed by the river to come to Lambton, and so it is becoming quite a favor-ite summer resort. One of the chief pleas urres for the people is rowing or sailing on the river in the evening, and in the summer they gladly take advantage of it after the heat of the day.—Alive O'Leary.

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gists. A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer ex-cruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Veget-able 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. medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia. Mr. T. Steadman, Robaillion, writes :--" My daughter had been attended by four physicians for female weakness, without avail. A course of your Dr. Williams 'Hok Pills cured her " Of all dealers or by mail at 50c, a box, or 6 boxes for 82.50. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Ont., and Sciencetady, N.Y. Beware of imitations.

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NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Forgive and be Forgiven.

Bearing with one another and forgiving one other, it any have a complaint against an-ter. Even as the Lord hath forgiven you, so a labo." (Col. iii, 13.)

This, my dear brethren, is the law of Christ. It is a law we are sould un been. We cannot save our souls un Thara is no possible It is a law we are bound to less we do keep it. There is no possible way to escape its requirements, for our Lord Himself declares positively : "But if you will not forgive men, neither will your Father forgive you your offences" (Matt. vi. 15). There Therefore, there is no way to save our souls no way to be true Christians in life, unless we forgive all and every one, without exception, every injury they

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have done us. But one may say : I do forgive all who have injured me if they repent, say they are sorry, and ask pardon ! My dear brethren, this won't do. You must forgive whether they repent or Nothing less will satisfy the Lord. The best reason is that since the Lord has forgiven us, so we also are bound to forgive all. A true lover of the Lord doesn't want a better reason. A greater or a better cannot be given. Our Lord Himself has set the example. He has taken our sins upon Himself,

and caused the Eternal Father to forgive us our sins for His sake beforehand, before we have even repented or shown by a single sign that we want to belong to God and to hate sin. Do we not receive in our baptism, as infants, the grace that destroys orig inal sin? Original sin placed us under the power of the devil, and

become guilty. But some try to excuse themselves and say : It is hard to have to do this : I can't do it. The sin against me is too great : it ought not to be forgiven. This is not true. There is nothing we can't forgive, noting we are per-mitted to leave unforgiven. We can forgive any sin against us if we will. If it is hard, pray and it will become easy. Sincere prayer for him who is our enemy is sure to remove very soon all feeling against him. This is certain : that it will, without fail, prevent the malice and revenge in our hearts

from overcoming us and causing us to sin grievously against charity. Remember that everything we do well for our Lord is hard at first, but it is made easy by prayer and faithful, persevering effort

Again, some object: I try to pray but cannot, because when I pray I think of my wrongs and begin to hate my enemy, so that my prayer is insin-cere or stops on my lips! Then pray for all poor sinners, and don't mean to leave your enemy out of your prayers. This is a good beginning, and keeps you from mortal sin, for pray we must for our enemies. This is a fundamental law of the Christian life. If we intentionally leave out one single soul when we pray for all poor sinners, we sin in the very presence of God, and our prayers are rejected ; nor shall they be accepted until we include that soul also. Let us remember, my dear brethren,

that we are called by our Lord to show to the world that being the friends of God means that He puts into our souls His loving, merciful, long suffering Spirit, and thus makes us like to Him-

heart every injury and all who injure packing, the raspberries which had gone away in little wooden boxes,

insults to God and left our souls un-

stained. We were not silent. The

consequence is we not only increased

another's sin, but weadded our own and lost the friendship of God. Had a for-

giving spirit been in each soul this

could not have happened. Had it been

in one of them, one soul at least, would

have been kept from sin. Cultivate.

then, a forgiving spirit, and "even as

the Lord hath forgiven you, so you

Build Up.

An Excellent Remedy.

also " forgive all.

using Scott's Emulsi in health is observed.

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, LL. D. IV.-CONTINUED, The day of the moving came. It

How They Worked Their Way.

At last, however, everything was stored away in the freight car, and, by 0 scheme the freight car, and, by 9 o'clock that night, the belongings of the Beresfords were scattered over the floors of their new home.

Mr. Thorne and other neighbors came to offer help. They promised to return the next day. And they did. In a short time beds were set up, car-pets put down, and the house only needed the skillful touches which women know how to give to rooms, to be quite home-like.

Happily, Mary had been obliged by her mother to help in the kitchen and dining room, during some hours of each day. She was of great use to her mother in preparing dinner for the helpers. Mrs. Thorne thoughfully sent over a strong servant who did a great deal'of work. Never had the children been so tired

as they were on the night of their first day in the country. Lawn tennis and bicycle-riding were trifles compared with "moving," and the "getting of things to rights."

The crucifix and some religious pictures, excited comment among the helpers; but Mr. and Mrs. Beresford were so gentle and considerate, that nothing but half-murmured words of disapproval followed.

Mrs. Beresford warned the children that they were not to lose their temper, in case anything rude should be said about religion. "Our best weapon must be gentle-

ness and good example. Good example makes more converts than argument."

