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# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., Sept. 7th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On Sunday, 25th of Aug, Revs. Peter McCabe and James Coutois were ordained priests by His Grace Arch-Bishop Walsh, in his private chapel at Tiernan, Walsh and Kennedy assisted at the ordination.

FATHER McFADDEN'S trial for conspir acy against the law will take place on October 16th. Balfoursays that no juror will be challenged by the Crown on account of religious belief. This will be some thing new in political trials in Ireland; but can we credit it, knowing Secretary Balfour's character as to truthfulness

ALL the prelates of the United States and Canada have been invited to attend the centenary of the Catholic hierarchy, which will be celebrated at Baltimore in November. A great number of other ecclesiastical dignitaries will be invited, also many distinguished laymen. The gathering will be a remarkable one.

At a meeting of lay gentlemen of the city, at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, on the 28th ult., held for the purpose of considering the question of building a suitable resi dence for His Grace the new Archbishop, a committee was named to provide ways and means to put the design into execution. It has not been decided yet where the new Archiepiscopal residence will be erected, but it is stated that it will probably be at St. John's Grove. A most cordial reception will be given to His Grace on his arrival to take possession of the See.

THE third party have at length suc ceeded in trotting out a candidate for the local Legislature, Mr. J. G. McCrae, of Sarnia, raises the 'No Rum, No Romanism" banner for the county of Lambton, having been nominated by a convention of the party held at Petrolea. We shall thus have an opportunity of discovering whether the bogus Equal Rights' platform will have one representative in the House after next election. However, Mr. McCrae's election even will not repeal the Jesuit Estates Act.

THE theroughly Catholic spirit of Belgium is manifested in the readiness of Beigian priests to devote themselves to certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tution \$150.00 per year. Half boarders \$75.00 Day pupils \$28.00. For further particulars apply to Fathers Damien and Conrady are both Beigians, and another Belgian priest is about to devote himself to the same work, Father Valentine Frankz, of Wille brock, in the diocese of Mechlin. He has just been ordained and is about to embark at once for the Saniwich Islands. where he will enter upon the same work to which Fathers Damien and Conrady devoted themselves.

Commenting on the above, the Port Hope Times (Conservative) says: "Don't be scared, Jack, Sam will come around all right in time." In fact there can be no better evidence that the anti Jesuit agitation is "played out" than the ludicrous efforts made by the ultra religious wire pullers of the whole concern to work it this way and the other in order to make political capital out of it.

APROPOS of the Mail's desperate efforts to find some party which can appreciate its disinterested efforts to "smash Confederation" and which will make it once more the organ of a paying party, the Brantford Expositor has the following spicy note :

"The Mail is searching for a constituency to supply the vacuum caused by its dis solution with Sir John Mccdonald and the establishment of The Empire. It is a kind of an orphan in search of a home, a Japhet in search of a father. It is trying favoring winds, to grasp the chance of circumstance and hug the shore of expedi-

APROPOS of the very prevalent superstitious practice of consulting dream books, the Boston Republic publishes the following interesting item. It is equally foolish to consult fortune tellers, the experience with whom is very similar to to that of the hero of the story here

given : "A once superstitious Albanian, who consulted a 'dream book' for every dream he had for a period of fifteen years, says that if they had all been verified, according to the book, he would have met with six violent deaths, mar-

made fourteen trips to foreign lands. He is still living, an old bachelor, has never been more than ten miles from the town in which he was born, and hasn't got a shilling laid up for inclem-ent weather. But he has lost all faith in dreams and dream books,"

THE New York World stated recently that the victims of certain delusions in the South. West were illiterate persons the palace in this city. Rev. Fathers who had not received a public school education. The Atlanta Constitution replies as follows :

"The followers of Mr. Schweinfurth, the false Christ in Illinois, grew up in the public schools. The same is true of the followers of the temale Christ near Cincinnati, and it is also true of the dupes of the professors of Christian Science in New York and throughout the North. The World will have to invent another explanation of those southern and western delusions.

It is a well know fact that those who are godlessly educated are the most supken in superstition. If religion be not taught in the schools, those who are so educated will betake themselves to making religions of their own, and such religions must necessarily be replete with absurdity. It was from the godlessly educated that the superstition of spiritualism was recruited. It cannot be said that such men as Lawyer Marsh, of New York, was illiterate; yet of such are the disciples of that Satan-born de-

THE bogus Equal Rights' Association, of Blytb, on the 20.h of August, passed resolutions which are a fair sample of the resolutions of the branches of that association all over the Province. First they state that the Governor General is bound to defend the rights of all British subjects; then that he had no right to defend the Jesuits. Next they assert that the Jesuits have been disloyal to the Crown in Canada, in proof of which they mention cursorily "the Galbord and Hacket cases,' with which Jesuits had nothing whatever to do; and this they call a proof from Canadian bistory of Jesuit disloyalty. of the people. They then swell the 59. selves to vote against "all trucklers to ten years. Rome." All this is surely enthusiasm run into medness.

Last Saturday's Mail complains that we ranked as bigots and fanatics a number of "leading Protestant clergymen, Methodists, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists," beelectric light. Athletic Grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium. Terms, \$165 a grounds and fully equipped Gymnasium and fully equipped Gymn poor old party its death blow.—Hamilton | these we gave due credit. But when countenance and of listening to word Hunter, Dr. Wild, etc., tell deliberate lies in order to blacken the character of are fully appreciated. an association of priests who have been their superiors in learning, in the cultivation of the highest virtues and in zeal characterize them otherwise than as fanatics and bigots, even if, like those who persecuted the Apostles of Carist, they flatter themselves that in persecuting the Jesuits "they are rendering service to their God." We might as well defend the conduct of the high priests who clamored for the crucifixion of Christ, as justify, for example, Dr. Wild, who incited his congregation to the murder of virtuous and self-sacrificing bishops and priests; or Bishop Usher, who publicly asked the Protestants of Oatario to declare a war of extermination against the Catholics of Quebec, because the latter do not acqueiesce in his views that a Jesuit is a criminal of the most danger. to work out its destiny as it goes al.ng, ous class. The Mail defends these men to decide upon its port of destination on the open ses, to tack its course to suit the open ses, to tack its course to suit the ous class. The Mail defends these men

> THE four arbitrators to whom the dispute between Father Whelan and Dr. Hurlburt was to be referred met on 29th August. Principal McVicar and Pro fessor Scrimger, Dr. Hurlburt's arbitrators presented, themselves at St. Mary's College, Montreal, in company with Dr. J. Beaufort Hurlburt, and met Fathers Jones and Doherty, who represent Father Whelan. The Protestant arbitrators desired Dr. Murray, Professor of metaphysics and ethics at McGill University, to be appointed as fifth arbitrator. The Jesuit Fathers would not consent to ried eleven blonde baired and six dark- this, as some one familiar with the prin- and : Office of the Ave Maria,

haired girls, inherited nine fortunes and | ciples of Catholic theology was needed to form a correct judgment of the matter in dispute. They wished an expert in such matters to be appointed, and offered to accept any professor of moral theology selecting any institution of Europe or America. Dr. McVicar insisted that Professor Murray is fully competent to pass judgment on the question, but the Catholic arbitrators would not consent to his appointment, while, on the other hand, the Protestant arbitrators would not permit a Catholic to be select. ed. As a consequence there was no selection of a fifth arbitrator and the matter has ended thus. Dr. Hurlburt states that he will publish the proofs he has gathered. The Protestant journals profess to regard the result as a back down of the Catholic arbitrators. The Catholics have, certainly, no reason to back down; but why they should be bound to select as umpire the Protestant professor selected by Messrs. Mac-Vicar and Scrimger is a mystery. They gave much greater scope to their adversaries in allowing them to select any Catholic moral theologian over so wide an area, but it was scarcely to be ex pected that the Protestants would agree to this. The difficulty was to discover a moral theologian who would have no bias, either Catholic or Protestant, and out to be a fiasco. However, of the two proposals, that of the Catholic arbitrators was the more reasonable, as it is to be supposed that Catholic theologians know more of the meaning which other Catholic theologians intend to convey, than a Protestant. Besides, Fathers Jones and Doberty offered much wider liberty of selection than did Missrs. MacVicar and Scrimger, who had the matter all cut and dried.

DEATH OF FATHER LENNON, OF GALT. The Rev. Father J. F. Lennon, who has been P. P. of Galt for the last three years, died at his residence at two Then they declare that the 188 members o'clock, a. m., on Monday, 2nd inst., who voted for the allowance of the Jesuit from pneumonia and Bright's disease Estates Act do not represent the wishes of Father Lennon was thirty-five years of the people. Of course this means that the age, and had been failing in health baker's dozen were the real representatives for some months past. He was much beloved by his flock, for whose 000 men, women and children who signed spiritual welfare he was an indefatigable the petition for disallowance as 70,000 and zealous laborer. The body of the voters of the several provinces-still an | deceased was taken to Hamilton, where insignificant minority. They accuss His the funeral took place at 9 a, m. on Excellency of falsehood, bias and want of Wednesday. Father Lennon is the third courtesy, and lastly they pleige them. priest who died in Galt during the past

REV. FATHER HOGAN.

This distinguished ecclesiastic edified This distinguistical ecclesiastic edities and delighted the propile of London on last Sanday with one of those sweet, touching and soul-inspiring sermons that are heard only when sanctity ascends the pulpit. Father Hogan impressed his hearers as an able theologian, cause of the "course they have felt it a profound scholar and a keen searcher their duty to pursue of late." We ac-into the recesses of the human heart. men like Dr. Carman, Bishop Usher, Dr. of wisdom so much appreciated in the Hunter Dr. Wild etc. tell deliberation where his name is a household

word and where his virtues and talents Born in Ireland about sixty five year ago, Father Hogan studied first in the Sulpidan College at Bordeaux. He then for the propagation of religion, we cannot of St. Sulpice and where he has lived for the last thirty-two years. During the siege of Paris and the reign of the in famous commune he saved his college and church property from spollation by armed multitude which came from the clubs with the intention of imprisoning he Sulpician Fathers and of looting and pillaging both church and college. Fathe Hogan has been for the last three years Superior of the theological seminary Boston. Recently he has been appointed spiritual director and Principal of the Catholic University now in course of erection at Washington. He has lately been preaching ecclesiastical retreats for Bishop Ireland in Muneapolis and for the priests of this diocese in Assumption College at Sandwich. Both bishops priests are loud in their praise of his many saintly qualities and in their gratitude for tlessings wrought in their midst by the presence and the force of his elequence.

NEW BOOKS.

Thoughts and Counci's for the Consideration of Young Men By Rev. P. A. Von Doss, S. J. Freely translated and adapted by Rev. Augustine Wirth, O. S. B. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co., lock box 3627. Price, \$1 25.

The Roman Hymnal. A complete manual of English hymns and Latin chants for the use of congregations, schools, colleges and choirs Compiled and arranged by Rev. J. B Young, S.J. choir master of St. Francis Xavier's Cnurch, New York. Fifth edition. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co., lock box

A Short Cut to the True Church ; or, The Fact and the Word. By the Rev. Father Edmund Hill, C P. Notre Dame, IndiIRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

A stormy debate was raised in the House of Commons on Friday, 23rd ult., when the estimates for Irish prisons were brought forward. The treatment of Irish of one of their colleges, the Protestants | political prisoners was severely commented on and the case of Mr. Conybeare was referred to in most scathing terms. Chief-Secretary Balfour announced that Mr. Secretary Bailour announced that Mr. Conybear was now cured, and the only question was as to the origin of his disease. Mr. McFadden, he said, was the previous occupant of the cell. A thorough examination revealed no trace of disease in the prison or among the prisoners. the examination he consented to the transfer of Mr. Conybeare to another gaol.

Mr. Blane gave his experience in Lon-donderry gaol. He declared sick prisoners were never sent to hospitals until they were nearly dying. He had seen prisoners arrive suffering from vermin. The closet were filthy. He and other prisoners had been exhibited from the balcony to lady friends of efficials. He had never complained of his treatment, because he knew it was useless to do so.

Mr. Sexton violently attacked Mr. Balfour's allusion to Mr. McFadden.

Mr. Balfour said be intended no insinua

Mr. Sexton continuing, described the Londonderry gaol as a pest-house, where prisoners contracted fever and were thrust out to die. He detailed one case of fever amid groans from the Parnellites, who crying, "Another murder," "There's the crying, "Another murder," "There's assassin," incited Mr. Balfour to smile.

Mr. Balfour said long familiarity with such attacks induced contempt. He adduced statistics to show there was a lower on this rock the arbitration has turned rate of mortality in Itish than in English

Mr. Sexton, complaining of a personal attack, drew an indirect rebuke from the Chair on both himself and Mr. Balfour. Mr. T. W. Russel, Unionist member for Tyrone, urged that a sanitary engin-

er be appointed to inspect the prisons.

Mr Parnell, in the course of his speech, contended that oatum picking was ill-paid work, and an endeavor was made to compensate even for this outlay by reducing the food supply. The result was the permanent enfeeblement of the prisoners. For himself, he was convinced the Irish prisoners were balf starved. They ought to be provided with plenty of renumerative work and should be better fed. All the older prisoners are in a bad sanitary condition. He had himself seen in the older part of Kilmainham gaol the liquid sewage leaking through the foundations of the walls and bursting into the very yard. He was convinced that Derry prison required to be entirely rabuilt, otherwise its objectionable condition is irremediable. The medical officers tried to hide the fact of the existence of fever under the medical care of the resolution. under the medical name of tubercules ls.

Mr. Balfour had been guilty of culpable neglect. He was glad that Mr Conybeare had been removed, but he urged the House not to forget that the humbler victims of Mr. Balfour were liable to be stricken at any moment, while Mr. Balfour disported himself with characteristic nonchalance. He hoped Mr. Belfour would give some assurance that an would give some assurance that an engineer would be appointed to lay the truth before the country. Mr. Balfour would find that his precedure would only strengthen Irishmen in their determination not to yield. Mr. Balfour did not compel his pet Belfast forgers to clean the prison cesspoels, as he did Mr. Fitzgibbon. The Para-llites would force this question until justice was obtained. until justice was obtained.

The prisons' vote was adopted by one

Vatican have fallen very flat on the Irish people, notwithstanding the loud flourish of trumpets with which it was announced and the prophecies of the London press that it would create a storm which would threaten the cordial feelings existing between Rome and Ireland. The Irish do not look to the Review, nor indeed to any articles written for the Protestant press, for information concerning the feelings entertained by the Pope towards Ireland. They know very well that they might as well put on Protestant spectacies at once as look for authentic

formation from such sources. The quarrel between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Randolph Churchill is as bitter as ever. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at a garden party at Birmingham recently, sneering at Parnellites and the Liberals. He also expressed most bitter opposition to the candidacy of Lord Randolph Churchill for the parliament ary seat of Central Birmingham, and declared that, if successful, it would strike s blow at the union.

There was a close vote during the debate on the tithes bill on the 11th ult. Mr. Charles W. Gray, Conservative, moved that the tithe rent charge be recoverable from the landlord only notion was rejected by 145 to 141. smalliness of the Government's majority elicited cheers from the Opposition.
The Government have saved themselves from defeat, for the present, by their total withdrawal of the bill at the last moment.

The Town Commissioners of Kingstown have a Nationalist majority, and the first use they made of it was to present an address to Mr. Wm O'Brien, M. P. The chairmain of the Town Commissioners, Mr. Robinson, presided. Hitherto Kingstown has always had a fory majority on the Town Commission.

A land grabber named Convery brought up before the Ballina Petty Session a widow woman named Mrs. Keaveney and her sons on a charge of malicious injury. The injury was that they had dug and carried off a few potatoes from the farm from which they had been evicted, and of which Convery had taken possession. The widow had planted the potatoes, and

she said that the planting had cost her £20; nevertheless the alien law which evicted her deprived her also of her property, and though the magistrate evidently commiserated the poor woman in the wrongs inflicted on her, he was obliged to mulct her. He inflicted a fine of six pence, and awarded six pence as damages to Convery. six pence as damages to Convery. Other magistrates would have inflicted a heavy penalty and have sent her to jail, Colonel Stewart, the magistrate, stated that Convery had asked him to issue warrants "all over the county" as he was in fear of his life; but the Colonel stated that he did not believe that he is in any danger of his life, so he had refused to issue the warrants asked for. Mr. Balfour being questioned in the

House of Commons regarding the injury inflicted on the eyesight of political prisoners who have been confined in the Irish prisons, but especially with regard to the members of Parliament, Messrs. Conybeare and Cox, and also to Mr. Wilfred Blunt, had the hardihood to deny it. But Mr. Cox was in his seat at the time, and at once brought him to task for the falsehood, as he was himself "compelled to undergo medical treatment owing to the glare of the whitewashed walls of his cell," Thereupon Mr. Balfour thought proper to say in the same spirit with which he made his witticism over the grave of the murdered John Mandeville:

"He could only say he was not aware that the eyesight of prisoners convicted under the Crimes Act is more delicate than that of prisoners under any other Act, and he had heard no complaining till then."

The long sentences inflicted under the Crimes Act, of course, give more chance to the glare of the whitewashed walls to produce their natural effect; but Secretary Balfour's heartlessness is disgusting in iest blinding his prisoners and then ridicaling them.
£5 729 have been sent within six weeks

to the treasurer of the Irlsh National League from Australia. Nothing could more strongly manifest the sympathy of Australia for the National cause. The sum is thus made up: Sydney. £2500; Melbourne, £1500; Ballarat, £408; Sale, £200; Echucs, £200, Rochester, £141; Hotham, £110; Sunbury, £.0; Sandhurst, £400; Hobart, Tasmanla, £200. Other additions have since been made to this. On the 11th of June Sir Thomas Esmonde lectured at Casterton, and his audience added £105 to the war chest. On the 13th he spoke at Kyneton, and had a tremendous audience and reception, and a subscription opened by Mr. Martin McKenna, J. P. with a check for £20 totalled £240 in ten minutes, and at Rockingham there was a most enthusiastic reception to Mr. John Dillon, M. P. It is expected that the subre iption list there will amount to £500. This will make the total reach to

the subre lption list there will amount to £500. This will make the total reach to £6337 within a short time.

