SECTEMBER 15, 1894.

URED of lame back, after suffering y MINARD'S LINIMENT. ers, N. S. URED of diphtheria, after doctors MINARD'S LINIMENT. JOHN A. FOREY. CURED of contraction of muscles RD'S LINIMENT. MRS. RACHAEL SAUNDERS,

loads, and 3½ to 3½ c for picked lots. —There was a moderate demand for -day, at from 2¼ to 2½c. One man at 2¼ to 2½c. d Lambs-Exporters paid from 3½ to od to choice ewes and wethers, fear, and 3 for rams. Burcher's sheep slow at 82,25 to 52,30 a head. Lambs re made all the way from \$1.75 to s3

ong lean hogs of from 180 to 220 lbs f ear, sold at 85,40 to 85 59; thick fats ed lots, at 85,25 to 85,30; stores, a , at 84,25, and stags, at 85,30 to 82,7Bobs sold from 81,50 to 82; medium to at 84 to 85,50, and choice veals at 8

ws and Springers-Sales were made from \$25 to \$50. N MILLION ALS of NESTLE'S Were furnished the Babies of America in 1893. estlé's Food Sample and our book "The Baby" sen any Mother mentioning this paper.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. C. M. B. A. C. M. B. A. tions of Condolence, etc., engrossed esentation at a very small cost. All esentation at a very small cost. All penwork executed promptly and cith care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, Guelph, Ont.

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ith Assets of over \$2,500,000.

ys prepared to loan large or small Farm, Town or City Properties on vorable terms and rates, repayable ime of year preferred. tivilege of paying off a portion of a each year without notice can be d, and interest will cease on each

personally or by letter to H. E. NELLES, Manager, - Opposite City Hall, Richmon London, Ont.



MARGARET E. SANGSTER, IN HARPER'S BAZAR. The wide fair gardens, the rich lush gardens. Which no man planted, and no man tills. Their strong seeds drifted. their brave bloom lifted. Near and far o'er the the vales and hills : Sip the bees from their cups of sweetness. Poises above them the wild free wing. And uight and morn from their doors are borne

borne The dreams of the tunes that blithe hearts

The waving gardens, the fragrant gardens That toss in the sun by the broad highway. Growing together, gores and beather. Aster and golden roa all the day. Poppies dark with the wine of slumber. Daisies bright with the look of dawn. The gentian blue, and the long year through The flowers that carry the seasons on.

VOLUME XVI.

Gardens.

And the dear old gardens, the pleasant garden Where mother used to potter about. Tying and pulling, and sparingly culling. And watching each bud as its Hower laughe

And watching text and prince's feather, Hollyhocks here, and prince's feather, Larkspur and primces, and lilies white. Sweet were the dear old fashioned gardens Where we kissed the mother, and said, "Good-night."

MISSIONS TO PROTESTANTS. Father Elliot, the Paulist, Tells of His Experience in this Work.

New York Irish World.

ashamed by contrast, no less than by the admonitions of his conscience. Rev. Walter Elliot, C. S. P., is one of the best known of the Catholic Paulist Fathers in West Fifty-ninth street He is a big man with a bushy brown beard, a deep voice and a bluff, Catholicity than elsewhere. So, too, with regard to the teaching authority of the Church. Viewed as hearty, fun-loving way; a war veteran, an ardent American, a devout Catholic and an able advocate of the temperance cause. He has been travelling from Maine to California for years as a missionary priest.

But a year ago he took a new tack. His experience as a missionary had shown him that much ignorance existed in the minds of ordinary intelligent Protestants concerning the Catholic Church. So he went to the Detroit Diocese last September, and for one year he has traveled through towns and villages and farming communities, talking to Protestants about the Catho lic Church

He preached in opera houses and halls, in schools, churches and hotel parlors. He took part in no contro-versies, aroused no antagonisms, was received with kindness and was listened to by very large and deeply interested audiences everywhere. In many instances farmers drove ten or more in stormy weather to attend his lectures, so great was the desire to hear him, and more than once the Protestant village choir sang for his meetings.

"My whole experience was delight ful," said Father Eiliot, the other day "Americans are remarkably fair-minded, and my non-Catholic auditors listened to me with interest and attention. I had a question box at every meeting, and invited queries from all who cared to ask them. Some of the questioni might appear ridiculous to a Catholic, but I always took it for granted that they were asked in good faith, and they were as honestly an-

swered. But as for organization, what can equal Father Elliot will go to the Cleveland the divine organization of the Catholic diocese this year under Bishop Horst-Church itself? It is not by peripatetic mann, and will there continue his mis sionary efforts among non-Catholics. missionaries alone that we shall win the mind of America to Catholic holiness and truth. Every man's neighbor In the following letter to the World, furnished by request, he talks of the purpose and the hopes of his mission. shall be his missionary and the ordin-LETTER FROM FATHER ELLIOT.

ary clergy shall be centres of expansion To the Editor of the World : The outline of a good Catholic's life me of our Protestant friends show as but to be unveiled and it reveals the activity of sanctifying influences alarm at the Catholic missionary movements now taking shape in this counso potent as hardly to be dreamed of by Millions of money, they say Meantime our separated brethren. are being poured into the South to specialists will have their place in the catch the blacks, and the very Gov ernment of the United States is being missionary era now dawning upon inglous orders are rather a convenient form than an essential quality of the Apostolic life. The Episcopate is of divine origin. It is the Apostolic order in the Church, culminating in the prostituted to aid in Catholicizing the Indians. So, too, with recent attempts to secure an audience for Cathin the Church, culminating in the Papacy. And to the Pope and Bishops is committed by exclusive right to olic lectures. Rome is going to assail the very citadel of Bible Christianity in this Protestant land. Well, there is more truth in this than is committed by exclusive right the external ordering of the fold in Christ. is always the case with Protestant fore bodings, though neither money nor First in the list of Episcopal preroga-Governments are concerned in the mat-ters. The Catholic Church is going, tives is the promulgation of the way of life that is in Christ Jesus Our Lord. without a shadow of a doubt, to explain to the non-Catholic public the Hence our Protestant public might expect an entire union of effort in the higher life of religion as enjoyed in her fold. Catholics have the true noble enterprises of winning back to the one true Church the Northern development of man's nature comnations — all will work together — Bishops, priests, seculars and religious mitted to them both to practice and to preach. All that there is of the noble men and women. The office of priest ideals of the gospel are commonplaces to instructed Catholics, easily believed is Apostolic. The vocation of the laity is Apostolic, efficacious in proportion without fear of doubt, intelligibly comto intelligence and virtue. municated to the earnest inquirer. The times are Apostolic, for they offer advantages And here is where the mistake is often made. The perfect organization to the resources of civilization which are tantamount to victory for whatof the Church is thought to be the ever cause is right. It is an age of object of its existence, whereas it is a travel, and that means the circulation means to an end. The external magof truth incarnated in Catholic characnificence of our Church is an outward ter. It is an age of liberty, and that representation of the inward life of gives religion its dearest prerogative, God, which insures its members a divinely ordained means for elevating access to souls. It is an age of varied study, and that means a thirst which men's souls to perfect union with the can only be slaked at fountains springing into eternal life. Those Deity in an order of existence quite above and beyond all purely natural who are conscious of hatred of all effort. We want to prove this. We want to show the vital force of Christianity. error and of love of all men must hail with abounding joy the liberty, The spiritual and moral good of manthe intelligence, the migratory habits, the international tendencies of these kind, taken one by one and personally, times, for they announce in trumpet is the aim of Catholicity-an aim which she can attain by unrivaled instru-mentalities. And having settled our American household of the faith into a fair state of ordor, we are bound by tones the Divine invitation to the religious union of Christendom. The Catholic Church has never hesitated to condemn the cowardly error that one religion is as good as another : every law of charity and duty to adnevertheless, she welcomes with joy the free decision of guileless non Cathdress "our brethren who are separated from us on account of disagreement the free decision of guileless non-Cath-concerning the Christian faith," to use olics in her dispute with the throng of ing is not against flesh and blood, but reasoning of the sophist, whether in us faith, give us faith, giv

little streams of converts all over the country, and especially in parishes in which Catholicity is most worthily re-presented. WALTER ELLIOT. Paulist Convent, Columbus avenue and 59th street.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN'S SER-MON.

We deem it well to place before our readers this week a full report of the eloquent discourse delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax at the cathedral, St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, Sept. 4. Not alone to the C. M. B. A. men will this powerful sermon prove of interest as well as benefit. Valuable lessons may be drawn therefrom by all who read it, and the more it is studied the more will it be found worthy of being stored away for future reference amongst the most valuable utterances of eminent Churchmen of the present day. His Grace spoke as follows :

"Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the snares of the devil ; in all things taking the shield of Faith, wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the fiery ts of the most wicked one, and take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit which is the word God "-words taken from chapter St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians. The apostle, after having taught the Christians of his day the various duties they should be girt about with truth and having on the breastplate of justice, and their feet should be shod with the preparation of the "Gospel of Peace." Then he added the words of my text, "In all things taking the shield of faith, wherewith you may able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked oue." Many centuries have passed since those words were written; many physicial and political changes have been verified social habits have undergone impor tant modifications ; mankind has rise to a higher plane of civilization and to a more full knowledge of the mysteries of his surroundings—yet are those words as applicable to day as they were in the early morning light of the Christian era. Essentially, human nature is the same in the unlettered nomadic tribes, or rude tent-dwellers of long ago, and the more polished in habitants of the towns and cities of to day. The fundamental elements o humanity are unchanged ; the more or less of knowledge, culture and re-finement of manners sink into insig-nificance before the fact of our common nature. It is human nature it self, and not its accidental qualities, that constitutes the grand historic fact of our world as well as the encircling

 International and solution of the state of the great schime. Given the truth and holes over chemistry and hole, can extend a workly exponent to independent of the best of holes over chemistry and holes over chemistry holes over the holes over tholes over holes over the holes over the holes over th

Experience proves this. I am not the only one who can state facts to verify it. Many a priest has gathered the general public of town and village into secular halis to listen to Catholic claims—has gathered these non-Cath-olics by simply advertising his pur-pose. Religion in any aspect has the first call to attention from our Amerionces by simply advertising his pur-pose. Religion in any aspect has the first call to attention from our Ameri-can sober minded men and women. No wonder that such a class will come to listen to a promise of the unity of truth, the perfect rest of soul in par-don of sin, the harmony of the inner Christian life with external Christian ordinances, which is a summary of the Catholic claim. We are not claiming the immediate conversion of this people ; we are not in dreamland. Yet we are ready for sudden impulses of grace twe look for with absolute certainty, we look for with absolute certainty, however, is the starting of countless little streams of converts all over the so armed? In addressing a conven-tion of the C. M. B. A. it seems to me no directly from God. Justice and Truth more fitting subject could be chosen for our consideration than the one the teachings of the Gospel and an

more fitting subject could be chosen for our consideration than the one thus hastily outlined, for the members of our association are to be first and chiefly good Catholics. This involves being good catholics. This involves be said that many who spake in this be said that many who and consequently has been supplied or revealed by Him. The possession, then, of a rich store of human knowl-edge, while most desirable in itself, is not to be confounded with, nor can it ever supply the place of, that truth of God with which our loins should be God with which our loins should be ones of the various denominations not girt. God has spoken, God has made a revelation of His will, and it is that revealed truth, and not the theories or consequence. The creed that varies is

Whilst you fully appreciate your many advantages as Catholics, and realize your obligations of being true soldiers of Christ both for your own sakes as well as for an encouragement and an example for others, you are not forbidden, you are even advised, provide for your temporal needs and for those of your family. Were society constituted on a thoroughly Christian basis, and were all men imbued with the spirit of the gospel, then, indeed, an association like the U. M. B. A. would scarcely be required. But as things now are mutual aid and protection both for the wage-earner while living, and after his death for those dependant on him, are most desirable. Men are seeking this aid in various ways; you are seeking it under the auspices of an association founded on a basis of religion approved of by your spiritual guides and managed on prin-ciples of the strictest economy. With ut incurring the risks attendant on membership in non-Catholic societies, you offer to eligible persons all the advantage of union with many thousands of practical Catholics, and at a small annual outlay, you assure to their widow or children, or friend, the specified sum of one or two thousand dollars. It is desirable that all should make provision that their death shall not leave destitute those who have a claim on them. The yearly dues for member-ship in the C. M. B. A. are like the premium we pay for insurance against fire. If the investment seems good then let those who are not member. become so, to make sure of a certain amount, in case of death, for the support of their loved ones, and to obtain in life the moral support and material aid of a widespread and thoroughly Catholic association. In union is strength, and we may say in union is the highest perfection to be found. The forces of nature although at times causing explosions slowly but surely, during long ages of silences united under the quickening spell of the divine command, and from gaseous, vapours eventually formed this orderly universe. In this process, elemental forces were not destroyed, they were grouped harmoniously. So, too, the wandering tribes of men as they advanced in civilization, banded into villages, cities and kingdoms, and that masterpiece, the Catholic Church, was founded on unity and ever offer to man the means of obtaining that for which so many sad hearts sigh-a universal brotherhood. May your deliberations tend to exhand and strengthen the C. M. B. A and thus make more widespread and enduring the perfection which arises from its spirit of union. Keep it well in the lines of practical Catholicism and sound business principles. Do not be led away by any silly desires of imitating the mummery and mystery of secret societies. You have nothing to conceal and ordinary prudence can pre vent all imposition ; mimicry oft he rites of oath-bound secret societies will engender distrust and insure a speedy disruption. Reasonable caution in carrying out the rules of the association, and not mysterious passwords and ludicrous hand-grips, will cause a branch to flourish in wrestling against the "rulers of the world of this dark-Put on the armour of God, "in ness. all things taking the shield of faith, wherewith you may be able to extinguish all fiery darts of the wicked one.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

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

e Catholic Record.

NO. 831.

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ds of Masonery Work. 60 Barrels of Thoroid Cement were d in the foundation walls of the v Carmelite Monastery at Niagara 18, Ont., 400 barrels used in the new withon now being erected to the fetto Convent, Niagara Fails, Ont. rite us for prices. Manufactured the

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ferences: Very Rev. Dean Harris, Catharines, Ont.; Kev. Father eidt, Carmelite Monastery, Niagara 11s, Ont.; Nev. Father Sullivan, prold, Ont.

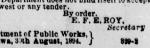


EDTENDERS addressed to the under-d, and endorsed. "Tender for additions, es, fittings, &c., to Post Office, Strat-int.," will be received at this office until y, 18th September, 18s4, for the several required in the erection of additions, es, fittings, etc., to Post Office, Stratford, and aneclications can be seen, at the

s and specifications can be seen, at the ment of Public Works, Ottawa, and at st Office at Stratford, on and fafter lay, lat September, and tenders will not sidered unless made on the form supplied gned with the actual signatures of tend-

accepted bank cheque payable to the of the Minister of Public Works, equal to of the Annister of a donk of thereer, must ac-ny each tender. This cheque will be ed if the party decline the contract, or complete the work contracted for, and returned in case of non-acceptance of

Department does not bind itself to accept west or any tender.



olic sinner is still present in church, still listens to God's word, still feels

Pity for the sinner is a note of Christ's

following, and it is better practiced in

religious tyranny at first glance, further acquaintance shows it to be

the only certain security of belief, and

hence of righteousness, and the

Church offers in it a refuge for weak

spirits and a criterion of certitude for

lics are those of the Apostles.

Our methods of reaching non-Catho-

shall ask our countrymen to hear us about the inner witness of the spirit

joined to the unity of the same spirit in

the bond of Catholic peace. It is not in splendid ceremonies and edifices,

processions and institutions that Cath-

olicity consists or most promptly acts,

but in the synthesis of the divine action

within our hearts, with the same divine

action in the brotherhood of the Chris-tian Church. If we can show a higher

form of prayer-and we claim the

highest-we have a right to a hearing

from the prayerful Protestants. If we can show a union with Christ which is similar to His own union with His

Father, then we have a standpoint superior to all-that is the Catholic

doctrine of the Eucharist ; "As I live by the Father so he that eateth Me shall live by Me." Herein is the triumph of

Some expect that we shall form new

societies with missionary purposes.

Doubtless such things are generally the

result of renewed religious life, but they are results and not causes. Or-

ganization develops latent force, it does not create it. The force of Apos-

tolic zeal is more than latent in the

Catholic Church, which palpitates with

strength ever ready for expansion.

our Eucharistic faith.

strong ones.

chain that knits each individual to all peace the rest. The same snares and pit-falls, too, beset our path, and the same enemies lie in wait for our souls. Hence it is as true now as it was in

deductions of the scientist, however renowned, or the fond imagination of ible proof that its faith is not of God. renowned, or the fond imagination of fole proof that its faith is not of God. our own unchastened intellect, which we must seek and embrace. God, in making His Revelation, did not leave stand that without it we cannot be Himself without a witness of it to pleasing to God.

future generations and the apostle It is the shield that protects all other does not leave us in any doubt as to virtues and the regis under which the that witness: it the Church which soul waxes into the more perfect man, Christ loved, for which He delivered unto the measure of the age of the ful ness of Christ. But the creed, which Himself up that He might sanctify itthat He might present it to Himself a summarizes and embodies that faith glorious Church, not having a spot or wrinkle, nor any such thing ; but that changing, developing indeed and expending like all vital organisms, but it should be holy and without blemish. Justice is the breastplate of the always on the same lines and in perfect Christian. He gives to each one his harmony with itself. Such, my dear own and only asks for himself what he brethren, is your faith and mine. Now is willing to concede to others. He what advantages do we derive from it never attempts to overreach, in a busi-ness transaction, his neighbor. He guish all the fiery darts of the most employs no sharp practice is buying or selling, nor does he seek to blind him-self to those peculiar methods of deal-of our nature, acted upon by our cuning by which the moral law is openly ing foe, are so many fiery darts aimed violated, whilst the civil one is technic- at our souls. As a soldier exposed ally observed. Trusts which he under-takes are faithfully executed, and a from the slings and catapults of the fair wage is given to those who labor enemy could quickly fall stricken unto in his employ. In a word, the rule of death, so, without faith these fiery unto others as you would be done by, is darts of the most wicked one would no mere form of words for pietistic soon wound the human soul. But with quotation, but is the energizing prin- faith as a shield we can extinguish these arrows of fire and preserve our ciple of his every action. The thing unjustly acquired must be restored. souls intact. Through it we know The injury done to property or charac-ter must be repaired, and all uncharit-tongue, as also by evil thoughts and able speaking, detraction and calumny sinful desires; and that it is buried and crushed by unlawful actions. Realavoided. Shod with the " preparation izing through faith this ruin which of the Gospel of peace" we can move unhurt over the rough ways of life, would overtake the soul, we are spurred escaping alike the stumbling blocks of. on to resist, by God's grace, all those scandal, and the thorns of anger, temptations, suggestions and desires, hared and ill-will. The man of peace and thus extinguish all the fiery darts is like the strong man armed; of whom our Saviour speaks, who keepeth his hand, without faith men become court and, as a consequence, those blinded by their passions and intoxi things which he possesseth are in cated by the pleasures of the world and

God's word is the sword of the Chris-ian wherewith he shall smite the sins. Had they only known in this tian wherewith he shall smite the sins. Had they only known in this false theories of religion and morality their day the evils that have come upon that abound. The maxims of the them, but are hidden from their sight, up his mind. At present he is stopp world, the opinions of men, the subtle they should have surely cried out "Give ing with the Paulist Fathers on Fifty The maxims of the them, but are hidden from their sight, that abound.

Another Convert.

New York, September 12-One of the most prominent of the High Church Episcopalian divines in this country has announced his conversion to Roman Catholicism, and in all probability will become a priest. Walter Clayton Clann. the clergyman referred to, is Juate of a Baptist deacon. He is a g duate of Amherst College and the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church of this city. He has always Church of this city. been an ultra Ritualist, and was for some time professor of exegesis in the Nashotah Theological Seminary in Wisconsin. He has recently returned from Rome, and it is believed that it was while there that he finally made up his mind. At present he is stopp

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

in Rome could living faith be said to

have awakened in him. It was then

united to that passionate personal de-votion to the Holy Father which Pius

IX. inspired in those around him. and

which in the case of young D'Antignac

was founded upon the kindest personal

notice. They were golden years-the flower of a life early shadowed by stern

hardships and dangers, and soon to be

more deeply shadowed still-which the

young man passed in the Eternal City

society of those days no one was more

flatteringly received than the hand-

some Creole, who was the boldest horseman, the best dancer, in Rome,

ancient regime which his grandfather

had borne from Versailles to Louisiana.