Dermot did not feel willing to accept this. He had heard one of the farmers say something about "idolatry and worshipping painted figures." He said to himself that he would make that fellow take back his words, if he ever had a chance. Mr. Beresford knew little of farm-

work. He had selected this farm because the roads were, as he thought, good. Given good roads, a fair soil, and a situation not too far from town, he thought he could, in time, bring profit from these qualities. It was now May. The season was

backward.

Potatoes had been planted before Mr. Beresford came. A hired-man, who, had taken care of the farm since February, had put in corn in April, under Mr. Beresford's orders, and and plenty of beans ; tomatoes had been started under cover. By the middle of May the spring work was done, and the hired-men left. After this, work began in earnest for the boys. Mr. Beresford's intention was to use only part of his farm, until he and his g helpers had gained experience. voun With plenty of vegetables, enough fodder for the horse and cow, a good supply of pork, and an occasional visit butcher, Mr. Beresford the

thought that they could get through the winter with little expense, and be ready to begin farming operations on a larger scale in the spring. The hired man had taken good care of the raspberry plants. The time for picking the berries arrived. Mr. Beresford found that they had more than they could possibly use. Mr. Thorne offered to get a commission merchant, in Rossville to sell them for him, and the Beresfords were overself. Does anyone want to be God-like? Then let him forgive from his some picking and equally tiresome

Dermot was discontented. The work had been hard, sometimes, in the hot weather, he had thought it was more than he could stand ; but he did not mind that so much. There was no career for him. He dreamed of going

to college and coming out ready to enter a profession. That was all over now. He supposed he would be a farmer for the rest of his days.

Dermot had never been very studi-us. But, now that his opportunities had slipped from him, he began to value study and to realize its use. The Fall passed, until November came. Everybody, except Dermot, was charmed by the gorgeous changes that took place in the woods. Yellow, from the palest cream to the deepest orange, was intermingled with the lightest pink and the deepest crimson. Beech, and maple, and oak, contrib-uted their various shades of color to the magnificent bouquet which October

presented to the year. This was a pleasant time for the Beresfords. Now they could rest There was a large stock of vegetables

laid in-enough to support the family during the winter. The barn was laid in—enough to support the failing during the winter. The barn was sufficiently well filled with hay and oats. Mr. Beresford breathed freely. He had made \$300 from the sale of surplus vegetables and berries ; they were all stronger and healthier. His wife felt so well that she objected, strongly, to his having a woman to come over and do the washing ; but he would not hear

of that. Mrs. Beresford sometimes sighed as she thought of the ruined prospects of the boys. Work on a farm does not leave much time for sighing, and her sighs became more and more infre quent.

One October day, at the breakfast table-which was quite as pleasant, but with less rich appointments than formerly-Mr. Beresford said-

"We must begin some regular studies and outline a plan of head-work for the winter, when we will not have much to do, except the chores." Mary looked ruddy and cheerful,

seated behind a large bunch of mari gold and dahlias.

"You have given me a marigold for my button hole, this morning," her father said, interrupting himself to smile at her. It's our Lady's flower, you know. L'or de Marie, I have heard a French-woman call it—Mary's gold. As I was saying, we'll have to get down the Latin books, boys, brush the dust off them and get to work.

"Much good it will do us," muttered Dermot.

"My dear boy," said Mr. Beresford. very gently, "nothing that one studies is ever lost. It always pays to study." Dermot sighed. "I don't see what good Latin will

do us farmers - here in the wilderness "Nevertheless, Dermot," answered

his father, you will study. "I suppose I must," Dermot said, 'but I think nothing is of any use

here, except to know about manures and that sort of thing." "Oh, father !" broke in Brian, " let

us have a picnic to day and begin studies to-morrow." Mr. Beresford readily agreed. It

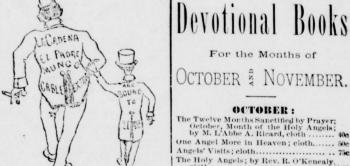
did not take long to get rid of the morning's work. Willing hands make easy work, the proverb says. By half past eight o'clock, Dermot had his gun ready ; Brian, his fishing rod : Mrs. Beresford, a book she wanted to read. Kathleen an album for dry ing leaves, and Mary, a book on botany. Between them, Dermot and Brian carried a basket of luncheon.

There was a slight autumn moist in the air, made more misty in the blue smoke from the burning brush-wood in

A SOCIETY'S NOBLE WORK.

How the Ancient Order of Foresters Saved a Brother.—The Startling Experience of Mr. Isaac Briggs of London.—A Sufferer for Four Years—His Lodge Came to the Rescue After Doctors had Failed—He is Again Able to be Out.