At a recent meeting of the Bornacoola branch, Co. Leitrim, I. N. L., John Conboy, of Rushenamons, complained that a neighbor took part of his turi bank. Arrangements were made to settle the case by arbitration. The following resolution was passed unanimously: 'Resolved that we, the members of the com-mittee of the National League of Bornaccola, hail with joy the glad tidings that Mr. Gauly, of Cloonmorris, is re-stored to his holding after being evicted eight years.

Two emergency men named Long and Connor, employed on an evicted farm on the Pansonby estate, were charged hundred and thirteen to sixty nine, and all the other votes were spreed to.

The sensational report made by the Contemporary Review respecting the anti-Irish influences at work at the Vericular to the Ponson on the Ponson by easte, were charged mond, all the other votes were spread to the Contemporary Review respecting the anti-Irish influences at work at the Vericular to the Ponson on the P were sent to jail for fourteen days, emergency men, recruited from worst classes, and mostly Orangemen, are constantly guilty of the most despicable crimes. Tais is but a slight sample of their oft-recurring delirquencies.

Lord Mayor Sexton, of Dublin, has commenced an action against the pub-lishers of the Belfast News Letter for alleged libels published in that journal in the form of a series of letters ad-dressed to the Lord Mayor by Jehu D. Croketf, secretary of the Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union, Belfast. In opening the assizes at Derry, Baron

Dowse said that the comparatively crime less condition of the county is due to the "firm yet merciful administration of the law." He evidently has peculiar the law." He evidently has peculiar ideas of mercy when he can discover that quality in Balfour's administration. Contributions to the Gweedore prisoners' fair trial and evicted tenants' relief

fund have reached a handsome sum.
It is announced that Mr. Balfour proposes to establish a Catholic university n Ireland with the hope to entice the Nationalists to give up their opposition to the Government. This is an acknowledgment of prospective defeat, but it is by no means likely that the Irish party can be coaxed by such a measure. Irish party will support the bill, which ought to be dealt with by an Irish Par-liament, but as long as an Irish Parliament has no existence the Nationalists must accept such piecemeal, ameliorative legislation as an English Parliament is willing to grant.

GREAT BAZAAR AND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT PETROLIA

The bazaar, as previously announced, in aid of St. Philip's Church, Petrolia, will be held on September 10th, 11th and 12th. The drawing of the valuable thirty three prizes, as given on the tickets, will take place on the evening of the 12th, atrictly supervised by a committee of gentlemen. This bazaar is approved of and encouraged by His Grace Archbishop Walsh. The costly prizes, together with the good end in view, should prompt all ticket-holders to make speedy returns.

Eight Bishoprics are now vacant in

#### Cur Children.

I looked at the happy children
Who gathered around the hearth;
So bithe they were, no children
Could happier be on earth;
With their merry plays and their winsom

And the sound of their silvery mirth! Then I thought of those other children, so wizened, and hard, and bold. Who huddle in slum and cellar, And sniver with want and cold: Not fresh as the dew. or the morning's hu But haggard and lean and old.

But yet may they still, these children, Be taught to forget their pain. And gathered in arms that love them, Their laughter may come again; And the stare of woe and the craft may go, And the stare of woe and the craft may go,

But it is not in cold book learning.
Those children's heart's to move,
And the stony eye of the sarpent
Is death to the stricken dove;
'Fis an angel sione can touch them,
And that angel's name is love.

For whatever the world may fancy, And whatever the wise men say Of our nineteenth captury progress, of a new and better way. Sill it takes a soul to make a soul, Now, as in the olden day.

# CARROLL O'DONOGHUE

CHAPTER XLVI .- CONTINUED. "It's all right, so far," he whispered

"he's waiting for you to come up, in order to make terms for the document." They both entered the house, Corny They both entered the notice, corny he leading the way to Carter's room; he leaded allowly, and looked cautiously to ascertain if the door of the room was closed as he had left it. It was; he sign! closed as he had left it. It was; he signified that fact to his companion, and Tighe paused to draw from his pocket a sponge and a vial, partially saturating the former with the contents of the latter. Then Corny, with a knock which he did not wait to have at a wered, entered Carter's com. The occupant was attll sasted his room. The occupant was still seated, his arms folded, and his head inclined. There was a sudden springing forward of some one in Corny's rear, and before Carter could recover his startled senses, he was pintoned in his chair, and the sporge held to his ness. A stunger wired him he fall.

pinioned in his chair, and the sponge held to his nose. A stupor setz d him—he fell back like a log, almost overturning his chair; and Tighe, drawing a rope from his pocket, proceeded to bind him. "Quick!" he said to Corny, "earth his pocketz—the stupor mayn't last long." Corny obeyed, turning cut pocket after rocket of Carter's canadigms carments, and Corny obeyed, turning cut pocket after pecket of Certer's capacious garments, and nervously reading in a loud whitper the contents of every paper he found; but the latter comprised only business memorands—no document contained anything like the words which he had neard Carroll re-

peat. "We're too late," said Tighe, in a tone of bitter despindency; "he's given it to some o' the authorities, onless it could be hid somewhere in the room." He glanced

hid somewhere in the room." He glanced doubtingly about him.
"Wai: awhile," said Corny; "we haven't done searching him yet; sometimes a man has secret pockets in his breast," and with trembiling haste he tore open Carter's vest. There, in an inner pocket, he found a folded paper.

Carter gave signs of returning consciousness, but Tighe's spings was instantly to his nostrile, and the heavy form relapsed late stuper. Corny read:

late stuper. Corny read :

"The undersigned swears that his fealty to Ireland's cause is unchanged, that his loyalty as a sworn member of the Irish loyalty as a sworn memor of the Than Republic O ganization is undiminished, and that decisring bimself an open enemy to the English Gover ment, he is ready to die in the defense of his country. CARDL O DONOGHUE"

"That will do !" and Tighe soized the paper, concealed it upon his person, and, unbinding Carter, extinguished the light. Then both men stole softly down the stair and from the house, and both were exulting over their success in Corny O'Poole's little apartment by the time that Carter. little apartment by the time that Carter recovered from the effect of the narcotic which had been administered to him. His restoration was slow, and the darkness in which he found himself seemed to con vince him for a while that he had fallen asleep in his chair, and dreamed the whole of the incidents which he was beginning manner. By degrees all came fully to him—his strange visitor, the return of the latter with a companion, the sudden bounding of some one to him, the visebounding of some one to him, the visc-like gdp in which he was held—and that was all. He recelled the face of his visitor perfectly—but of the face of the latter's companion he could remember nothing, save that it was a colored face. He roused himself and called for help; in a brief time the whole household was about him, frightened men and women half dressed, and with their lamps high above their heads, peering from safe dis-tances into Carter's room, as if they expected to meet a whole army of desperate

"I have been robbed," shricked Carter -"bound down in my chair and robbedan outrage has been perpetrated upon me!" But the condition of the room did not corroborate his story; not an article

"Of what have you been robbed?" gasped one terror-stricken voice. It was not his money, for his porte monnaie was not his money, for his porte monnaie was asfely in its accustomed placs; nor his watch, for that was in his fob pocket; yet without the slightest recommendation to

he had no witnesses, no proof to sustain

The lodgers, finding that Carter seemed more disposed to commune with his own unhappy thoughts than to listen to their suggestions, gradually returned to their rooms, and Carter was left alone with his landlord. "West will you do about this thing,

Mr. Carter?" he asked.

"I'll do nothing about it till the morning," was the sullen reply; and the landlord, having relit Mr. Carter's lamp, withdrew, leaving his lodger a prey to ungovernable hate and fury.

CHAPIER XLVII. CRUEL TREACHERY.

It was the third day of the trial, and interest and expectation were more rife and ever reconstruction with that on this day it was certain the prisoner would

be sentenced.

Father Meagher and Clare were in their Father Mesgher and Clare werein their accustomed places, as were also Rick and Nora; and Tighe a Vohr and Corny O'Toole were in the center of the throng that densely filled the court-room, both eagerly peering in every direction for Carter, but he was nowhere to be seen. In one of the foremostseats, yet sufficiently in the rear not to be seen by Clare O'Donoghue, sat Donnier. He could only see the back of Clare's form, with an occasional glimpse of her clear cut profile, but there was evidently enough in the view to chain his gaze; his eyes never turned from her until the prisoner entered.

A quarter of a century seemed to have passed over the latter's vouthful head, his form was so bowed, and the lines in his form was so nowed, and the first in the face were so deeply worn; even physical strength appeared to have deserted him for a brief interval after he had taken his place in the dock, for he tottered and caught the railing of the enclosure for

caught the railing of the enclosure for support.

The mass of evidence already collected was increased by new testimony—the witnesses on both sides pressed and worried, or re-examined, and at length, just when it was supposed that the last evidence had been taken, and people were settling themselves back in their seats to listen with fresh zet to the summing up by the counsel, it was rumored through the court that a new witness on the part of the crown was to be called. Ears were strained to catch the name, and necks stretched that the earliest glimpse might be caught of the person of the witness. Another instant, and the name rung through the court, falling like molten lead on more than one quivering heart—it was Mortimer Carter.

it was Mortimer Carter.

As if it were the result of some magician's power, the prisoner's bowed form straightened to its former erectness, former the straightened to its former than the straightened to i his face, so ghastly a moment previous, flushed with all the crimson of his fiercest moods, and his eyes, which from physical weakness had worn that morning so duli

weekaess had worn that morning so duli a stare, now seemed to shine with supernatural brilliancy.

The corpulent form ascended to the witness box, breathing so heavily that it seemed to pant, and the round, red face was so thickly covered with perspiration that it required a protracted use of the crimson-colored handkerchief. He seemed to avoid turning his eyes in the direction of the prisoner, and when by accident he caught a glimpse of that flushed and startled countenance, he in sccident he caught a glimpse of that flashed and startled countenance, he in stantly turned his eyes away. The wit ness required no pressing to tell his tale—clear, dec'slve, in almost true legal tyle, it fell from his lips—from the first numeric of Carrall O'D marking are not seen as the counter of Carrall O'D marking are not seen as the counter of Carrall O'D marking are not seen as the counter of Carrall O'D marking are not considered. moment of Carroll O'Doneghue's connection with the I. R. B. down to the expression of Carroll's treasonable senti-ments which the witness had obtained from the accused in writing on the previfrom the accused in writing on the provi-ous day, but which statement had been purloined from him on that same night by unknown parties—all was sworn to without a pause, it even a tremulous

Not a shadow of hope remained for the horified prisoner—that testimony was sufficient to convict him of the most sunctent to convict him of the most felonious treason. People held their breaths, and even those who had been attracted to the trial from no motive of sympathy with the poor accused felt their heavis tighter a little es, they little their the damning proofs of a guilt which must ments which stamped him as Irish in feelthe damning proofs of a gulit which must insure the most stern conviction. Clare had thrown up her veil, and with compressed lips and hard breathing she had listened to the testimony, while Father Mesgher's horror and indignation were plainly visible in the expression of his countenance. Even Dennier's face expressed contempt and loathing, while Tighe a Vohr could hardly refrain from barsting aloud into his own peculiar ex-Tighe a von could makely letter to bursting aloud into his own peculiar expressions indicative of his feelings. Nors, removed from the support of those whose very tenderness would have been a stay in this terrible time, felt herself sicken heard the name and saw the person of the last witness; she was obliged to catch Rick's arm to save her. self from falling, and she was forced to retain her clasp in order to prevent herself from staking under the icy weight which seemed to press upon her. Car ter stepped down from the witness box, and with brazen effrontery took a seat almost on a line with the prisoner.

The jury retired, and within a half-hour returned with a verdiet of coultry self from falling, and she was forced to

In pluy returned with a verdict of guilty, which the same inclined manner, her lips as he futtlessly scarced for the paper which he had received from Carcel, he bounded to the mitdle of the mitdle new as only a longer drawing of the mystified crowd.

"What is gone!" she were dead two or three of the mystified crowd.

"A paper—an important paper!" he gasped; and then he threw himself into a chair, burying his face in his hands, and groaning, while the puzzled lodgers, their touques at last becoming lossed, her toughes at last becoming lossed, burst into their own wild cor jectures as to what had really happened, and the reyes fixed in a wild, against the for running for the police, others for maning a decovery of he there.

Carter had a horrible suspicion of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the net of the matter now he knew than no efforts of his could recove the pepper and did he bring a chays; "My lord, and gentlemen of the plant in the country of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the not first of his could recover the pepper and did he bring a chays; "My lord, and gentlemen of the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the not first of his could recover the pepper and did he bring a chays; "My lord, and gentlemen of the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the need to see the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the need to see the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the need to the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr was the need to the perpetuation of the truth—he felt that Tigle a Vohr

You ask me if I have anything to say.

In the face of the conviction which has just been returned, of what use, in your judgment, would be anything I could say! And yet, do not construe my remarks into a semblance of a wish to retract from the sentiments which have been sworn as mine—into any desire to have my sentence lighter than the court will adjudge. I am proul to stand here es the arowed friend of Irelard, and I am not afraid to denounce that system which makes as its base of operations in treason trials the information of perjured traitors. To yonder man"—his voice, increasing startilingly in tone, resched to the extreme ends of the crowded space, and his arm, outstrethed, pointed in seathing denouncement of Morty Carter,—"I owe my did present conviction: as my sworn bosom friend, he extorted, my secrets under the guise of the tenderest affection, and he has own person how fisendleh can be the heart of a traitor. But he has only harmed my opor perishable body—my soul he cannot for the jury, is guilty of no crime to your of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your which centuries of oppression has only left provided by Dennier's care in the first of which the semiline and continued to the same time a continued to the same time a voice that was full of wonder and pain cried: "Nora!"

Both turned to behold Father O'Connor. The sight of him, connected as be was with all that was dearest to ber, and himself, because of his own inestimable qualities and companionship when they were chilled and companionship when they were chilled and companionship when they were chilled and companionship when they were different together, opened the flood gates of her already overcharged emotions—the wept with all the abandon of a broken heart. Passers-by were attracted, and most of them stood to watch the strange seen, made up of a weeping lady, a young of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your of t

seizing the clergy man's arm;

of a treitor. But he has only harmen my poor perishable body—my soul he cannot touch, and that, my lord and gentlemen of the jury, is guilty of no crime to your government beyond love for a country which centuries of oppression has only left more endeared to the hearts of her inthralled sous. I have done!" His hands speak here!"
He obeyed, walking beside her, while
Rick, considerably abashed, walked
behind them. The residents of the equalid thralled sons. I have done!" His hands fell to his sides, his head dropped for ward, and all the marks of premature age and suffering returned which had been so man-ifest on his entrance to the court room. The sentence was passed —it was the ex treme penalty of the law, and the execu-

contrasted pair to their humble abode.
"D, you know—have you heard?" said
Nora, looking in a wild way from one to
the other of her companions, when the
three were within the little sitting room, tion was announced to take place on a date which left little more than the interval of a month.
"Come home," whispered Nora to Rick,
"quick; or I shall faint by the way!"
He half carried her out, being obliged and the door securely shut on all prying

He half carried her out, being obliged to support her tottering steps, even on the street.

Father Meagher was obliged to shake Clare slightly in order to rouse her; she seemed to have sunk into some horrible lethargy, and Dennier, observing the anxious effort of the priest, could control himself no longer. He forced his way to them, and begged to be allowed to them, and begged to be allowed to them. Father Meagher was obliged to shake Clare slightly in order to rouse her; she seemed to have sunk into some horrible lethargy, and Dennier, observing the anxious effort of the priest, could control himself no longer. He forced his way to them, and begged to be allowed to render some assistance. The clergyman gave him a grateful look, and Care, awakened at last to all the horror of the recent moments, burst into wild sobbing.

The prisoner, in the act of being hursled to his cell, caught the sound, and turned his face for a moment in the direction; the next instant he had disappeared with

"Tae sentence !" the crushing weight of all that was contained in those two dread-ful words fell on the sgonized heart of the wretched girl. Her brain whirled, and weetched girl. Her brain whired, and leeling that consciousness was about to forsake her, she stepped forward to save herself from falling; but it was a useless precaution, and, before either of her compantons could interpose a hand to prevent, she bad dropped insensible at their feet. Scalding tears fell from Rick's eyes on

the white, upturned face as he rated her, and, with Father O'Connor's assistance, placed her upon a lounge.

"Has she no female friend whom you constant object of his thoughts, flaw to give an o er for a carriage. He met Fighe, and giving him the commission, returned. A number of respectable sym-pathizers had gathered about the priest

can summon? asked the priest.

Rick thought of good-natured Mrs.

Murphy, and mentioned her.

"Summon ber," said the priest; "I shall watch until you return," and he began to and his companion, and the latter, after the first barst of her wild grief, shrunk Meagher's hand, whispered to bim to go; but Dennier begged them to wait the arrival of the carriage which he had ventured to order.

Tighe speedily returned to say that the carriage waited, and the elegyman found an opportunity of speaking briefly to the faithful fellow about Nora, and of requesting him to try to discover her where abouts.

As the carriage was and of requesting him to try to discover her where

As the three took their seats in the vehicle, Dennier said: "Permit me, reverend sir, to insist that you shall partake of my hospitality to day." And the priest found it useless to attempt to decline the invitation. They were driven rapidly to the hatel but of they not with you in the court room; or had you parted from them before I saw

invitation. They were driven rapidly to the hotel, but Clare seemed to take no note of what passed; every thought was concentrated upon that dreadful sentence, and she answered Father Meagher's in you ?" quirles in a wild, vecant way that alarmed the clergyman, and caused an expression of intense concern to come into the face of Dennier. She tasted nothing of the repast that was ordered, and she listened

like one in a dream while the priest and his young entertainer sadly discussed Carments which stamped him as Irish in feeling as the most loyal of Ireland's devoted sons. The clergyman was more than ever charmed with the frank, ardent young fellow, and he found himself giving involuntary vent to his anxiety about Nora. He told of the sacrifice which she had made of herself for her wretched father, and the cheek of the manly listener flushed with admiration of the noble girl.