And it was here that he came for the

first time in contact with one of his

own kinsmen and formed a friendship

Among the Frenchmen of the corps

was the young Vicomte de Marigny, who, struck by D'Antignac's name,

soon discovered that they were cousins,

the Comte d'Antignac who went to

America having been his great-uncle.

This recognition was not only pleasant

o one who had felt himself a stranger

in a strange land, but the friendship

of which it was the first link was

destined to exercise a deep and lasting influence over the life of D'Antignac.

For De Marigny was a Frenchman of the school of Montalembert-a man

whose intellect bowed down before the

majesty of revealed truth. and who to

But the events of 1870 ended this

vader had preceded them, the Papal

soldiers, like St. Peter in the garden

of the most close and enduring nature

etween '65 and '70. In the brilliant

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eloth. A whole library in itself. The regular sell ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here tofore been \$12.00. N. B.—Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders mus-be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our or pense.

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

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD LONDON. ONT

A GREAT CURE DISCOVERED

SACATAGA A iod than at a time. son a

ARMINE. CHRISTIAN REID.

CHAPTER I In one of the tall houses that on the

left bank of the Seine overlook the quays, the river, the palaces and gar-dens of beautiful Paris was a pleasant suite of apartments, into a room of which the sun was pouring a flood of brightness on one of those April days when, after the mists and fogs of winter, Paris seems rejoicing in brilliant life, when the trees of the Tuileries are amass of tender green and the chest-nuts are in bloom along the Champs Elysees, when the very air suggests

thoughts of pleasure and the roll of carriages is borne continuously to the On such a day one is inclined to ear. think that all the world, in a literal

ense, is abroad, thronging the boulevards, the gardens, the Bois de Boulogne; yet it is, after all, only a small proportion of the inhabitants of the reat city whom one beholds. Apart rom the vast army who carry on the business of life and who are bound fast to daily toil, whatever form that toil nay take, there is the multitude of those who are the victims of physical suffering, to whom sunshine brings only the realization of pain, and for whom there is little repose, even

"When God Himself draws the curtain."

It was on one of these that the sunshine fell as it poured that day into the apartment on the Quai Voltaire. Fall-ing through a window which commanded a wide outlook of sky, it streamed across a couch on which lay a and about whom lingered like a per-fume something of that grace of the man in the prime of life, yet for whom life in any active sense was as much over as if he had attained the extreme bound of human existence-nay, in any physically active sense as much as if he lay already in a narrower bed than that on which he was now prisoned. Paralyzed from the waist down vard, unable to do more than lift him-

self to a sitting posture, absolutely un-able without assistance to move from his couch, racked by constant suffering -suffering so intense that physicians well used to all forms of human agony spoke of it as almost unexampledhere was nevertheless another sense n which life was not over for him. to one could look at his face-singularly attractive, though pale as ivory from long confinement and worn by

pain-without seeing the undimmed light of a spiritual and mental life which was a source of blessing not only to himself but to all who were privil-

the homage of his mind added the love of his heart and the service of his life. eged to approach him. And there were a few people out of This lofty type of character, with its the great world of Paris who valued ardent devotion, was a new revelation to the young Louisianian ; and it was this privilege-a few who felt when entered his chamber that they they De Marigny who first led him, as it were, into the temple of faith. He was trod upon sacred ground. For here the virtue of patience, which is of all afterward to advance further than his virtues hardest to impatient human teacher, to climb higher on the steep nearts, was practiced in heroic degree: path of perfection ; but he never forgot here was detachment from the world s whose hand had guided him over the complete that there was no longer even first steps, and the strong attachment which then sprang into life was never regret for its loss, yet an intel-lectual interest in all great questo know diminution or shadow of tions as keen as that of any one who mingled in its hottest strife ; here change

was that fine sympathy which suffering teaches to the highest natures, an in-terest which never flagged, and a penlife in Rome. Like many of his com-rades, D'Antignac would willingly etration so seldom at fault that a word MRS. PAYNE problem or settled a difficulty for those

Was raised among e Indians, and is e discoverer of this who had hardly been conscious of being read. And who was the man with whom

famous remedy—the **Nine Day Plaster.** God had dealt thus hardly, yet thus remse it cannot be well? Raoul d'Antignac had been deal se it cannot be d for a longer per-than nine days time. This Plasborn in Louisiana, but he was des cended from an ancient French family. at a time. This Plas-ter sused for chronic diseases only, and is recommended for Lung, Kidney and Female Diseases. his grandfather, the Comte d'Antignac, having taken refuge there during the

with all the ardent soul of a boy of drew him under the fallen horse, they twenty, and out of which he came sick thought him dead. at heart and well night ruined in for- But he was only, as he often after. But he was only as he often after. But he was only as he often after. But he was only, as he often after-ward said of himself, *half* dead. Be-sides his wounds the fall of the horse tune. It did not take him long to de-cide what to do. He was not bound, as many men were, by responsibilities had injured his spine so that paralysis of the lower half of the body followed, which could not be thrown off, to stay and face the dark problems of those of the lower nam of the body followed, and was accompanied by suffering which the surgeons declared could never be more than alleviated and must increase as time went on until at last the vital power days. His only near relative was a sister younger than himself, who lived with her guardian. Selling, therefore, his now almost valueless estate, he left America, went to Rome, and entered the ranks of the Papal Zouaves. It was of the man's strong frame would yield under it. "Pray for me that it may be soon," he said to De Marigny when a service and a life which suited him in the highest degree. Though he had he first heard his sentence ; and it was not up to that time been exempliary in the practice of his faith, his was essenalmost the only expression of agony which even at the first escaped him. But it was not to be soon. The brave tially a loyal nature, and he would But it was not to be soon. The brave heart was to be tried, the great soul even in his most careless mo-ments have died for it, as he would have died for his flag. But perfected, by years of suffering, by that anguish of helplessness which seems doubly terrible when it falls it was a symbol rather than a reality to him—something handed down from the past, which a D'Antignac could not deny—and not until his residence upon a man in the flower of his life

After the end of the war and of the awful days which followed he was, by his own request, taken to Paris, his own reference can do her best of "where science can do her best of worst for me," he said ; and there the sister who had meanwhile grown to womanhood in Louisiana came to her life to him. Hent and belonging to the type, and depth of thoughtfulness not so common. It is usually possible in France to tell at a glance the social position of any to the type, and depth of thoughtfulness not so common. It is usually possible in France to tell at a glance the social position of any to the type, and depth of thoughtfulness not so common.

chamber the sunshine streamed with its message of hope and gladness on that April day. It was a cheerful scene which it lit up—a room where cultivated taste had with moderate means produced the most charming result. The walls were covered with engravings and photographs of the greatest pictures of the world brackets bronze copies and on in miniature of the noblest statues. There were rows of shelves filled with volumes, and tables where books and papers lay, around slender vases filled with flowers. Every where the tokens of a woman's hand were evident. The bed in a curtained alcove could hardly be observed, and it was not on this but on a couch that D'Antignac lay, near the sunny window which overlooked the river, with its constant animation, the rich architecture of the palaces, and the verdure of the gardens beyond. Here he was propped to a partly sitting posture by arge pillows, while across his limbs a soft rug of warm, rich colors was spread. On the wall above, his sword and the medal of a Pontifical Zouave hung at the feet of a large ivory crucifix

So, looking, with eyes full of a calm that contrasted strikingly with the suffering-stamped face, out on the brilliant city and far blue sky, he had lain for some time-motionless, since a book which he had been trying to read had dropped from his hand. there was a low knock at the door of the room, and in response to his "Entrez !" the door opened, showing the slender figure of a girl, who carried in her hand a large bunch of lilac.

"Bonjour, M. d'Antignac," she said, advancing into the room. "I hope

that I find you better to day." "Ah! it is you, Mlle. Armine," said d' Antignac, smiling. "Yes, I am better than when you were here last, for then I could hardly speak to you. To day I am at my best, and I am glad to see you. You come like a nymph of the spring," he added, as she held out the blossoms for him to inhale

"I felt a longing for the country today," she said ; "so I went out to Auteuil, and I have brought this back for you. I thought of you very much, the country is so lovely just now." She uttered these words with an

very water that flows under our bridges and along our quays has flowed under forest shade and along green fields, has reflected the soft hills and held the heaven in its heart.'

Involuntarily he looked as he spoke through the wide, open window, up at that heaven, so blue, so fair, so distant, and the girl watching him thought that he, too, held it in his heart. So thinking, she did not reply, and silence fell for a minute.

It was a minute long enough to photograph Armine Duchesne, as she sat there with her hands clasped in her lap and her eyes fastened on the worn face of the man before her. They were beautiful eyes -large, soft, golden-brown, and thickly fringed. The face in which they were set was delicate in outline, and in complexion of that clear brunette paleness which is seldom seen out of a southern coun-try — a face striking from its refine

woman; but the most practised observer might have found it difficult to decide to what rank this woman belonged. The simplicity of her toilette put the idea of a great lady a much out of the question as the exquisite refinement of her appearance made it impossible to think her bourgeoise. A Frenchman might have solved the riddle by saying, with a glance at her face, " Artiste," but it would have been an incorrect so lution.

Presently D'Antignac, looking to ward her and meeting the gaze of the full, soft eyes, said: "Helene was speaking of you only this morning and egretting that we have seen you so seldom of late.

"It is I who have most cause to regret it," she answered quietly; " but my father has been at home, and when that is the case I have less time to go out. He has always much for me to do, writing, translating -" She paused, and a shade of trouble was in her glance. "I often wonder," she went on, after a moment, "and it has long been in my mind to ask you, how far I am right in lending even my feeble aid to such work. Some

times the pen drops from my fingers If feel that I cannot go on, yet it is work which my father will do himself if I refuse to help him. And can I refuse to help him, who has always been good and kind to me ?"

Her voice took a tone of entreaty in uttering the last words, and the read had dropped from his hand, slender hands lying in her tap trapers Presently he extended this hand, slender hands lying in her tap trapers to touch a bell that stood on a small themselves more closely together. D'Antignac hesitated for an instant D'Antignac hesitated for an instant before answering, and when he spoke it was evidently with reluctance.

"You do not need for me to tell you," he said, "of the responsibility attending the use of the pen. No one can tell how far the influence of a book may extend or when that influence may end.'

"But does that responsibility include one who, like myself, has been only a machine to do another's bidding? often say to myself that I am simply

the pen my father uses." "The comparison is not good. pen has no sense of responsibility; you have. But," he added, after a pause, "do not understand me as saying that you are wrong. I do not say so : I do not know. Fate-if one may use such a term- has been hard upon you, my poor Armine. You are bound

SEPTEMBER 22, 1694.

Their lives are full of simple cares and their minds of gentle thoughts ; is it not so? But I have known nothing save an atmosphere of revolution and revolt. Terrible sounds have rung in my ears as long as I can remember :] have heard my father and his com-

panions talk passionately of the suffer-ings of humanity, and preach remedies more terrible than those sufferings. Then I used to go with my mother to church and look with a strange sense of amazement and doubt at the crucifix-that symbol of all which I had heard so often denounced. Even in my childish mind these great problems found a battlefield and drove away simpler thoughts. My mother died, and there was no one to throw a ray of light on perplexities which I could not

solve for myself, until God sent you, M. d'Antignac." "I am grateful," he said, "that even in my helplessness God gave me

such work to do. "Your helplessness !" she repeated "Who is there that with health and strength does half so much for others? He lifted one thin hand as if to silence her ; but before he could speak the door again opened and a lady entered, followed by a man of distinlady guished appearance.

"I knew that I might bring M. de Marigny in at once, my brother,'

"I arrived last night," the other answered, "and, after the transaction of some necessary affairs, you see where my first visit is paid."

His voice was very melodious, and the expression of his face, as he looked down at the pale countenance which looked up at him, was so full of affec-tion that the girl who was regarding the scene felt her heart warm toward him, stranger though he was. She also looked at him with some curiosity, for she had heard of the Vicomte de Marigny, and what she had heard lent interest to this first sight of him.

But her attention was claimed by Mlle. d'Antignac, who turned toward her, saying, as her brother had said : "Why, Armine, it has been long since we have seen you."

"It has seemed longer to me than to you, I am sure," Armine answered. "But I could not help it : I have been detained at home. And now "--she rose---" it is time that I should go." " Not until you come and have a little talk with me," said Mlle. d'Antig-nac decidedly. "I cannot let my brother monopolize you.'

" It is I, rather, who wished to mon oplize him, " said the girl, smiling. It was such an exquisite smile-so sudden and sweet-that it struck the vicomte, whose glance had fallen on her, and who at the same moment marked the delicate refinement of her face and the pathos of her large, soft eyes. He drew back a little as vanced to the side of the couch to take the hand that D'Antignac extended.

"Thank you for the flowers and the visit," he said, " and do not let it be long until you come again."

"You ought to know that I always come when I can," she answered. Then, with a bend of the head in acknowledgment of the vicomte's bow as she passed him she went with Helene from the room.

" My brother is happy now," said the latter, as she opened a door which led into her own salon-a small but exceedingly pretty apartment-"for he has Gaston de Marigny with him. your own heart strings to one whose

SEPTEM

mon, notwiths is the most un is chiefly sho practical affa Helene d'Ant ministering f olf the moder that remaine

estate. "I do not : the future," s "To-day is a when to morr bring the stre ever we may That is what now tell me so dear little Ar Armine sm of endearmen ably taller th answered : tell of my life otonous it is of disquiet in slight pau leaves me tha be a final fare to know how with desperat for what the he," she said, the same half of apology sh of him to d'A who simply d ward in place service of spe himself. I k "My poor

> we have all form or anot feel so sure o M. d'Antigna fuse and trou to rest as by "I do not sister. "H touching the mind. the other day of the great Monsabre is and he said. go to hear th "Did he?

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have died on the walls of the Holy City, but the command of the Sovereign Pontiff was positive-no one of his little band of soldiers should be sacrificed vainly; there should be enough resistance, in the face of overwhelm. ing odds, to show Europe that Rome their fragrance. was violently taken-but no more. So, when the breach in the walls was made and the Piedmontese troops entered the city, where many a barbarous in-

Finds, Kubby Anderson, Below are the field biseases. Below are the MRS. R. PAYNE, 708 Dundas Street, LONDON.

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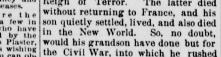
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of Gethsemani, reluctantly sheathed their swords and went to fall with tears at the feet of him whom they could no longer serve-the saintly Pontiff, who gave them his parting blessing in words that each man will carry engraved on his heart for ever.

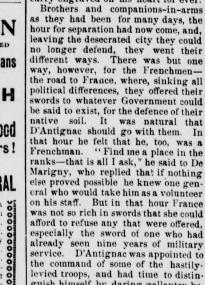
CONSUMPTION SO PRONOUNCED By the Physicians SEVERE COUCH At Night Spitting Blocd Given Over by the Doctors!

LIFE SAVED BY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which of the physicians pronounced consumption. The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently of attended with the spitting of blood. Of The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave. Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is of quite strong and healthy. That this set quite strong and healthy. That this of medicine saved my wife's life, I have not of the least doubt." - K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral **Received Highest Awards** AT THE WORLD'S FAIR O





levied troops, and had time to distinguish himself by daring gallantry be fore the end-which was well-nigh the and of all things-came for him. It was in one of the battles on the Loire. He had been severely wounded, but still kept his saddle to rally his men for a desperate charge, when a canon-ball killed his horse, which in falling back ward crushed the rider under him. Those near rushed to his assistance, but he bade them go on. "This is no time to help the wounded," he gasped. "Come back afterward, if you can. Forward now!" So they left him in mortal agony, while they went for-ward to win one of those brilliant victories which even in that campaign of disaster proved of what French soldiers are still capable ; and when a last those who were left came back and

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

accent that implied much more than was said of the compassion with which her eyes were filled as she regarded him. But he only smiled again

" It is better than seeing the beauty of nature for one's self, to be in the minds and hearts of one's friends when they see it." he said. "And this lilac is a fragrant proof of your remembrance.

"I pulled it with my own hands. I thought you would perhaps value it more than if it had been bought in the flower-market.'

They are such kind, helpful hands that I should be ungrateful if I failed to value whatever they bring me," he said, looking at them as they were busy arranging the lilac in a vase She cast a glance at him which was almost reproachful.

"Do not speak to me in that way, M. d'Antignac," she said, "if you do not wish to make me ashamed. For what have my hands ever done-what can they ever do-for you that will bear the most remote comparison to what you have done for me?

"We are none of us accountable for the opportunities which are given or withheld from us," he answered, 'only for how we use them, and for the will which is more than deeds; else why should the giving of a cup of cold water under some circumstances be more than the giving of a fortune under others? In anything that I have done for you, ma sœur, I have simply been God's instrument.

Is a saint-and I suppose you would refuse to let me call you thatmore than God's instrument?" she asked 'No more," he replied. "But we

must not dream of saintliness, poor struggling people like you and I. Sit down and tell me of your day at Auteuil. With whom did you go?" "Only with Madelon : and we went and returned by the Seine. I love the river, and love it not less because

too, and am glad to be where I can have had, that they are not like mine

vork in lif your mind and soul condemn. And where filial duty ends at the bidding of a higher duty I am not wise enough to say." "If you are not wise enough to say.

where shall I go to learn ?" asked the girl with a faint smile.

"Surely," he said, "you do not need for me to tell you where you will find a much better director than I am one not only with more authority, but with much higher wisdom.'

"With more anthority, yes; with higher wisdom — ah! I doubt that," she said. "If you are in doubt I am content to remain so, and to aid my father like a machine, a clerk-

'You are more than that to him. said the other; "But I understand how it is — you do not wish to be told by a voice of authority what will compel you to refuse that aid."

"It would go hard with me," said peculiar affection for Rome. the girl, "for you do not know my father as I know him. To you he is his sister.

passionate and sincere enthusiast. does not think of himself, M. d'Antig- I should like to see Rome again. nac : he is not one of those who desire he added almost immediately, with a to bring about a revolution in order that he may rise on the runs of what is cast down. He is blind--he is mad, if city.'" "If he does not enter it the rest of "If he does not enter it the rest of that he may rise on the ruins of what is

he thinks, of others rather than of him-

serf. "I believe it," said D'Antignac gently, deeply moved by the feeling in her last words; "but you must for-give me if I say that is altogether

apart from the question. Your father's motives concern only himself ; his deeds concern and influence many. But I do not wish to say anything which will make your position harder, so let us talk no more of this."

There was a moment's pause, then the girl said wistfully : "Do you know I often wonder what the lives and thoughts of other women are like? I one can disembark at your door." "You are a subtle flatterer," he said. "But indeed I love the river,

such comprehension, affection and sympathy for each other as they have." "It is the first time that I have ever

seen M. de Marigny," said Armine. "The first time!" repeated the other, th some surprise. "How does that with some surprise. happen when he is so often here? Armine shook her head. " I do not know," she answered. "But when we

were living in the same house and were together most I think I heard you say that he was not in Paris."

"True," said Mile. d'Antignac. 'He was at that time in Brittany with his father, who was dying of a lingering disease—although even then we saw him occasionally. Now he has just returned from Rome, and how much he "But I understand and Rauol will have to talk of !"

"How much, indeed !" said Armine. "But I fear that it swill make M. d'Antignac sad, he seems to have such a

"Nothing makes him sad," answered "His serenity is never the most dangerous of those who wish ruffled, his cheerfulness never fails. to tear down all the fabric of religious He seems to have such conformity to and social order; but to me he God's will that he accepts whatever is not only my father, but also happens with perfect acquiescence. one whom I know to be a When M. de Marigny came to bid him He good-bye he said a little wistfully, 'Ah! But smile, 'Yet it matters little, since

> us may despair," said Armine quickly. 'I suppose one should not wish him to remain where he suffers so much ; but what will the world be like when he leaves it !'