From the London Free Press. From the London Free Press. The home of Mr. Isaac Briggs, at 50 Char-lotte street, this city, is one of the most prettily situated and welk kept of the many homes of the workingment of London. The front is carefully the street of the side and rear of the cot-ter onne is a lattice work covered with vines, redds and walks arden. Within view are fields and upon this and in fact there was nothing needed upon this and in fact there was nothing needed upon the sales of of a sick man and such surroundings the pleasant as possible. And so it was not fact. and so it was not to be want as possible. Arr.
 Briggs was found in a cheerful mood. But a conversion with the gentleman revealed the fact that there were very good reasons why any man under the same circumstances, and enj y-ing the same bright hope, could not but allow the four the same bright hope, could not but allow the four the same bright hope. Could not but allow the four testing and that it is absolute ' number to the same bright hope, could not but allow the four testing and that it is absolute ' number to the same bright of any cars and has been an invalid for four years and has been an addition of the same bright of any cars and has been an addition of the same bright of the same bright and the solution of the same bright of the same bright and the same bright



The Long and Short

of it is that S. DAVIS & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

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BAKING

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND NADALB FAILS It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its SURES SCOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING, instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

ymptom. ache, partiat smeil, foul breath, ting, nauses, gene bility, etc. If you nuy of these or k your have Catarth, time in procuring BALM. Be warned cold in heed resul lowed by consum NASAL BALM is sol or will be sent, nous IN HEAD

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Catholic Publishers, Church Ornaments and Religious Articles,



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7

The Angelical Virtues; cloth.... The Angel of Consolation ; paper,...... 12e The Holy America NOVEMBER :

- n Purgatory; To which is added, The Fourteen Stations; cloth.

- 'urgatory Opened ; cloth...
- 40c
- The Mirror of Souls; cloth

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

1669 Notre Darie St. MONTREAL, 123 Church St. TORONTO.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Friday, 8th December, 1893.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

beautiful changes of nature, pleased cook and do all kinds of housework. God the rest. "Yours, very truly, "ANNA M. DORAN." TO BE CONTINUED.



eap

1S. tier of lots, lk, 100 acres \$1,000 dleton, N.T. nore or less, \$2,000

con. 3, tp. of ore or less; rick house, Cheap geen, Co. of r less, and \$600

· 541, London WORKS.

THES. BUILDINGS

ut prices low STREET

G CO'Y. RIO.

d Hall

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d Cataes.

ng Co. lan.

MES, ning House, so in the

W. HOLMES

To gain courage to forgive, let us see what forgiveness does. It saves God's honor. It prevents His being had ever earned. God's honor. It prevents His being insulted. For example : when one

Dermot said that they ought to use insults us, he sins against God and in- it in getting a hired man. His father suits Him also. If we answer back, we would not hear of it.

"We must save every cent we can." also insult God, and make two siny There were no luxuries, except plenty of cream. The young people missed the confectioners' shop, and the instead of one. Next, our angry answer makes our enemy reply again ; for another sin we are responsible. So it goes on until a number of sins are various other city temptations to the committed by each one. Silence on sur part would have prevented these spending of money. Brian soon learned to milk the cow.

Mary suggested that it was her business to do that, but her father declared that she would have enough to do in the house. And she had. Hard work made the "men folks" as Mrs. Thorne called them, hungry. It tasked Mary's ingenuity to provide three meals a day for the "cormorants," as she called them.

Mrs Beresford's love of comfort soon changed the interior of the farm house, and it began to seem something like

their own home. There was little time for music or for study. Everybody had to get up so early and work so hard, that sleep was very welcome. When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrotula. Many valuable lives are saved by using Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline

The Beresfords watched their neighbor's way of doing things, and Mr.

It the various places around them. It was an exquisite day.

"They may talk of Italy," said Mr. Beresford, "but you children can honestly say that there never was a more perfect sky, or purer air in Naples. I

have been there. "Three cheers for America !" cried

Brian. "Hooray! hooray !" The spot chosen for the days's rest was at the top of a wood crowned hill, which, to day, was more beautiful in its vari colored vesture, than Solomon in all his glory. Mr. Beresford told the boys to put

up the hammocks for their mother and Mary. Mrs. Beresford settled comfortably to her book, and Mary opened a letter which Brian had brought from the post-office. Dermot set to work to clean his gun, and Brian went off to

"Oh mother !" cried Mary, all aglow with pleasure. "Guess who has written to me?'

"Alice Howe?"

"Oh dear, no," Mary was sore be-cause Alice had not written to her. 'It's from Anna Doran. I'll read it. And Mary began-

" DEAR MISS BERESFORD.

in headth is observed.
An Excellent Remedy.
GENTLEMEN. — We have used Hagyard's protocol is an excellent remedy for all forms of coughs and colds. In throne was always ready with advice. The summer passed unevenfully. In September, after four months of the hay and oats were safe in the barn, and the back-bone of the year's labor. More that come to have york, for six months, to nurse a lady who is sick there.
JOIN BROILE, Columbus, Ont.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, RONCHITS, etc., yield at once to Diverse and the back-bone of the year's labor throat and Lung Specific. **A Prompt Cure.**GENTLEMEN. — Having suffered over two having helped me, I concluded to try B. B. and before I used one both I was cured. It they were promising. She was in a box: I have been very careful of the n. Her father had not alk to gas and you with my ber thanks. **MILBURN'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE** the boot. **MILBURN'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE** the boot. **MILBURN'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE** the or careful of them. **MILBURN'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE** the boot. **Drox National Schemes. Drox National Schemes. Drox and they bees and other painful troubles and external remedy. Mil they been the strong and brown ; Brian's and external remedy. Mit they were promising and prove is the country air. I do not wank afew days week; but he does not gain strength. Hope that when the strong and brown ; Brian's cheek and shoes of was better ; the young people were have all on the vert were all strong and brown ; Brian's and external remedy.
Mit they sees and other painful troubles** had swelled out, and Mrs. Breesford's delight in the wonderfully **Mit they sees and other painful troubles** have swelled out, and Mrs. Breesford's delight in the wonderfully

Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imi-tations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, out, or Schen-ectady, N. Y., at5' cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.5'. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively in-expensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment. -



A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With bated breath and anxious mien She queried : "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk ; But none up to that time had seen An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame, "That answers to this curious name. What is it made of? What's its use? My ignorance you'll please excuse.'