"Allow me, also, reverend str," he said, "to unite my efforts with those that may greater privations than I am, and they

the next instant he had disappeared with

Dennier, under the infl sence of feelings

ervice to her who had grown to be the

bitter, and yet in a measure also sweet from the fact that he could be of som

his guard.

"to unite my efforts with those that may be made by the faithful Tighe to find the

acceptance, saying, after a brief pause : "I am confident that Tighe will succed, for he knows every haunt, and he is familiar with the person and character of this men who is called Rick of the Hills. I think he can hardly fall in his search."

Clare, at the mention of Nora's name aroused for a moment from her melan-choly lethargy, but the next instant she was as abstracted as before; nor did she again show any emotion until, when ready for departure, Dennier stood bidding

'Good-by," he said, holding the coarse palm of the latter warmly in his clasp, "good by Rick, and may Almighty God reward Nora's devotion by making you what you yourself would be in the sight of Heaven."

Rick started—had the eyes bent so earneath upon him the power of recibion his

estly upon him the power of reading his soul? did the priestly attributes of the speaker enable him to penetrate the recrets of his wretched heart? It would almost of the seem so from the deep import of the words; and under the influence of such feelings, Rick could not answer-he wrung the clergyman's hand hard and feelings, Rick count has wrung the clergyman's hand hard and turned away.

Mrs. Murphy was also obliged to leave to attend to her own household, but the promised to return in the morning, and the painfully-contrasted pair were left along together.

quarter who chanced to be about gazed with reverential winder at the young priest, as he accompanied the painfully-contrasted pair to their humble abode.

Father O'Connor seemed to understan

The end was indeed near; his sister Louise, Madame Jedezej wicz, and his pupil Guimann watched by him, and nursed him with the utmost care; and his favorite pupil, the Countess Delphine Potocks, also hastened to his side. It was Sunday, Ostober 15, 1849. His friends were around his bel, weeping at the sight of his migrating they were so powerless

It was evident that he did not know how Nora had concealed herself from her friends. The good pastor of Dhrommacohol had not had time to communicate that fact in addition to the other news, and the young priest did not dresm that Nora had not alone withdrawa from the how beautiful! My God, how beautiful!

Again, again!" She sat down to the plano and sang a pealm by Marcello. In the room all was now still, save for that voice intoning the words of faith and supplication; and the watchers, thinking the end was near, fell on their knees and waited, while he lay apparently insensible on his couch. But he lingered on till the next evening, when he received the last ascraments and resting the sacraments. Nora had not alone withdrawn from the protection of Father Masgher, but that she had also renounced all communication with the friends of her childhood. roll's unhappy case.

The young man, unfettered now by the trammels of a repulsive duty, could give unchecked expression of ideas and senti-

greater privations than I am, and the would take from themselves to give to oung lady."

me. No; I have thought, and wept, and
prayed over it all, and I feel that this
sceptance, saying, after a brief pause: "I
scartifice which I am making, bitter though it is, is best. Promise me, father, that you will not let them know you have seen me -should you"-as she saw the priest hesitate-"we shall fly, my father and I,

to a surer retreat."

He tried to evade her by answering: 'I shall not see them for a week or more owing to duties which require my imma-diate return, and which will detain me at home for that period. Then I shall return here, in order to make an effort to see Carroll."

THE LOWER CONGO MISSIONS.

She endeavored to assume a sitting

"And what is that?" he asked.
"To see you once more before G.d's
altar, a true penitent"—her cheeke flashed
with the ardor of her feelings—"to know
that you knelt again in that tribunal where
God Himself would give you pardon and

Peace!"
He rose from his chair and approached

He rose from his chair and approached her. "Nora," he said, standing where she could not see his face, "this int nded journey of mine will be for the purpose of making a restitution—and if I would, I could not take you with me, because of your feeble state. It is due to your influence that I have at last made up my mind to perform this act of justice; perhaps, if I delay, my weak soul may fly from the task."

"Then go, father; I shall not bid you stay—but where and when is this journey to take place?"

"To morrow, when I have seen Mrs. Murphy, and made arrangements with her concerning you; I have little doubt that

she will give you a home with her until I return; but where my journey is to be I cannot tell you—it is one of my gullty

Mrs. Murphy came in the morning and

gladly consented to Rick's proposition; ister in the day, when Nora's strength was sufficiently regained to enable her to

was sufficiently regained to enable her wask, learning on the good natured woman's arm, the three set out for Mrs. Murphy's abeds, and there, having reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded to remain for one of the good woman's substantial meals, Rick bade Nora adleu and left her.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CROPIN'S DEATH.

were around his bes, weeping at the sight of his sufferings they were so powerless to relieve. All at once he saw the Count ess Potocka, and in a whi-per asked her to sing. What could she do? With an immense effort she controlled her feelings, and, thinking only of her dear friend and master, gained the strength to sing without faltering Stradella's beautiful "Hymn to the Virgin." Chopin, listening to the lovely voice and music, murmured: "Ob, how beautiful! My God, how beautiful! Again 1" She sat down to the pisno

sacraments, and, resting his head on his faithful Gatmann's shoulder, repeated after the priest in a clear voice the words

of the litary. Soon the death agony came upon him; he bent his head and ki sed Gutmann's hand. Then with a

sigh, hisspirit passed away, and Chopin, whom Schumann calls "the bollest and proudest poetic spirit of the age," was no

more—at least for earth.

It was widely known how much he

loved flowers, and so meny were sent by his friends that his body was literally cov-ered with them. Mozart's Requiem, which

Chopin had specially begged should be sung, was performed at the Madeleine, Meademoiselles Viardot Garcia and Castel.

lan, and Signor Labiache taking the solos

and the funeral march was his own from

the B flat minor, sonata, scored for the occasion by Reber. When his body was lowered into the grave a handful of Polish earth was scattered over the coffin. Do you remember that cup filled with the

soil of his mother-country, which had been given to him nineteen years before, in the days when, a youth with glowing hopes and aspiring genius, he had left Polsnd to see and conquer the world?

He had carefully treasured it all the time, and the earth that now fell upon his coffin was poured from that relic of his long-sundered youth. His heart, eccording to Chopin's desire, was taken to his native

land, and it is now in the Church of the Sacred Cross at Warsaw.—"The Great Composers," C. E. Bourne.

PARMELEE's PILLS possess the power of

To INVIGORATE both the body and the

brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

from the tack.

secrets,

lef. her.

She sald no more.

Corr. of the Gazztte de Liege.

The body of old King Nemlao, smoked and dritd after the manner of Ardennes ham, has at last been buried. The casket, artistically covered with rich materials, was taken to San Antonia (San Antonia is in the Portuguese territory), which the Moussorougues like to call "the holy land." There many speeches of great length were made, accompanied with libations, for the purpose of drawing the fatishes out of the body of the great King defunct. This is done according to the custom of these people so ignorant of the true faith, lest this powerful prince, who had attained so great an age, thanks to the fetishes shut up within his bowels, should carry them under ground; for that would injure his posterity, and especially the holy ground Corr. of the Gazette de Liege. posterity, and especially the holy ground of San Autonia, and the King Koukoulou! alone together.
"Nora," said Rick, when a long interval had passed in gloomy silence, "would you be content to remain with Mrs. Murphy for a few days while I go away on a little

The funeral ceremonies lasted ten days, during which time the people were screaming, crying, firing guns, and making other displays. At last the body was covered, and over it was placed the greater part of the belongings of the deceased. During these ten days a quantity of palm wine was drunk; nor were take (rum) and gin forgotten. The villages of Nemiao were deserted, only a few old women, who had proved unworthy, or for some other cause, could not be present at the public ceraduring which time the people were scream. She endeavored to assume a sitting posture, but weakness made her sink again on her pillow. "Perhaps you want to leave me," she said, faintly, "perhaps you are troubled at my condition, and would take this means of restoring me to Father Meagher; but do not, I beg of you—do not now deprive me of what I have prayed and hoped for so long!"
"To see you once more before G.d's could not be present at the public ceremony.

Paula, the father of Vidi, a fetish man and somewhat of a doctor, was, a fort-night sg., very sick. Not having much fath in his own medicines, he turned to the mission. After eight days' energetic treatment he was restored, full of gratitade for his recovery.

Eight days sgo an inhabitant of Nemlao

came to Paula to consult him and seek his help medically. Paula simply said to him: "Go to the missionaries, who cure

him: "G) to the missionaries, who cure all sickness, and who have above all good medicines for all wounds.

The patient himself told us this,
The Nemlao mission is indeed a regular hospital where all the miseries of the black race find a meeting place. We spend about two hours a day dressing wounds, relieving paralyzed linbs, and drawing out the chiques (a small, penetrating insect) from inthe children. Those sick who cannot drag themselves to the mission are visited by one of the Fathers in their poor hute, which are filled with a suffocating smoke.

suffocating smoke

But the missionary loves this kind of work. Far from wishing to escape, he is happy to meet with such cases, since it enables him to do good and win the confidence of all. Wast we miss are the ment to enable us to keep the poor blacks, so often to be pided for the destitution in which they are found, and to which they to metimes succamb in consequence of the indifference of their fellowcreatures. We especially pity the chil-dren, whom we would lke to receive at the mission, but are obliged to refuse, for want of funds. It is, however, on the young that the hopes are founded, both of the Congo Free State and of the mis-

at us congo Free State and of the mis-sionaries themselves.

Let us hope that the good God will come to our help, for our heart's desiri is the development of our dear work at Nemlac—a work so full of encouragement for the future in every respect. We also desire to testify to you our gratitude for your kindness in making known our mission in your country. We are confiyour kindness in making and our mission in your country. We are confident that some generous souls will not miss the opportunity of making an offering to our work. These alms, you know well, will be used to relieve either some poor sufferers, or to enable the mission to adopt some little blacks. It will be considered a sacred trust to be used in the best way possible

[REV.] G. KRAFFI. HINTS TO GIRLS.

Give your best sympathy. There is no greater human power than the tenderness of woman. If you can minister to some one in sickness, lessen somebody's distress, or put a flower in some poor home, you have done a thing that you will always be glad to think of. You will be remembered, and a woman asks no grander monument than to live in hearts. Not far from Adelaide Proctor's home

Not far from Adelaide Proctor's home was the cottage of a poor woman and ner only son—a brave young fellow—dying of consumption contracted in the war. One day, in her visit to them, she carried to him some lovely roses. The next time she went, the mother said: "He never let the roses go out of his hand, miss. He held em whon he died, and one of the last words he said was. "Give my blassing to words he said was: 'G've my blessing to the young lady for bringing the flowers,'" And the desolate mother buried them with him. The blessing of that poor brave youth was a pleasant memory.

Be gentle. Strength of character and sweetness of disposition are in nowise incompatible. Doubtlest, the most winsome nature on earth is that which combines the naturalness and dependence of a child with the strength of a true woman.
There are people whose touch is bilm to
us; restful persons, whose companionship
is a benediction—who drawout the best of our natures, whose presence we may scare note, but whose absence creates a void which the heart hungers to have filled.

The remembrance of a tender word will The remembrance of a tender word will last long after you are in your grave. A little ragged boot-black fell on the icy streets of Chicago one winter's day. A cheery young lady passing said, as she helped him up: "Did you hurt yourself?" His whole face beamed a, after har departure, he said to his companions: "I'd like to fall a dozen time, if I could have her pick me up like that."

pick me up like that."

A harsh voice in a woman is like a discord in the sweetest music. One can easily get into complaining and dissatisfied easily get into complaining and dissatished tones. Have a sunny face; and nothing will do this save genuine kindness in the heart. Every girl ought to make it possible to have people say of her: "She orightens every life she touches." If you never do aught else in life, bring sunshine into avery heart you meet. into every heart you meet.

Parmelle's Pills possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell P. O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well." R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says: I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame beck, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers who would not be without it over night. EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authelmintic Freeman's Worm

A Song of Killarney

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES. By the Lakes of Killarney, one morning in Msy. On my pires of green holly I warbled away, While a tlackbird, high up on the arbutus

while a tlackord, fight up on the abouted

a veel.

Gave back my way music with gushes of glee,
When my Elieen's voice stole
From the thicket of holly,
And turred just the whole
Of our flotting to folly.
And softly along
Through the myrtle and heather
The main and her song
Swept upon us together.

Tween old Irish tale, full of passionate trust,
Of two lambful lovers long laid in the dust.
And her eyes, as she sang, looked so far, far

And her eyes, as she sale; love away.
She went by me, nor knew she went by, where I lay.
And myself and the grass,
And the deeshy red datales
Should let our dear pass,
Ouly whitp'ring her praises,
Till the lass and her lay
Through the myrtle and heather
Like a dream died away
O'er the mountain together.

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

ERSON, ÆNEAS CHISHOLM AND THEIR TIME. BY THE REV. ENEAS M DONELL DAWSON

L L D., F. R S. While the Catholics of Glasgow were

rejoicing over the successful completion of

of the house of God there arese another

want which caused no slight anxiety to the zealous pastor. There were no means for educating the numerous children of the flock. Hundreds of them were clamoring for the breed of instruction ; and there was none to break it to them. Hance, in a manner, coerced, Mr. Scott was obliged to choose between the certainty of vice and some degree of danger as regarded purity of faith. The measure he adopted was, indeed, a bold one; and did not remain ur questioned. By many it was even declared to be inadmissable The experience of many years, however has pronounced in its favor—shown that i bore not with it the dreaded evil, while i resulted in incalculable good, and prove to be the resolve of a far-seeing and n to be the resolve of a far-seeing and nordinary mind. An offer had been med of Protestant co-operation, on condition that the Protestant version of the scriptures should be introduced into the schools that were to be established. A the teachers were to be mambers of the congregation who could point out to their pupils and warn them as regarded the pupils and warn them as regarded the pusies of the Protestant bible complained of by Catholics and which tende to suctain a few of the Protestant view the faithful partor found it less difficult to overcome his reluctance to allow the to overcome his reluctance to allow the objectionable version to be read in the schools; and, rather than see so may children, the hope of his rising floc abandoned to ignorance and vice, he ga his consent. The result was that many them to the result was that many those that were without, came forws with donations of money and books, ma with donations of money and books, maing, at the came time, kind and liber speeches on the grand subject of dispering up to all the blessing of education. There appears to have been no difficult in having Catholic teachers appointed and, for the first time since the days. Knox, there existed Catholic schools Glasgow. This was indeed a great to most hear field achievement. Far for Glasgow. This was indeed a great of most beneficial achievement. Far for corrupting the faith of the Catholic you it gave to the future a well-instance congregation, every member of who was prepared "to give a reason for faith that was in him." Extensive set

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to accommodate the great numbers

the love of instruction brought from parts of the city. Hence several of Catholic schools came to be established

In the districts of Anderston, Bridgete Calton, Cowcardens and North Qua-It was now the lot of the good price

Glasgow to encounter a new and

terious trouble. One Mr. Gavin, a ne of Ayrebire and a rigid Presbyterian, had tried all sorts of trades and p had tried all sorts of trades and p through a strange variety of fort settled, at length, for a time, in Gla-as the editor of a publication called Protestant. This publication was unsparing in its attacks on Catholics unsparing in its attacks on Catholics was encouraged in its evil course newspaper of the place, the Gla Chronicle. This journal, in July, threw out some sarcastic and libellor marks which were afterwards repeat. The Protestant, regarding an Orse for a chattable purpose, which took in St. Andrew's Church soon after inited. The Rev. Mr. Scott was ac of "extorting money to build his copy a sort of pell tax from the sta Irish, and that by the fear of future isbment. Let the mesus by which house was reared the inscribed up front, and it will remain for ages to house was rested to inscribed up front, and it will remain for ages to a monument of Popish hard heart and crueity." Again: "The hous is building west of the chapel, and is, it is said, intended for the mans is, it is said, intended for the be-be large enough to accommodate a of priests, while they remain unit as they must always do; from infer that Mr. Scott either has, or to have, shundant assistance in nand managing his flock. It is do how far be exhibits the characte how far he exhibits the charact faithful rastor, while he ecems to ca for himself. He asked no answer planetion from his flock; it was for solf as an individual." Mr. M. also published that "Father Scott to hap tize the children of several is the children of sever (whose names, unfortunately for he specified) until they contribut wards the building of the new cha paid up all their arrears; and t masters of certain public works w plied to, to retain the weekly earn Catholic employes to aid the erec the said Roman Catholic chapel."

Such cairmnies could only b away by a successful prosecution considering the state of the publi at Glasgow, what hope was there cass in prosecuting? Bishop C

# A Song of Killarney.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES. By the Lakes of Killarney, one morning in On my pires of green holly I warbled away, While a blackbird, high up on the arbutus

While a tlackbird, high up on the abdute
tree.
Gave back my way music with gushes of glee,
When my Eliceu's voice stole
From the thicket of holly,
And turned just the whole
Of our firthing to folly.
And softly along
Through the mystle and heather
The maid and her song
Swept upon us together.

Twee en old Irish tale, full of passionate trust,
Of two lampful lovers long laid in the dust.
And her eyes, as she sang, looked so far, ian

And her eyes, as an early, totace away.
She went by me, nor knew she went by,
where I lay.
And myself and the grass,
And the deesby red daisles
Should let our dear pass,
Oals whiep'ring her praises,
Till the lass and her lay
Through the myrtle and heather
Like a dream died away
O'er the mountain together.

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

ERSON, ÆNEAS CHISHOLM AND THEIR TIME.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M DONELL DAWSON L L D., F. R S.