> "Desolate enough for some of us," said Helene, while her eyes filled with tears.' They were fine eyes-the only beautiful feature of her face. It was a typical French face, even to the slight dark down on the upper lip-a face seen as often among the Creoles of Louisiana as among the people from whom they sprang-and which in this instance only the eyes and the flash of regular white teeth redeemed from plainness. But it was a strong though not a handsome face, full of the expression of that sense which we call com-

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y now," said the door which led small but ex ment-"for he ny with him , or more than w brothers have affection and r as they have. that I have ever aid Armine. eated the other . How does that ften here? "I do not ad. "But when we house and were I heard you say

SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

mon, notwithstanding that in reality it is the most uncommon of all and which is chiefly shown in administering the practical affairs of life. Certainly Helene d'Antignac did wonder in ad-ministering for her brother and herself the moderate fortune which was all that remained to them of a great estate.

"I do not suffer myself to think of the future," she said after a moment. "To day is all that we possess; and when to morrow becomes to day it will bring the strength it needs for what ever we may have to do or endure. That is what Raoul always says. But now tell me something of yourself, my dear little Armine."

violate. Armine smiled-perhaps at the term of endearment, since she was consider-ably taller than the speaker-as she was tacitly allowed, and the exiles answered : "Oh ! there is nothing to tell of my life. You know how monwent home again. Two incidents were related to me by ten of my file. Four know now non-otonous it is outwardly, and how full of disquiet inwardly, "she added after a slight pause. "My father never leaves me that I do not feel as if it may one of the officials present at the ban-ishment—incidents illustrative of the three centuries of persecution. be a final farewell. I know just enough

to know how closely he is connected gangplank of the boat which waited to with desperate plans, and to tremble carry them away, handled and counted and shipped like bales of for what the result may be to him. For he," she said, looking at Helene with merchandise. One woman, thrown amiss, fell into the water, and her the same half-proud, half-pathetic air of apology she had worn when speak. hand waved farewell in the sign of the of him to d'Antignac," " it not of those who simply direct, who put others forcross as she sank, never to rise again. The other concerned a woman, too, a mother with her infant at her breast. ward in places of danger. If there is a service of special peril he takes it upon If there is a The officials determined to force her to recant, and failed. At last they took her infant, placed it beyond her reach,

to the

himself. I know that." "My poor child, it is a sad knowledge for you," said the other. "Yes, it is sad," said Armine, "but and there let it wail its hungry cry

two days and nights, with promises all we have all to bear our burden in one the time of full forgiveness to the mother and the restitution of her babe form or another : is it not so? I never feel so sure of that as when I look at if she would recant. Recant she would not, and at last her torturers gave in, M. d'Antignac. And doubts which con-fuse and trouble me are never so laid their cruel ingenuity exhausted. to rest as by his voice." "I do not wonder at that," said his My friend, a fair-minded man, who

knew nothing of the faith, thought a "He has a peculiar power of religion which inspired such strength touching the heart and convincing the of purpose worthy of his study, and But do you know what he said formed a resolution then which bore the other day? Some one was speaking of the great sermons which the Pere many others. Fit representatives, these two, of Monsabre is preaching in Notre Dame, and he said, 'I wish that Armine would the heroic remnant who defied the worst a ruthless Eastern tyranny could

the dead.

With him and after him came other

Portuguese Jesuits ; men of learning,

breeding, devotion, adroit and fitted to

win victory. The time and circum-stances favored them. Japan was in feudal anarchy, the

Emperor powerless, the Shogun almost as feeble, the nobles at war with one

go to hear them.'" "Did he?" said Armine quickly. do, and in patience waited, teaching their children the same faith and "Then I will go. I could not hear a wish of his without attempting at least patience, and these theirs again, until to fulfil it ; and surely it is easy to go to Notre Dame when the Pere Monat last, after so many generations, a new era brought peace and safety. sabre preaches.' A MIRACLE AMONG MISSIONS.

'It is easy to go," said Helene, "but not so easy to hear the preacher. It is said at least five thousand men attend these conferences; and, since he addresses men chiefly on the great questions of the age, the nave is reserved for them, and women must take their chances in the aisles."

'I shall take mine," said the girl smiling. "Thank you for telling me. w I must bid you adieu. My good Madelon is waiting for me below and I do not wish to keep her longer. TO BE CONTINUED.

WINNIPEG CATHOLICS.

another and the Shogun. Kioto was in Winnipeg Sept. 11.—A thousand Catholics of Winnipeg and vicinity will march in a body to day to the Governruins, and there were devastation and suffering everywhere. Buddhism was at the lowest, without religious influment buildings to lay before Premier Greenway and his Ministry the followence, sect arrayed against sect No central Government and no reing petition :"We, the undersigned Catholics of the Province of Manitoba ligious earnestness opposed the mis-

years, even through the financial stringency of the present time, must sionaries and favoring those who proved compliant. And these petty princes desired the lucrative foreign remove any doubt as to the earnestness of their feelings, and convince your rade. So the missionaries gained Government of the gravity of their strong protectors, and even sincere converts among the nobles, and the converts were more zealous than their grievances. '3. That without sharing your petitioners' religious convictions that the taxation of Catholics for schools acceptteachers. Some of the nobles destroyed the temples in their dominions, drove able only to Protestants, is most oppres out the priests and converted their subjects by decree. After some years Nobunaga estabsive and unfair, your Government must feel that they can no longer in their lished something like central authority again. He hated the Buddhists, and own conscience legitimately carry on that system, the result of which is "4. Therefore, your petitioners, as free-born British subjects, do enter their firm and solemn protest against avored the Christians for a time, was thought almost persuaded to be a Christian himself, had not the conditions, prohibiting polygamy and the like, been to severe. But Nobunga soon this unfair treatment at your hands and do respectfully and earnestly pray went to his father (1586), and Hide-yoshi ruled in his stead, continuing that your Government take into their serious consideration the grievance of the work of centralization his predethe Catholics of this province, and do cessor had begun. Hideyosihi was not pass such legislation as may be neces-sary to remedy such grievances to their openly unfriendly for a time. One of his greatest generals was a Christian full extent, and to assure to the said population the full respect of their rights and conscientious feelings, the morose, and began the persecution of use of their school taxes, of their legitthe priests when he was at last firmly imate share of the public money voted in power and occasion given by missionary defiance of his law. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS CONVERTED. for educational purposes in this province. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray." Six Franciscans, and three Jesuits with them, who also scorned de-liverence, were taken, condemned "For years," says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine led as a spectacle hundreds of miles, gaining converts en route by their patience and humility, and chest, to regulate my bowels, and those of the ship's crew. These pills are not were executed in Nagasaki, thus severe in their action, but do their obtained the crown they coveted. That was in 1593. Then the persecuwork thoroughly. tion stopped. The little cloud had passed; but it was the precursor of future storms. At the end of the century there were more than half a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

cendants persecuted it unto death. BUDDHIST INTRIGUE AND MISREPRE-

A Protestant Clergyman on the Won-derful Success of Our Missionaries.-A Tragic Story of Success, Overthrow and Resurrection. SENTATION. The feudal lords, who had protected the Christians were dead, or had protected saken the faith, or, worse still, had fought on the losing side against leyasu, and there was no one to with-stand him. (By Rev. George W. Knox, Englewood, N. J. in the New York Independent.) stand him. He was patron of the Buddhists, and persecuted in their The present Emperor of Japan came throne in 1867, and that year name and made them strong again. 4,000 native Christians were torn from Never was religion more cruel than their homes and distributed as crimi-

JAPANESE CATHOLICS.

Buddhism in Japan. Sect has per-secuted sect, and once, at least, the nals throughout the Empire. They had been "discovered" near Nagasaki, and were representatives of the Roman Buddha's law of gentleness to animals, especially dogs, was enforced by such cruelty that the jails of Edo were Catholics who had received the faith from their fathers and had kept it infilled with sufferers, and men were The Emperor for six year killed by scorces. Buddhist hatred and followed the persecuting policy of the Shoguns, but in 1873 religious liberty intrigue were the chief causes of the

extirpation of the Catholics. It is not proved, nor likely, that the carried away by every wind of doc-trine and a fickle-minded folk ! Jesuits plotted against the sovereignty of Japan. Their enemies slandered them, especially the Dutch, and in-vented false "documentary proof" and let it fall into the hands of the The Hon. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M, P. Men and women were bound and passed from hand to hand across the the story until this day, although the

the story until this day, although this best authorities, native and foreign, wholly discredit it. "This was not the reason why foreigners were ex-pelled," wrote Arai Hakuseki, algost two hundred years ago.

PERSECUTION AGAIN COMMENCED.

In 1614 the Christians numbered a million or more, and the persecution once more began, sixty priests being banished and nine churches destroyed. Thenceforth persecution followed per-secution for sixty years. More than two hundred priests were killed. They dared all things, refused to go home, were concealed by their converts, only to be found out by spies, tempted by the large rewards. The native lation Christians were annihilated ; friend double

was hired to betray friend, and at a larger price, child was brought to in form on parent, and parent on child. Every barbarity was employed to com-pel the Christians to recant, with forfruit long years after to himself and giveness and reward for acceptance of the Buddhist faith.

The persecution stopped only when all Christians had been destroyed, as and fifty years the anti-Christian decrees remained.

In 1637 some peasants, who had found the feudal exaction of their lord intolerable, rebelled. Some of the rebels were Christians, and the others were induced to fight beneath the The history of the Roman Catholic banner of the Cross. They seized a castle and made such determined re-Church in Japan is one of the miracles of missions, a story of great success, of sistance that the Shogun had to intertragic failure and of resurrection from fere, and they were conquered and massacred only after months of resist-Xavier landed in Japan in 1549, tance. Their baron lost his fief as was welcomed, successful and laid the foundations in his brief three years.

unishment for his tyranny. In 1686 a decree stated that no Christian had been discovered for years, and urged fresh zeal, with higher prices paid informers. But there are records of no further discoveries. In 1711 the rewards to informers were again increased, but again withour effect. During these vears foreign missionaries had sought

Japan from time to time, only to suffer death. Three recanted, re-peated the Buddhist formula and were given wives and pensions. We have a Japanese account of one

of these missionaries who sought to renew the work, one who did not re-

verts are from the humblest walks in references to the early struggles of bec, and to deprecate the attempts fre life, and the Church is composed, for your fathers and mothers in what you are pleased to call the remote region,

the most part, of the communities near Nagasaki, the descendants of the conthe trials and privations they underverts made 300 years ago. There are one Archbishop, four Bishops, many went so manfully, and the happy results in this progressive section of Canada, of the toils and brave

cause feudal barons destroy temples vou are a harmonious community Protestants and Catholics living side and drive out Buddhist priests, because these humble folk, without by side in peace and concord, laboring priest or book or sacrament or public together, assisting one another and to assembly, endured in faith and were stronger in their ignorance and obuse your words, seeking to build up upon a firm basis a new nationality scurity than the power and wisdom of

worthy of the races from which we sprung. (Cheers.) This is a Catholic picnic in aid of the good works of my friend, Father Sweeney. But what do I see around me? You, Mr. Chairman, a Protestant ; your confrere, Dr. Mc-Kay, M. P. P., also a Protestant ; the gentleman who has read this address Protestant ; the majority of this vast audience now listening with such manifest pleasure, also Protestant ;

Solicitor-General of Canada, Present and all this for the benefit of -A large Gathering-Compliment-ary Addresses-A Happy Reply. struggling Catholic priest with a heavy load of debt upon his shoulders. Could any greater evidence of liberality and Something like one thousand people gathered at the Kirkfield picnic Thursday week on the occasion of the good citizenship and sure mark of future concord and progressiveness. be given in any country under the sun? (Cheers.) If we are united holding of the Catholic church picnic, at which the Hon. Mr. Curran, of sun? (Cheers.) If we are united here in the bonds of Christian charity, Montreal, had promised to attend and deliver an oration. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement politics do not divide us, because I see many of my political opponents presof the festivities conveyances well filled with those living in the neighent doing their best to forward the good cause we are all here to advance. (Hear, hear). Froude, in concluding his life of Lord Beaconstield, makes this borhood began to arrive, and when the special G. T. R. train from Lindsav steamed in with five coaches full of people, Kirkfield had put on her reflection: "When the shadows length-en and the sun is going down, earthly questions fade into tinsel and holiday attire, and her ordinary population had swelled to more nothing is any longer beautiful to look than back upon, but the disinterested The distinguished visitor, upon step

actions, many or few, which are scattered over the chequered career." ing off the train with Father Sweeney and some Lindsay gentlemen, was We must all feel the truth of that greeted with all the manifestations of quotation, whatever our sphere or action. For myself, speaking as I have been at public gatherings for the applause and respect due to his high A few minutes after 4 the danc past thirty years, the pleasantest of my ing platform was cleared and the Hon. Mr. Curran was escorted to the platrecollections are those of acts I can look back upon as having been done, and for two hundred form by Father Sweeney. Dr. Wood not in the political arena, but in that and fifty years the anti-Christian de-was then voted into the chair, and he of the cause of Christian charity; and immediately called upon Mr. Mos-grove, the popular, efficient teacher at will long remain engraved upon my

Kirkfield, to read an address to Mr. Curran, from the people. Mr. Mos-grove then stepped to the front of the heart. The spraker then went on to dwell upon the past and present condition of our country; the reference in the platform and read the following :--To the Honorable J. J. Curran, Solicitor General of Canada. and a company of the early pioneers gave him an opening to speak of the earliest To the Honorable J. J. Curran, Solicitor General of Canada. Sir, — The people assembled here to day, residents for the most part of this remote and northern district of Ontario, extend to you on this happy occasion their hearty and affectionate welcome. We welcome you not only as a distinguished citizen of Canada, whose talents and merits have raised you to a position of the highest respect and responsibility in our nation, but also as a representative of Her Majesty's Government in this broad and progressive Dominion, and as a descendant of the land which most of us claim as the land of our fathers, an Irishman whose dignified position and eminent talents is a glory and gratifi-cation to every man of Irish sentiments in Canada. Your presence here to-day, sir, is for us a source of peculiar pleasure, for we have not often heap hypered with the presence of an opening to speak of the earliest settlers, the valiant soldiers, and patient, self-sacrificing missionaries. his beautiful language and fervid impressions creating enthusiasm amongst the audience. He gave a picture of Canada imbued with all the virtues of England and France, Scotland and Ireland, and won the hearty applause of his Irish friends when he said it was no wonder they loved the old land, for it had been established at Vancluse, in Australia, by Sir Thomas Hayes, whose beautiful grounds were infested with snakes and reptiles, that

four presence here to day, sit, is for us a source of peculiar pleasure, for we have not often been honored with the presence of many public men of eminence. The people of this portion of Ontario are not the least among the good citizens of Canada. In no part of the Dominion have the sterling qualities of the Canadian pioneer shown better results in building up a prosperous country. they could not exist upon Irish soil, for he had brought out a few barrels of the old sod and spread it around his residence and the snakes had quitted the place forever. (Great cheering.) Mr. Curran's appeal for union of

ing petition : "We, the undersigned Catholics of the Province of Manitoba do respectfully represent. "1. That we are unable, from mo-tives of conscientious conviction, to participate in, or derive benefit from, the system of education as now carried and amendments thereto. "2. That the heavy pecuniary sacri-fices with which Catholics throughout the Province have been burdened in consequence of said law for the last four

quently made to create religious dissensions.

After some well-timed remarks from Father Sweeney, expressive of his grati one Archbishop, four Bishops, many foreign priests and nuns, and 46,682 adherents. So again the Roman Catholic Chnrch prospers in Japan — not because its missions are allied with trade, or betude for the efforts of all who had con-

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Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bothe of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman St. George, New Brunswick.

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The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Fills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other **Hoood's** Sarsaparilla **Cures** afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had

and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists

SCHOOL BOOKS.

3

the world.

Englewood, N. J.

And the Japanese are thought easily

THE KIRKFIELD PICNIC.

. d'Antignac. n Brittany with ing of a lingereven then we Now he has just nd how much he

talk of ! !" said Armine. l make M. d'Anto have such a Rome."

n sad, "answered renity is never ess never fails. h conformity to ccepts whatever acquiescence. came to bid him e wistfully, 'Ah! me again.' But ediately, with a s little, since I a more eternal

er it the rest of Armine quickly. not wish him to rs so much ; but e like when he

for some of us,' eyes filled with eyes-the only r face. It was a ven to the slight per lip-a face the Creoles of he people from and which in this and the flash of redeemed from a strong though ull of the expresich we call com-

Pimples, boils and other humors of the blood, are liable to break out in the warm weather. Prevent it by taking Hood's Sarsa-parilla.

parilla. Mrs. Northrop & Lyman Co. are the pro-prietors of DR. Thoraks' ECLECTRIC OIL. which is now being sold in immense quanti-ties throughout the Dominion. It is wel-comed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This value of specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted flame. To the farmer it is in-dispensible, and it should be in every house.

Arai Sidotti appeared worthy neither of imprisonment nor death, but "a very brave man, whose retentive memory held vast stores of information, sincere, earnest, sober, self-deny

ing, ready to appreciate goodness how ever slight in others, and with the meekness of a sage. Born where that odious religion prevails, he is not to be blamed that at the order of a superior he left an aged mother and a brother well advanced in years and came hither at the risk of life, enduring the perils and distresses which over-whelmed him for these six years past. I cannot but wonder at his firm resolution. To put him to death is like shedding innocent blood, and does not accord with the conduct of the Sages. Nor will he recant to save his life. As he has come in violation of our laws, instruct him in their severity and send

him away again." Surely any missionary might well esteem such testimony. But the doctrine seemed irrational :

"If Deus be self-existent, why not heaven and earth? If human Governments may pardon criminals, why not Deus? Why need he become incarnate for man's sins? As for the rest-heaven and hell, man's fall, images, baptism, rosaries, and the like-these are derived from Buddhism, which was widely spread before Christ was born in a land not so very far from India." But Sidotti was kept in prison, and there converted the man and woman who served him. On their baptism they were removed and confined, and the Abbe's imprisonment made more rigorous. He died soon after.

BEGINNING THE WORK ANEW. Then comes a long blank, until the persecution in 1867. In 1890 Roman million Christians in the West and Catholic missionaries went to Nagas-South. Nobunaga died, after a while, aki, and in 1865 found traces of a

spirit of worthy citizens, and handing to their offspring traditions and aspirations of which the full realization is the highest com-mercial, intellectual and moral condition of our people. In industry and integrity, and in loyalty to our beloved queen and the institutions of our land, the pioneers of this district have given a laudable example, and we trust that we who succeed them do not in great messure fall short of the model they have set before us. You see here, as elsewhere in Canada, a people dwelling in peace, harmony and good-will, united in those various ways which lead to the prosperity of a country, and wanting only a continu-ance of these benign conditions to happily result in a great and glorious nation. Let us thank you, sir, for having, at much personal inconvenience, graced this gather-ing with your presence today. The occa-sion will be full of pleasant recollections for as who are here, and we hope that you will carry with you agreeable memories of your visit to Kirkfield.

As Mr. Curran took his place to reply. he was received with loud and contin ued applause. His address, whether viewed as an oratorical effort or a patriotic utterance, was a thoroughly splendid performance, and would have proven as rich a treat to the citizens of the great commercial city of Montreal, where he resides, as it did to the residents of the less important village of

Kirkfield, whither his kindness and good nature had brought him on this occasion. Solicitor - General Curran, whose coming forward was the signal for an outburst of applause, said :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen-I cannot sufficiently thank you for the kind words you have just addressed to me personally. I feel that I am welcome amongst you, and that your address is not a mere formal matter, but a generous expression of brotherly sentiment. However grati-

fying such an expression may be to a public man on personal grounds, the pleasure is enhanced by very many degrees when the reference to our common country are taken into consid-

empire in the most important arbitration of modern times, who had re-ceived at her hands the honor of knighthood, and later still, who had been judged by her fit to enter as a Right Honorable member of her Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland being denounced by a reverend gentle-man who had never made a sacrifice for nor rendered any services to his country on any occasion, as unfit for the Premiership of the Dominion because of his religion. He said such : statement was a disgrace to Canada

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statement was a disgrace to Canada and to Christianity. Mr. Curran closed his speech amidst great ap-plause. Mr. Curran having resumed his seat, Mr. A. P. Devlin, County Crown Attorney, Lindsay, in a few very fitting remarks moved a vote of thanks, and Mr. Francis Reider approved sources, to which are added seconded the motion. Mr. Curran then having briefly replied, the chairman took the occasion to express his accord with the sentiments the speaker of the day had uttered. Dr. McKay, M. P. P., followed in the same strain, making one of his usual happy speeches. He took occasion to welcome to the country so distinguished a gentleman from the Province of Que

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London, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1894. ITALY AND THE POPE.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, a telegram from Rome states that there is some prospect of a peace between the Italian king and the Pope. It is said that Crispi's Private Secretary paid a visit to, and had a long conference with Cardinal Rampolla, opening negotiations which it is hoped may bring about some settlement of the existing difficulties. It was after this visit that the Pope appointed an Anostolic perfect at Massowah, Africa, the centre of the Italian territory on the dark continent. King Humbert has also approved and sealed the Pontifical decree appointing Cardinal Sarto to the Patriarchate of Venice. These are the first mutual acts on the part of King and Pope which could be interpreted as any evidence of a coming reconciliation between the ecclesiastical and royal authority ; and the visit of the Secretary was the first visit of a civil official to the Vatican since the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces in 1870.