"You're not the merchant for my dimes, I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard ; A healthful substitute for lard. Its composition pure and clean : For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled, The grocer gently scratched his head-On his next order, first was seen, "One dozen cases COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

FULFORD & CO., Brocksille, Ont. CALLA P.D.L

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

SEALED TENDERS, addre sed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on -AND-The Catholic Record for One Year

FOR \$4.00.

B4.000. By special arrangement with the publish stroke we are able to obtain a number of the shove books, and propose to furnish a copy to ach of our subscribers. The dictionary is a necessity in every organized and turnishes knowledge which no one hundred other volumes of the choics books could supply. Young and Old, Edi-based and Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have it within reach, and refer to its contents every day in the year. As some have asked if this is really the ore to state that we have learned di-very day in the year. As some they complete, on which about 4 of the best years of the author's life were sc well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, in shiding the correct spelling, derivation and iefinition of same, and is the regular stan-tard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound in shot.

A whole ibrary in itself. The regular seli-ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here-tofore been \$12.00. N. B.-Dictionaries will be delivered frea of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-mand.

the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-pense. "I am well pleased with Webster's Dn-abridged Dictionary. I find it a most valu-able work. JOHN A. PAYNE, "Chatham, Ont." " I am highly pleased with the Diction-ary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont.

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD

LONDON, ONT



D.B. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes tested, glasses adjusted. Hours. 12 to 4. CANCER PERMANENTLY CURED. No Plaster. JNO. B. HARRIS, Fors

Friday, 6th December, 1893, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Malls, on a prop sed Con ract for four years, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 times pr week between London Fost Office and Street Letter Boxes, from the ist January next. Printed notices containing further infor-mation as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Fender may be obtained at the office of the under-signed. R. W. BARKER, signed. R. W. BARKER, Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 27th Oct., 1893. 5 786 3

Pictorial Lives of the Saints

The Catholic Record for One Year For \$300.

For \$30.00. The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contains Reflections for Every Day in the Year. The book is compiled from "Hetler's Lives " and other approved sources, to which we added up to the Caleria for the United Status by special petition of the Third Picture Council of Baltimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1881 by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Edited by Joan Glimary Shea LLD. With a beautiful frontispice of the Holy Family and rearly four hundred other il ustration. Elecantly bound in extra cloth. Greatly admired by our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, who sent his special besting to the publishers; and approved by fort y archbishops and Bishops. The above work will be sent to any of our specifies, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATURDING will in all cases prepay earriage.

The Annual Favorite.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SUPPLY of BENZIDER'S HOME ANNUAL, delightful book for the Catholic fireside, Price 252, free by mail. By the dozen \$2,00, Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

<text><text><text><text> THE P. P. A. IN LAMBTON.

Branch No. 4, London, no the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albior Richmond Street. O. Labelle Vm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary

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C. M. B. A. New Branches

New Branches. Branch No. 917 was organized at L'Assump-tion, P. Q., November 4, 1885, by Organizer and Assistant Sceretary J. E. H. Howison, assisted by District Deputy A H Spedding of Branch No. 42, Montreal and Brother J. T. Dorais of Branch No. 158, St. Vincent de Paul, Laval Co., P. Q. The following is the list of officers : Chan, pro tem., Leon Piehe Pres. J. E. Fartbault, Q. C. First Vice Pres., F. X. Lemire, N. P. Second Vice Pies, F. X. Lemire, N. P. Second Vice Pies, O. Chaput Rec, Sec., J. P. Renaud, M. D. Ass't. Sec., A. Thoula Fin. Sec., J. E. Duhamel, N. P. Treas, A. Archambault Mar., Chs. Rho Guard Paul Ethier Trus. for one year, Louis Brouillet, Onisime Berube, C. G. T. Archambault; for two years, Leon Piche and A. rchambault Meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month.