While the Catholics of Glasgow were rejoicing over the successful completion of of the house of God there arese another want which caused no slight anxiety to the zealous pastor. There were no means for educating the numerous children of the flock. Hundreds of them were clamoring for the breed of instruction ; and there was none to break it to them. Hence, in a manner, coerced, Mr. Scott was obliged to choose between the certainty of vice and some degree of danger as regarded purity of faith. The measure he adopted was, indeed, a bold one; and did not remain ur questioned. By many it was even declared to be inadmissable. The experience of many years, however, has pronounced in its favor—shown that it bore not with it the dreaded evil, while it resulted in incalculable good, and proved bore not with it the dreaded evil, while it resulted in incalculable good, and proved to be the resolve of a far-seeing and no ordinary mind. An offer had been made of Protestant co-operation, on condition that the Protestant version of the scriptures should be introduced into the scriptures should now, with an undistinguishment of his parachial to the scriptures of the scriptures were to be members of the cause even of a Catholic feelings, when it came to the point, threw their prejudices to the wind, stood to immortal justice, and vindicated the cause even of a Catholic feelings, when it came to the point, threw their prejudices to the wind, stood to immortal justice, and vindicated the cause even of a Catholic feelings, when it came to the point, threw their prejudices to the wind, stood to immortal justice, and vindicated the cause even of a Catholic feelings, when it came to the point, threw their prejudices to the wind, stood to immortal justice, and vindicate objectionable version to be read in the schools; and, rather than see so many children, the hope of his rising flock, abendoned to ignorance and vice, he gave his consent. The result was that many of those that were without, came forward with donations of money and books, making, at the came time, kind and liberal specches on the grand subject of dispensing unto all the blessings of education. There appears to have been no difficulty in having Catholic teachers appointed; and, for the first time since the days of Knox, there existed Catholic schools at Glasgow. This was indeed a great and meet beneficial achievement. Far from met beneficial achievement. Far from corrupting the faith of the Catholic youth,

in the districts of Anderston, Bridgetown,
Calton, Cowcadens and North Quarter.
It was now the lot of the good priest of
Glasgow to encounter a new and most of Ayrehre and a sigid Presbyterian, who had tried all sorts of trades and passed through a strange variety of fortune, settled, at length, for a time, in Glasgow as the editor of a publication was very unsparing in its attacks on Catholics. It was encouraged in its evil course by a confessions in the newly built church. This was fearlessly dent, nevertheless. The iron constitution of Mr. Scott was proof against every trial. It fell to the lot of Mr. Scott to trans act a great deal of temporal business in connection with his important mission. His punctuality in making all necessary payments and his judiclouse as in the newly built church. terteus trouble. One Mr. Gavin, a native of Ayrehire and a rigid Presbyterian, who had bried all sorts of trades and passed was encouraged in its avid course by a newspaper of the place, the Glasgow Chronicle. This journal, in July, 1818, threw out some sarcastic and libellous re marks which were afterwards repeated by The Protestant, regarding on Oratorio for a charitable purpose, which took place in St. Andrew's Church soon after it was in St. Andrew's Church soon after it was finished. The Rev. Mr. Scott was accused of "extorting meney to build his chapel by a sort of pell tex from the starving Irisb, and that by the fear of future punishment. Let the means by which that house was reared be inscribed upon its health will someth for ages to come. house was reared be inscribed upon its front, and it will remain for ages to come, a monument of Popish hard-heartedness and crueity." Again: "The house that is building west of the chapel, and which is, it is said, intended for the manse, will be large enough to accommodate a dozen of priests, while they remain unmarried as they must always do; from which I infer that Mr. Scott either has, or intends to baye, abundant assistance in milking to have, abundant assistance in milking and managing his flock. It is doubtful how far he exhibits the character of a faithful pastor, while he comes to care only for himself. He asked no answer or explantion from his flock; it was for himself as an individual." Mr. M. Gavin also published that "Father Scott refused to by the ability of a several laborary. to baptize the children of several laborers (whose names, unfortunately for himself, he specified) until they contributed to-wards the building of the new chapel and

when consulted, declared that he could see none; and hence endeavored so dissuade Mr. Scott from submitting the matter to Mr. Scott from submitting the matter to a jury selected from the most prejudiced people in the country. He did not, however, forbid to prosecute; and Mr. Scott, remarking that he must either do so or abandon his mission, resolved to bring an action against his defamers. The damages were laid at £3000. The chief detractor, meanwhile, encouraged by the great bulk of the less-educated classes, who were guided only by blind prejudice, shouted defiance, considering himself secure. It was a most trying and anxious time for Mr. Scott. His best friends dared not venture to give an friends dared not venture to give an opinion in his favor. He stood alone; but was undaunted and determined. The ablest barrister of the time, the cele-The ablest barrister of the time, the cole-brated Jeffry, was retained as his counsel; and applied to the work before him with no less earnestness than ability. His speech at the trial was a consummate

speech at the trial was a consummate masterpiece of forensic oratory. Bishop Cameron, who, after giving his evidence, had been invited by the presiding judge to take a sest on the bench, could not refrain from complimenting the elequent counsel, and remarked that his able discourse must ensure success. Jeffry, surveying the jury, where therewas not much respectability to be seen, expressed much doubt. There was, however, unconquerable honity to be seen, expressed much doubt. There was, however, unconquerable houesty and a sense of justice which no want of education and no amount of false teaching could ever eradicate from the minds of the Scotch people, even in the humblest walks of life. The twelve jurymer, after hearing the charge of the Right Honorable William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner, retired for rather more than an hour. A little before five o'clock in the morning, they returned chief Commissioner, retired not recommers than an hour. A little before five o'clock in the morning, they returned into court, and unanimously found for the pursuer, sgainst the defender, William M'Gavin, damages £100; against the defender, William Sym, clerk of the Glasgow fever hospital, £20; and against the defenders, Andrew and James Durcan, printers in Glasgow, one shilling. Mr. M'Gavin's damages, together with his law expenses, were computed at £1400. Thus twelve ordinary Glasgow jurymen, it has been well remarked, 'in spite of the prijudices of their education, in spite of their religious antipathies, in spite of their fields of all the means used to excite their anti-Catholic feelings, when it came to the

It was scarcely less safe, after great exertion in the pulpit, to sit for hours, often till a later hour in the evening, hearing confessions in the newly built church

His punctuality in making all necessary payments and his judiclousness in the outlay of money won for him a golden name among all with whom he came to have business relations. Nor did he neglect the poor. His hand was ever open for the relité of distress. Even his good natured, unatudled salute in the streets was cheering to his more humble friends. But this was nothing to the kindness and charity was nothing to the kindness and charity was nothing to the kindness and charity
which gave comfort to the disconsolate
and shad a halo over the gloom of the
scaffold. His tact and wisdom in ruling
the extensive mission committed to his charge could not be surpassed. There was certain manliness and at the same time bonhomic in his menner which few could resist. It was the result of his essential uprightness, and caused his friendship to be so precious and his counsels so valu-able to his brother clergy men.

able to his brother clergy men.

In 1825 a set of illiterate people called the Catholic Association gave great aunoyance to Mr. Scott. These people published a pamphlet in their defence, and invieghed against what they called a pamphlet in their defence, and invieghed against what they called a gainst what they called a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which was a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which was a gain which which was a gain which which was a gain which was a gain which which which was a gain which which was a gain which which which was a gain which which which whi "the unwarrantable, unprovoked and very "the unwarrantants, diprovokacia and and surprising attacks" of the Rev. A. Scott and the Rev. J. Murdoch, pastors of the Glasgow Catholic congregation. They remarked also on being excluded from all knowledge of the state of the funds or management of the temporalities, and pointed out a plan for obtaining their right in this respect. This precious association originated through the mistaken wards the building of the new chapel and paid up all their arrears; and that the masters of certain public works were applied to, to retain the weekly earnings of Catholic employes to aid the erection of the said Roman Catholic chapel."

Such cairmines could only be swept away by a successful prosecution. But, considering the state of the public mind at Glasgow, what hope was there of success in prosecuting? Bishop Cameron, the pronounced the association illegal on bottle at once.

the authority of Daniel O'Connell; and declared, moreover, that all meetings held independently of and in defiance of their pastors were schismatic and heretical. In a memorial or requisition for the redress of grievances, which they sent to Bishop Camerov, they complained that Mr. Scott had attacked them from the pulpit, calling had attacked them from the pulpit, calling them by the most offensive names and representing those who signed the requisi-tion, as "illiterate ray a muffins," com-paring the roughness of their hand, writing to their "tattered coats," and recommend ing them, if they had any money to spare, to use it in purchasing old clothes to cover their naked members. He declared, moreover, that he knew little of them but by the scandel they had given to relig-Although there were a few rebels who

Attough there were a lew rects who gave treuble, Mr. Scott was greatly revered by the congregation generally. He was a strict diedplinatian, and it not unfrequently behoved him to rebuke offendere. But even they who qualled beneath the lash of his just indignation, lost the diegree in the goodness; and had not confidence in his goodness; and had recourse to him when occasion required, with undiminished trust and affection. He was ever ready to defend his people when any difficulty occurred from the when any difficulty occurred from the real or supposed state of the law. An instance or two may prove not uninteresting: Some of his flock had been summoned to qualify as Burgesses, and were told that if they did not, their shops would be shut. Bit, on presenting themselves, they were called on to take an oath which implied an abjaration of their faith. Upon this Mr. Scott took the matter in hand, and visited, more than once, the Dean of Guild in his court. This efficial gave proof of extraordinary ignorance of the law, as did, also, his legal adviser. Such lawyers of the reity as were supposed to possess some

city as were supposed to possess some liberality, were asked to act on behalf of Mr. Scott's friends; but none of them could be induced to take up the case. The burden, therefore, fell on Mr. Scott, who proved the actual state of the law and at the same time threatened legal proceedings against the ignorant authori-ties. He thus caused his congregation to be fairly treated, and complete justice to

TO BE CONTINUED. THE ATROCITIES OF A SLAVE MAROH.

From "Slavery in Africa," in Scribner's. No one who understands how human life is estimated by savage peoples will doubt the shocking and revolting accounts of travellers regarding this phase of the traffic; and no one who knows what an Arab's heart is made of will make any dis-Arab's heart is made of will make any dis-count even for the exaggeration of an orator, as he listens to the following cita-tion from a speech delivered the other day in London by Cardinal Lavigerie: "The men who appear the strongest, and whose escape is to be feared, have their hands tied, and sometimes their feet, is such farkley, the realthing heart.

Glasgow. This was indeed a great and most beneficial achievement. Far from corrupting the faith of the Catholic youth, it gave to the fature a well-instructed congregation, every member of which was prepared "to give a reason for the faith that was in him." Extensive school premises were obtained in Portugal street and permanently secured to religion, being converted into a church under the invocation of St. John. Meanwhile, they were admirably adapted to receive the numerous children that flocked to them. Such was the "Gorbals school," as it was called. It soon became insufficient to accommodate the great numbers that to accommodate the great numbers that the love of instruction brought from sill parts of the city. Hence several other Catholic rehools came to be established in the districts of Andeiston, Bridgetown, Calton, Cowcaddens and North Quarter.

Tuting a pronounced. He advised the priests who assisted him to carry with them camphor or other distinct or other distinct or or other distinct or other dation. He advised the priests who assisted him to carry with them camphor or other distinct an engage as necessory as necessary with them camphor or other distinct or ontagious disease, to refrain, as much or contagious disease, to refrain, as much pass behind these wretched beings and fell them with a single blow. Then corpses remain where they fall, when they are not suspended on the branches of the neighboring trees; and it is close to them that their companions are obliged to eat and to sleep. But what sleep!—it may and to sleep. But be easily imagined.

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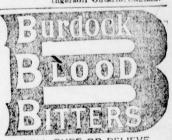
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# Catholic Record

London, Sat., Sept. 7th, 1889 EFFORTS AT AN INCONGRU

The success of the various Methodist denominations in Japan in forming a United Japanese Church has induced others to make similar efforts. Within the short period that Protestantism has been making missionary efforts in the empire of the Mikado the want of unity, which is the chief characteristic of Protestantism, has been found a serious drawback to the conversion of the heathen to Christianity. Making a virtue of necessity on this continent, the divisions of Protestantism into nearly thousand sects have been boasted of as a proof of the breadth of views and liberty of thought which exists in the Protestant ranks, and even this very want of unity has been called by the name of Catholicity; as if the giving of a respectable name to this characteristic of Protestantism, diversity of doctrine, would convert what is alien to the whole spirit of the religion of Christ, into a mark of the true Church.

Tae command given by Christ to His Apostles to "teach all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded," demonstrates the nature of the Catholicity which is to characterize the Church of Christ on earth, and St. Paul, in the fourth chapter of his epistle to the Ephesians, states the object of the institution of the Christian ministry to be "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all meet in he unity of faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God." (v. 12, 13)

The Catholicity which is a mark of the Church of Christ is, therefore, not the aggregation into one body of various sects, teaching different and irreconcilable doctrines, yet forming a single large corporation by an agreement to tolerate diversity of doctrines whereon they cannot agree. It consists of the universality of one Church teaching everywhere the same truths which have been revealed by Christ. This unity is essential to the true and Catholic Church which Christ instituted when He commissioned His Apostles : "Teach all nations. . . .

teaching them to observe all things what. soever I have commanded you," (St. Matt. xxviii) It is only with such a which propose any startling course to be Church, one in doctrine, and having one pursued in the advocacy of a certain visible head on earth, that Christ policy, without expressing their dissent days, even to the consummation of the world," and only the Catholic Church in communion with the Pope fulfils this condition and tallies with this descrip-

Heathens of logical minds have frequently said to missionaries who have urged them to embrace their peculiar forms of Christianity :

"Settle your differences. Come to an agreement among yourselves as to what the Christian creed, and then ask us to adopt your Christian religion.

A late number of the Presbyterian Review tells us that "a complete answer to this standing taunt of the heathen world" might be found in the union of sects, and, accordingly, a union was attempted between the Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches of Japan, at least, if not elsewhere.

A basis of union was adopted by the Presbyterian Synod and the Congregational General Conference two years ago, and the two bodies assembled in Osaka last November, and union was strongly urged by the older men of the Congregationalists. whose principles were somewhat conser vative, but the younger men of the body vigorously opposed a union which would deprive them of the right of holding all manner of doctrines under the figment of a United Church, and thus the negotiations were brought to an ignominious

Another effort was made at a Confereace held at Tokio in March of this year to effect the union. The ultimatum on which the Conference at last agreed pro posed to adopt as the standard of faith, "the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds and the articles of the Evangelical Alliance," and to "set forth shortly a confession more perfectly suited to its own needs." The Presbyterian Synod refused to accept this as too vague without the

addition of the words, which appear to be equally vague, that "the Westminster and Heidelberg catechisms be received for substance of doctrine" This, how. ever, was not satisfactory to the Congregational Churches, and the proposals fell through.

Dr. Imbrie, of the Presbyterians, save 'According to one of the missionaries present, the hostility to the proposed constitution finds its chief explanation in the rise of an anti clerical spirit. Some of the churches are restive under the leadership of ministers. The explanation, however, is not accepted by the Japanese. It is true that some who are unfriendly to the union have called attention to the 'aristocratic' character and ill concealed tyranny of the Presbyterian and Reformed ministry. But the real question is not one between the Churches and the ministers so much as between the older and more conservative men, and the younger and more radical "

The difficulty, in fact, is precisely the same which has cropped up both on this continent and in Europe. The tendency of Protestantism is naturally towards free thought and the elimination of positive doctrines from Christianity. This is the necessary consequence of the first principle of Protestantism, private judgment. If the Church acknowledges that the judgment of the individual is the supreme authority by which controversies of faith are to be settled, it is as well to say at once that the Church as a body has no authority whatsoever. The Presbyterians will not go so far as this, but the Congregationalists base their whole dis cipline on this consequence, and even in Japan they will not yield it for the sake of an outward union which has no solidity. The only true principle of unity is Church authority, and this leads directly to submission to the Pope. Presbyterianism is the least consistent of the two bodies which negotiated for union, for it wishes to assert the authority of a mock anti quity, without accepting the logical consequence of their doctrine. It is almost needless to add that the effort to botch un an apparent union on so frail a basis has utterly failed, for the present, at least,

MEANNESS UNPARALELLED

The meanness of the Mail has been frequently manifested during the course of the discussion on the Jesuit Estates Act, and on other occasions during its no-Popery crusade since 1886. That journal is in the habit of publishing anonymous letters from supposed correspondents, approving of its anti Catholic course, and at the same time suggesting to its readers measures repulsive to the good sense and love of fair play which the people of Outario usually exhibit. It is by such means that it has succeeded to some extent in exciting the fenstical faction of the province to a degree of frenzy which is almost inconceivable. At the same time it evidently expects to be exonerated from responsibility for those communics. tions on the plea that it is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

It is well understood that journalists do not admit to their columns letters from their correspondents' views, unless they approve of them. But when these views are repeated by many correspond ents, so as indeed to give actually a tone to the journal, it certainly cannot shirk the responsibility, more especially when the communications are anonymous.

Under such circumstances, notwith standing that the Mail has frequently de clared that its desire is not to do anything to the injury of Catholics, nor to take from them liberty of conscience, the admission of numerous letters of which the purpose is to excite Protestant hatred against the Catholic religion and people ever to violent acts of physical aggression uudoubtedly makes the Mall responsible for the sent ments of these correspondents; and it will scarcely be denied that this course of recommending physical force to be used, especially against the people of Quebec, "for the good of the habitants themselves," forsooth, might be mistaken for courage, if that journal openly advocated it; but its advocacy through the medium of anonymous letters can be called only ineffable cowardice and meanness.

But the meanness which we here reprobate has been surpassed, if possible, by the publication of a letter signed " Auti-Jesuit," which recently appeared in the columns of the Mail. This cowardly anonymous scribe recommends Protest ants to absent themselves from - to boy cott, in fact - the Toronto Industrial Exhibition on the day when it will be opened by the Governor-General, because His Excellency did not agree with the fanatics who called on him to stigmatize the Jesuit Order as an illegal and immoral association by disallowing the Act of the Quebec Legislature, which recompenses the Jesuite and the Catholic Bishops for a grievous wrong inflicted on them over a century ago. The Mall itself has repeat. edly acknowledged that the only plea on

which the power of disallowance could be exercised is a plea of "public polity," which it founds upon the wicked charac ter of the Jesuit Order. The boycotting of the exhibition is, therefore, proposed, through its anonymous correspondent, as means of taking revenge upon the Governor General because the latter does not agree to believe all the falsehoods which have appeared in the columns of the Mail, both editorially and in its correspondence columns. This Auti Jesuit says: "If they (Protestants) have any regard for themselves, they will stay at nome on that occasion. If they attend and accord to His Excellency a reception, they will follow the example of the spaniel who, when you beat him, will turn round and lick the hard that smites him." The writer gives as an additional reason why all Protestants should absent themselves from the opening, that Sir John Macdonald is also to be present.