Another act of the Government which points in the same direction is the high euloguim passed by Signor Crispi on the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples in the Premier's speech in that city. He expressed the hope that Church and State will act in harmony in the suppression of Anarchism, the common foe of all authority, civil and spiritual. The presence of the Cardinal on the occasion is regarded as a sign that both king and Pope are desirous of coming to an amicable arrangement.

It is no easy task to foresee what may happen in the future in any case ; but the more so in regard to a matter which depends upon so many contingencies as a reconciliation between the Holy Father, whose cause is that of justice and right, and the robber Government which has despoiled him of the Patrimony of the Church; and we shall not pretend to be able to tell what the future may bring forth in the present case. It does not seem to us possible, however, that there can be any final settlement unless there should be on the part of the italian and other Governments a complete recognition of the Pope's sovereign authority in Rome and a satisfactory

against religion ever since the occupation of Rome in 1870, even to the abolition of religious teaching in the schools.

This course of the Government has had the result which might naturally have been expected ; for though the system of religious education, the exclusion of God from the schools and anti-Christian teaching, have had the effect of raising the crop of Anarchists, the existence of which Signor Crispi now professes to regret.

> The assassin of President Carnot and the attempting assassins of Premiers Dupuy, and Crispi himself, are the fruit of this anti-Christian policy

which has been followed by the rulers of both France and Italy. It is, perhaps, a sign of returning sense to the rulers of Italy that Signor Crispi has even gone so far as to express the hope that Church and State will work together for the common good.

It is only a few weeks since it was made manifest that the Government had not learned wisdom from the sad condition of affairs for which it is responsible. This occurred when Signor Bovio, the dramatist, announced the production of a sacreligious play entitled "Christ at the Feast of Purim." This drama represents Christ as one of the characters amid the riotous mob of the Jewish Saturnalias, with all the accessories of the modern Vaudeville style of drama.

This of itself should be enough to make the Government prohibit its production ; but in spite of all that common decency would prescribe, the play is tolerated, and the journals which support the Infidel character of the Government are unanimous in upholding Signor Bovio and the theatre man agers who have produced the blasphem-

ous concern. But all has not been serene with the producers of the play. It was first brought out in Naples, and Cardinal Sanfelice, the Archbishop of Naples, uttered the note of warning to his people not to countenance it. There is some hope for Italy in the fact that this denunciation had its effect. and the play had scarcely any audience in any of the large cities. It has been repeated in Florence and several other

cities, but in every case with the similar result that it has been a financial failure.

Every Italian Bishop in whose diocese it was produced condemned it, and expiatory services have been held to make some atonement to God for the blasphemy. These expiatory services have been attended by thousands. while the play itself had scarcely an audience at all. At Carrara the money was returned to the seven peoply who were at the theatre to see it. and there was no representation. At Marsa, the first audience was very small, and the second smaller still At Planc enza only 320 francs, \$64 were received at the door.

The play has no literary merit, and the only recommendation it has is the A SCOFFER AGAINST MIR-ACLES.

In an article which appeared in the Toronto Saturday Night of the 8th inst., concerning a recent miracle which is reported to have been wrought in Quebec at the tomb of, and clergy of Italy kept up zealously a through the intercession of, Monseigneur Laval, a scoffing writer is allowed to put before the public the following piece of impertinence :

> " It is impossible for one not educated in the thraldom of such notions to belief in the miraculous powers vested show even the scantest respect for this in the bones of dead humanity. That illness exists at all must be set down. in the minds of those who have faith. as a fatal reproach to the Roman Catholic brotherhoods, which, by their own showing, could produce relics enough to drive all sickness from the earth Professing to work miracles, they are very chary about it. Of course it depends upon the point of view, and I suppose we would eat ants if we lived sacrilegious. in the part of the world where such is the practice, but it would surely be better to abandon the faith in miracle working bones, than to wait until it is laughed out of countenance, as it is sure eventually to be.

In a similar flippant way this writer speaks of the many miracles which are said to have occurred at the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre.

It is almost needless to say to our readers that this species of scoffing reference to "the bones of dead humanity," and to the Roman Cathoolic brotherhoods, which do not miraculously "drive all sickness from the earth," is but a poor imitation of Bob Ingersoll's scornful allusions to Christian truth in any form, and especially of the flippancy with which the noted infidel speaks of the miracles which are recorded in the Gospel. Such reading matter as this is calculated to produce a generation of infidels, and it is not surprising that there should be so many scoffers when such feeble wit is read with avidity by hundreds of thoughtless persons. Is it Saturday Night's mission to propagate infidelity? "Mack." the writer who signs this

article, states that "the Catholic brotherhoods" profess to be able to drive all sickness from the earth by means of relics, or bones of dead humanity. Before making such an assertion, he should have found some evidence that such is the case. Such evidence he has not produced ; and we venture to say that he cannot produce a tittle of evidence that his statement is truthful, or that any Catholic brother. hood has made such a claim.

There is a word in the English lan guage, as short as the name Mack, by which those are designated who beau false witness against their neighbors, and that is the word which should have been chosen by the writer in question as his now very descriptive nom de plume.

But though Catholic brotherhoods make not this claim, it is a remarkable fact that there is a mass of evidence that cannot be disregarded, to the effect that miracles have been wrought, ov the power of God, whereby the sick have been restored to health through the instrumentality of certain relics of saints. To cite words of Holy Scripture bearing upon this matter, those who have been at the shrine of St. Anne, and those who have witnessed what has happened at the tomb of Monsiegnor Laval, tell us that "the blind see, the lame walk" (St. Matt. xi. 5), or that other diseases on infirmities have been cured, as a mark of divine favor to those who piously prayed for relief through the intercession of those who when living were undoubtedly the friends and saints of God. of whom Holv Scripture savs :

Christ made any pretence that it was their mission "to drive all sickness from the earth": neither has any Cath-

olic brotherhood done so. The sneering and irreverent language of "Mack" is just as applicable to these miracles related in Holy Scrip. ture as to those which have occurred at the shrine of St. Anne and the tomb of Mgr. Laval: and such sneers are in fact but the scoffings of Tom Paine and Col. Ingersoll, reproduced in the columns of Saturday Night. However, if it be true that Almighty God has deigned to reward the faith of prayerful and pious visitants to the tombs of the illustrious and saintly first Bishop of Quebec, and to the Beaupre shrine, wherein reposes a relic from the arm of St. Anne, the grandmother of Our Lord, it behooves us not to ridicule the Divine manifestation. To do so would be blasphemous and

That miracles have been wrought at the shrine of St. Anne is so well attested that they can scarcely be called into question, but it is not necessary to go into details regarding them here.

A miracle has been recently reported to have occurred at the tomb of Mgr. Laval. Concerning this we only know what has been published in the papers, and there seems to be truth in the testimony to the effect that the event really happened. But none of these miracles are of Catholic faith, that we should be bound to believe them, nor does the truth of Catholic faith or doctrine depend in any way upon them. They are to be examined as any other fact which is asserted to have occurred. If they are attested by credible witnesses, a reasonable man cannot refuse to believe them. If the evidence is insufficient, no credit is to be attached to the narration, and there is an end to the matter. But the facts are not to be refuted by Mack's profane scurrility; and there is no justification for such language as this, which he uses a little further on :

"The dense fatalism aud superstition to be found in parts of Asia keep the world in constant peril of a cholera or black death plague, and any community that teaches the people to trust for health to faith or charms such as the Protestant Faith Curists of Ontario, and the Roman Catholic bone-kissers of Quebec), is flying in the face of all mankind's experience, and all the facts laid down by science

This is but a lame rehash of Hume's argument that all miracles are con trary to human experience, and are therefore unworthy of credit. They are not contrary to the experience of those who have witnessed them, and no science can limit the power of God. nor is the operation of that power to be tested by science, since God's will overrules both chemistry and medicine, which are but the results of His will.

We should add here that there is a great difference between the "Protestant Faith Curists of Ontario " and the atholics who have piously visited the shrines of St. Anne and other saints. These Catholics have not neglected, nor have they been advised by their clergy to neglect, the ordinary methods afforded by medical science to obtain relief. As far as our experience has gone, in nearly every case when shrines of the saints have been visited to obtain relief, the visits were made after all the efforts of medical men hadfailed to effect a cure, and then relief was asked, and sometimes got, through praver to God. or the mediation of God's saints. The Faith Curists, on the contrary, reject the ordinary means which God has appointed for the cure of diseases, and pretend to possess the power of healing by the laying on of hands, or some other inadequate means. Faith Curism is a real superstition ; but confidence in God's power, and a reason able hope for a favor through means of prayer, is not a superstition, but a The two classes right reliance on God. are not to be placed in the same cate gory.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PARTY

The London Times and other Tory papers are making, or rather attempting to make, great capital against the Irish Nationalist and Liberal parties, from the discovery that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth recently made large subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Gladstone's sub-

scription amounted to £100. It appears to have been in consequence of a circular appealing for help and signed by Messrs. Justin McCarthy and John Dillon that these subscriptions were given, the object being to enable the Irish party to maintain itself in Parliament, and to fight the battle for the Irish cause in their constituencies. There is nothing specially criminal

either in making an appeal to the public for aid towards attaining a political object, or in accepting contributions given for such a purpose ; and in the case of the Irish party it is absolutely necessary that there should be

such a fund. There is no indemnity paid to members of the British Parliament as is the case in Canada : hence only wealthy men who can afford to give their whole time, or a great portion of the year, for nothing, can look for a Parliamentary seat, or even bear the expense of an election contest. But the Irishmen who have the confidence of the people are not of the wealthy class who could afford this, and consequently the people of Ireland would be compelled to submit to be represented (or misrepresent ed) by the rich Earls and Marquises who have been their oppressors, if there were no Parliamentary Fund from which to pay an indemnity to their representatives, and all necessary

election expenses. Even in Canada, where an indemnity is paid without a murmur to members of Parliament, aid is often given from a general Parliamentary fund of the party interested in gaining seats in the House of Commons. Surely there is

no criminality in the case, if that is done in Ireland which is done in British colonies ; and since there is no crime therein, there is nothing essentially wrong in accepting the contributions of English Liberals to the Irish Fund. Ireland is poor; that is to say, the people generally are poor, having been kept in poverty by bad laws, placed on the statute book for the aggrandizement of titled absentee landlords and wealthy companies of London mer chants who have inherited their title to Irish soil chiefly through confisca. tions of Irish property during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries It is, therefore, no humiliation to Ireland to accept assistance to enable her to fight the battle for political liberty The Executive Committee of the Irish

National League of Great Britain have acknowledged that they issued their circular asking in a general way for help, but deny that they sent a copy of it to Mr. Gladstone or any member of SEPTEMBER 22, 1884.

existing should be healed than that a further division should take place, We trust that some measures may be taken whereby a united Irish party will take the field when next an appeal will be made to the electorate-an event which cannot be far off under the circumstances in which the Liberal party of Great Britain finds itself, with a hostile House of Lords blocking muchneeded legislation.

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.The London Times of the 11th inst. is said to contain a bitter article against the British contributors to the Irish fund. It represents that the fund is kept up by "supporters of the Irish physical force party," and it couples the names of Mr. Gladstone and Baron Tweedmouth with dynamiters in the following style :

"The only consolation is that the publication of the names of the two latest subscribers seems likely to prevent all further contributions for the present from the old subscribers. If Privy Councillors do not shrink from appearing in the same list with dynamiters, the latter will hardly consent Privy Councillors. to appear with Even Irish American politicians have scruples, and even the Clanna Gael has its point of honor.

This language is just what might be expected from a journal which has all along endeavored to class the Irish Nationalist party with assassins ; but it will have no effect with reasoning people who remember the sad failure of that journal to make good its former statements to the same effect. The mouthpiece of the forger Pigott cannot expect that its utterances on Irish questions will terrify the Liberals of Great Britain into accepting the policy it lays down on Irish matters, or, indeed, on any other subject.

As far as the Liberal party is concerned, the interest still displayed by Mr. Gladstone and Baron Tweedmouth in the succuss of the Irish demand for Home Rule is an evidence that the Liberals will not give up the cause of Ireland because they have to meet the opposition of the House of Lords ; and there can be no reasonable doubt the final result will be that all that Ireland demands will be granted, even if the concession be delayed.

ESCAPED NUNS OF A NEW KIND.

It is a somewhat amusing turning of the tables, after all the harrowing tales which have been told to delighted audiences by such dubious characters as Margaret L. Shepherd, Edith O'Gormon, Maria Monk, et hoc genus omne, concerning the wickedness of nuns and nunneries, that now the Protestant nuns, who have been only a few years in existence, are having their turn in being "exposed " by parties who seem to have a better foundation for their tales of horror than have had the escaping parties for the stories which have hitherto been told of Catholic institutions. A few weeks ago a person known as the "Peckham Nun" figured in the London police court in the full dress of a Sister of Mercy, to answer harges brought against her for collecting money under false pretences. She was committed to prison for the offence. She was a nun of the "Order of St. Charles ;" but the St. Charles in the case was not the well known saint whom the Catholic Church honors under that name, but "Charles, the martyr king of England," put to death by his Protestant subjects for his alleged tyrannical rule. A Father Superior of the Order of St. Charles, who appeared in connection with this case, was testified by a policeman to be a suspended minister of the Church of England, who had reinstated himself by becoming Prior or Abbot of the religious order in question. All this shows that in the Church of England there is no authority to prevent any one from assuming a high ecclesiastical authority, provided he or she dubs himself or herself with some high sounding title, such as these persons assumed. They become monks and nuns, priors and abbots at will, and there is no authority which can restrain them. But the case of the Peckham nun is not the only instance of the new and unexpected turn which matters have taken. There have been within the last few months complaints of cruel treatment made by several "escaped nuns "against their "Abbesses." who appear to have acted in the premises just as might be expected from the heads of new-fangled religious orders who, not being amenable to any established authority, would conduct their orders according to their own whims and fancies. Pride is sure to be the predominant feature in the rule of such religious superiors ; and it is no wonder that such acts of tyranny as the escaped nuns complain of should be desired that the dissensions already be of frequent occurrence; and as

guarantee given that he shall be free from any interference of Italian offic ials in Rome, and sufficient territory around the city to enable him to have free communications with all nations.

This would be but a small reparation for the indignities which have been heaped upon the Holy Father since the Italian occupation of Rome ; and every Catholic, and even every Protestant, Government should feel desirous that such a state of affairs should be reestablished.

The Providence of God arranged that Rome, where the See of Peter was fixed, and which was the centre of unity for the Catholic world, should become the Patrimony of the Church as soon as the authority of the Church became so widely extended that the independence of the Pope became necessary for the exercise of his universal spiritual jurisdiction. This occurred so early as about A. D. 728. Fings Pepin and Charlemagne did not establish, but only confirmed and extended, the Pope's temporal jurisdiction, because they recognized its necessity. Since that time the Pope's government has passed through many vicissitudes ; but always to be restored again to

It cannot reasonably be denied that the spiritual government of two hundred and fifty millions of souls, under every form of Government, requires the greatest possible discretion. But it needs something more than discretion. It needs to be beyond even the suspicion of being controlled by any temporal sovereign.

stability.

Hitherto, certainly, the Italian Government has shown no disposition to grant any concession which would reestablish the Holy Father's independence. It has waged a relentless war

impudence of its blasphemy. It happened only recently in France that a play in which Mahomet, the mule-driver of Mecca, was introduced, was prohibited by the authorities, because it gave offence to the Sultan of

Turkey, who asked that it should be stopped. Yet the Italian Government has allowed the production of a dramatic representation which is offensive not only to Catholics, but to all Christians. It is to be hoped that the recent

utterances of Signor Crispi indicate that a new state of affairs is to be inaugurated, and some respect to be shown by the Government to the religious wants of the people, who, it is understood, will not much longer submit to atheistic rule. The Premier's words at Naples are remarkably plain as indicating the new departure. He said :

"Society is passing at the present moment through a grievous crisis. Never more than to day did we feel the want of seeing the two authorities, civil and religious, marching with one accord to lead the people in the way From the justice and charity. darkest abysses have risen an infamous sect which writes on its flag, 'No God, no master.' United to day n common recognition of a memorable

period, let us form in closely-serried ranks to combat this monster, inscrib ing upon our flag, the motto, 'Our God, our King and our country.' God, Yes, let us raise aloft our flag adorned with this sacred device, displaying it to the people as a sign of salvation, 'in hoc signo vinces.'

The Irish Bishops at their recent

meeting adopted a resolution express ing horror at the dreadful crime which has resulted in the death of President Carnot, and tendering to the generous people of France an expression of keen sorrow, and to Madame Carnot and her family respectful sympathy.

"But to me, thy friends, O God, are made exceedingly honorable : their principality is exceedingly strength-ened." (Ps. 138.)

It is not the first time that God has manifested his power of working miracles through the bones of dead humanity, or other relics of saints.

We are told in 4 Kings, iv. (Protestant Bible, 2 kings), that Eliseus, the prophet, raised from the dead the child of a certain Sunamite woman, by placing his mouth on the child's mouth, his eyes on the child's eyes, and his hands on the child's hands. Afterwards, when the prophet was dead, certain persons who were about to bury a dead man near the tomb, being interrupted by the approach of Moabite rovers, "cast the body into the sepulchre of Eliseus. And when it had touched the bones of Eliseus, the man came to life and stood

upon his feet." (4 Kings, xiii., 21.) Again, we are told that the shadow of St. Peter delivered many from their infirmities. (Acts v. 15.) Handkerchiefs and aprons which had touched the body of St. Paul had the same had been two days in durance vile. effect (Acts xix. 12); yet we do not Perhaps the event will teach them a read anywhere that the Apostles of lesson they need.

HALF a dozen English excursionists got themselves into trouble on the occasion of the celebration of the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at Boulogne. They were arrested and brought before the court charged with interrupting a religious procession. It appears that a procession was passing along the street in honor of the festival, the Bishop of Calais being present in the cavalcade. One man went around in mockery with hat in hand demanding

pence for the processionists, and the others were guilty of like indecorous conduct. They were sent to prison in default of bail, but were released at the intercession of friends after they

he Government. But when the con tributions of Mr. Gladstone and Baron Tweedmouth were spontaneously sent to them they could see no reason for a refusal to accept them in the further ance of a good cause. Mr. Michael Davitt says plainly that he would be glad that other Liberals would follow their example.

There are some even among the Irish National Party who are of opinion that by accepting aid from wealthy British Liberals, the independence of the Irish party is jeopardized. Mr. Healy is reported to be among the number who are of this way of thinking, and it is said that he wishes thes contributions to be" returned. Mr Davitt, however, declares that there is no humiliation associated with the acceptance of the money, any more than there is in the receipt and application of funds from any other source. To us it appears that Mr. Davitt is

right, but we trust that on a matter so trivial, the unity of the Nationalist party will not be imperilled. The cause of Ireland has already been more than sufficiently injured by the unhappy dissensions which divided the Nationalists into two hostile camps. This unhappy division caused the loss of several Irish seats at the last general election, and if there are to be new divisions on trifling matters, it needs but little foresight to see that there will be further losses at the next election.