Branch 50, Montreal

This branch, at their regular meeting Monday evening last, had the honor entering the name of Nev. J. E. Donnel parish priest of St. Anthony's, on their book as an active member. After the r gentleman had signed the register, Mr. P. Tansev made a few complimentary parish priest of St. Anthony's, other 1 do. pendeman had signed the register, Mr. T. P. Tansey made a few complimentary re-marks, showing how the rev. member had been the first Spiritual Adviser of the C. M. B.A. in the days of its infancy in the Province of Quebec, and how he had for all these vers taken a deep interest in the welfare of the society at large. It had, he said, prospered, as all other things had, when the Rev. Father Donnelly took charge. Very flattering allusions were also made to the growth of the parish since the rev. mem-ber had been appointed to take charge of what is, without doubt, one of the principal parishes in the city. In responding, the rev. gentleman thanked the branch for their kindness in the past and expressed the wish of having the members of the C. M. B. A. sust him in his work of the parish in the Halladed to the pride he fielt in the new St. Anthony's church, and closed his remarks by alluding to the fact that he could now by right of membership in the branch address the holding of a religious union in the course of a tew weeks. This is one of the most active branches in the Grand Council of Canada and is deserving of every praise. It must be congratu ated on the addition of the name of the talented pastor of St. An-thony's to their roll of membership.

successful young artist is to be congratu-

CATHOLIC DIGNIPARIES WARMLY

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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which depends for support upon pre-AT THE CHURCH OF THE ANGELS GUARDIAN

which depends for support upon pre-judice and ignorance, can flourish in this community. The crop of fools is not as large as the projectors of this enterprise believe and it is liable to dwindle at any time. The prospects of the success and long life of this new publication are as

bad as its orthography, its doctrines and its arguments.

Jubilee Year in Masonic Rome.

The Rev. A. O'Loughlin, Rome, in he Irish Ecclesiastical Record of the current month draws a lurid picture of the state of Italy and especially of Rome. Everything is going to the bad; poverty has increased to an alarming extent ; bankrupts are the order of the day; crimes of every kind are com-mitted unchecked in the open day. Last year twenty six thousand beggars were expelled from Rome and still "from gutter and protecting door way a hundred arms will be stretched out towards you ; no bread, no work, will be the cries you hear on all sides. Deposits in banks have decreased in two years to the amount of £8,000,000. and the increase in mortgaged property has been £60,000,000 in the same period. Taxes have been raised to a egree that is unbearable ; everything is taxed, food, wearing apparel, and income however[#] small; a man must pay five shillings in the pound income food has increased in price. As in Ireland in the famine times so it is in Italy to day; there is a stampede to get out of the country, and the emigrant ships are crowded with passenrers. There is an accumulation of evidence taken from even Masonic papers that proves the woeful state of public morals.

MARKET REPORTS.

HARKET REPORTS. London, Nov. 16.–Wheat 95c to \$1.04 per fental. Oats 92 to 95c per cental ; pens 92 to 95c per cental ; barley 80 to 85c. rye 80 to 81; corn \$1 to \$1.02; beef \$1 to 85.50 per cwt; 1 amb6 ito fe a pound by the carcass; pork 96.50 to \$1 per few; turkeys \$10 to 60c a pound, dressed; gerse of pair; Fowls 40 to 60c a pair; butter 95c a pound for single roll, 24 and 25 by the basket; erocks 20 to 24c a pound; eggs 81.75 to \$2 of pair; botter \$1.50 to 75c applece, ducks 60 to 8 c a pair; botter a pound; eggs 81.75 to \$2 of pair; botter \$2.50 to 81.51; per bags of pair; botter \$2.50 to 82.75; bytter a pound for single roll, 24 and 25 by the basket; erocks 25 to 34c a pound; eggs 81.75 to \$2 of pair; potatoes 60 to 75c abag; turnips 35 to 49c a bar; potatoes 60 to 75c abag; turnips 35 to 49c a bar; potatoes 60 to 75c abag; turnips 35 to 49c a bar; potatoes 60 to 75c abag; turnips 35 to 49c a bar; potatoes 60 to 75c abag; turnips 35 to 49c a bar; edgi \$10 55c ots; \$2.50; \$2.50; Wheat, white, 55c; nos. 2, spring, 58c; red winter, 56c; socs; 66c; No. 1, 6au, hard; 71c; No. 5, 46c; No. 5, 98c; peas, No. 2, 51 to 52c; barley, No.1, to \$2.60; abar; botte; oats, per 31 bb, 35 to 58c; red \$10 55c; obs; cots; bot 31 bb, 35; to 58c; red \$10 55c; obs; cots; bot 31 bb, 35; to 58c; red \$10 58c; obs; obs; cots; per 31 bb, 35; to 58c; red \$10 58c; bot; barley, feed, 41 to 38c; barley, straight roller; \$3.10 to \$2.50; to \$2.70; straight of \$3.00; patent winter \$3.50 to \$2.70; straight of \$3.00; patent winter \$3.50 to \$3.70; straight of \$3.00; patent \$3.50; to \$3.70; to \$3.70; straight roller; \$3.50; to \$3.70; to \$3.70; straight of \$3.60; per bag; \$1.50; standard; per bit, \$3.50 to \$3.60; per bag; \$1.50; standard; per bit, \$3.50 to \$3.60; per bag; \$1.50; standard; per bit, \$3.50 to \$3.60; per bag; \$1.50; standard; per bit, \$3.50 to \$3.60; per bag; \$1.50; standard; per bit, \$1.50; to \$3.50; per bbl, \$2.70; standard; port, \$1.50; to \$3.50; per bbl, \$2.70; standard; port, \$1.50; b

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Nov. 16.—Butchers' Catile – Everything sold out early at from 3 to 4e The prices paid were about 4c higher. Inferior suff, that heretofore sold at around 2/c, brought 5c and over to day. Forty one head of mixed lots were secured by one buver at an average of 830 a head.