As the exhibition is of great benefit to Toronto, the advice thus virtually given by the Mail, if acted upon, would be greatly to the injury of that city. Still, It is as well that the Mail should exhibit itself in its true colors. The public will be able to judge by the result the amount of influence which that journal wields. We venture to say that the absence of all whom it can is fluence will not be felt, and that, if the weather be favorable, the opening will exceed in eclat all that has ever been witnessed in Toronto on such ccasions, and that the greeting which will accorded to the Governor-General on his appearance will be both cordial and

We have been accustomed to hear the ssertion repeated over and over again that the bogus Equal Rights' Association is truly representative of the people of Ontario. It is nothing of the kind. We do not dispute the fact that the bigots of the Province are numerous, but we do not believe that they form a majority of the population. All who could be influenced to sign the petition for disallowance amounted to but fifty-one thousand persons in Ontario, voters and non voters. So far are these from being a majority of Ontarionian voters, that the Catholic voters of the Province alone are in excess of that number : and a few days will suffice to make it known whether all the Mail's influence will make the opening day of the exhibition a failure. We predict with confidence that it will be a success, in spite of the meanest effort on record to create a failure.

And this is the degrading work to which the boasted organ of the truly loyal population of the Province devotes itself!

Such loyalty is perfectly on a par with he loyalty which was manifested exactly by the same class of blatant loyalists who plotted to set saide Queen Victoria's claim to the throne, who insulted the Prince of Wales in Toronto, Kingston, Belleville, Milbrook, etc., when he visited Canada in 1860, who insulted and personally maltreated Lord and Lady Elgin, who burned the House of Parlis ment in Montreal, and in other ways, even more infamous, exhibited their peaceful and law-abiding spirit, and their love of civil and religious liberty.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC

CONGRESS. The Catholic Lay Congress of the United States will meet in the city of 10 o'clock a. m., and will remain in session two days. All Catholics will be admitted to the sessions. Immediately after, the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States will take place, and nearly coincidentally the new Washington Catholic University will be opened. There will be a large number of distinguished prelates, priests and laymen present for the triple celebration, which is expected to be conducted with greater eclat than any Catholic selebration which has ever taken place in

America. There are many sulflects which can be reated by the Corgress to great advantage. The Church has made, undoubtedly, great and rapid progress in the United States, but it has also met with many osses. In districts where Catholic settlers were spread over large areas, owing to scarcity of priests it frequently happened that Catholics becsme lukewarm, and practically became lost to the faith. The bildren, in such cases, frequently wanlered away from the Church, and either joined the ranks of some of the numer. ous sects, or helped to recruit those of the agnostics. How is the recurrence of this evil to be prevented? How may the knowledge of Catholic doctrine be brought home to the millions of Protestants of this continent? By what means can the Catholic press do the greatest amount of good? In what way can the laity best co-operate with the clergy in promoting Catholic interests? All these are questions of great importance to Catholics and well worthy of most careful consideration by the Conference. It has been resolved by the promoters of the enterprise not to take into consideration the subject of the Catholic press, and the Catholic Review has recommended that the press should ignore the Conference; but it is not likely that the press will act vindictively. The Catholic press will be

glad to cooperate with any good work which the Conference may recommend, provided it propose anything practical, and do not confine itself to mere wordy resolutions. The distinguished gentlemen whose names are on the committee of management afford hope that the best possible results will flow from the deliber stions, and the undertaking has our best wishes that it may be a decided success.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The question of the right of Catholics n Manitoba to retain their separate schools is one which does not affect that Province alone. With it is bound up the right of two other minorities in the two other Provinces in which separate schools exist, the Oatholic minority in Ontario and the Protestant minority in Quebec.

It is the practice with those who are agitating for the settlement of this question in Manitoba on the lines of the new policy announced first by Mr. Martin, to treat this as if it were a question by which Catholics only are injuri ously affected. Thus treated, of course, all the fanatical proclivites of a large section in every Province are aroused and it is impossible to get them to listen to reason. "The Catholics want to retain their separate schools," they say, "but we will not let them do so "

Let us consider the matter calmly and not as a question to be dealt with merely for the purpose of giving annoyance t one side or the other. Is it a matter either of expediency, or of right, that the minorities should be permitted to have separate schools? Let us look at the matter, first, as a question of expediency, Even if a majority have the absolute right of forcing their will upon the minority, it is not always expedient they should do so; and we maintain that in the very mixed community of Canada it is not expedient that wherever there is a majority of a certain denomination, that they should force their views on the subject of religious education upon the minority.

It is well known that Catholics are very firm in the conviction that religious instruction is of even greater importance than secular. We fully appreciate the great utility of secular instruction. and we are arxious that all the children in the country should have every facility to acquire it, but we say that at the same time the great truths of religion must not be relegated to a secondary place. When the wonders of creation are explained to children, the existence of a Creator ought not to be ignored, and our obligations to Him. As God is the author of nature, the minds of children should be raised to God while secular knowledge is being imparted; and we maintain that it is not only a matter of expediency, but also of duty to educate children in this manner. But without pressing, just now, the question of right, we ask, is it proper tast an obstacle should be thrown in the way either of Catholics, or of Protestants, who feel should be prevented from having imparted to their children that efficient Oatholic minority of that Province. religious instruction which they believe to be so important?

But we hear it said frequently, "ieligious instruction is indeed important, Estates Act, we should also maintain the impart this at home, or for clergymen to olic schools. do it in the Church." Our answer to this is : 1st. The teaching at home, or the two cases. By the Jesuits' Estates Act | hands of laymen, or, what it calls "misin the Church, only, would have the there is no injustice perpetrated on any effect of making religious instruction a merely secondary matter. It will, therefore, be viewed by the children as a subject of secondary importance. It should be taught at home truly, as far as parents are able to impart it. and by the clergy in the Church, but apt as we are to forget our duties to God, religion should be taught as the most important of our studies, and those studies should be taken up with religion in the foreground. If we learn, for example, the laws of mechanics, or optics, or the truths of astronomy, our mind should be led to God whenever these studies afford a peculiar opportunity of recalling Him to mind as their author, Religion cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of a youth, and however strongly it may be impressed, he is not likely to know more of it than he ought to know, nor is he likely either to be too moral, even if the laws of morality are impressed upon him when ever an opportunity presents itself in

2ndly. Parents are very often and even usually either so much occupied with business, or so careless, or so uninstructed that it is impossible for them to give that attention to the religious instruction of their children at home which is desirable, and it is not only inexpedient, but wrong, to prevent them from employing, as their children's teacher, a person who is competent to combine religious and secular instruction. By the law of nature, which is the divine law of creation, the duty of instruction belongs primarily to the parent, and the State has no right to do more in the matter than to insist that proper I have had no existence.

secular instruction be given to the chil- THE CONDITION OF QUEBEC. dren in the school. The divine natural law is above the human law which constitutes the State; and when the State so manages matters as to impede the religious training which parents desire to give their children, it wrongfully puts the parents from their place, and if, while neglecting to make proper provision itself for the religious instruction of the children, the State impedes parents in the discharge of their duty it inflicts violent and irreparable damage on parental rights.

We maintain, therefore, that all pareats have the right to provide that the religious and secular education of their children should go together. Hence it is expedient, and it is the right of Catho lic parents, to educate their children as Catholics in Catholic schools. To Protestants we willingly concede the same rights. The Catholics of Manitoba and Ontario

do not ask the State to furnish religious education, but they ask that they shall be permitted to furnish it at their own expense, and that while doing so, provided they do not neglect giving a proper secular education to their children, the State should not deprive Catholic schools of a share in whatever State aid may be given to any other schools in the Provinces, whether they be godless or not. If this be not done, a penality is practically inflicted upon Catholics who do their full duty to their children. We say, then, that it is neither just nor expedient to refuse to Catholic schools, properly conducted, a share in whatever aid is ex tended by the State for school purposes, otherwise Catholics would be compelled to pay out of their own pockets for the instruction of their own children, while they would be taxed also to instruct the children of their Protestant neighbors.

To this state of affairs Catholics are subjected in most of the United States, but it is a glaring injustice. It is and it would be poor consolation to those Catholics who form the minority in Ontario and Manitoba to see the Protest. ants of Quebec subjected to the same ill-treatment. The three minorities should be protected in their parental rights, and it is the duty of the Domin. ion Parliament to protect them-Catho. lic and Protestant like.

The Protestant clergy themselves ad vocate in Ontario the introduction of religious teaching in the schools, so that Catholics are not alone in claiming the right of having religious schools. Many Protestants, however, are satisfied with the reading of the Bible and a prayer be fore and after instruction. Catholics look upon this as a totally inadequate religious teaching, and we claim that those Protestants have no right to force their views upon us in this matter. Protestants are satisfied with this scanty religious teach. ing because they cannot find common ground beyord this, but Catholics know what their children should be taught. We claim, therefore, that if the Manito. bans do violence to the rights of the minority, the Dominion Parliament similarly on this subject, so that they should preserve the "Freedom of Religlous Education" by protecting the

The Mail has before now maintained that as we have advocated the autonomy of Quebec with regard to the Jesuits' but it is the business of the parents to right of Manitoba to legislate away Cath-

There is no parallel whatsoever between one. It ought to have been an act of restitution simply: but by giving for Protestant education a sum proportioned to the Protestant population of the Province, it became an appropriation for educational purposes merely, on the same basis on which all educational grants are divided, and distributive justice was ob served towards the minority; but in the threatened legislation for Manitoba, as we have shown, actual injustice would be perpetrated against a large section of the people. This is sufficient reason why such legislation should be disallowed

THE Oblate Annual Council assembled last week at Ottawa have appointed Rev. Father McGucken, Rector of the Catholic University of Ottawa. Father McGuckin is now Vicar-General in British Columbia and President of the Catholic College of New Westminster. He has for over twenty years labored on the Pacific coast, where he is well-known and much respect. ed. He is an Irishman, in the prime of life and possessed of every qualification for the rectorable of the University. Archbishop Duhamel last winter obtained from the Pope recognition of the University of Ottawa for the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion.

The Osservatore Romano, the Holy Father's official organ, states that the numerous reports promulgated by Italian and foreign Liberal journals concerning the Pope's intention to leave Rome are totally unfounded. Reports have also been published concerning interviews between the Holy Father and certain diplomats. These are purely the inven-tions of those journals, as the interviews

The Toronto Mail has a leading article n this subject which is fully in keeping with its insane policy of belittling the neighboring province and of keeping up the excitement and animosity it has engendered in the breasts of its fanatical upporters against everything and every body with the name of Catholic. It declares that the net sum of Quebec's indebtedness is \$13,000,000, and that the main cause of such chronic bankruptcy is the poverty of the people, which "com. pels the Provincial Government to undertake a variety of services which in Ontario belong to the municipalities." Compared with Queensland, Victoria, and other provinces of Australia, \$13 000. 000 is not such an enormous debt as to plunge the whole province into utter bankruptcy. The Dominion Government of Canada is indebted to the tune of \$250,000,000 and yet we are not in a state of despondency nor are we going to put on sack cloth and ashes and bewail our national misfortune as beggars and bank. rupts. If the Dominion is able to carry a debt of \$250,000,000, with its nigh five million inhabitants, surely the Province of Quebec, with its nigh two millions, can bear up under \$13,000 000.

While showing the superior system of Ontario the Mail explains the whole case of Quebec's indebtedness. It says that a variety of services which in Quebec are met by the Provincial Government are shouldered here by the municipalities. But the money comes out of the pockets of the people all the same. Whether the counties or the Government undertake to keep up the gaols or the roads or the drainage system or the charitable institutions, it is from the industry and the revenues of the people the money always comes. What terribly appoys the Mail is the fact that in Quebec Province all the charities are in the hands of ecclesiastics. Quoth the Mail:

"Over one hundred institutions of various kinds receive subventions every year under the guise of aid to public charities, etc., and nearly all these are controlled by religious orders,"

What in the eyes of the Mail is a source of weakness and corruption, viewed by the light of experience proves to be, on the contrary, a principle of emolument to the country and a safeguard to the proper and faithful distrib. ution of the people's money. The religious orders, whose members have made yows of poverty and who want for nothing and charge nothing for their services, are the very persons whose office and whose calling fit them, as dispensers of charity, for the work of discerning among the less fortunate classes who are deserving objects of consideration and who are not They alone give freely and with a bless. ing and from the abundance of the heart. What alms they do bestow and what services they do render are gratefully received, while, on account of the contact and intercourse of the poor with those religious, a great moral work is accomplished and spiritual as well as corporal relief is afforded.

It is strange, though frequently it happens, that people contradict them. selves without knowing it : and that in the very hour and on the very page that one thing is asserted its very opposite the very next column of the Mail in which charity passing through the hands of religious is reproved, charity by the guided philanthropy," is also reproved. "Careless, indiscriminate charity." writes the Mail, "is an evil much greater than most people think. It is, in fact. a propagator of poverty, and it nourishes that which it ought to destroy." We have as many "paupers as we will pay for and the truth of the statement scarce. ly needs demonstration."

That such indiscriminate philanthropy exists in all Protestant states, and rather increases than diminishes poverty, is patent to any observer who will take the trouble of studying the ways and means which they invariably adopt in their methods of affording relief to the poor. In England and Ireland, where the poor law system prevails, a great portion of the monies extorted by law as poor rates is squandered on big-salaried officials, while the poor are treated as convicts, half-starved and degraded, as though they were criminals. And it is a fact that while the deserving poor remain outside the work house and manage, as best they can, to keep body and soul to. gether, only the idlers and the loafers or the dissolute are clothed and fed by the State. Red tape and charity cannot get along very well together. Charity, springing from the pure love of God, must be necessarily alied to religion, and no other charity can exist. To tax a Government with pusillanimity and mismanagement because of its wisdom in the proper distribution of its charities through the agency of religious orders is the acme of folly and insolence on the part of any journalist. When it is remembered, however, that the writers in the Mail are self-confessed infidels, and do not believe in prayer, wonder cesses. Nor should we marvel at the

blind inconsistency which first condemns | Cath the prudent distribution of the public child funds by religious orders and then condemns the alternative, for, in another coul column, the Mail says :

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"Any State which chose to make a periodical and careless distribution of public funds by way of charity would soon make of its citizens a race of beggars."

And this is exactly what the Province of Quebec does not do. That Catholic Province, like every other Catholic State, endows religious orders, and, through them, reaches the deserving poor. Pre- in the vious to the Reformation, in England are there were no such establishments as workhouses. Nor were the people taxed to their uttermost shilling for the maintenance of those degrading institutions in which salaried officials grow fat and unfortunate paupers are starved. The monasteries and convents took care of the poor. The Mail continues: At the present moment Cardinal Tasch.

ereau is president of a committee charged with the distribution of an appropriation of \$50,000 among distressed agricultural districts. To sum up, the Church and her orders virtually direct the expenditure on education, colonization and the maintenance of asylums, reformatories and charitles, a large portion of which is consumed by the orders themselves, etc."

The above admission speaks volumes for the unlimited trust reposed in the honesty and unselfishness of priests and bishops by the people's representatives in the Province of Quebec. It must be at least two hundred years and more since this etate of things has existed, and the bishops and the religious orders have nobly acquitted themselves of the grave responsibilithe ity of handing such vast sums for the benefit of the poor and of the "distressed agricultural districts." Had suspicion ever attached to the gestation of such charities by the Church long since complaints would have been made, and lay men would have been selected for the distribution of the public funds. But the same confidence in the honesty and unselfishness of the priests and Bishops exists as firmly to day as it obtained in the time of Bishops Laval and Duplessis. The French-Canadians are not such dolts as the Mail supposes. They entrust their moneys and charities to those alone in whom they have the most unbounded confidence. Probably the people of Ontario would go and do likewise if they thought it safe or advisable to entrust large amounts to the safe keeping of bishops, parsons and principals of colleges who would offer no objection to being "subventioned" for such philanthropic work.

Strange it seems and inexplicable, how men or ministers, who would not be trusted with the handling of charitable donations, are yet entrusted with the "breaking of the bread of life" and with the guidance and care of immortal souls.

THE MAIL'S ABSURDITIES. learn

From time to time the Mail, in its zeal of in for the preservation of the integrity of Fren Canada, delivers a very serious lecture to Only the French Canadians, in which it at- appe tempts to prove that they are ripe to become annexed to the United States. A ally few days ago we were treated to one of sam these essays, the whole evidence that this read is the case being that Mr. Bechard has said that the Province of Quebec might | nece have recourse to this alternative if she were overpowered in any struggle which antimight be inaugurated by Ontario fanatics to impose upon Quebec the intolerable yoke of subjection to Ontario parsons and Orangemen. There is little danger that such a crisis

should arise. It is true there is a great deal of tall talk published in the columns of that journal, over the signatures of parsons and other fanatics in which the threats uttered against Quebec are unmistakable, but the people of that Province are perfectly well aware that the parsons have small influence over the public opinion of Ontario; and though such firebrands as Bishop Sullivan, ex-Bishop Carman, Drs. Wild, Hunter, Campbell and others, backed or rather led on by the parlor soldier who edits the Mail, are loud in their threats of an armed invasion of Lower Canada, which is to result in turning the highways of that Province into rivers of French-Canadian blood, such infamous language is perfectly appreciated by the people of Quebec at its true value, as the raving of maniacs.

The Orangemen, too, at the beck of Messrs, Dalton McCarthy and John Charlton, have not desisted for a moment from passing resolutions in their lodges and on the platform, as terrible as the exclamation of the giant who was remorselessly slain soon after by bean. stock Jack :

"Fee, Faw, Fum: I smell the blood of a French man And I must have some."

brav

But the courage of the Orangemen is also very generally estimated at its real worth. Taey have exhibited it in Canada in the past, and we have no doubt they would do so again in the same way at this date if they dared They have frequently shown their readiness in the past in Toronto, Mornington, Wallace, Mulmur, and in the counties of York, Wellington, Victoria, etc., to injure Catholic churches, to desecrate cemeteries, to wreck houses of

blind inconsistency which first condemns the prudent distribution of the public funds by religious orders and then con. demns the alternative, for, in another

column, the Mail says : "Any State which chose to make a periodical and careless distribution of public funds by way of charity would soon make of its citizens a race of beggars."