A despatch from London states that the Parnellite members "are complacently relying upon the disruption of the Irish party on account of the dispute which has arisen," and that their position may be strengthened thereby at the coming elections. It is more to

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ed than that a ld take place. asures may be ed Irish party next an appeal orate-an event off under the ch the Liberal inds itself, with blocking much-

f the 11th inst. bitter article tributors to the esents that the pporters of the party," and it . Gladstone and ith dynamiters

on is that the mes of the two s likely to pre-butions for the subscribers. ot shrink from list with dyna. hardly consent y Councillors. politicians have e Clan-na-Gael

what might be which has all class the Irish assassins : but with reasoning he sad failure good its former e effect. The er Pigott cannot ances on Irish the Liberals of pting the policy tters, or, indeed.

party is conll displayed by on Tweedmouth ish demand for dence that the up the cause of ave to meet the of Lords ; and nable doubt the all that Ireland ted, even if the

OF A NEW

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harrowing tales d to delighted bious characters rd, Edith O'Gorhoc genus omne, dness of nuns w the Protestant only a few years g their turn in arties who seem lation for their have had the e stories which d of Catholic inks ago a person m Nun "figured court in the full ercy, to answer nst her for colfalse pretences. prison for the n of the "Order he St. Charles in ell known saint urch honors un-"Charles, the nd," put to death ects for his alleg. Father Superior harles, who apwith this case. liceman to be a f the Church of instated himself r Abbot of the stion. in the Church of authority to pressuming a high , provided he or erself with some uch as these perbecome monks abbots at will. ority which can Peckham nun is of the new and ch matters have been within the plaints of cruel everal "escaped 'Abbesses." who in the premises pected from the religious orders ble to any establd conduct their heir own whims is sure to be the in the rule of ors : and it is no s of tyranny as nplain of should rrence; and as

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

preciation evinced in certain quarters. pride would be met by pride, arrogance and disorder, the escapade of the Peckham nun is equally no matter ing manifests itself - and it will, we to think of anything of ourselves ; but trive to turn an honest penny by the dently. The Pope has ordered the of surprise.

Excelsior !

BREAKING UP.

TEMPERANCE.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1894.

The cause of temperance suffers much from its false friends, who may be divided into two classes. 1. There are many who, from political and various other reasons, use the sacred

principles of temperance as a means to their particular ends. 2. There are others who, by their senseless and mendacious statements, bring many to believe that temperance is suitable only for fanatics. We see charts pointing out the injury done to the system by alcoholic stimulants, and we hear lecturers proving by them that alcohol is necessarily a damnable thing - a thing of evil. There is no gainsaying the fact that alcohol is ordinarily not very beneficial to the system, but it is absurd to say that its moderate use is sinful. St. Thomas Aquinas is very clear on this point. The cause of temperance is surely in no need of such uncanny weapons with which to fight its battles. Wonder it is, however, that itinerant lec-

fanatics :-turers are given an opportunity to expound their false and misleading which have for months been rending the P. P. A. reached an acute crisis opinions and that sensible people are on Thursday last when a number of wont to speak of them as apostles. the presidents of the district or divis-The best thing we can do for temperional councils from various parts of ance is to preserve it from its erring Ontario met in the hall on the corner friends. It is based on truth, and as of Yonge and Alice streets in this city, with Rev. J. C. Madill, Grand such it cannot but succeed. Let us President, in the chair, for the express speak of the homes ruined and blasted, purpose of endeavoring to heal the of the careers blighted, of the young divisions, overcome the difficulties the girls driven to prostitution, of the order is in, and prepare for the coming Dominion elections. The meeting was at times a most turbulent one, and gaunt-eyed children, of the wives starving and prematurely aged, of the some of the delegates from the rural sweet comforts of home banished by districts, in the very strongest lanthe spectre of Alcoholism, but let us guage, denounced as an untruth the not overstep the boundry of common claim of some of the officials that twenty-seven members of the order had been elected to the Local House.

This may do for fanatics, but not for Catholics. Holland has, perhaps, come nearer

sense.

the names of the twenty-seven alleged members. Several of the presidents to solving the problem : "What to do advised the dissolution of the order, or the calling of a special meeting of the with our city poor." In that country Grand Council for the purpose of end-ing the difficulties. Others advised that the members should join the there are no great poorhouses and few able bodied paupers. When a person Patrons of Industry in a body, but all was clamor and talk. The authors of the election sheet called the "Eye Opener" were declared to have been applies for public relief he is sent to a public farm and compelled to work, and in many cases he becomes a thrifty and independent farmer. The Dutch traitors to the cause. From these matters the discussion drifted to finare very slow, but they are in this reances, and very serious charges and spect at least very wise.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

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ibly made. It was alleged that the order had not been loyal to Mr. Mere-Bishop Keane, the zealous and learn. dith, and this caused a renewal of the acrimonious debates. It was asserted ed rector of Washington University, by several of those present that the best class of members were leaving the has received many compliments from organization in disgust and joining Leo XIII. for his work during the last other Protestant societies. The ques-tion of what action should be taken five years. It is a task of much magnitude and labor to establish an instiduring the Dominion elections gave tution such as Washington University. rise to a stormy scene. A long wrangle ensued, but at the finish no It has been always, even in the most favorable circumstances, a work of action had been taken, and the divisional presidents separated without labor and necessarily tedious, and in having done any business. Since the our times, when education is gleaned meeting referred to the divisions have from all kinds of text books, it is an developed to a more alarming extent undertaking that demands exquisite than ever, and some of the county tact and dauntless determination. It divisional councils have been called to calls for tact, for it is no easy matter adopt steps for complete severance from the organization and the form.

When the superior quality of its train- And St. Paul says : "We are not able many magnetism enthusiasts who con- sometimes deal rashly and impru trust, in a very short time-there will our sufficiency is from God." When outpouring of their knowledge. We Congregation of Bishops and Regulars be no empty benches within its walls. Luther denied to human nature the do not intend at present to enter into to put an end to this deplorable dis-May God prosper it and enable it to do noble work for Humanity. May it send forth leaders with watchwords to echo the voice of truth. Enthusiastic vitiated. and earnest souls are our need-men

RUMOR has it that New York is to who will not be satisfied to go with the have a Catholic daily newspaper. We throng, but whose motto must be: hope the report to be well founded. New York wants it and in the worst way. Father Meagher, the well-known author, is enthusiastic about the The following report from the Mail scheme, and if energy and ability of last Wednesday is significant. It is are of any value, New York will have more than likely that those who bea well - equipped daily before the longed to the P. P. A. will for the rest autumn

of their lives use every effort to persuade their neighbors that they were MR. STEAD, who was so observant of abuses on the American continent, never members of that organization. would do well to turn his search-light The stigma, however, will attach to on some of the London districts, which them, and every endeavor to are, in point of wretchedness and dedislodge it will prove of no pravity, without rivals. The Prince avail. It is more than probof Wales, it is said, is the owner of able that Mrs. Margaret L. Shepone of the worst slum districts in Lonherd's resolve to go on the stage has don, and he refuses to purify them. had not a little to do in forming the surf that is now about to envelop and There are the other slums - dens of drown this latest combination of crazy iniquity and poverty, and the City Council estimates that to renovate The serious troubles and divisions them would cost \$10,000,000.

THE RECORD has more than once denounced the selling of loose publications by Catholic booksellers. Not that he should be a censor of books, but he should look to it that nothing that can bring a blush to the purest cheek be found on his shelves. It is his dutyone that cannot be sacrificed on the altar of business interests and one that will not permit to him the handling of novels, etc., that our forefathers would not put in their outhouses.

READING lately an account of the life of a certain gentleman, we chanced upon the words : "He was a failure." He was at one time very wealthy, but a financial storm wrecked his business, and he had the Christian manliness to pay his debts. When he dies they may inscribe on his tombstone : "He did his duty ;" and that will look better than the lying epitaphs that are wont to grace the graves of dishonest stock jobbers and speculators.

LET us keep watch on the voters against the exemption of churches against common sense that we must conclude that their zeal is prompted rifice a principle to a mere caprice, who would, if occasion offered, make of their religious beliefs a steppingstone to temporal advantage.

IF there be anything more inconsistent for certain newspapers that pride themselves on their purity, to Everything Zola smells of Parisian

"Without me you can do nothing." is scarcely a subject of astonishment, a secular character, with which they power of doing anything that was not any scientific discussion of the matter. sinful, the Church bade man remember We are well aware that magnetism that his nature was not essentially has many an honored name on its roll of adherents, but we also know that it

has quacks and humbugs innumerable among its votaries. The saddest sight is to see grave and serious men assisting at the seances of certain lecturers who prate a great deal about the wonderful laws of nature, and leave their auditors in a bewildering state of mystification-which they call knowledge.

Col. INGERSOLL's friends are greatly excited over the accusation that the doughty infidel does not know Plato. etc., in the original. We care little about the truth or falsity of the charge. for it is a well known fact that the Colonel is but the sewer through which runs the offscourings of infidel lore, known long before he was born. He has a glib tongue and a certain "smartness" common to gentlemen of the legal profession, but that he is no scholar, no reasoner, has been demonstrated beyond a doubt. He has great faith in the gullibility of the public and a keen eye on the dollar.

AND still the question is "Labor and Capital." The Chicago strike should be an object lesson to our workingmen. The less trust they put in the lurid sentiments of designing demagogues the better for themselves and for their families. Employers should bear in mind the teachings of Leo XIII. enunciated in his Encyclical on the condition of labor. We give one selection that is of priceless value : "Religion teaches the rich man and the employer

that their workpeople are not their slaves ; that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian : that labor is nothing to be ashamed of, if we listen to right reason and to philosophy, but is an honorable employment, and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power." Remember this, to exercise pressure for the sake of gain upon the indigent and destitute, and

to make one's profits out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws. from taxes. They work so evidently human and divine. To defraud any one of the wages that are his due is a crime which cries to the avenging by some ulterior motive. Some of them anger of heaven. "Behold the hire plume themselves on their title of of laborers, which by fraud have been "liberal Catholics "-- that is, they be- kept back by you, crieth ; and the cry long to that class of Catholics who sac- of them have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.'

> It is a mistake to estimate the num names that appear in the public press.

They are the exception. Many earnest undertake a defence of Zola's latest The ceaseless cry for truth that comes Zola's statements, and saying that the production, we should like to know it. from the human heart cannot be Holy Father appreciates the efforts of "It is a scientific study." Pshaw! drowned by the clamor of contradic- such defenders of religion as Mgr.

order and to recall their clergy to Apostolic and Scriptural methods.

ALL HALLOWS SEMINARY takes proud rank in the army of Catholic educational institutions, and we may not, when we think that it has sent forth fact that very much of this building 2,000 missionaries, wonder at the enthusiastic love for alma mater that is deep rooted in the hearts of its alumni.

THE great statue of Joan of Arc has at last been put in position at the heroine's birthplace, Domremy. Forty thousand pilgrims were present at the inauguration, including the Bishops of Saint Die, Nancy, and Monaco. A patriotic sermon was delivered by Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, and also one by Pere Joseph. The pilgrims then visited the forest where Joan heard the voices which called upon her to offer her services to the French king for the deliverance of her country. The pilgrims manifested unbounded patriotic enthusiasm, and separated finally with cheers and cries of "Vive Jeanne," and " Vive la France."

THE London, Ont., General Conferhas decided that women ought to be admitted to the ministry. We presume that this settles the question that in future there is to be an authorized the Methodist pulpits and take charge of parishes or circuits, by whatever name the special districts attended by the clergymen of the Church are to be known. If it is a revealed truth of Scripture that women are eligible to the ministry of the Church of Christ, as must now be believed by our Methodist friends, our wonder is that Methodism and the other denominations did not make the discovery sooner. The Methodist Church of the United States, so far, refuses positively to admit of this innovation, as a very large majority of the last Conference decided against it. The question arises whether the Church of the United States or that of Canada sets forth truly the Divine law on this subject.

MGR. RICARD, Vicar-General of Aix in Provence, has already written and published a complete refutation of Zola's statements about Bernadette, the girl to whom the Blessed Virgin appeared and made the revelations which gave the origin to the celebrity of Lourdes as a shrine where the intervention of God might be expected as a reward for the faith of those who

might visit the spot in the confidence ber of converts to Catholicism from the of being healed by divine interposition, of diseases otherwise incurable. Mgr. Ricard has received from Cardinal souls are daily seeking hope and peace Rampolla a letter warmly congratulatin the bosom of the Catholic Church, ing him on his success in refuting tory opinions. To feel, to grasp the Ricard has shown himself to be. Pope

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

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DIOCESAN NOTES.

Last week the Spectator published a paragraph on the growth of Catholic nstitutions in the city in which it was shown that the Roman Catholic Corporation, the Board of Separate schools and the heads of religious nouses and Catholic hospital had expended in the city within the last our or five years the large sum of \$200,000. It added the significant work had been done by contractors who, along with their men, are Protestants, and, on some of the later works, well known P. P. A. men were nployed :

Commenting on this the Times

makes the following observations : "The Spectator's statement that the Catholic bishop and clergy of Hamilton have given many building contracts to Protestants and P. P. A.'s is quite interesting. It looks like turning the other cheek. Perhaps it will make the Spec. ashamed of its P. P. A. policy of refusing employment to all Catholics. Even Messrs. Hancock and Smithought to have the grace to blush." A financial statement was recently made by Rev. Father Hinchey, pastor of St. Joseph's church, which shows that the outlay on the church, grounds and furniture amounted to \$18,000, of which about \$8,000 had already

been paid, leaving a balance of debt on the parish of about \$10,000. Rev. Father Coty, who is now at-

tached to St. Lawrence parish, re-opened the classical school last week, ence of the Canadian Methodist Church with an attendance of twenty-five students.

NEW MISSION IN EAST BRANTFORD. The Bishop has postponed the erection of a new parish in East Brantford future there is to be an authorized until the present parochial debt is body of reverend ladies to preach in paid, and has substituted instead a mission chapel in that district to be attended by the clergy of St. Basil's. Mass in the mission chapel is to be celebrated every Sunday at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Father Tully, of the diocese of Providence, visited the city last week, and preached in the cathedral on Sunday

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of St. Patrick's, is ill with fever. St. Joseph's Hospital is so crowded

with patients that all the rooms and beds in wards are occupied at present. Among the patients is the Matron of the Hospital for Incurables.

Is the Young Girl Safe ?

There is a class of silly girls who call themselves Catholics-and who are no doubt trying to live up to the rules of the Church after their own fashionwho somehow or other get it into their head that there is much in the Catholic Church they would like to see improved. There are so many things, you know, that annoy them ; some of the people are so vulgar; then the seats are not cushioned; then again the ushers are not polite, and the general tone is not just what they fancy it ought to be Some time in their lives they go into one of the Protestant churches, or went there with some Protestant friend, and they were agreeably surprised to find everything so pleasant, and everybody so agreeable, and nothing of the rude ness that comes from the crowded congregations they have to meet at Mass on Sunday. Simpletons that they are. they allow these fancied grievances to fill their brains (not a difficult job when one considers the size of that article) and so they consider it the correct thing to cultivate the society of Protestants.

Then, moreover, Catholic young men are so different from Protestants : they are so ignorant, so unchivalrous,

to conciliate rival institutions, and aticn of purely local independent polcompetition is so keen that it must itical parties.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No reply was given to a demand for

counter charges were freely and forc-

success. But Bishop Keane is in this THE Paulists deserve much praise case "the child of destiny." He has surfor the introduction of congregational mounted all obstacles, and the universinging, and we should wish to have sity has struck its roots deep in Amerit in every Catholic church in the land. There is too much prominence given

Its professors are for the most part to music of a decidedly operatic charspecialists, and this is what is needed acter. Most people go to church to in this age of half-education. "I fear pray, not to listen to an impassioned the man of one book " is as true now as tale of strife and earthly love, even in times past. Scientists will be met when it is rendered by a high-salaried on their own grounds, and philosoquartette. Let us have our people phers who entrench themselves behind singing God's praises in the grand old the breastworks of Hegel, Rant, etc., devotional music that has welled up will be, to maintain their position, from the hearts of her gifted children. obliged to have recourse to more poand they will understand more thortent weapons than high-flown verboughly that a Catholic church is a 'terrible place" and the gate of

When Bishop Keane announced to heaven. the Pope that next year a grand hall WE hear that the educational prowould be opened chiefly for the use of the laity, he expressed his intense satisgrammes will be modified this year. We hope so. There are too many faction. It bore out and fulfilled, he said, the scheme which he had laid

intellectual dyspeptics already. Our down in letters and encyclicals. With present method is cramming not teach ing our boys and girls to think, which theology and philosophy as a basis should be the aim of all education. and groundwork to go upon, Christian One of the most widely spread errors young men may give themselves up to of the day is that the human will is the pursuit of science, and accomplish omnipotent. We hear lecturers advogreat things. It is sincerely to be hoped for that our young men will is another proof of the shallow educafulfill the expectations of Leo XIII. tion so prevalent in our century. It is Various difficulties confront the unian old error that has been condemned versity, but this is a guarantee of back in the fourth and fifth centuries. success. It has now been but five The Church watches carefully over years in existence, and its record for human nature and assigns it its just that time gives its friends no reason limits and denounces aught that might for despondency. Its growth has been encroach upon its prerogatives. To steady. True, the students have not, say, however, that will power is sufficin myriad bands, crowded around the professors, but this is due partly to ient to enable man to serve God is to the inability of the Bishops to forward say what is diametrically opposed to pupils and partly to the lack of ap. Holy Scripture. Our Lord says:

parements and purlieus.

THE Review of Reviews for August

contains a very interesting article on Eugene Debs, the labor leader, who played such a conspicuous role in the tragedy of the strike of Chicago. Mr. Debs has been denounced as a vile

schemer, and has been praised as the grandest man on the American continent. It is difficult at present to form a just estimate of his character, but proofs are not lacking to show that his thorough unselfishness places him high above a great many who pose as friends of the workingman. Mr. Debs was born in Terra Haute, Indiana, on Nov. 5, 1855. From his childhood he

Nov. 5, 1855. From his childhood has as been employed on railroads, and his constant endeavor has been to have contracted, or nailroads, and his constant endeavor has been to have contracted, or nailroads, and his constant endeavor has been to have contracted, or nailroads, and has a babolutely fearles, the tabolutely fearles, the cating will power ad nauseam, and it that the desire for notoriety is the

truth, to know that, amidst all the Leo. XIII, is a warm friend of Cathochanges, there may be something on lic literature, and has many times ex-

consolation is the craving of the possible favor to the zealous Catholic soul. And we know many whose prayer is the beautiful hymn of Car- selves to the good work of defending dinal Newman :

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom Lead thou me on; The night is dark, and I am far from home, Lead thou me on.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN are fast winning an enduring place in the hearts of all Canadians. The gentle courtesy that endeared them to Irishmen, manifests itself in their every action, and we should not soon forget that it deprived them of a certain

so indifferent to the many little trifles that annoy a young lady. When not positively rude, they are, to say the which to lean and in which to find pressed himself as disposed to show all east, not gallant : they haven't that refinement-that something or other press, and to those who devote themabout them which gives so much finish to Protestant young fellows, and which makes them so much more the faith by writing good books or attractive. This is the way these through the public press. The Holy silly girls talk, and this is the way Father is one of the great-minded men they think, and this is the reason hey seek after Protestant dudes. of our age. They remind us of the butterflies hovering around a burning DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. gas jet. Around and around, nearer Wooler, Sept. 17, 1894. On Sunday, 16th inst., after Mass the con-gregation of this parish presented to their pastor, Rev. Father McCloskey, an address and a well filled purse of \$150. Mr. J. H. McColl read the following address, to which the Rev. Father made a most suitable reply : THE ADDRESS. To Rev. W. J. McCloskey : Deen Father. Your purichement have

and nearer, the butterflies come to the danger - an edge of a wing is scorched, but no matter, they must "keep company" with that bright spark, and finally the catastrophe comes, and the butterflies are no more. Foolish butterflies, says everybody with any good sense who sees the simpletons running after those refined, polite, gallant young men without

faith, and often to their sorrow, they find out, without morals. One would be inclined to laugh at these girls if the consequences of their ways of acting were not so serious, and often ruinous to themselves. Let all such girls who read this Itake a friend's advice. Don't make fools of yourselves. Polished manners and gallant ways don't make good, practical husbands-a word to the wise is sufficient. But, unfortunately, these simpletons I am writing for are not

wise, and therefore they need many warnings-and, very often, the good, strong arm of a determined father or mother to bring them to their senses. -" Paulist Calendar.

The Prevailing Epidemic

"What's the matter that there is no dinner ready?" Asked the labor leader "The cook quit," replied his wife, leaning back in her chair and fanning gently.

"Why didn't you get it ready yourself? You know how well enough "Me? I'm out on a sympathetic strike with the cook."