Benziger's Catholic Home Annual-1894.

NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

We have just received a supply of this very popular annual. It contains the usual good things in the shape of table is a start good things in the shape of stories, poems, historical and biograph-ical sketches, and plenty of pretty, interesting pictures. Price by mail 25cts., in stamps or scrip. Address, Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office London Oct Office, London, Ont.

Linwood, Ont.

WHY ULSTER 1

VOLUME

HOME A Bit of Ir

her of a desire to Catholics. Some y to Ireland as co Montreal Witness, that time were w much to wipe awa impressions on the

regard to Irish Ca Some writers Illster's pronounce Rule, that Ulster Pale of the days w completely subjug held by the sword the sword.

There could not cal mistake. Stro panions in arm entrance into Ir when he conque thence he pushed ward.

The English I laws ran, where t where English where the English had a very mo advanced northw conquered, and when the Celt wa times the English strip of southern possessed half t most part the Ei fined to four Ulster held out last conquered. Edward the seco northern Irish wi Bruce, brother to destroyed every dominion in Ulst The Brehon la land, the Irish guage spoken, vailed, so that among them ad vailed, and forgot their their very name:

In the reign o chieftains, O'Ne their dependen fiercely against the very last of down their arm utterly war wo hausted, did the querors. They government of full pardon, we lands by Engli exercise of their the title of chief

lish Earls. They laid dow received to favo that great queen It was the pol cess and her go fraud, to abolish substitute Engl The Brehon la feudal tenure. longed to the

chieftains were

"to spend the but they were n

If a chieftain or taken prison cessor, elected blood roval, s The sept had ch

The Export Hay Trade. The Nontreal Trade Builtie of November 10 Says: "A good turn over has been effected in hay since our last issue, sales of No. 2 having transpired at from silo to 20 25 and 31,55 along side vessel. At the same time one shipper gave us a purchase of a large lot at 8,550 along side vessel, while we hear of another sale at 85,50 on track. The sale of about 300 tons of No. 2 Cana-dian was made at 813 cost and freight New York. Freights have been taken at this port at 45s, with ship agents now asking 55s. Cable advices from Paris reports that France will likely want Canadian hav if it can be bong ht at reasonable prices. Cables from Liverpool re-port Canadian No. 2 hay at 90s, at London 1028 6d to 105s; and at Glasgow 85s. Latest Live Stock Markets.

and Hypophosphites. erished and impure blood is al ways effectively restored to vigorous con-dition by this wonderful remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds and all Wasting Diseases. TEACHER WANTED.

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

is a name of the second second

Almost as palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

DEMALE TEACHER, WARLED, **OF MALE TEACHER**, HOLDING SECOND F or third class, for the Intermediate Depart-ment of the R. C. S. School, Almonte. State salary expected. Applications received to December 1st. Address JOHN O'REILLY, Sec. 787.8

TCACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, No. 2, Hullett. Duties to commence lat of January, 1894. Section small. Salary 825. Address Thomas CARBERT, Sec. Treas., Clinton P. O., Ont. 787-2

POR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL OF THE town of North Bay, two teachers. One for the Senior and one for the Intermediate De-partments. Duties to begin on 2nd January next. Persons capable of teaching French and English preferred. State salary and refer-ences. REV. EUGENE BLOEM, P. P., North Bay. 2573

TEACHER WANTED, MALEOR FEMALE, holding second or third class certificate, for the Separate school, Corunna. Testimonials required. Apply to Rev. J. G. MUGAN, P. P., Sec. Treas., Corunna. Ont. 786-2.

A FEMALE TEACHER. HOLDING A le Separate school, Sec. No. 19, Arthur. Duties to began Jan. 3rd, 1884. State salary, qualifications, experience, etc. Applications received up to Nov. 3cth, 1808, by the under-signed trustees, JAMES PURTEL, GEORGE LANG, Derrynane P. O., Ont. 786-3.

TEACHER WANTED, A FEMALE teacher holding a second or third 1 teacher holding a second or third class protessional certificate, to teach in the R. C. S. School, sec. No. 3 and i. of Anderdon. Ap-plicant to state solary wanted. Address ACHILLE MAILLOUX, Sec. Treas., Amherst-burg P. O., Ont.

FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION NO 7, Syderham. State salary, and apply t EDWARD DUGGAN, Woodford, P. O., Ont.



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1893 igned will receive tenders MONDAY, NOV. 27th, 1893,

For the supply of Butchers' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwo

> ADDRESS : KINGSTON

King's

Evil

is anothe

name for

SCROFULA.

and yields

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. My son George has suffered with neur-algia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since. JAS. MCKEE.