And this is exactly what the Province of Quebec does not do. That Catholic Province, like every other Catholic State, endows religious orders, and, through them, reaches the deserving poor. Previous to the Reformation, in England there were no such establishments as work. houses. Nor were the people taxed to their uttermost shilling for the mainten. ance of those degrading institutions in which salaried officials grow fat and unfortunate paupers are starved. The monasteries and convents took care of the poor. The Mail continues:

At the present moment Cardinal Tasch. ereau is president of a committee charged with the distribution of an appropriation of \$50,000 among distressed agricultural districts. To sum up, the Church and her orders virtually direct the expenditure on education, colonization and the maintenance of asylums, reformatories and charities, a large portion of which is consumed by the orders thomselves, etc."

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In the evening Father McCabe efficitated at Vespers and at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The music on this oscasion was exceptionally good.

Miss M. Jeffrey's alto solos, with violin They have frequently shown their readi-

Catholics when only women and children were the inmates, or to fire upon unarmed Catholics, when they could attack in overwhelming numbers but in invading the Province of Quebec they would be met man for man; and there is no fear that the expedition will be attempted. Mr. Dalton McCarthy's talk of subjugating Lower Canada by bullets is but empty vaporing.

Still, if the stiempt were made, and if it proved to some degree successful. in the beginning, the people of Canada are well aware that the result of such Canadian anarchy would inevitably be the annexation, not alone of Quebec, but of Ontario also. The Mail itself acknowledged but a few weeks ago that Ontario could not stand alone as the leading province of the Dominion if Quebec were once annexed to the United States, and indeed the whole Dominion would soon follow in the same direction.

If this is what the fanatics are really siming at, they might attain their purpose without stirring up race dissension. It would be more honest for them to sgitate for annexation by direct means; and it would be more to their interest also ; for certainly Oatario would be received into the Union on more favorable terms by direct negotiations to that purpose, than if she entered into it on compulsion arising cut of the distracted and disorganized condition of the Province which would result from civil war.

The Mail endeavors, in the article referred to above, to show that if annexation were resorted to by Lower Cauada. the French population would not be any more free in the practice of their religion than they would be under Ontario domination, and at times it quoted two United States newspapers which expressed that opinion. As the contingency is not at all likely to arise, it is unnecessary to discuss the matter seriously; but we may remark that other and more influential American newspapers have expressed a different opinion, As a State, Quebec would be at liberty to govern herself, just as she does under Confederation, and the fanatics of Ontario would be as snubbed a race every time they would attempt interference with the affairs of Quebec, as they were when Lord Stanley covered them so snugly the other day with wet blankets. We must not conclude this article with-

out pointing out the reliability of the Mail as a provider of intelligence on this subject of the intentions of the French-Canadians. We are now told that they are bent on annexation to the United States. Only a few days ago the same journal proved to demonstration, to its own satisfaction, that the union desired by French-Canadians is with France and not with the United States. On the other hand, we are frequently treated in the columns of the same journal to learned essays which explain, on motives From time to time the Mail, in its zeal of interest, the undeniable loyalty of French Canada to the British throne, Only a few days ago one of these essays appeared in the Mail's editorial columns.

People who expect to be believed usually deem it expedient to stick to the same story ; but it would appear that the these essays, the whole evidence that this readers of the Mail are prepared to swallow doses of any kind, so that it is not necessary for that journal to be consistent. Anything will do if it be only anti-French and anti-Catholic

HIS FIRST MASS.

The Rev. P McCabe, who was recently dained by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London celebrated his first Mass in St. Mary's Church, Simcoe, on Sunday last. The congregation present was unusually large and included the relatives and many personal friends of the celebrant. After the gospel Father Mc-Cabe spoke briefly and ooke briefly and very acceptably "Devotion of the Rosary." His initial effort was most creditable and in that the rev. gentleman will

quickly develop into an earnest and effective speaker. Towards the end of the Mass the pastor, Father Traher, addressed those pres-ent, drawing their attention to the fact that in order to become a follower of Carist, one must deny himself and take up his cross and follow Him. The priest, he continued, is pre eminently a follower of the sacerdotal candidate is called upon principally to deny himself—to deny himself the comforts of home, the pleasures of the world, to enter upon a severe course of studies and to subject himself to a discipline more severe still; but upon the day of his ordination the priest, whilst still continuing to deny himself, is called upon in a special manner to take up his cross.

The nature of this cross, continued the speaker, he would not then explain—it ing rather a day of rejoicing-but in inviting those present to receive the blessing of the "newly ordained," he blessing of the "newly ordained," he asked of them, whilst receiving it, to pray earnestly that the young priest having taken up his cross might carry it bravely and manfully and to the end triumphantly.

At the conclusion of Father Traher's

remarks Father McCabe gave his bless-ing individually to all present. Before the congression dispersed Father Traher announced that in a few days himself and they would be honored with a visit from their beloved Bishor

acceptably rendered.
Father McCabe, we understand, will leave Simcoe in a few days to enter upon his regular duties, and in so doing he will certainly have the satisfaction of knowing that he carries with him the esteem and good wishes of all in the parish of his adoption.

WHELAN vs. HURLBERT.

Montreal Gazette, Aug. 30. The meeting for the appointment of a fifth arbitrator in connection with the challenge of Father Whelan, of Ottawa, to anyone to prove that the Jesuits hold the doctrine that the end justifies the means, which was accepted by Dr. J. Beautort Hurlbert, was held at St. Mary's College yesterday morning. Rev. Princi-pal MacVicar and Rev. Prof. Scrimger appeared for Dr. Hurlbert, and Rev. Fathers Jones, S. J., and Doherty, S. J., for Father Whelan Neither Dr. Hurlbert or Father Whelan were pre-sent at the conference, After some pleasant and complimentary remarks on both sides, the two Protestant arbitrators brought up the name of Rev. Prof. J Clark Murray, who, they stated, was a professor in metaphysics and ethics at McGill University, a Doctor of Laws at the Glasgow University, an author of high repute, and a man of calm and impartial judgment, who had not com mitted himself in any way in connection with the anti Jesuit agitation. Prof. crimger added to this that he had asked Dr. Murray to allow his name to be brought up, but had not discussed the matter with him in any way. The Jesuit fathers replied to this that though they had no personal objection to the gentle-man, they could not accept him because they wanted an expert and one familiar with their technical language. Rev. Dr. MacVicar stated that he thought Prof. Murray possessed the necessary qualfica-tions, but the Jesuit fathers gave them a

A PROFESSOR OF MORAL THEOLOGY in Laval University or the Sulpician Seminary or in any faculty of moral theology in America or Europe. To this the Protestant gentlemen objected be cause such a man, who naturally would take the position of the Roman Catholic Church upon a matter of this kind, could hardly be expected to use entirely independent judgment. "If that is the case," replied the Jesuit fathers, same arguments can be used on our part. How can we expect that a Protestant minister to be any more independent." They also asked why they did not sub mit the same proposition as themselves and allow them to take any Protestant as they were allowed to take any Catho Protestant arbitrators replied to this that there was no parity between the two cases : Ithat Catholics were all

BOUND TO DEFEND EACH OTHER, and that any Catholic theologian would look upon it as defending the Church, consequently he would not be free The Jesuits replied that at least that was an answer to the statement of the Evangeli cal alliance that the Jesuit teaching was different from the general teaching of the Catholic Church. The Jesuit fathers also made a proposal that the four arbitrators should act; that each should make a report, and these reports could be published under one cover. The answer to this was that that would not be an authentic report. It was apparent therefore that under the circumstances no agreement could be sparent therefore that under the cir-cumstances no agreement could be reached, and after assuring them that they would aid them as much as was in their power, should it be possible to settle the matter in some other way, the take a look through the college building. Rev. Father Jones accompanied them down stairs and there met Dr. Hurlbert, with whom he shock hands very cor-dially, expressing regret that he had not been through the building. The visitors

then departed.
Dr. Hurlbert stated that he expected this result and that the best thing he could do under the circumstances would so that they could be spread broadcast. Should he do so they will no doubt be answered by the Jesuit Fathers.

Letter From Father Jones

To the Editor of the Star:
SIR—Yesterday's meeting of the comission of enquiry to select a fifth man is not fairly reported in your paper. You state that "the final terms of the Jesuit Fathers were that the fifth arbitrator should be a professor of one of their colleges, giving their visitors the right to choose from any of their educa tional institutions either in Americ The obvious conclusion or Europe." or Europe." The obvious conclusion of the public will be that we asked for a Jesuit professor of moral theology. We expressly and repeatedly disclaimed any such pretension. The fifth man might be taken from Laval, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, or any other similar institution in America or Europe. It was an excellent opportunity of testing the value of the assertion that Jesuit teaching was different from the common teaching of different from the common teaching of the Catholic Church. The latitude offered Dr. Hurlbert's representatives was refused us. We were not allowed mission at will from among the Protest ant body, as Principal MacVicar allege there was no parity between the two cases; a professor of moral theology, chosen from among Catholics, who would look upon himself as in duty bound to give the decision, as by so doing he would be defending the Church if, on the other hand, Father Vhelan's representatives are forced to accept the one only person proposed, a reverend gentlemen of the Protestant clergy wholly unknown to them, are they to be blamed for imagining that their objection to such an appointment would be less forcible than Principal MacVicar's in view of the interests they were called

No doubt the inaccuracy of your reporter was unintentional. I am sure he must have misunderstood both Principal MacVicar and Professor Scrimger; and my confidence in the uprightness o hese gentlemen remains as unshaken a

St. Mary's College, Aug. 29, 1889.

obligate by Father Traher, being most LETTER FROM MR. J. J. CUR- their way into many of the leading acceptably rendered.

RAN, M. P. their way into many of the leading newspapers and periodicals of the

ON BOARD THE SS. COBAN. VISIT TO CHARLOTTETOWN, ST. JOHN'S AND SYDNEY.

When at last, after many vain efforts to get away, the Coban sailed out of our port, looking around to take stock of our fellow passengers, an inventory disclosed that not only was the dominion fairly represented from many quarters, but the neighboring republic was also there in the person of a tall Michigan there in the person of a tall Michigan-der, whom we designated throughout the voyage as "Uncle Sam." Ottawa gave us the Messrs. Harrisson, jolly good fellows they are. Whitby sent along a rather they are. Whitby sent along a rather severe visaged Scotch lawyer of the Grit persuasion, who looked rather glum at first, but melted at the close of the opening evening concert to the melodious strains of "Auld Lang Syne." I should have given place dames, and mentioned three cha ing young ladies from our own city, who were duly designated les inseparables Mr. Drummond of Petite Cote, was also with us, and two of his daughters. Who could have forseen that one of them was so soon to be gathered in by the pitiless resper death, and that she was then making her last journey. Mr. Drum mond has the heartfelt sympathy of all. Mr. Truesx, of Farnham, represented the Eastern Townships, and did his part well. Cornwall (Out) more than held its own through Mr. and Mrs. Miliken. The Messrs. Wickam, of Prince Edward. were a valuable part of our contingent Mr. Wilson, of Point St. Charles, carried off the paim as a vocalist. I also take the liberty of mentioning the Rev. Dr. Chas. Taylor, president of the Anglican Theological Seminary, of St. John's, Newfoundland. He was the life of the party, a ripe scholar and thorough English gentleman, who will long be remembered by his fellow-passengers on the Coban. Our trip to Unarlottetown having been made in the fairest of weather was of the brightest descrip. tion. We scouted the ides of seasick-ness. Every one did his or her level best to make the time pass agreeably and everything went as merry as a mar-riage bell, which was only proper, as I forgot to mention we had on board an lingly agreeable couple who, if I mistake not, were on their wedding

CHARLOTTETOWN, P E I. At length we reached the tight little island of P. E, that claims, and not without substantial reason, to be the garden out substantial reason, to be the garden of the Dominion. We arrived on Saturday night and our first greeting on Sunday morning was from Hon. Senator Howlan and his most amisble wife, who were hastening along the wharf to bid us caed mile fuilthe in true warm hearted Irish Canadian fashion. After attending mass at the Catholic cathedral, which is, to be candid, a very poor edifice (soon to be replaced), where a very fine service was held, and as one of the lady passeng. ers styled it "a duck of a short sermon was preached, we were taken in hand by the Senator and the best of everything placed at our disposal. Talk of hospital-

We drove around Carlottetown and its environs. It is perfectly charming at this season of the year; numbering about 13 000 inhabitants, it is progress sing rapidly day by day. The public buildings are creditable, and it boasts of a first class hotel, the Davies house, whose genial proprietor is a general favorite. What shall I say of the welcome we were accorded by everyone we met. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, premier of the province, and a man of acknowledged ability and great popu-larity, who has presided over the destinies of the island for several years; Mr. Blake, M. P. P., who represents the city in the local Legislature "by a large majority," a solid Liberal Conser vative, clever, genial and generous; Dr. Cavin, one) of the professors of St. Dustan college, an old graduate of the Propaganda; the Raw. Father Charles, president of the institution, who quarters; the Messrs, Redden, enterprising young merchants, enjoying the reputation of "live men" ever ready to do a good turn, and many others, not omitting my collesgue, Captain Walsh, omitting my collesgue, Captain Walsh, M. P, who used some very strong language in his own good natured fashion, because we could not spend a day at his country seat and there find out what paradise Prince Edward Island actually is: and just let me say here that viewed from the water as we sailed out, a more picturesque place than the Captain's it would be difficult to find. The prettiest sight we saw in Charlotte

town was the gardens around the public buildings.

They are attended to free of charge by Mr. Newberry, one of the officers of the Provincial Government. The flower beds outrival anything I have seen, not even the skill of the florist who delights the eye in the grounds of the Parlia-ment buildings at Ottawa can compare with admirable effects produced by Newberry. I cannot close my remarks about those we met, without mentioning Mr. Edward Roach, the veteran librarian of the local parliament, now in his seventy-fifth year. Despite his age he took us not only through the modest buildings, but actually insisted on accompanying us to the roof that we might en joy the view. Next to the "gem of the ocean," P. E. Island occupies the warm est place in the veteran's heart. Showing us through the little picture galiery, pointing out the engraving of Daniel O'Connell he told us many anecdotes of the great liberator whose elequence he had neard more than once. He spoke of a celebrated speech he had once listened to from the immortal Dan, in which he referred to P. E as a little island with 40,000 inhabitants in the full possession of legislative freedom that was denied his ancient race of 8,000,000. "Little did I think at that time," said the old man, "that I should ever see the place myself !"

Naturally Mr. Roach is fond of speak ing of his sons, one of whom was a dis-tinguished officer in the naval service of the United States, who lost his life in the Samoan disaster: the other is the well litterateur whose brilliant pen has contributed so much to popularize the Boston Pilot, and whose writings find

newspapers and periodicals of the neighboring R-public. Prioce Etward Island is one of the happiest spots on the face of the globe. There are no powerfully wealthy people, but no paupers. The last census gave them 108 891, of whom 47,115 are Catholics, the re-mainder belonging to different Protestant denominations, all living harmon iously together, although they have had their troubles. There are 16 663 owners of land in the island and 13 629 occu piers. Agriculture is the principal resource of the country. There are, how

ever, good fisheries.

The manufactures are limited but have rapidly developed of late. They consist of butter, cheese, starch and soap fac tories, tanneries, grist, saw and woolen mills, factories for canning and preserv ing meat and fish, carriage factories, etc. By the census of 1881 the figures of Island industries were as follows

Capital invested. Number of hands employed..... Yeariy wages, over.... Value of products.... The following census statistics com-

pare the fishers of 1880 with those of Vessels and boats 
 Vessels and boats
 and boats

 employed
 1.183
 2.79
 1.586

 Men employed
 1.646
 5.792
 4.143

 Quintais of cod, haddeck, hake and pollock caught
 15.649
 26.392
 10.473

 Barrels of herring and gasperaux
 16.851
 22.457
 5.636

 Barrels of macaeral
 16.047
 91.792
 75.745

 Barrels of other fish
 7.66
 766
 764

 Barrels of conned lobsters
 6,711
 3.275,316
 3,268,696

A comparative statement of the exports of the province of Prince Edward Island for the years ending respectively 31st December, 1871, and the 30th September. 1883, shows—values, 1871, \$1,478,645; 1883, \$3,000 000. These few figures will give the reader an idea of the rapid pro gress the people of Prince Edward Island are making in material wealth. Space will not permit me to refer to the schools, colleges and other evidences not less convincing of moral progress as well. NEWFOUNDLAND,
After forty eight hours' pleasantly

spent in Charlottetown, we again boarded our good steamer, and, under the guidance of our new captain, Mr. Frazer, a Nova I referred in rather flippant terms to the mal de mer on our way down the Gulf; the less I now say about our feelings on the broad Atlantic the better Suffice it to remark, in all caudor, that the night before we resched St. John's. Newfoundland, I had some serious doubts about the sanity of those, myself included, who had undertaken such a journey as a pleasure trip When at length it was announced, "land is in sight;" that we were approaching the "narrows," as the entrance to that most singular of harbors is called, everyone plucked up courage. The ladies emerged from their cabins, and with a sigh of relief, chorused-at last!!! The basin and neck of the harbor of St. John's resemble a soda water bottle about as nearly as anything I can think of

Oa approaching the wharf the unani-

mous expression was, "This is Quebec No. 2." Here we found we were

Here we found we were no longer in the Dominion. The Custom house guardians were on hand-I say guardians because the officer was not, neither did he file an appearance for nearly two bonrs, during which the ladies were not allowed to go ashore with even so much as their handsatchels the guardians aforesaid being there for special purpose of keeping guard until the arrival of the high and mighty officer. Well, at last he did arrive, and I should not be surprised had he smelt sulphur language the male portion of the passen-gers had indulged in, at his expense, during our long detention. Everything has an end however; and our effects having been duly chalked, we were per-mitted to proceed to the Atlantic hotel, a fine building kept by Mr. Foran. We nad a very large cargo of flour, etc., to discharge and the captain told us we might count on two days to investigate the colony. I was singularly fortunate in the persons it was my privilege to meet during our stay in the capital of N. F. L. His Lordship the Catholic Bishop, Mgr. Power, is a prince of the church, with all the courtesy and kindness of the best of mundane princes, universal favorite, most accomplished as a scholar and enjoying the reputation of an administrator of great ability. He was kindness personified, taking us in person through the different establish ments over which he presides, although pressed for time, it being his busiest day. The Cathedral, St. John the Baptist church, would be a credit to any city it has standing room for 15 000 persons, and though not quite complete in its decorations, has one of the finest altars in America. Several of the best work of Foley, the Irish sculptor, also embel lish the interior of the edifice. Another noble structure is St. Patrick's church, in the lower section of the city. The Sisters have a really fine building for the education of young ladies, and the Christian Brothers (of Ireland), have charge of the parochial schools, one of which is held in the lower part of a building I was proud to see inscribed as "St. Pat. rick's Hall," the main story of which is a first-class room for public concerts lectures, etc. It is certainly a credit Irishmen of St. John's that they should have erected so noble a building in honor of their patron saint. The population of St. John's is about 30,000, whom 20,000 are Catholics, mostly of Irish descent, Ine English cathedral is a fine building, but is, I am informed, sadly deficient in acoustic properties. There several very pretty churches belonging to the different Protestant denominations. The civic government is unsatisfactory to some of those I spoke to. The electric light system is in vogue and guides the weary passenger up and down hill and on the traverse. Shops

may be seen in many quarters, yet the business of the city is confined principally to one street near the water's edge, which would remind one forciby of our old Notre Dame street thirty-five years abominable, and as a consequence diph-theria has been playing sad havoc this summer and now I understand they are

St. John's is a very interesting and wellbuilt city. Before leaving home I took up a geography belonging to one of my boys, and found that our youth are taught that the capital of Newfoundland is a city "comprised principally in one street." This is a grave injustice and I hope more accurate information will be given in future publications.