RECORD. THE CATHOLIC

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Minthteenth Sunday after Pentecost

WHITE LIES.

Wherefore, putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor. (Epistle of the Day.)

There is perhaps no sin, my breth ren, for which people seem to have so little real sorrow, or for which they so seldom make a practical purpose of amendment, as this miserable one of of falsehood, of which the Apostle here speaks. You will hear it said : " told lies, but there was no harm in them ; they were to excuse myself, or to save trouble." They are matter to be confessed, oh ! yes; the liar will perhaps even run back to say that he is a liar, if he (or quite likely she) has forgotten to mention it at the time But as for correcting the habit, that is quite another matter. It would seem that the Sacrament of Penance is expected to take effect on these sins by mere confession, without contrition or purpose to avoid them for the future. But the liar will say: "I am sorry; I have contrition for these lies." Let

me ask, however, what kind of sorrow have you? You are sorry that things were so that you had to tell a lie ; but but if things were so again to morrow, would not you tell the lie again? I you are sincere, I am afraid you will say: "Yes, I suppose I should." Where, then, is the purpose of amendment? Without purpose of amendment contrition is nothing but a sham.

Let us, then, my friends, look into our consciences about this matter, and get them straightened out properly I do not want to be too harsh about it for after all there are some expres-sions which people call lies, which are not really so, because the one to whom they are addressed is not expected to be deceived by them, but merely to be prevented from asking further questions. Some people, too, call it a lie when they no not tell the whole truth, but we are not always requiredthough we often are-to tell the whole truth ; and when we are not, there is no lie, as long as what we say is actu-aliy true as far as it goes. But it would take too long to go into all the cases concerning what is or is not a lie ; and as a general rule one can by a little common sense find them out for himself. Find them out, then ; if you cannot surely do so by yourselves, get advice ; and when you are certain that you are right, do not call it a sin to act according to your conscience and reason, and do not make a matter of self accusation out of it.

Bell accusation out of it. But when you cannot see any way to make out that what you say really is not a lie, then do not fall back on the idea that, if it does not injure any body, there is no harm in it. You are false to yourself in this ; for you know there is harm in it, otherwise you would not feel uneasy about it. And what is the harm? The harm

in a lie is simply that it is a lie, and therefore an offence against God, who is the truth. This is what St. Paul tells us in this very Epistle of to-day. "Put on," he says, "the new man, who, according to God, is created in justice and holiness of truth. Where fore," he continues, "putting away lying, speak ye the truth every man with his neighbor."

Yes, my brethren, God is the truth and He infinitely loves the truth, in Himself and in His creatures. He does not wish us to sacrifice it in the slightest degree, even to save the whole world from destruction. There

is harm in a lie, then ; harm, if I may say so, to God Himself and to His dearest interests. Do not think, then, to save His interests, or any one else's,

Interesting Dissertation by the Learned Father Pardow, S. J., at the Catholic Summer School. Father Pardow began by stating that it was impossible, in four lectures, to treat fully of any of the deep ques tions connected with the study of the Bible, so that in the lectures it would be considered principally as the Rule of Faith. Before considering it so, of Faith. however, there were a few preliminary questions that must be answered. For ages the enemies of the Church have charged her with being the enemy of the Bible, but in this nineteenth century she, and she only, stands up to declare that the Bible, and the whole Bible, is the inspired word of God, and consequently must be believed. The

THE CHURCH AND BIBLE.

Sovereign Pontiff in his Encyclical says: 'Let they loyally hold that God, the Creator and Ruler of all things, also the Author of the Scripture, and that, therefore, no man can be proved either by physical science or archae-ology which can really contradict the Scriptures. Truth cannot contradict truth, and if there is any apparent contradiction we may be sure that some mistake has been made, either in the interpolation of the sacred words, or in the polemical discussion itself, and if no such mistake can be detected we must then suspend judgment for the

time being." There are, at the present time, many earnest people who have loved it all their lives, who, perhaps, have read it on their knees, into whose souls, moved by this higher criticism which now rejects one part and now another, doubts are creeping, who ask themselves : "Will it stand the test? When will his work of desecration end? Is the Bible to be merely a book of consolation, or is it to be a book which imposes points of doctrine that I must believe under penalty of eternal con-demnation? Who will tell me what to St. Paul says : believe ?" "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners. spoke in times past to the fathers by the prophets, last of all, in these days hath spoken to us by His Son.'

PREJUDICE IS REASON'S ENEMY. Our God, to use a similar comparsion, has been to us as a teles bringing down truths to us from His Eternal Father. It would seem an easy thing for God to speak to His people, but it is a hard thing. It is an easy thing for Him to speak to individual souls, but to souls collectively it is the hardest thing in the world.

It is hard to convince them that it is He Who speaks, and that they must obey, for human reason is infallible in its own sphere. When, after a clear examination, reason tells us that we must do a thing, it must be done, or we sin against God. The question is asked, however: If reason is in-fallible why do we differ? Because we will not let reason speak. Reason presents unpleasant truths to us and ve silence it. Obstacles come in the way and prejudice steps in-prejudice or pre-judgment-a judgment before-This is what has been doing hand. all the harm in matters of religion throughout the ages-prejudice. This is what Catholics have suffered from at the hands of their enemies-pre judgment; that is a pre-judgment before we know what we are talking about. Our Lord, coming to speak to men gifted with reason, willingly submitted to the requirements of that same reason which He had given them. OUR LORD'S CREDENTIALS.

When St. John the Baptist, hearing of the works of Christ, sent two of His disciples to ask Him, "Art thou He that art to come?" our Lord, knowing so well the human mind, did not say "I am the Christ," as any impostor could have said, but, "Tell John what Tell you have heard and seen ; the blind see, the lame walk, the dead rise again." John called our Lord to the tribunal of reason, asking Christ for His credentials, and our Lord answered by suspending some of the laws of nature and performing mir-His answer could not be dupli-Having shown His credentials acles. cated. as authorizing Him to speak in the name of His Father, He then had the right to teach. But what should those do who had not seen? They should take the testimony of truthful wit nesses. There are two avenues to the and only two: the authority of evidence and the evidence of auth ority. Truth put clearly before the mind produces certainty. Few things are evident. Almost all knowledge is acquired by authority. WE MAY SIN AGAINST REASON. HOW Our Lord tells us things that we cannot prove and that He will not Can there be a reformation of morals prove to us. For example, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which we cannot grasp. If, however, His crea-dentials have been examined and have been admitted, then must all the doctrines He teaches be admitted. Such has ever been the teaching of the Catholic Church. When, as we read in the vi. chapter of St. John, our Lord proposed a doctrine which to some of the disciples was "a hard saying," what did He do-He the loving Master Who had come on earth to save He let His disciples go. sinners? They sinned against reason ; they were the first Protestants, because, although they had admitted His right to teach, they objected on the score of what He taught. He let them go. Better let 10,000 go than forego that principle so full of consolation to all succeeding ages.

found, and which was to teach truth to the end of time. What should they have done? They should have said "Show us your credentials; show us by what right you say the spouse of Christ is not true, that Christ has failed to keep His appointment and has taught error. If the Church must be reformed, it must be reformed by its Author, or one whom He authorizes. Luther said the Church had enchained the word of God. What do others say in this age of enlightenment and investigation? The Church had enchained the word of God. Is it so? Yes; and why? So that the people might read it. Think what the Bible might read it. was in those days. It was not the book of to day, which can be turned out of the press by the hundreds, but the book over which holy monks and nuns in their quiet cells had toiled months and years in order that it might be placed in the cathedrals for the people to read. Does any one claim that nowadays the directories are chained to the counters of our apothecaries' shops so that people may not have access to them? The men of to-day boast of their

tion which our Lord came on earth to

fairness of investigation, and are critical in their weighing of evidence, yet they admit accusations by whic more than 200,000,000 of people are condemned, and they have never taken pains to investigate evidence, and the Catholic Church is condemned without a hearing.

RELATION OF REASON TO REVELATION What is reason's attitude to the Bible? Reason acts sometimes as though it would say, if the Bible proves its right to teach, I will admit it. I will be glad to admit it if it teaches me more truth. I will wel come it as I would welcome a friend. Reason goes farther still. It says prob ably there are truths beyond the range of my own vision, but these truths must be authenticated. One man cannot know all things well. Only God's infinite mind can know all things. If, thorefore, one wishes to particular get information on some subject, he goes to one who has learned all he can on that subject, a specialist, one who speaks with authority. Even he may make mistakes. If a man comes to me as an ordinary teacher, I will listen to his ideas, and if he can prove them I will accept them ; but when a man comes to me and says, you must believe these truths which I do not intend to prove—truths upon which rests your eternal salvation-reason rebels and says, "Show me your authority." God, knowing all things, knows that if He sends a teacher He must send him with authority. This is proven by the example of Moses We read in Exodus that God said to "I have seen the affliction of Moses : my people in Egypt and I have heard their cry. And knowing their sorrow, I am come down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians. Come, I will send thee to Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people of Israel out of Egypt." Moses said to God: "Lo, I shall go to the children of Israel and say to them : 'The God of your fathers has sent me to you.' They will not believe me nor hear my voice but they will say: 'The Lord hath not appeared to thee.'" Then the Lord said to him : "What is that thou holdest in thy hand ?" He answered : "A rod." And the Lord said : "Cast it down upon the ground." He cast it down, and it was turned into a serpent, so that Moses fled from it. That they may believe, saith He, that the Lord, God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared to thee.

gated. What is the Bible? It is a book made up of many books, the book that grew. Few have thought how it grew. Adam had no Bible, but he had the truth direct from God. For many years there was no Bible, and so it is absurd to say the Bible is the rule of faith. Who wrote the Bible? God by His own hand wrote the command-ments, and that is all. Did one man write all the books? No. How do we know that the men who wrote it were right. Because God inspired them, and therefore God is the Author What is meant by inspiration? When the Church speaks of inspira-What tion it means the voice of God. Then did the Lord inspire the authors of this book ? He did not dictate every word to them, for we know that the same incidents are related in different words by the different authors. He moved their wills ; and so they wrote for you and me, and the unity of the book is preserved, for He is the Author. How did the New Testament grow How did the Epistles grow? Epistles were letters-letters from Paul to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to

Timothy. Were these letters in spired? Who says they were inspired? spired? Who says I must do what they say? The Church. Listen to they say? The Church. Listen to what the Protestant Scherer says: "Unless, with the Catholics, we attribute a supernatural, infallible author ority to the Church, we are compelled to acknowledge that she may have been deceived in the formation of the Canon of the Bible ; may have introduced into it books which did not merit that honor, and excluded others which would have deserved it more. -" La Critique et la Script).

And what does the great St. Augus tine say? "I would not accept the Gospel unless the authority of the Catholic Church impelled me.

NO BIBLE OUTSIDE OF THE CATHOLI CHURCH.

Luther rejected from the canon of the Scriptures Job, Ecclesiastes, the Epistle to the Hebrews, the second Epistle of St. Peter, the second and third of St. John. that of St. John. that of St. Jude and the Apocalypse. Cal vin removed also from it the books of Esther, Tobias, Judith, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus and the two books of Macca-bees. Spinosa and other critics cast a doubt on the authenticity of the Pentateuch, the Judges Kings, the two books of Paralipomenon, Isaias, Jere-mias, Ezechie, Daniel and the twelve lesser prophets ; Hobbes, that of Ruth. Grotius asserts that the Canticle of Canticles, the Book of Wisdom, and the two last Epistles of St. John are not in-spired. The Anabaptists denied the divinity of the Psalms and the book of Esdras, and so on. So that Protestant publisher who wished to publish a Bible containing only books whose authority would be recognized by all his coreligionist would have nothing to print.

Who settled the canon of the Holy Who determined what Scripture? was Bible and what was not? No other power but the Church. Christ had said : " All power is given to Me. Go ve therefore and teach." And falling back upon His promise "All My power I give to you," the Fathers in various councils, without fear or hesitation, declared what was Bible and what was not.

Did the Church wish to keep the Bible from the people? Who preserved it, copied it, translated it? These Catholic translations exist now. Luther said he had unearthed the Bible, and yet there were sixteen editions of the Bible in German before Luther printed his. How in the face of this could Luther say he had not seen the Bible? Why had he not been called to account for his state-

SEPIE 4B 2R 22, 1894.

MARY AS A PROPHETESS. "All Generations Shall Call Me Blessed.

Did the Blessed Virgin think, when she uttered those prophetic words, that she was then placing upon record one of the most reliable evidences by which the Church of Christ could be distinguished from among the multiplicity of beliefs of the present age?

Sufficient time has elapsed since the birth of the Child Jesus, and so wide spread and continuously from gener ation to generation has been the Chris tian devotion to the Mother of the re generated world, that the most scen tical must readily admit that prophecy has been abundantly tulfilled. Nor would any reasonable person suppose for an instant that the enemies of religion would become the greater, or Christians, whose every hope is at tached to the sacred maternity of Mary, the lesser effective power in the promulgation of that important truth Had the Catholic Church been un able to survive the relentless fury of Paganism in her infancy, or deadly and insidious attacks upon her unsullied purity by teachers of doctrine in later times, how could the prophecy of Mary have ever been real ized? Would the numerous dissent ing bodies, satisfied with the disrup tion, if it were possible, of Christ's divine establishment, have spread broad among all nations, and perpet uated from one generation to another,

that prophetic declaration which now so familiar and dear to Catholics throughout the four quarters of the earth? How have Protestants been exercised in the fulfilment of that prophecy? Is it a favorable argument n behalf of their sincerity and devotion that they remain entirely silent with regard to it, simply because, as think or allege, the Catholic they Church has unduly honored her from whose pure veins the precious blood of the adorable Heart of Jesus was drawn. and which same blood was afterwards shed for the remission of sins? Turn ing to the Jews and pointing to the orn and bleeding figure of our Lord attached to the cross, that grief stricken Mother might have exclaimed, with all due propriety: "Behold My flesh and My blood which are given for you and for the sins of the whole world :" for verily the Christ that suffered there was bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh and blood of her blood, and we cannot

separate His sufferings from her suf-ferings-we cannot truly say that her part in the great work of redemption had ended before that awful scene on Calvary. It would be sad, indeed, and entirely foreign to our conception of the justice and benignity of God, if, after having built for Himself an earthly temple, and adorned it with most precious and becoming treasures, and make it the scene of the profoundest of His enact ments, He should relegate that blame less object of His particular love, and instrument of His corporal union with the human race, to an inferior or com

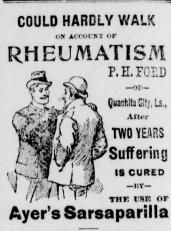
mon position in His limited creationthat having raised the spotless Virgin to the highest possible dignity, by creating her His mother, He would afterwards, through no fault of hers, deprive her of the honor attached to that dignity by treating her as an ordinary mortal.

Death itself could not rob Him of His human existence, for after the third day He arose again from the dead and appeared to His apostles, saying to them : "See My hands and feet, that it is I Myself ; handle, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as you see Me have." And with the same body also He ascended into heaven, where He is now state

the redeemed shall have gathered around the throne on high, at the last day, to lift up their voices as the sound of many waters and great thunderings, in unceasing alleluias to the Lord our God, Who reigneth for ever and ever

then, and not till then, will the joy of the Queen-Mother be proportioned to the bitter anguish of spirit that she endured at the Passion of her Son. By the above evidence we see that. in addition to the many other endear-

ing titles with which we as Catholics are familiar, the Mother of our Divine Saviour is also entitled to those of "Prophetess" and "Revealer of the Truth." And since as such the h And since as such she has conferred inestimable benefits upon us, we should take advantage of the privilege, during the month of May, that the Church has wisely and lovingly set apa.t for special devotion to Mary, to express our gratitude to her for her fostering care of our holy religion, and the irrefutable argument of her prophecy to sustain the claims of the Church against those of her opponents. To which end a prayer like the following would not, perhaps, be inappro-priate : Oh, Mary, divinely inspired Prophetess and Revealer of holy truth, who has blessed us, through the me-dium of the holy Scriptures, with a knowledge whereby we may distin-guish the Church of thy Divine Son, aid us by thy prayers, we beseech thee, to be fervent members of the same, that we may thereby glorify God through thee. Amen.-JOHN E. M. SHEA, in Catholic Review.



For fully two years, I suffered from o "For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint re-turned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recom-mended, I resolved to try it, and, after **c** using six bottles, I was completely cured."-P. H. FORD, Quachita City, La.



AT THE WORLD'S FAIR O



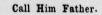
BAKING POWDER

end. Guaranteed free from alum. cer for McLaren's Cook's Fri

-OBJECTS OF THE-

k out for the consequences. the truth for God's sake, because He loves it, and hates a lie; tell the truth, and love the truth, for its own sake. We are, as St. Paul says, "created we are, as St. Paul says, "created We are, as St. God, in holiness of according to God, in holiness of truth;" let us keep the pattern to which we have been made.

Stop, then, deliberate lying for a purpose, which is but too common But also be careful in what you say try not even to fall into falsehood thoughtlessly. Let it be your honest pride that your word is as good as your oath.



Boys, when you speak of your father don't call him "the old man." Of course you are older now than when you learned to call him "father. You are much smarter than you were then ; you are are much more manly looking. Your clothes fit better ; your hat has a more modern shape and your hair is combed differently. In short you are "flyer" than you were then. Your father has a last year's coat and a two years' old hat, and a vest of still older pattern. He can't write such an elegant note as you can and all thatbut don't call him "the old man." Call him father. For years he has been hustling around to get things together, he has been held to the thorny path of uphill industry for years and the brightest half of his life has gone from him forever.

But he loves you though he goes along without saying much about it, and if he knew you were bad it would be the heaviest burden he has to bear.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood - disease.

HOOD'S AND ONLY Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. Because it is the best blood purifier. Hood's Cures. Minards Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

LUTHER'S CHARGE CONCERNING THE BIBLE. Then Luther came. He wished to

reform the Church, and men listened mystery of the Trinity. to him. Men of keen intellect, who

were able to weigh and sift evidence, listened to this one man who wished to must ask for its authority. The auth-reform God's masterpiece, the institu- enticity of the Bible must be investi-

Then Moses went forth and the people believed him because of the miracles performed. They were critical people in those days. They wanted the au-thentication, and Moses had the power of the Almighty back of him. It was no longer Moses who spoke, it was the When our Lord came on earth He came down to the requirements of human reason. There was diffi-culty. When He spoke in the synapened !" gogues at Nazareth the people were delighted with Him and won-Journal.

dered if it were possible that this was the carpenter's son, their kinsman, whom they knew so intimately; but when He stood up to declare that He was the Messiah referred to by the prophets, they refused to believe Him and asked by what authority He made the claim. Hence His miracles.

LUTHER'S WRONG IDEA OF REFORMA TION.

Luther should have made the distinction between the reformation of morals and the reformation of doctrine. in the Church? Yes. A reformation of faith? No. Our Lord came to save sinners, and there will be sinners in the Church, sin to be forgiven till the end of time. The teachers of truth may fall away, but truth remains Judas taught the kingdom of God, but Judas betrayed his Master. He showed many the way to heaven, but he strayed from it himself. Those whom He taught were not lost because it was Christ Who had taught them through him. Judas was only the instrument. So the Lord has placed a

deposit of truth in His Church. If the Church had taught error but once. it forever lost its power to teach. There can be no error in the teaching of the spouse of Christ. The accusation against the Church has been that we Catholics do not do our own thinking. What thinking does any one do in re gard to the Trinity? How much thinking does one do about baptism? Only the mind of God can see the

HOW THE BIBLE GREW. Now, as the Bible is a teacher, we

ment? People were blinded.

Troubles That Never Came.

Some one has said, " I have been surrounded by troubles all my life long, but there is a curious thing about them-nine-tenths of them never har quoted Mrs. Van Koert Schuyler in an earnest plea to women on "Living Beyond their Strength in the Steptember Ladies

I once heard of a lady who wrote down in order the particular fears and anxieties which were harassing her, inclosed the paper and sealed it, hoping by this kind of mechanical contrivance to be enabled in some sort to dismiss the subject from her mind The paper was put away and forgotten Several months later it came to light. when she found that not one of th fears therein set down has been real ized, and the difficulties had all been smoothed away before she came to the time for their solution.

Tired, Weak, Nervous.