The following production is we The author, Mrs. M mable lady and Being a Protestant

 Hendus, relatives and memory are particular to be a seen plary Catholic, and our esteemed Brothers a loving and dutiful mother, therefore be it
 Resolved, that this branch extend to
 Brothers Murphy and their families in this their sad hour of sorrow our heartfelt sympathy on their loss. Be it further
 Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and an engrossed copy be presented to our Brothers and the same be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.
 JAMES O'LEARY, President.
 M. L. O'LEARY, Rec. Sec. THAT CLEVER ELOCUTIONIST.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHANNA BREEN, PARKHILL.

<section-header><section-header><text> MRS. JOHANNA BREEN, PARKHILL. Mrs. Johanna Breen, Parkhill, relict of the late John Breen, died on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1890, at her late residence, Parkhill, aged seventy-four years. The deceased was born in the county Tipperary, Ireland, on the 29th Sept., 1819, and was married to her late husband, John Breen, in January, 1840, when in April of the same year, she, with her husband, emigrated to America, the voyage taking six weeks and four days. They first settled in the township of King, comity of York, where they remained until 1852, and then removed to the Township of McGillivray, then a dense forest, where they remained until seven or eight years ago, when they retired from farming, and since resided in Parkhill. The deceased lady was an exemplary Catholie ; many times has she been known to walk twelve miles to attend the holy sacrifice of the Mass, but ever since the death of her beloved husband, which occurred appeared like It is and a half ago, she never site finally resulted in her death. She was never bastor. The funeral, which was very large, took place on Friday, the the side beside her beloved husband. High mass was sung by the good and exemplary catholise in the funeral, which was how how, the funeral, which was hort finally resulted in her deceased was laid beside her beloved husband. High mass was sung by the good and exemplary parish priest, Rev. Father There, who also was laid beside her beloved husband. High Mass was sung by the good and exemplary parish priest, Rev. Father Traher, who also conducted the services at the grave in a most devoted and pious manner. The deceased lady was highly respected wherever she was known, being of a very kind disposition, having a cheerful word and kind greeting for all, a loving wife, a most affectionate mother, and a staunch Catholic Christian woman. She leaves four sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. May she rest

and a

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daughters to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace! The graduates of the Kingston Business College have no difficulty in obtaining first class situations, that institution having a reputation among the business men of Canada second to none. Send for circular and terms. See advertisement.

nurse the pest have sought their native element and gone to more unwholesome locali-ties. The foundations of the Hospice of Mount Carmel at the Horse-Fall are about com-pleted. The work at its present stage furnishes a good conception of the magni-tude and beauty of the building when com-plete. As an architectual gem the edifice will have no rival at Niagara Falls. A successful lecture and stereoptican exhibit for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church, Niagara Falls, was lately given at the town hall. St. Patrick's Church at Queenston, in charge of the Carmelite Fathers, is to under-go some slight improvements, which are much needed. The parishioners feel proud of their pretty little temple so beautifully situated on the historic heights. The CATHOLIC RECORD of London stands on its own merits as the best Catholic journal in Canada. The P. P. A. has felt its lash. Save your pennies thrown away weekly on trashy weekly papers bolstered up with premuims, and subscribe to the RECORD. It is always clean and can be handed to your children, and if lent to your non-Catholic ments and subscribe of the Rarger form. It has gained many friends and has come to stay. **Benounced the World.**

Renounced the World.

souls

Renonnced the World. A most impressive and tonching ceremony took place at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, on Nov. 4th, when Miss Annie Stafford of Renfrew made her profession in the presence of the Archbishop and several clergymen, and took for her name in religion Sister Mary Alacoque. The young lady was for some time a pupil of Loretto convent, Lind-say, and is the only sister of Sister Mary Irene, of Loretto Convent, Joliet, Illinois, U. S., who was selected to represent the Loretto community at the Religious Conference held recently at the World's Fair, Chicago, and a niece of the late Rev. M. Stafford, of Lindsay, the Father Matthew of Canada, and of Mother Doran of the Hotel Dien of Kingston and of Sister Mary Elizabeth of the House of Providence.

S. P. L. L. S.

LAN AVANO SECURI

constitution and the good sense of the

The Buffato American an Organ of

Ignorance and Intolerance.

The Buffalo Enquirer does not hesitate to excoriate the A. P. A. This from a late issue is brief but to the point: A paper has been received at this office which bears the title of the Buffalo American. The title is mis-leading. A paper with such a name ought to be devoted to American principles and to American doctrines. ought to uphold liberty of thought and conscience, ought to respect that free-

dom guaranteed to every citizen of this republic. But the Buffalo American does nothing of the kind. On the contrary it avows its desire to suppress liberty of conscience and recommends the establishment of a religious test in determining whether men shall be given official place or shall be trusted

in the important affairs of life. The Buffalo American is championing a cause which may have a few adherents. It is always safe to assume that in a community of over 300,000

THERE ARE A GOOD MANY FOOLS and that some of these fools believe in such rot as that paper prints. But fools of this class are more easily

brought to see the error of their ways than the majority of their kind. They find that the community as a whole regards with stern disfavor any organiz-ation or clique which combines against the members of a given communion and attempts to establish a religious test in defiance of the laws, the

American people. The Buffalo American, from the nature of things, cannot last long. No publication which derives the inspira-tion from bigotry and intolerance,