Newfoundland, which is in area one

sixth larger than Ireland, has suffered

greatly from lojustice and mismanage-ment and in fact is still a victim of un-

favorable circumstances. It is the oldest colony of Great Britain, and yet as the official pamphlet informs us "only eighty-

five years have elapsed since it became lawful to erect a dwelling house and enclose or cultivate a portion of land." It was a

penal offence to do so. A lot of greedy monopolists in England for long years were enabled by their influence to have these enactments passed by the British Parliament so as to keep within their own clutches the fruitful fisheries of the Banks. Capt ins of fi hing vessels were obliged to give bonds that they would bring back to England as many fishermen as they carri-ed out. This was to prevent settlement and thereby competition. Despite these laws rigorously enforced a few sturdy settlers did make their homes there; they contended for their rights, and at length got Eighty five years ago the obnox. ious legislation was abregated. The first public road of nine miles was built only sixty years ago. The present state of affairs is no doubt better, but the mass of people have only changed masters. The Eiglish monopolists have been replaced by a few local monoplists, who control everything in legislation, trade and commerce. The supply merchants are lords of creation. Many of them remain in the country just long enough to make fortunes and then go back home A new generation is then sent out to go through the same process in carrying on the bustness of the established firms. Tals is of course disastrous to the progress of the colony and until the masses of the people realize that their true interest is to agitate uncessingly for admission into the Cana-dian Confederation there is little hope for the amelioration of the condition of the toilers on land and sea. This brings me to say a word on the subject of confederation which is in every one's mouth in St. John's. No sooner is a Canadian traveller recognized than he is put down as an agent for gobbling up the country. Yet, I met very many warm friends of Confederation and many others who, whilst opposed to union with Canada, will tell you that it must come before long. Amongst others whom I had the pleasure of meeting was Mr. P. Bowers, editor of the Colonist, the leading spirit of the anti-Confederates on the press of the colony. He is a cultivated and genial Irishman who wields a facile and forcible pea, but whilst striking his political opponents mercilessly is th most pleasant companion one could fall in with. His wife, an accomplished lady from Prince Edward Island, vied with he husband in making our too short sojourn in St. John's most pleasant, Mr. Bowers did all in his power to give me information on the resou ces and possibilities of the island, and whilst I cannot see things as he does I shall always feel deeply indebted to him for his kindness and hospitality. Hon. Mr. Rodgerson, one of the members of a late administration, was also extremly obliging, as indeed were all those I had the pleasure of meeting. Having enjoyed a few drives to view the scenery and made some purchases at the request of the ladies, just to remember St. John's by (how childlike and bland) wherein we discovered that Canadian notes or even Amer ican gold is liable to a heavy discount in that land of promise; we were informed that our time was up and that we should again resume our nooks on board the Coban, as we were to sail at daybreak on Sunday morning. We had a much more pleasant voyage on the return, and reached Sydney, N.S., where I have many friends. Here again we met with more than ordinary kindness. Judge Murray Dodd, late M.P. for the district, now the most highly considered judicial officer that has graced things very pleasant in the town that lies on the grandest of harbors. Mr. Hearn, who, if ne is not a Q.C., ought to be, is another Irish Canadian whose hospitality I feel bound to acknowledge. At Clar-lottetown we visited B. erophyn and other E glish men of-war. Here we were fortunat; enough to find some of the French vessels, and the sons of La Belle France made our inspection one to be long and pleasantly remembered. I can-not conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch without mentioning an incident that occurred on the May Queen, a little steamer that plies between Sydney and Sydney North. I had no sooner got on board than a French-Canadian rushed to me and grasped me by the hand as though I had been a long lost brother. I asked him where he hailed from and he said from Montreal, and had come to Sydney so that whilst following his avocation as a steamboat engineer he might learn E aglish, a feat he has already accomplished within a few months. No wonder the French-Canadian is making his way throughout the Dominion. I asked my new found friend how he liked Sydney, and he replied with characteristic bonhomie—le monde est bon par ici—(they are good people here). We were detained a little longer than we expected in this port owing to the supply of coal not being equal to the demand of so many ships as the International pier. Some visited the mines, others took a drive over to the Brass d'Or lake, and became more and more delighted with Cape Breton and its hospitable people. Here I shall close my already too long effasion. If any one wishes to be convinced of the truth of Sir George Cartier's song,

Rein n'est si beau que son pays, let him just take in the St. Lawrence and its guif after having visited our western northwestern regions, and should he then fall to be a patriotic Canadian he does not deserve to live. The whole country is grand; but do you wish to reach the climax ? Then steer your barque to the island that bears Mount Royal its bosom, for there is no place like Montreal. J. J. CURRAN, M. P. Montreal, August 28, 1889.

Our Lady of Help Commandery of the summer and now I understand they are threateneed with a malignant fever.

Knight of St. John, Detroit, took first pression a competitive drill in that city. THE DIGNITY, RIGHTS AND RE-SPONSIBILITY OF LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons, in Cosmopolitan. The Redeemer of mankind has never The Redeemer of markind has never conferred a greater temporal blessing on the human race than by enrobling and sanctifying labor, and by recenting it from the stigms of degradation that had been branded upon it. He is ushered into the world not environed by the splendor of imperial maissty, nor attended by the world not environed by the splendor of imperial majesty, nor attended by the force of mighty legions. He comes rather as the reputed child of an artisan, and the days of His boyhood and early manhood are spent in a mechanic's shop. "Is not this carpenter, the Son of Mary?"

The primeval curse attached to labor has been obliterated by the tolisome life of Jesus Christ. He has shed a halo around the workshop, and has lightened

of Jesus Christ. He has shed a halo around the workshop, and has lightened the mechanic's tools by assuming the trade of an artisan. If the profession of a general, a jurist, a statesman and a prelate is adorned by the example of a Washington, a Taney, a Burke, and a Carroll, how much more is the calling of a workman ennobled by the example of Christ!

I cannot conselve any thought better

Ohrist!
I cannot conceive any thought better calculated to ease the yoke and to lighten the burden of the Christian toiler than the reflection that the highest type of manhood had voluntarily devoted Himself to manual labor.

Labor is honorable on other grounds toontributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the office.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise Act well your part—there all the honor

Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plow. Caligula, by an infamous life, degraded his crown and

imperial purple.

De Tocqueville could not pay a juster
and more beautiful tribute of praise to
the genius of our country than when he wrote in 1855 that every honest occupation in the United States was honorable The honest, industrious man is bonored among us, whether he work with his hands or with his brains, because he is an indispensable factor in the nation's pro-He is the bee in the social hive he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the

Gcd bless the noble workingmen Who rear the citles of the piain, Who dig the mines and balid the ships, And drive the commerce of the main. God bless them! for their swartny nands Have wrought the glory of our lands,

As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty sen of toil is held among us, we see from daily observation that the humblest avocations of life are no bar whatever to the highest preferment in the commonwealth, when talent and ability are allled to patient industry. Franklin was a printer; President Lincoln's youthful days were spent in welding the axe and in handling the plow on his father's farm. President Johnson in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tailor. Grant was the son of a tanner, and Ga field once drove a canal-boat. These examples are given, not to excite a morbid and feverish ambition in the heart of the laborer or the artisan, but to illustrate the truth that no stain is affixed to the lowlest

pursuits of life.
In henoring and upholding labor, the nation is strengthening its own hands as well as paying a tribute to worth; for a contented and happy working class is the best safeguard of the republic, while illpaid and discontented laborers, like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Augustus Casar, would be a constant menace and reproach to the

country.

Labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves into cieties for their mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with natural right that those who have one common motion. The modern labor associations are the successors of the ancient guilds of

In our days there is a universal tendency toward organization in every departmen of trade and business. In union there is strength in the physical, moral, and social world; and just as the power and majesty of our republic are derived from the political union of the several States, so do political union of the several states, so the men clearly perceive that the healthy combination of human forces in the economic world can accomplish results which could not be effected by any in-dividual efforts. Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is to day a a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation, from the construc-tion of a leviathan steamship to the manu of a needle, is controlled by

When corporations thus combine, it i quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workingmen the right to band together because of the abuses incident to such combinations, as to withhold the same right from capitalists because they sometimes unwarrantably seek to crush or absorb weaker rivals.

Another potent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself. Secret societies, lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments, have been the bane of continental Europe. The repressive policy of those govern-ments and their mistrust of the intellig ence and virtue of the people, have given rise to those mischievous organizations; for men are apt to conspire in secret if permitted to express their views The public recognition among us of the right to organize implies a confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the masses; it affords them an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of selfdiscipline; it takes away from them every excuse and pretext for the formation of dangerous societies ; it exposes to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the association and the deliberations of the members; it inspires them

as ignorant; and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called

superior class.

God forbid that the preregatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonsigntest invasion of the rights and auton-omy of employers. There should not and need not be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between the symployer and the conjugation between the employer and the employed is as urreasonable and as hurtful to the social as urreasonable and as hurtful to the social body as a war between the head and the hands would be to the physical body. Such an antsgonism recails the fabled conspiracy on the part of the members of the body against the stomach. Whoever tries to sow discord between the capitalist and the laborer is an enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore be discountenanced that sustains the one at the expense of the

that sustains the one at the expense of the other. Whoever strives to improve friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unions, by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discontent is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view we venture to touch this delicate subject, and if these lines contribute in some small measure to strengthe

bute in some small measure to strengthen
the bond of union between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toil we
shall be amply rew-rded.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire"
is the teaching of Christ as well as the dictate of reason itself. He is entitled to a
fair and just compensation for his services.
He deserves something more, and that is
kind and considerate treatment. There
would be less ground for complaint against
employers if they kept in view the golden employers if they kept in view the golden maxim of the Gospel: "whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them."
Our sympathies for those in our employ,

whether in the househould, the mines, or whether in the househould, the mines, or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place and asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated under similar circumstances. We should remember that they are our fellowshould remember that they are our fellow-beings; that they have feelings like our-selves; that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness; and that it largely rests with us whether their hearts omes are to be clouded with sorrow

or radiant with joy.
Surely men do not amiss wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and contemplating their gold in secret. No! They acquire it in the hope that it will contribute to their rational comfort, and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And we are speaking here, not of the benevolence of gratuitous bounty, but of fair dealing tempered with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like her sister Mercy :

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the people beheath; it is twice bless'd It blesseth him that gives and him that takes; 'Pls mightlest in the mightlest, it become The throned monarch better than his crown."

We are happy to say that commercial princes answering the description of the English bard do not wholly belong to an ideal and imaginary world, but are easily found in our great centres of commerce; and if the actual condition of the average wage worker in this country is a safe criterion by which we are to estimate the criterion by which we are to estimate the character and public spirit of American employers, we believe that an impartial judgment will concede to the majority of them the honorable title of just, fairdealing and benevolent men. In our visits to England, Scotland, Ireland and the continent of Europe, we have studied the condition of the laboring classes, and we are persuaded the American workman is better paid and fed, better clothed and housed, and usually better instructed, at least in the elements of useful knowledge, than his brethern across the Atlantic.
Instances of genuine sympathy and

beneficence exercised by the heads of business concerns toward those in their employ could be easily cited. Some time ago the head of a Baltimore manufacturing company received a message announ ing the total destruction by a flood of his uninsured mills, involving a loss of three hundred and sixty five thousand dollars On receiving the news, his first exclama-tion was: "What a loss to so many fami-Here are two hundred men thrown out of employment!" Of the personal injury he sustained, he uttered not a

But while applauding the tender feelings and magnanimity of so many capitalists, we are constrained, in the interests of truth, humanity and religion, to protest against the heartless conduct of others whose number, for the honor our country, is, we hope, comparatively

When men form themselves into a business corporation their personality is over-shadowed and their individual responsibillty is lessened. And for this reason many will assent in their corporate capa-city to measures from which the dread of public opinion or the dictates of conscience would prompt them as individuals to shrink. But perhaps the injury is all the more keenly felt by the victims of op-pression when inflicted by a corporation, as it is easier to obtain redress from on responsible proprietor than from a body of men, most of whom may be unknown

r inaccessible to the sufferers.

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions those heartless monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice monopolisis exhibiting a grasping awarder which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy and a sordid selfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and monopolies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor—not always, it is alleged, without success—to corrupt our national and State legislatures and municipal councils. They are so intolerant of honestrivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing inwith a sense of their responsibility as citzens, and with a laudable desire of meriting the approval of their fellow citizens.
"It is better," as Mathew Arnold observes,
"It is better," as Mathew Arnold observes,
"that the body of the people, with all its
faults, should act for itself and control its

many places the corporations are said to

own affairs, than that it should be set aside have the monopoly of stores of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessaries of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wager, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task masters. To such Shylocks may well be applied the words of the Apostle: "Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries which shall come upon you; you have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, which by fraud hath been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Sabaoth.

In the beginning of the present century In the beginning of the present century Mr. Pittuttered in the House of Commons the following words, which reveal the farseeing mind of that great statesman:
"The time will come when manufactures will have been so long established.

and the operatives not having any other business to fise to, that it will be in the rower of any one man in a town to reduce the wages; and all the other manufacturers must follow. Then, when you are goaded with reductions and willing to fine your country. France and America are goaded with reductions and willing to fiee your country, France and America will receive you with open arms; and then farewell to our commercial state. If ever it does arrive to this pitch, Parlia-ment (if it be not then sitting) ought to be called trgether, and if it cannot redress your grievances, its power is at an end. Tell me not that Parliament cannot; it is complicated to gestest." omnipotent to protect."

How forcibly this language applies now

to our own country, and how earnestly the warning should be heeded by the con-stituted authorities? The supreme law of the land should be vindicated and en-forced, and ample protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corpora-tions, as well as to the laboring classes against unscrupulous monopolies. It would be also a humane measure if the would be slso a humane measure it the government interposed its authority in forbidding both capitalists and parents to employ children under a certain age, and at a period of life which ought to be deroted to their physical, intellectual and

moral development.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be re-dressed, it is manifest that they have also sacred obligations to be fulfilled and dangers to guard against.

As these societies are composed of mem bers very formidable in numbers, varied in character, temperament and nationality, they are, in the nature of things more unwie dy, more difficult to manage, more! liable to disintegration than corporations of capitalists; and they have need of leaders possessed of great firm ness, tect and superior executive ability, who will honestly aim at c.nsulring the welfare of the society they represent, without infringing on the rights of their

employers.

They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it

designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a political engine.

They should be also jesious of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of the society, as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the organization is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral respect of the public by the moral civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body and to excite the distrust of the community. They should therefore be careful to exclude from their ranks that turbulent element composed of men who boldly preach the gospel of anarchy, socialism, and nibilism; those land-pirates who are preying on the industry, commerce and trade of the country; whose mission is to pull down and not to build up; who, instead of upholding the hands of the government that protects them, are bent on its destruction, and, instead of blessing the mother that opens her arms to welcome them, insuit and defy her. If such revolutionists had their way, despotism, would appeal a builtimate a therefore. ism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and

the land. We are persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unious are instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious business houses, is certain obnoxious business nouses, is not only disapproved of by an impartial public sentiment, but that it does not commend itself to the more thoughtful and conservative portion of the guilds themselves. Every man is free indeed to select the establishment with which he wishes to deal, and in purchasing from one in preference to another he is not violating justice. But the case is altered when by a mandate of the society he is debarred from buying from a partic-ular firm. Such a prohibition assails the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of the seller, and is an unwar rantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government business concerns. If such a socia ostracism were generally in vogue, a process of retaliation would naturally llow, the current of mercantile inter course would be checked, every center of population would be divided into hos tile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every community would be seriously impaired. 'Live would be seriously impaired. 'Live and let live" is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and by Chris-

tian charity. Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic and at best a very questionable remedy for the redress of the laborer's grievances. They paralyze industry, they often foment fierce passions, lead to the destruction of property, and, above all, they result in inflicting grievous injury on the laborer himself, by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his mind is clouded by discontent while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffers from the

want of even the necessaries of life.

From official statistics furnished b Bradstreet and Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of lapor, for eight years ending December, 1888, comes the following summary: Number of strikes in the United States for eight years, 5,453; number of employed involved in the strikes, 1879 282; loss to employed in

wages, \$77,538 324.