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by re-storing peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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SUNLICHT SOAP

22, 1894.

have gathered high, at the last reat thunderings, s to the Lord our cr ever and ever en, will the joy of of spirit that she on of her Son. ence we see that,

any other endear-we as Catholics her of our Divine itled to those of "Revealer of the e benefits upon us, ntage of the priv-onth of May, that y and lovingly set votion to Mary, to de to her for he holy religion, and nent of her proph-tims of the Church r opponents. To like the followaps, be inappro-divinely inspired aler of holy truth, through the me-criptures, with a we may distin-thy Divine Son, eby glorify God en.-JOHN E. M.

DLY WALK NT OF ATISM P. H. FORD --OF--Quachita City, La. After TWO YEARS Suffering IS CURED -BY-

eview.

THE USE OF saparilla

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VIV'S CINC DER BEST FRIEND



SEPTEMBER 22, 1894)

DAN. A Story For Boys. BY MARY D. BRINE.

CONTINUED.

"I jus' tell you I ain't goin' away till I see the lady, an' you can't make me. I can scratch jus' like wild cats, I can, an' you better let me alone !" "Bedad, then, I belave ye," groaned Bridget, who hated boys, and consid-

ered "the little Injun" the worst of the village lot. "You see, it's this way," continued Dan, straightening his shirt, which in the affray had become twisted about his little figure in a most disreputable way—''you see, it's this way: Mis' Howe she thinks I've been an'stole, an'I'm goin' to tell her I didn't do no such thing, so now ! Think I'll go 'way till I tell her that? no ma'am ! and down in the chair sat Dan again with his "resolution air," and his head

held high as possible. "The land !" cried Bridget, "ain't ve the spunky b'y, now? Thinks ye stole, does she? Arrah, thin, she's not alone, me b'y, in that thinkin'," and Bridget tossed her sandy haired head

in a very knowing way. Dan flushed, and as if he were afraid Dan flushed, and as if he were afraid to trust those belligerent little fists of his, he shoved them deep down within I was too mad to do it, but mammy she his pockets and contented himself by swinging his feet to and fro against the rounds of the chair. Bridget glared at him a few seconds longer, then went up the stairs and reported

to her mistress. Send the child up to me, " said Mrs. Howe, thinking it a good opportunity to give Dan a lecture and teach him a lesson which might be wholesome for his future career. She had not an unkind nature, and did not mean to be unjust, but in com-

mon with her neighbors generally she honestly believed Dan Carmen to be a had, tricky boy, and though she cared nothing for the paltry one dollar bill she felt indignant over the fact that it was not safe to leave the boy alone for even a moment in the room with any-thing which could be easily pocketed. There are very many really kind hearts in the world which, like Mrs.

Howe's, are too ready to act upon im pulse which takes the side of unconscious injustice, and yet would not in-tentionally wound another heart. It wasn't the angry words in her message to his mother which hurt little Dan, it was the *injustice* of them all, and the hurt they did to his dear mother made the biggest part of the wound for him.

As she waited his coming she thought : 'He deserves to be punished for his fault, and I shall be pretty severe with

She looked up sternly when the boy entered the room and stood before her. "You want to see me, Dan, I under-

stand," she said ; "well, what excuse have you for your wicked theft?" Dan lifted his black eyes to her face and kept them there steadily as he replied :

plied: "I ain't got any 'scuse at all ma'am. I haven't been thievin', an' I've come to tell you so, too. I ain't goin' to have my mammy cryin' her heart out over folkses 'cusin' me when I don't really deserve it. Why, ma'am, I wouldn't steal any more'n I'd lie! An' -an' I would'nt look you right in the jus' a pin from you, would I? You ain't got no right to be down on my

observation instead of hearsay, she was surprised to find herself becoming interested in the boy and getting ready thief !' to array herself on his side instead of standing on the side of his foes. So, presently she said, holding out her hand to the little boy, meanwhile :

and figure, and was able to judge from

"Dan, I believe I have done you a wrong. I had no right, as you re-mind me, to judge you without proof of your fault, and though circumstances were against you, I did wrong to judge so hastily. Will you forgive me, my little boy?"

Now, indeed, the tears fell fast over the boy's brown cheeks, and he made no effort to hold them in check. But just as the sun will suddenly burst out from behind a sullen black cloud durhappy morning's experience he had expected to tell her as soon as he had left Miss Viola. How much had hap-pened since then! It flushed his cheeks just to recall his feelings when ing a summer shower, so did Dan's face beam with the smile which was like the rainbow after the storm, and Mrs. Howe was surprised to discover what a very pretty boy he was, after all. He put his small brown hand into the

dainty white one held out to him and tried to speak, but such a lump came popping into his throat that not a word uld come. He drew his arm across his eyes and

kept swallowing and swallowing, until finally he got rid of the lump. Then he

cried, ma'am, oh, she cried real hard ; for if anything goes wrong with me it hurts her, you see, 'cause I'm all she has, an' she loves me, though I'm naughty an' need a lickin' lots of times. But — I ain't a thief, ma'am, an' I don't lie. I somehow wasn't born with them kind of things in me no with them kind of things in me no more'n my mammy was, 'n' I don't s'pose my dad was, either, 'cause I've always heard mammy say he was a

good man." Mrs. Howe smiled and laid her hand on the boy's head gently. "Then we are friends again, Dan?

You'll forget all my unkindness? "Oh, yes, ma'am! I never had no memory for mean things that's been and Dan were pleased. His loyal little done to me. I can't seem to have time heart always reflected the happiness of to hold on to 'em." "Wise little man ! It's a pity some

grown people were not like you there. Well, now run along and tell your with Dan since their introduction by Miss Viola, and at his desire his mother nother how sorry I am for troubling had so far overcome her prejudice against the little half-breed that she had actually given her weekly wash to her and you so much, and tell her she shall have all the work she wants from me, if she'll dry her eyes and forget my note. No doubt the bill was blown by the wind out of sight somewhere; Mrs. Carmen, and expressed entire satisfaction at her work, too. So you at any rate, I know Dan Carman didn't take it." "Thank you very much, ma'am !"

"Thank you very much, ma'am !" roadside had really opened a new era said the boy, and he turned towards the in his life, and he had been a happy door. But the little child came forward and

held out a bunch of flowers which she had been tightly clutching in her baby hand all the while.

hand all the while. "Here dese flowers for you, 'ittle boy, Dey is dood an' sweet for 'ittle boys," she lisped bashfully. "I thank you so much, dear little missy," said Dan gratefully, taking the fragrant gift and holding it close to his face. "Mammy loves flowers, and the can an' this is a prettier bunch than I can get for her out of the fields. She'll be so glad !

"You're very fond of that mother of

Mrs. Howe, kindly. "Well, ma'am, she'll all the mother I've got, an' if I didn't love her I'd be a wicked boy. A feller what doesn't think his mother the best an' most heantiful thing in all the world is the beautiful thing in all the world is what and looked earnestly upon it.

jus'a pin from you, would I? You ain't got no right to be down on my mammy jus' cause you—you sipicion ma, an' you ain't got no right to s'picion me neither." Mrs. Howe looked down at the child whose earnest voice rang out soclearly, end the solution right do no mend to the solution of and the tiny girl, her only child, came shyly and curiously from the next " It has she actually had no proof of. taught me a lesson," thought she. Dan now turned his face homeward, to stand at her mother's side, half afraid, and yet feeling sorry in her bidding Mrs. Howe a grateful good by, and dodging a few moments later, with little heart because there was trouble considerable skill, the pail of water the still angry Bridget flung after him. of some kind going on before her. The light from the window near She put her hands on her hips, and stood at the kitchen door, shaking her which they were standing fell full upon Dan's face and showed the gleam of his dark eyes through tears he was too head till the knot of red hair pinned proud to shed, though it had been hard work for the little fellow to fight them oosely on the top shook back and forth in a comical way. "Bedad, thin," she yelled, "there's a toime comin', me b'y, whin *I'll* tache ye how to run." Dan looked back over his flying Mrs. Howe felt troubled. "Are you sure, Dan, as sure as you would be if you would remember that the dear Lord is always looking into our hearts heels, and snapped his fingers at her saucily, then turned the road just in and knows when we try to deceive that you are telling me the truth? In time to escape a stone which had been sent from the hand of "Bill, the boss," you confess your fault, I will try to for lery. as that young worthy came sauntering get all about it, and your mother shal up the street, his hat on the side of his head and a cigarette in the corner of have my washing again." Dan drew himself up, dashed the gathering tears away, and replied : "I can't confess what I ain't done, his mouth He looked the thorough bad bey that rate. 'cause that would sure be a big story, ma'am; an' — an' I don't think my mammy'll be willin' anyhow, to wash e was, and as much like a "rowdy" as boys usually look when they ornament their mouths with cigars, and try to look as "big" as they feel. As the stone left his hand, Dan left for you ever again ; she won't forget how you 'cused her boy of stealin'. An'-I'm glad He - Him that lives in

kind of feller after all, mammy ! quite like "somebody" amongst the Well, if you thinks so, then of course Mis' Howe, who don't know me so well, ain't to blame if she calls me a select followers were inclined to "tackle the Injun" at times, they were very careful to do that kind of

His mother opened her arms and thing far out of sight of the main street of the village, and then only gathered the boy in close to her breast. "Oh, darlin', darlin', darlin'!" she cried, "I don't believe there's a bad streak about my boy! Whatever ailed me, but the fearful worriment of that when sure that the little boy was not prepared to defend himself. But we must return to Dolly. "Oh, Dan, I finded somefin under

note, I can't think, that I could think my twee ! Dan leaped over the gate-too much

you guilty for a single moment, my own boy, with your father's own true eyes lookin' at me all the time !" trouble to open it, I suppose — and took a bird's nest from Dolly's hands. Dan gave her a regular "bear hug" "A dear little house all made of straw, Dolly, an' full of pretty white eggs. The birdies built it, an' they'll for reply, and then, and not till then, did he remember the bright, shining silver-piece in his pocket, and all the be so sorry when they come flyin' back to find no little nest." happy morning's experience he had

"Tate out de stoneses. I want 'en

to p'ay wiv." "They ain't stones, they's eggs!" exclaimed Dan, laughing. "They're goin' to have wings some day, an' then they won't keep so still in the west " finding poor mammy so tearful over Mrs. Howe's note. However, that thing was done with now, and at last Dan could sit down and tell his cheer-Dolly peered over and looked with

ful story, and show his big earnings for an hour or two of idleness. solemn eyes into the nest, and then Dan asked if he should put it back in the tree, exclaiming how the eggs

one day open their walls and let the wee birds come forth into the sun-Dau continued to pose for his dear Miss Vi'la for an hour or two each day, until at last the picture was finished, and there were two little "Dans" be-He told it all in his boyish shine. way, and made things quite clear to the little one's intelligence, so that fore her, as much alike as two peas in a pod. "Oh, I wish mammy could only jus" from that moment she looked upon a bird's nest as a sacred thing to be

most tenderly cared for and respected. And yet, only think, just a few short see it !" cried the boy as he stood be-fore the easel and gazed at the clever work of the young artist, and felt in his pocket the last of the five shining silver-pieces he had been paid for his at a nest or bird, and, with no *inten* posing. "So she shall, my boy," was Viola's. tion of cruelty, he would have made balls of the pretty eggs the mother reply. "If she has time to spare this birds love so dearly. Ah, dear little afternoon she can come to the house Dan! and happy Miss Viola, to have done so much towards making him a

and ask for me, and I will certainly let her have a look at her painted boy." Dan was delighted, and ran off to good boy ! Over the road erelong went Dan, whistling merrily so that mammy could hear and know that he was near tell his mother of the treat in store for Bennie was pleased because Miss Vi at hand, - and out from the roadside bush sprang Bill, whom Dan had not seen for a long time.

those whom he liked, even though the thing itself did not specially concern him. He had become "great cronies" "Now I've got you, little Injun!" he yelled, as he caught Dan by the arm and swung him about.

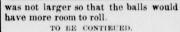
Dan felt his heart beating fast, but looked bravely up, and asked with a piece of courage he didn't much feel, "Where's the rest of you, Bill Barley?" meaning of course, the four other boys of whom Bill was the leader and expecting them also to pounce upon him presently. "One's enough for you to day,

see Dan's chance encounter with the young artist on that morning by the reckon," said Bill, and putting out his foot he tripped Dan up quickly, boy ever since. Well, that afternoon-the day of the The little boy's face flushed angrily he thought he really ought to fight 'art exhibition," as Viela laughingly back," only, as mammy didn't want him to, he would try other ways of freeing himself, if he could. So he coaxed Bill to let him up, and then he threatened; but the big boy only kept called it—the large canvas was placed on its easel on the broad piazza of the house where Viola lived, and quite a number of the neighbors had called to him down, and sat upon the struggl ing little legs in the bargain. Then at last the Indian blood flew up to a boiling pitch, and Dan raised his look at and admire it. Dan had never been the subject of so much attention before, and even now it was the painted Dan who had the largest share of interest, while the real boy hung sheepishly behind Bennie, and blushed hand to give a blow, when a larger and more brawny hand and arm whenever he was told to "look up," and allow the likeness to be traced. The "exhibition" was nearly over reached over his prostrate body, and grasped Bill by the collar suddenly, lifting the astonished boy off his

"You're very fond of that mother of yours, aren't you, Dan?" remarked Mrs. Hewe, kindly. "Well, ma'am, she'll all the mother I've got, an'if I didn't love her I'd be a wicked boy. A feller what doesn't think his mother the best an' most Miss Vila, went close to the painting the "exhibition" was hearly over infining the astimated by on the victim and high above the ground. It was "big Fred," the gardener, of whom all bad boys were afraid, and and Dan laughed for joy at the sight a wicked boy. A feller what doesn't think his mother the best an' most Miss Vila, went close to the painting the state of the state o of him. Scambering to his feet, and shaking the dust from his clothes, he cried, "Give it to him, Fred !" and



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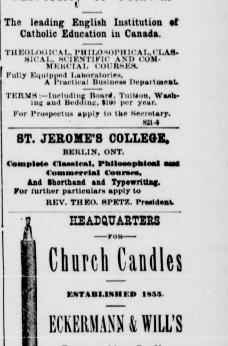
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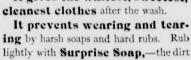
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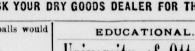
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the spot at which Bill had aimed, though the little boy had not seen his heaven, ma'an, can look into our hearts, 'cause He sees how you are all wrong, an I am not one bit of a thief, even if I'm naughty in lots of other enemy, nor dreamed of the escape he had had, as his fleet feet sped over the distance and brought him nearer and ways." Dan's speech sounded saucy, but he

nearer his mother in her lonely little With the flowers in his hand he went

didn't have such an idea in his curly head. He was only a very earnest up to her erelong, and smiled, and panted, and kissed her, all in a sort of breathless way which puzzled her boy, making the best effort he could to clear himself from an unjust suspicion, more for his dear mother's sake, indeed, than for his own, though it hurt

"Why, Dan, boy, how you have been runnin'!" she exclaimed ; "but you don't look's if things had been him cruelly to be so misjudged. The lady looked at him steadfastly.

roublin' you much, with that smile an' She began to feel ashamed of her suspicions as she looked into the honest them flowers." Then, with an anxious tone and dark eyes still misty with the indig-

nant tears he had kept back so nobly, and read truth in the resolute little look, she added : "Oh, Dan, where did you get them

flowers? You didn't take them from somebody's garden? Tell me you face upturned all this time to hers. The more she looked at him the more ashamed of herself she became, and as | didn't.'

it was the first time she had ever had a fair examination of Dan Carmen's face or sorrow in this sorrowful world! Bill, shaken and cuffed till he bawled like a baby, was finally released from the Germen's strong hand. well, never mind, he's a happier boy

hank you, miss." Viola, much touched, said a few

kind words to the woman, added herself to the list (a small list it was, too) of the washerwoman's patrons,

and then the happy mother went silently away with her boy, and the picture was carried up to Viola's room to await transportation to New York and future exhibition at the Art Gal-

That night Dan counted the money in the pasteboard "bank," and there were the five half-dollars helping to increase weight and value at a great

Little Miss Dolly Howe was playing about in the front yard before her home. It was such a lovely day, and the breezes were merry enough to blow the broad-brimmed shade hat from her pretty little head altogether too often for her comfort, so she left it off at last, and the sun and wind together

busied themselves with tanning and sunburning the soft, sweet cheeks with

might and main. "Hello, missey, better put your hat on !" cried a voice which Dolly knew to belong to Dan. And, sure enough, he came along the road outside the

gate and stopped to speak to her Dan could now count his "friends" with considerabte pride, for since the day when he had told Bennie "he " he hadn't a friend only mammy an' Miss Vi'la" his list had increased, and Dolly and her mother were within the circle. Mrs. Howe's injustice to the poor little boy had been atoned for in many little kindnesses to him and his mother, and the last cloud connected

with that miserable dollar bill had vanished from Dan's heart and Dan smiled loftily. "Guess you think I am a thievin' thoughts. He was beginning to feel

"Dare now, you goes home mit

enough, and for some time after that kept himself and his crew out of harm's way, at least so far as Dan was concerned

As for Dan, he had been seized with a new idea as soon as he had settled down after his "scare" from Bill Barley, and was so full of it he seemed to walk upon air until things were quite ready for business. This was how it had come about. He went one

day to take home the basket of clean clothes to Miss Viola, and waiting for her to make change for him, watched with a good deal of interest some ladies

playing croquet near by. It chanced that the game was a popular one that season in the village, for all its rather

old age, and Viola, seeing Dan's interest in the game then being played, said it was a pity the ground

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Echoes of the Convention.

8

Echocs of the Convention. The St. John dailies devoted considerable Berry represented the Sun, and Brother Timothy O'Brien looked after the interests of the St. John Globe. Mr. O'Brien & a member of the firm of T. O'Brien & Co., booksellers, etc., in that city. Both gentle-men are chart immeders of Branch 13. There were our 'local delegates Brother P. J. O'Keeffe, a member of Grand Board of Trustees, John L. Carleton, W. E. Scully and P. Murphy. Brother O'Keeffe's term will not expire till 1850. Brother Carleton taxs re-elected a member of Committee on Laws a re-elected a member of Committee on taxs and Superviso. To Messrs, O'Brien and Burns the thanks of the delegates are specially due. During the convention they were unceasing in their efforts to entertain the lady visitors, wives of the delegates are specially due. During the convention they were unceasing in their efforts to entertain the lady visitors, wives of the delegates, showing them the many becautiful sights in and about St. John. There the heading of 'Notes of the Con-vention, " the St. John Glabe says: There the Pope in Latin, English and Franch the Pope in Latin, English and Franch there were loud calls to have it read in thish and German, butthe witry doctor de-ind to respond. The stage of the the stating tax handsomely

French, there were lond calls to have it read in Irish and German, but the witty doctor de-clined to respond. The stage of the Institute was handsomely decorated with cut and pot flowers, and richly upholstered furniture. It was greatly admired by the delegates. Mr. S. R. Brown is the most active man efficient efficer. Prompt and courteous in attending to the manifold duties of his office, he has won the esteem and respect of his associates, and contributed materially by his efforts in working up the association to its present proud condition. Mr. John R. Costigan, of No. 126, Calvary, N. W. T., is a son of Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State. Mr. Thomas Coffey, publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., is about the best known of the upper province dele-gates. His journal, which is ably edited, is one of the official organs of the C. M. B. A., and has an extensive circulation in the lower provinces. His many friends here were glad of the opportunity of meeting him and welcoming him to St. John. Mr. Janes McIsace, proprietor of fhe Charlottetown Heradd, represented Branch 216, Charlottetown, J. E. Island. General regret was expressed when the amouncement was made that Dr. John A. McCabe, Chancellor, of Ottawa, was unable to be present. Judge Landry presided with the air of a

McCabe, Chancellor, of Ottawa, was unable to be present. Judge Landry presided with the air of a practiced parliamentarian over the committee of the whole last evening. A number of the ladies accompanying the visiting delegates and some of their city friends were given a sail down the harbor to Mahogany island Thursday afternoon. In the evening the party was extertained at the residence of T. Burke, Esq., Inspector of In-land Revenue, on Bouglas avenue, and spent a very pleasant evening.

Visit to Dartmouth.