Stockers-About a dozen loads were in, and sold well. The distilleries have now about all they want. Walkerville, however, will take a

they want. Walkerville, however, will take a few more. Hogs-Fats weighed off car sold at \$5.50 with one or two choice loads bringing \$5.60. Half-fats sold at \$5.55 and stores at \$4.90 to \$5. Stags brought from \$3 to \$4 Sheep and Lambs-Prices ranged from \$1.50 each for culls up to \$3 for primes, and \$3.25 for extra heavy choice stock. Butchers' sheep sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and a few shipping sheep, averaging 150 lbs, at \$4.50. Calves-Prices unchanged at from \$2 to \$8. Milch Cows and Springers-About a dozen were here and sold from \$30 to \$50 for ordinary milkers. Buffalo, Nov. 16.-Cattle-Good steers, \$3.80 to

were nere and sold from \$30 to \$50 for ordinary milkers. Buffalo, Nov. 16.—Catile—Good steers, \$3.80 to \$41 : light Kanasa heffers, \$2.80 to \$31 mixed butchers, \$5 to \$3.45 : extra export, sters, \$5.40 Hogs-Salles : Yorkers, \$61,10 to \$2.00 : infedum and heavy, \$61,00 to \$61,20 : mixed packers, \$61.10 to \$42,20 ; choice heavy, \$63,50 to \$54,60 : pigs, \$61.00 to \$43,20 ; choice heavy, \$65,00 to \$61,00 ; pigs, \$61.00 to \$43,20 ; choice desay, Sheep and lambs 10 to 15c lower. Sales : Yorker, \$63,10 to \$52,50 ; common, \$5 to \$4,25 ; fair to good sheep, \$2,20 to \$2.76 ; choice, \$5,55 ; fair to good sheep, \$2,20 to \$2.76 ; choice, \$5,50 to \$8,10 ; welhers, \$8,51 to \$8,25 ; canada, \$4,50 ; 22 loads of the receipts were Canada lambs. Canada sheep quotable \$5,25 to \$5.50, Father Damen, S.J.

One of the most instructive and useful pamph-ets extant is the lectures of Father Dames. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God," "Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any ad-dress on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Thos. Coffey CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London. No one, says a Paris correspondent, could have a more peaceful or happier death than Marshal MacMahon. He was perfectly re-signed to the will of God, and after he had made his confession to the Abbe Auvray and received extreme unction his life quietly ebbed away.

PRAYER BOOKS . . .

We have now in stock a very large and beautiful assortment of Prayer iooks, ranging in price from 55c, to \$4.00. There are a songst the lot some specially imported for Presentation purposes. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. We wild make a nice selection for any given sum that may b. sent us, and it book is not entirely satisfactory, it may be remailed to us, and money will be refunded. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, out. Catalogue Free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Kingston, Ont.

WANTED An Energetic Catholic Man of business disposition and steady havis. Must ravel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references to **Benziger Broth-ers**, 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York. 786-8 BEES WAX CANDLES.

We have in stock a large consign-ment of Pure Bees Wax Candles, for altar use. Orders from the r-v. clergy will be prome ly attended to, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, Lond n, Ont. BOYS If you are intelligent and energetic enough to sell goods and honest enough to make prompt returns, address J T HAZELTON, Guelph, On!.

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A SIMPLE WAY TO HELP POOR CATH A colic Missions. Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonton, New Jersey, U. S. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanatior a nice Souvenir of Hammonton Missions. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

meal. Potatocs, Cordwood, etc., For the following institutions during the year 18st, etc.: -At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London. Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, and Orillia ; the Central Pri-ton Marcer Re-formatory, Toronto : the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanciishene, the Institutions for the Deaf and Damb, and the Billitutions for the Deaf and Damb, and the Billitutions for the the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifica-tions and forms of the dee sylums in Toronto, Lon-making application to the Bursars of the re-spective institutions to the Bursars of the re-doe. Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-cepted. R. CHANBERLAIN, I AMES NOXON. In Spectors of Prisons and Public Charities. Parliament Bulklings, Toronto, Nov. 13, ¹³ 275.2

If by any me be coerced to e elected chiefs of English title, English law, th of treason the t

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tiscated to the c Knowing tha rules the land. of the English the whole islan As far as the the tribe lands English estates lish counties.

In Elizabeth were many sold and impecunio families, who the army in estates out of O'Neils and O'I been long, fic blood and tr utterly defeate their arms the into pardon. pectant throng vere grievou Government d faith with th only for a time land succeeded surrounded by bodings and s had expected The reconci

petual provoc people. It is vere made t chieftains into failed, perhap hope of succes An anonyn on the floor of Dublin Castle

S. P. L. L. S. St. Paul's Ladies' Literary Society, Toronto, held the usual weekly meeting on Monday evening. An interesting pro gramme was rendered. It consisted of an address by Rev. Father Reddin, on the work — literary and musical—to be taken up by the society during the coming winter. An essay on music, by Miss Hallinan, dis-played remarkable talent. Music and recitations made the evening pleasant as well as profitable. The society promises to excel this year if enthusiasin is any guarantee of success.



Toronto Saturday Night.