Visit to Dartmouth. We learn from the Halifax Recorder of Sept. 11 that a number of C. M. B. A. dele-gates from the western provinces visited bartmouth the previous day (accompanied by Mr. Andrew Grant, Vice-President of the Dartmouth Branch), and were delighted with the town and scenery. The view from Fairy Rock was very much enjoyed. They alter-wards crossed in the North Ferry, inspected the Dry Deck and H. M. S. Blake, and other points of interest. Among the visitors were Thos. Lawlor and M. Ronan, Hamilton, Ont, Ald. Butler, St. Catherine's: E. J. Rielly, Thorold J. S. McDonough, Niagara Falls; J. J. Lynch, Peterborough ; M. Stortz, Pic-ton.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Caudolence. Stratford, August 29, 1894. A. K. Fraser, Graud President C. M. B. A. Dear Strand Brother — Canada mourned and homorel brother, the Honorable Christo-properties of the strategy of the strategy of the normal strategy of the strategy the loss' sustained by the Province in the geometry in the capacity of Minister for the strategy of Minister for the strategy of Minister for the strategy of the strategy the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy the strategy of t

A. O. H.

A. U. II. Toronto, Sept. 15, 1891. At the last regular meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., the following resolution was unanimously adopted : Whereas, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father, to which we bow submis-sively, to visit with deep affliction our esteemed Brother, Michael Hickey, in re-moving by the hand of death his kind and loving father, John Hickey, who though not a member of this organization, was well known to nearly all the members of this Division and justly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, for his noble and sterling qualities. Be it Resolved. That we extend to Brother

contact, for his noble and sterling qualities. Be it Resolved, That we extend to Brother Hickey and the afflicted family of the de-ceased father, our heartfelt sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained. Words are poor and inadequate to express the sorrow and commiseration we feel and which we believe is felt by all with whom he came in contact, and trust that the knowledge that he whom they mourn has entered into a better then this sorrowful world, will enable them to bear with Christian fortitude the may be consoled by the hope of a glorious reunion hereafter. Be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register. Signed, Patrick M. Kennedy and Jehn J. Walsh, committee

E. B. A.

TORONTO BRANCHES.

TORONTO BRANCHES. St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, held their regular meeting on the 11th. Considering it being Exhibition week the attendance was very good : and, judging from the receipts, the Financial Secretary will show a very favor-able balance sheet at the end of the quarter. St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, is progressing very satisfactorily. Its meetings are well attended, the members taking a lively inter-est in the welfare of the Association, and, notwithstanding the general depression, the branch is steadily increasing in member-ship.

est in the welfare of the Association, and, notwithstanding the general depression, the branch is steadily increasing in member-ship. — St. Joseph's Branch, No. 26, Stratford, at their regular meeting, on Monday, Sept. 10, decided to hold an entertainment, in aid of the society, at an early date. Vice President Hagarty will deliver a lecture on society matters in the branch hall at the next meet-ing, to be held on the 24th inst. A movement is also on foot to organize a debating society for the winter months. Ladies' circles have not received much attention at present, owing to dull times. A number of initiations are reported for next meeting, and members who have left the branch (for various reasons) are again falling into line. The prospects for an increase of membership this coming winter is encouraging. Visiting Bychers are cordially invited to attend our branch meetings the second and fourth Monday in each month. The meeting of St. Cecilia's Branch, No. 29, Toronto Janction, on the 14th, was well attended. Very animated discussions took place upon matters connected with the branch. Several visitors were present, including Grand Officers W. Lane and J. Fahey. We regret to say that it was thought that the President, M. Mahoney, would lose his sight; but the physician now declares him out of danger. LADIES' CIRCLES. St. Patrick's, No. 1, was largely attended. Nine applications were received at the last meeting. The meeting was devoted prin i-pally to anusements, the circle having a number of splendit vocalists. St. Patrick's, No. 1, was largely attended. Nine applications were received at the last meeting. The meeting was devoted prin i-pally to anusements, the social meeting was such a great success, they intend holding others during the fall and winter months. St. Gecelia's, No. 3, meeting have not been very well attended for two reasons : Several have been away on their holdiays, and others found it inconvenient to meet in their present halt, the distance being too great. But the last meeting was

themselves.

 Themselves.
LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.
At the regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No 12, Avronto, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted :
Whereas, we, the members of St. Patrick's Branch, No 12, Avring learned with profound regret of the death of the daughter of our respected Broher, J. Fahey,
Resolved, that we tender him and his esteemed wite our sincer sympathy and condolence in their sad afficient, and pray that Almighty God may strengthen them to bear with fortifude their sad bereavement.
Resolved, that acoupt of these resolutions be sent to Broher J. Fahey and to the Grand Secretary for merion in the official organs.
Slened, J. J. Moloney, President; W. P. Murphy, Rec. Sec.
The Ottawa Free Dress of Sept. S, says: "The officer of Sarsfield Branch, No. 28, had a pleasant interview with Mr. D. A. Carey, Grand Freident, E. B. A. at his rooms last night. ant interview with Mr. D. A. Carey, Grand President, E. B. A., at his rooms last nicht. The by-laws of the local branch were submitted to him, and he has promised to refer them to the Executive of the Grand Branch for rati-cation. The officers were entertained by Mr. Carey at the close of the conference, and a most pleasant hour spent. Mr. Carey, during his stay it down, while buay at the Congress, managed to get acquainted with a large num-ber of the local brethren and greatly increased his popularity." W. LANE, S. T. and O.

He Outlines a Programme for the Gov ernment

WILLIAM O'BRIEN. M. P., ON

THE LORDS.

Willian O'Brien, the senior M. P. for Cork, Ire., made the principal speech at the great Radical demonstration against the House of Lords in Hyde Park, London, August 26.

at the general election resolved upon a great policy of conciliation in Ire-They elected the House of Comland. mons for the purpose of carrying out the policy of Mr. Gladstone (cheers). The House of Lords has stood forward and declared, "We don't care a fig what the representatives of the people may decide, we will allow no conciliation to Ireland. On the contrary, we will do all that men or demons could do to insult Ireland, to destroy Mr. Gladstone's work of peace and to goad the Irish back into disaffection and desperation, and if the House of Commons objects we will simply answer them with contempt and defiance. They may spend weeks and months preparing measures which they be lieve to be essential to the peace and happiness of this Empire, but when all is done we have only to whip up a couple of hundred Peers like Lord Clanricarde (groans), and in a single night or two we will toss into the waste paper basket the bills over which those wretched representatives of the people have been laboring like the fools and vulgar creatures they are." ("Hear, hear," and cheers." That is the position candidly taken up by Lord Salisbury (groans), and his friends. To give them their due they make no disguise about it. They have deliberately thrown themselves across the track of the House of Commons with a drawn sword, and they have announced that no great measures of popular liberty, English or Irish, shall pass unmutilated or unslaughtered so long as they have the power by a single blow to undo the vork of the majority of the electors and the majority of the House of Com-mons. Well, if there is no mistake about the position of the House of Lords, why should there be any mistake about the position of the House of Commons or of the Government whom they are keeping in power for the purpose of doing the work of the country? (Cheers). Why should the representatives of the majority of the

people stand cowering before Lord Salisbury? (Loud cheers.) NOT MENDING NOR ENDING, BUT BEND

Why let the people of Ireland - why let the working people of England drift along in a state of discouragement and doubt with a certain uneasy feeling that they are neither ending nor mending the House of Lords, but simply bending to them? (Cheers. If there are any men who need offer no apologies for speaking plainly to the Government on this subject, it is we Irish members (cheers). If ever there were loyal allies we have been loyal allies. ("Hear, hear.") Lord Salisbury said the other night that the Evicted Tenants Bill would never have crossed the lobby only for Irish votes — aye, but let Englishmen remember that neither would your Budget Bill ever have crossed the lobby to the House of Lords but for Irish votes (loud cheers). Neither would your Parish Councils Bill, nor your Employers Liability Bill, nor your Equalization of Rates Bill have ever crossed the lobby to the House of Lords, but for Irish votes (renewed cheers) If every re-form carried by Irish votes were to be struck out of the Statute Book, England would be to day one of the most un-

of that power and to make England ring with the cry of "Remember Clan-ricarde," as Mr. Gladstone made it ring with the cry of "Remember Clan-ricarde," as Mr. Gladstone made it ring with the cry of "Remember Mitchels-town" (cheers, and a voice: "Remem-ber Tullamore," cheers). If it were otherwise, if the Irish members were to be kept rolling the stone of Sisyphus up the hill for the best years of one's life in the body of the church, of friends of the young people of the congregation as well as the hill for the best years of one's life in the body of the church, leaning the young people of the congregation as well as the hill for the best years of one's life in the body of the church, leaning the young people of the congregation as well as the hill for the best years of one's life in the are of her faither. Miss Lizzie Bergin, cousin of the bride, acted as brides-trong as the party who control the House of Lords were not in office, then there would have to be some limit to human endurance, and we should have to con-sider what advantage of any kind ireland could hope to obtain by retain-ing in office a Government so ineffect-u and so powerless. " CORONETED MOONLIGHTERS." We are not asking the Government to go one inch beyond the line to which

to go one inch beyond the line to which AN OPEN LETTER FROM A PROMI-NENT PHYSICIAN. we know the great mass of their fol-lowers in the House of Commons and A Remarkable Cure of Consumption in its Last Stages—Is This Once Dread Dis-ease Conquered 2-Important Facts to all Suffering from Diseased or Weak Lungs. in the country are not only prepared to follow, but are eager and clamoring to be led (cheers). I think that was pretty well proved last week in the House of Commons. ("Hear hear.") The Irish people are placed in this Elmwool, Ont., Aug. 21, 1894. Dear Sirs – I wish to call your attention to a remarkable cure of consumption. In March, 1893, I was called in my professional capacity to see Miss Christina Koester, of North Brant, a remarkable cure of consumption. In March, 1893, I was called in my professional capacity to see Miss Christina Koester, of North Brant, who was then suffering from an attack of inflammation of the left lung. The attack was a severe one, the use of the lung being entirely gone from the effect of the disease. I treated her for two weeks when recovery seemed assured. I afterwards heard from her at intervals that the progress of recovery was satisfactory. The case then passed from my notice until June, when I was again called to see her, her triends thinking she had gone robust health she had wasted to a mere skele-ton, scarcely able to walk acrois the room. She was suffering from an intense cough, and expectoration of purid matter, in fact about a pint each night. There was a burning heetic fever with chills daily. A careful ex-amination of the previously diseased lung showed that its function was entirely gone, and the following day with a prominent physician of a neighboring town again made a careful examination. Every symptom and physical sign indicated the onset of rapid consumption and the breaking down of the lungs. Death certainly seemed but a short time distant. A regretful experience had taught me the uselessness of the ordinary remedies used for this dread and fatal disease, and no hope was to be looked tor in this dir-ection. I had frequently read the testimoni-als in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in wastung diseases, but not knowing their com-position hesitated to use them. Finally, how-ever, I decided to give them a trial, and I am free to say that I only used them at a stage when I knew of absolutely nothing else that could save the patient's life. The test was a most severe one and I must also admit an untair one, as the pat-tient was so far gone as to make all hope of recovery seem impossible. A very short time, however, convinced me of the value of Pink Pills. Although only using an ordinary soothing congh mixture along with the pills, within a week the symptions had abated soo wuch t cruel position, that if they remain quiet it will be said that the House of Lords did no great harm after all, and if they strike back it will be said that they are a race of turbulent savages, and it is upon this base calculation that the House of Lords have deliberately killed the bill which the Government of the country pledged themselves to be indispensable to the peace of Ireland. The Lords in this matter are only so many coroneted moonlighters. (Loud cheers and laughter.) They are deliberately laughter.) They are deliberately setting out on a career of crime in as real and as guilty a manner as any gang of moonlighters who ever masked faces for a moonlight raid (renewed cheers). If the Lords are to be balked, if the peace of Ireland is to be preserved, well, then, I appeal to the working men of Great Britain to transfer the battle against the Lords here to England, to make us in Ireland feel that we have a great Govern ment and a great British party pledged in no mealy-mouthed way o square accounts with the House of Gladstone vanquished the Coercion Government before at the polls, so surely are the forces gathering and mustering thick and fast for the fray which will decide whether it is the Lords or Commons who will henceforth be the sovereign power in this realm of Britain (loud cheers). HOW TO BRING THE LORDS TO BOOK

There are some people who imagine that it is necessary to abandon the Newcastle programme in order to plunge into the struggle against the House of Lords. Nothing of the kind. There is no conflict whatever between the two things. We all feel that the Welsh Church Bill ought to be sent up to the House of Lords, and that the Registration Bill and a great Irish Land Bill should be sent up to the House of Lords, but inasmuch as the Lords have made it tolerably certain that they will reject all these bills, it would be sheer waste of time to dawdle over these bills the whole of next sesion. We have the time limit, the closure, or the guillotine, if Tories please so to describe that useful implement of public justice. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If the closure was good enough for Irish business it must not be limited to Irish business There must be short shrift for Tory obstruction in the House of Common as well as in the House of Lords.

I don't see why the Government

air nope of recovery seem impossible. A very short time, however, convinced me of the value of Pink Pills. Although only using an ordinary soothing cough mixture along with the pills, within a week the symptions had abated so much that it was no longer necessary for me to make daily calls. Recovery was so rapid that within a month Miss Koester was able to drive to my office—a distance of about six miles—and was feeling reasonably well, except for weakness. The expectoration had ceased, the cough was gone and the breathing in the deceased lung was being restored. The use of the Pink Pills was continued until the end of October, when she ceased to take the medi-cine, being in perfect health. I still watched her case with deep interest, but almost a year has now passed and not a trace of her illness remains. In fact she is as well as ever she was, and no one would suspect that she had ever been ailing, to say nothing of having been in the clutches of such a deadly disease as consumption. Her recovery through the use of Pink Pills after having reached a stage when other remedies were of no avail is so remarkable that I feel my-self justified in giving the facts to the pub-lic, and I regret that the composition of the pills is not known to the medical profession at large in order that their merit might be tested in many more diseases and their use-tuhness be thus extended. I intend giving them an extended trial in the case of com-sumption, believing from their action this case (so well marked) that they will prove a curative in all all cases where a cure is at all possible – I mean before the lungs are entirely destroyed. should not in addition utilize the House of Lords as well as the House of Com-Yours truly, . EVANS. M. D. mons to propose as much Radical legis-The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock ville, Ont. lation as possible, and put the House of Lords to the test. While the House of Each year may bring us fresh changes and trials; let us learn to receive all that happens as from the hand of God, and ap-pointed for our salvation. Commons is engaged in passing the Welsh Bill and the Irish Bill and the Registration Bill there is no reason why the Government should not introduce ARD isn't in it. into the House of Lords a better Em ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE. ployers' Liability Bill than last year's, and a bill to extend to Ireland those county councils and parish councils which we have secured for Englishmen, and Scotchmen, and a bill to repeal the Coercion Act in Ireland, and as many more reforms as they pleased, because the House of Lords have nothing else to do, and are not likely to require much time to dispose of those measures. Then, when the work of rejection is completed, when It is just be-cause there is the House of Lords have outraged the feelings of the people of every part of three kingdoms, there would still be plenty of time to pass through no lard in it, that the House of Commons whatever measure the Government might conthe new shortening sider wisest for the purpose of strip ping the Lords of their veto and asserting the supremacy of the repres entatives of the people (cheers). When that measure was rejected in is so wonderfully pobits turn, then you would be in a posi tion instantly to force the Lords to face the country with all their crimes upon their heads, and one would almost despair of human intelligence ular with housekeepers. OTTOLENE is PURE, or human liberty if under such cir-cumstances the House of Lords did not DELICATE, HEALTHreturn from the general election con-demned and doubled up and cured for-FUL, SATISFYING-none ever of any ambition to trample on the of the unpleasant odor representatives of the people (loud cheers). If Lord Rosebery places some such programme as that before the country, I don't think he would be necessarily connected likely to want for inspiration and en-couragement from the democracy of with lard Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers. Great Britain. Made only by WEDDING BELLS.

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SE 'TEMBER 22, 1894.

our heartielt sympathy and sorrow in your great bereavement. Resolved, that we extend through you to the widow and the other sorrowing members of his family our heartfelt sympathy. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD, the official organ, for publication, also to the local press of the city. Signed on behalf of the branches, M. F. GOODWIN President. JAS. O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

The C. M. B. A. Relief Association.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Merrickville Ont.

Never forget that to convert others we must first ace to our own souls.

OBITUARY.

MISS MARY WARD, LONDON TP.

MISS MARY WARD, LONDON TP. On Sunday, Sept. 9, there departed this life, at the residence of her mother, Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Ward, con-cession 1, London Tp. This estimable young lady, who had en-deared herself to all who knew her by her kind and loving disposition and sunny tem-perament, passed away fully strengthened by the last rites of holy Church. Her illness, though long and painful, was borne with that true Christian fortitude and cheerful submis-sion to our divine Redeamer which had marked her through life. Her death, though not unexpected, cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. The funeral took place to St. Peter's Cath-edral on Tuesday at 10:30, when a Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mc-Cormack, for the repose of her soul, and the long cortege of sorrowing relatives and triends which followed her remains to their last resting-place shows the high esteem in which be was held. *Requiescat in pace* 1 MRS. A. MCDONALD, ALEXANDRIA.

MRS. A. MCDONALD, ALEXANDRIA. It is with deep regret we have to reco the death of Mrs. A. J. McDonald, which and event took place Sunday morning, the 9th Sept. Deceased had been ailing for some time past, but was able to go about till a few days before her death. She was much loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, five daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother. The funeral, to St. Raphael's, was very largely attended by friends and neighbors.

Died.

CONNOLLY — In Trenton, at 12.45 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1894, Bernard Connoliy aged 70 years and 26 days.

aged 70 years and 26 days. In the death of Mr. Bernard Connolly the town losses one of its oldest and most re-spected citizens. During length of years, most of them spent in Trenton, he was always esteemed as a good citizen and an upright man, and his death will be a loss to the com-munity. To the bereaved ones — wife and children — we tender our deep sympathy in this their dark hour of grief.—Trenton Ad-vocate.

vocate. Esteem the whole world as nothing; prefer attendance on God before all external occu-pations.— St. Thomas A. Kempis.

progressive States in Europe (cheers). THE LIBERALS OWE MUCH TO THEIR IRISH ALLIES.

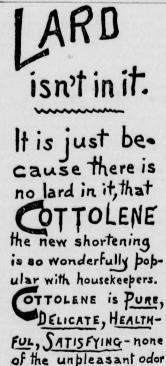
All those English measures that I have just mentioned to you would have been ruthlessly destroyed by Tory obstruction in the House of Commons only that you had your Irish allies there to win for Englishmen and Scotchmen those privileges which are denied to our countrymen (cheers). And if the House of Lords did not pluck up courage to throw out your bills, as well as our bills-if they meekly accepted the Equalization of Rates Bill a night or two after they rejected the Evicted Tenants Bill-you need not thank the Lords, but you may thank the fact that theLordscalculated that their hands are sufficiently full in turning all their vengeance for the present against the unfortunate Irish people. We have gone through that kind of thing for these years ; we have never grumbled, and our people have never grumbled, but there must be some limit to that some-what painful process of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of our neighbors (cheers). We have never, in thought, word or deed, been false to that great treaty of peace into which we entered with Mr. Gladstone, and we never will ; but that treaty of peace was not a one-sided bargain. Its essence was that self government for Ireland was to be, and was to remain, the first object of the Liberal party until it was accomplished. We have never construed that bargain too literally. We have never construed it in a narrow or short-sighted way. But we now find it established, beyond any manner of doubt, that neither that

reform, nor any other reform for Ire-land can be obtained until the House of Lords is stripped of the power of nullifying the decisions of the representatives of the people, and when we find that English reforms and all other

reforms stand in the same position, then we have the most absolute right and determination to demand that Lord

Rosebery's Government shall pledge themselves plainly to disarm the Lords

KELLY-MCTAGUE. The Catholic church of Our Lady, Guelph Ont., was the scene of a very brilliant wed-ding on Tuesday morning, August 28, 1894. The contracting parties were Mr. P. J.





One of the most instructive and useful pamph-ets extant is the lectures of Father Damen, They comprise four of the most celebrated one 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 RECORT Office, London.



References: Very Rev. Dean Harris, 81. Catharines, Ont.; Hev. Father Kreidt, Carmelite Monastery, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Nev. Father Sullivan, Thorold, Ont. ONTARIO

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