The loss inflicted by the etrikes on the employers is but a little over half the amount sustained by the employed, who could much less afford to bear it.

It would be a vast stride in the interests of peace and of the laboring classes if the policy of arbitation which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels were also availed of for the adjustment of diapates between cavital and ustment of disputes between capital and labor. Many blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for while strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive ; the result in the forme case is determined by weight of the purse in the latter by weight of argument.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

APT. WILLIAM CRAWFORD'S HOR-RIBLE FATE-HIS BROKEN SWORD

FOUND RECENTLY.
The recent discovery of the portion of sword in Seneca County had the supa sword in Seneca County had no sup-position that it once belonged to Col. Crawford brings to mind, says the Toledo Blade, the terrible sacrifice of that pioneer by the savages, and the con-nection of the renegade, Simon Gerty,

with the torture 107 years ago June 11.

The savage Wyandottes and Shawness in that year so harsesed the settlers that a strong force of woodsmen were raised in Western Pennsylvania and sent to in Western Pennsylvania and sent to subdue them. Col. William Crawford, a pioneer, and a man who was never accused of fear, was placed in command. Early in June, after long and weary tramping through the marshes and woods, a sharp battle was fought with the Indians. So strong did the opposing force sppear to the troops that they fled from the battle field, and Crawford, with men athers was cantured.

with many others, was captured.
With great rejoicing the white chief and his companions were marched to the chief village of the Wyandottes. Stripped and beaten with clubs in the terrible gantlet, the men knew that they must meet death at the stake, for the were already kindled. Crawford's hands were tied firmly behind his back and with heavy thongs bound to the

The pile of wood, dry as timber, we lighted, and with a hiss the blaze leaped about the body of the doomed man. In calling distance, sitting upon his horse, calmly watching the operations, sat the white savage whose name will go down to infamy blacker than Benedict Arnold's. 'Girty! Girty!" cried Crawlord, as he felt the scorching breath of the fire, "Do

"Yes," replied the wretch, a malignant mile spreading over his face. Crawford set his lips, and, through all the horrible pain which he survived for more than two hours, only once did he ory out in agony. Then, as the hellish flands danced about him, pressing fire-brands into the flesh, now and then putting out the fire to prolong his unsery,

the soldier cried out:
"Girty! Girty! For God's sake shoot me through the heart! Don't refuse me But the fiend only smiled and said

"Don't you see I have no gun ?"
Crawford said no more. He scon fainted from the pain and sufficiation only to be roused by some new torture, and praying for death to end hiss ufferings; the prayer was answered.

His black and swollen body lay a mass

of charred flesh at the foot of the nearly consumed stake, to be brought up again and again in memory as condemnation for the savage and bestial Wyandottes. The white savege who witnessed this was more of an Indian than the reddest blooded Shawnees. His parents, brutal and bestial almost as the savages selves, jealous of being promoted when in the colonial service, deserting Arnold to the British, he plunged deserting like

cal tortures with the glee of a demon, It is to the credit of this man that he aved the life of his friend, Simon Kenton. In all the blackness of his career this is the one spot of honor and justness.

the most hideous massacres and diabolt-

Kenton had for years been a scout. He knew the forest from the Alleghenies to the great lakes and fhe Mississippi. In Lord Dunmore's expedition he and Girty had been companions.

before the Indian council condemned to die, was to burn in the morning. Girty was present. Seven scalps of white men hung at his belt and seven white prisoners were in his train.
"What is your name?" said the outlar

to Kenton.
"Simon Butler," for that was the real name of Kenton.

renegade threw his arms around the old scout's neck and begged him to

forgive his rudeness.
"Sime," he said, "I know you are condemned to die, but though it shall go hard with me, I shall save you from that.' Girty begged of the Indians for the re ease of his old friend. He said it was he first time he had made such a re quest. They knew he was a brave warrior, and he shock the bloody trophies of his expedition aloft. A long debate followed. Indian elequence was for a time plentiful, but at last, when the vote was taken, Girty had won and Kenton was tree to live.

Present at St. Clair's defeat, Girty

was far enough away when Mad Anthony Wayne struck destruction and terror to savage hearts along the Maumee in 1791 cape to Canada, where on a farm he spent the most of his life dying in 1818, near Malden.

Marriage

is but the stepping-stone to those divine institutions, the family and the home, which constitute the very foundation on which our nation rests; and upon the health and strength of the wife, and mother depends the smaking and an arrangement of the strength of the strength of the strength and the strength of the stren health and strength of the wife, and mother, depends the sunshine and enjoyment of the home, and the prosperity of the family. Thousands of wives, and thousands of single ladies drag out a weary existence in consequence of perplexing "female disorders," in total ignorance of the fact, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of lencorrhea, prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearingdown sensations, chronic congestion, inflammatic, ulceration, and kindred ailments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, ments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. All druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets-cleanse and regulate he stomach, bowels and system generally One a dose; purely vegetable.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

LIFE'S ILLUSIONS.

Did you ever stop short in the midst of the grind and toll and whirl of life at the thought: after all, what will this never-ceasing fret of body and soul amount to? cassing fret of body and soul amount of Did you ever then begin to reckon upon your fingers the unfulfilled promises of life within your knowledge, as if you had but just heard of them? First there is your acquaintance Mr

-, who, since he came to years of ma-turity, has had but this one object, to secure a pecuniary independence for him-ielf and his children. At fifty he has achieved it; and now he has nothing to do but enjoy himself. But how?—that is the question that racks his brain day and night. He has a library, to be sure; that was part of the furnishing of his house; but, slas! he has no taste for readforg. He has fine pictures upon his walls, but he has no eye for their beauty. He has daughters but they are devoured with the love of finery and fashion. He with the love of finery and fashion. He has sons, but they are emulating each other in spending money, criminally and foolishly; and now he stands aghast at the goal, to reach which he has sacrificed the better part of himself and them; his sun is setting, and he has only the ashes of the Dea Sea Apple of Victory between his fingers.

his fingers.

Then there is Mrs.—, who has staked all on her beautiful young daughter. She was educated at home, for fear of the contamination of associates; she was never from under the watchful eye of her parents, lest her manners should receive a flaw. She was drilled to speak, step, look, emile, eat and drink, according to prescribed rules. She must perfect herself in music, in the languages, in drawing. Her eyes, hands, teeth, nails, must undergo a careful supervision each day, lest any attractions should be prematurely shorn of its glory. At last she dawns into beautiful womanhood. The evening is fixed for her triumphant entrance into society. Dressmakers, bairdressers, j.w. the contamination of associates; she society. Dressmakers, halrdressers, j.w.-ellers and florists are called into requisi-tion. The important toilet is finished, tion. The important tollet is fir when suddenly the house is thrown into consternation by her violent indisposition and before morning the young girl sleeps in her shroud. The arguished weman grosss out "Ye have taken away my idol, a.d what have I left?" and she feels that life for her has nothing but a dreary wait-

ing for its close. Then there are the great army of parone, whose heart strings are wrung with pity at the little eyes which may never see, the little cars which may never hear, the little feet which may never skip or run, and the mute tongues which may never syllable the sweet words, "Father!"
"Mother!" Then there are sons whose god is the wine-cup, and living daughters whose own mothers had rather look upon their dead faces.

These heart-wrenchings and disappoint. ments, are they not legion? And like children whose toys, one after another, are broken or taken from them, we still reach out our hands for the glided bubble of hope all the same as if it had never burst between our fingers. When our dearly loved children are taken from us, our torn heart-strings hasten to twi-about their children, forgetting the feet that have also trod "the dark valley Surely, by this love-yearning which may never die in us, shall we find in another world than this its uninterrupted and perfect fruition — Fanny Fern.

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven hurst, Ont., writes: "My customers wh have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetabl Discovery and Dyspertic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used. It has, indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive and curing diseases of the Digestive Organs, the Liver, Kidneys, and all dis-orders of the system.

Rely on This.

DEAR SIRS-I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for the last three years, and can always rely upon it as a speedy cure for diarrhoa and all summer emplaints. I can recommend it highly and I wish you every success.

MRS. W. FOWLER,

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves Worm Extir-minator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

A Good Regulation.

Disordered kidneys give rise to rheumatism, dropsy, pain in the back and loins, etc., besides many dangerous complaints affecting the kidneys themselves, as Bright's disease, uræmia, etc. Regulate the kidneys with Burdock Blood Bitters, the best diuretic and kidney remedy ever daysed.

Thoroughly, fried.

Having given Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a thorough trial, I do not hesitate to say that I believe it is the best remedy in existence for all summer com plaints, diarrhoea dysentery, colic, etc.
MRS. R. S. WAITE,

WHY YOU SHOULD USE **Scott's Emulsion** Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES.

it is Palatable as Milk. it is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

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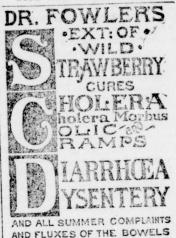


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Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.

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The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co.,
Sandwich, being good practical Cathowe are satisfied their word may be relied
and that the wine they soil for use in
Holly sacrifice of the Mass is pure and
adulterated. We, therefore, by these r
ents recommend it for altar use to the cilc
of our diocese.

of our diocese. † John Walsh, Bp. of Lou

The Lord's Prayer.

and 1

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Our Father, We feel our riches as we look to Thee, And know without Thee we but poor should

Are poor indeed if they Thy love know not.

Where all is pure and peace is all.

Hallowed

ny name for praised in every clime and State, hod alone art God, and God alone

reat.

Thy Kingdom
All this earth and all the starry heaven
And all its peace in mercy by Thee given. To our sou's and teach us more of grace That we at last may praise Thee face to face. Thy will
Is strength supreme, but ever for our good.
And, could we comprehend it, soon we should

Be done
With unbelief's cold questions, doubt and and know Thy will as it appears. is no good, no grace but from Thy The seed was rown o'er all the barren land.
As 'tis in Heaven let the on earth, and in Thy love ide us that we may meet with Thee above.

Give us Yes, give us more of Thy endurance here, More of thy faith and trust, and less of fear. Help us resolve to do whate'er is right.
And has he solved to do it with our might.

And forgive us
Yes Father, pray forgive us all our sin,
And through repentance let Thy grace
come in.
Our treepasses
Are m-12, our good deeds but few;
But in mercy pardon, nor forget the good
we do.

As we forgive

we do.

As we forgive
So shall we lorgiven be, is of Toy teaching,
So shall we lorgiven more of mercy are we
reaching.

Those who trespass against us
We gave about and find are very few
Compared with all to whom we evit do.

And lead us
Ever in the straight and narrow way
That leads at last unto the perfect day.

Not into temptation
For we are very Inall and very weak
And ever Thy protecting care would seek.
But detiver us all of wrong and all this world's And let us find Thy pardon solace sweet. From evil
May we ever turn to seek the good,
And so live all the world in brotherhood.

At last may every voice above, below the Triumphant sing in praises to their God.

THE CONVERSION OF PAUL WA FEVAL.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH AUTHOR

FINDS PEACE IN THE TRUE CHURCH-AN INTERESTING STORY. When we hear the word "conversion," one of two things immediately occurs to cur minds. Either we suppose it to re-fer to a turning from Protestantism to the Church, or we read it with a smile as being phraseology appertaining to those semi hysterical scenes among a crowd of Salvationist or Baptist agitators, who have abouted or walled themselves into a semblence of fictitious repentance. But among Catholic nations, this word, and the event which it signalizes, is recognized as a very real and genuine portion of every day experience. It means that the lax, the careless, the unpractising Chris-tian is brought, perhaps by a sermon, or a book, perhaps by some sorrow or trial, perhaps quite directly through the pray-ers of some loving soul longing for him, to lead a new life of penitence and fervor. So, too, we have perhaps been some-times puzzled by the expression fraires con-versi as describing one portion of the in-

mates of a monaetery, simply because of this change in the meaning of the word that medern heresy has brought in. We find it hard to realize that this name is given to those who have entered on the higher life at a comparatively late period of their lives instead of being brought up to it from their childhood. In the same way it sounds strange in our ears to hear a Catholic, an ordinary man of the world, (who would, at any stage in his career, probably have asked for a priest were he in danger of death, and whose children were being brought up religiously), speak of his own sudden conversion on such s day and at such an hour. Yet here is THE C NVERSION OF A MAN OF THE WO self recorded, and as such surely possessed of more than common interest. The re

ligious biographies of modern Francabound in such examples, from Lacordaire with his il est probable qu'un jour je sera Chretien, and with his grand apostolate afterwards, down to Henri Lasserre, struck down at the feet of Jesus and Mary, by the light of the Grotto of Lourdes, and recording his testimeny in a work which has done much to propagate devotion to

has done much to propagate devotion to Mary Immaculate.

A man in the prime of life full of youth and vigor, and with the somewhat pensive studious air of the successful journalist and author, sat, leaving his head on his hands, before a well worn ceritoire covered with books and papers, in his comfortable study, quiet and alone. It was midday, the hour when in French families, all, the hour when in French families, all, young and old, assemble for the first time to partake of the substantial "breakfact" which takes the place of an English lunch. His children, eight in number, awatted the father's presence, six of them being hearty schoolboys and schoolgirls, just at home for the midday meal from their respective convents and colleges, and doubtless forming a lively chorus to the clatter of plates which a trim Parislan bonne piled at the head of the table.

Finding that he did not appear, the

mother, who was a sweet, gentle woman left the room, and went to her husband's "Are you not well, dear ?" was her first

question; then, as he did not answer, she sat down and looked him in the "It is true, then ?" she continued 'Yes, it is true."

"Ab, they want to make some changes in your manuscript? Never mind, what es it matter ?" "It is not that," he answered, forcing himself to speak, "it is . . . that we are ruined!" And taking her two hands in his, he told her what had come upon them.

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How, having timprudently, no doubt, placed the whole of his capital in a foreign security which yielded high interest in order to meet the growing expenses of their children's education, he had that very day received the news which came upon numbers of French and

### The Lord's Prayer.

Our Father, We feel our riches as we look to Thee, And know without Thee we but poor should

Who art free rich in this world's transient, fleeting or indeed if they Thy love know not. re all is pure and peace is always, will love abound, for love is Heaven still. Are an fay works on land or on the sea, For after many days they must return

Thee.

Be Thy name
Forever praised in every clime and State,
For thou alone art God, and God alone

Thy Kingdom
All this earth and all the starry heaven
And all its peace in mercy by Thee given. To our sou's and teach us more of grace That we at last may praise Thee face to face Thy will
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"It is not that," he answered, forcing himself to epeak, "it is . . . that we are ruined!" And taking her two hands in his, he told her what had come upon them. How, having timprudently, no doubt, placed the whole of his capital in a foreign security which yielded high interest in order to meet the growing expenses of their children's education, he had that very day received the news which came upon numbers of French and the school where his boys were being to the popular taste more than he had thither to done, by a more unrestrained style of writing and morality. That temptation came to him in fullest force, to ask it from him, although, and this added polgrancy to the sting, he had that publisher that his old powers of fascination were growing feebier, and unable to cope with the growing interest in order to meet the growing the state of mind, he went off to talk to the good Jesuit who was one of the heads of the school where his boys were being

English investors like a thunderbolt, that "Ottoman bonds" were waste paper . . . and they were paupers!" For a moment she turned pale as she faltered out, in the patific like and the priest ment she turned pale as she faltered out, in the patific like and the priest ment she turned pale as she faltered out, in the patific like and to say to others, 'You have given, give yet more.'" "Ottoman bonds" were waste paper . . . and they were paupers!" For a moment she turned pale as she faltered out, "the children!" Then FAITH ROSE SUPREME,

FAITH ROSE SUPREME,
and sluking on her knees she whispered,
"Will you pray with me?" He rose and
folded his hands mechanically, thinking
if indeed any tangible thought took words
in his balf stunned brain, "If it can do no
good, at least it is no harm," while she
repeated aloud the Our Father, the Ave

Then, before rising, she threw her arms round him and klased him, with so contented a face that he felt half aggrieved, and wished he had not been "so complais as to yield to her request. However, they went down stairs together, and one of his little girls running up to him, laughed out, "Oh, father, you are making a face just like what I make when I am

going to cry!"

The children went off to school; the father sat on, thinking, thinking, in that desolate blankness of utter despair over what was to come next. They were living in comfort, not to say luxury; children at expensive schools, well trained servants, a handsomely furnished house, an income of about £3 000 per annum earned by his pen, and by the labor of years; and now

all, all was gone at one blow!

By and bye his wife returned to him, and sitting by his side, began to question

"Have you any work to do?"
He shook his head sadly. "Shall I ever

"Then if it does not vex you, dear, tell me a little more. How much have we left—at least, about how much?"

"Nothing—absolutely nothing."

Nothing left! they could texreely realize the fact. Let any of my readers picture it themselves. A well-furnished picture it themselves. A well-farnished house, a staff of servants, a family of children, everything which is embraced in the term "current expenses," the more easy the circumstances, the greater the blow, all this. . . to come suddenly to a full stop, in the very stream and every day routine of life. Perhaps in years to come he might regain some few thousands of france by unremitting toil, but in the meanwhile—what And here his wife's soft whisper fell upon his ear: "There is a God who sees the wound of thy heart." But that wound was as yet thy heart.' too recent, the blank too dark, to accept of each consoling words. As he afterwards said of himself, in words which imitate! My son, go down on your every one of us may well ponder,
"I WAS LIVING ACCORDING TO THE LAW

of GOD," living, that is, a blameless life as the world would reckon it—'yet without pre-ecou-pying myself about God, . . . at the door of the sanctuary, but outside. This position is of all others the most perilous, because it is not open to remorse. I was quite at ease there, outside God, nothing tempted me to enter in; and this peace-able indifference is like an untroubled sleep-the last hour may awaken it, in

At last, when his fevered brain, which At last, when his revered brain, which seemed as if it could not feel the want of God, yet could not rest without Him, wanting all else, had unavailingly reviewed and rejected every project of hope, the words escaped him, "What would you the words escaped him, "What would you do, in my place?" She answered swiftly and decidedly: "In your place I should go to confession !"

It was not a new thought, this that the watchful wife thus enunciated. He knew that she had long? been praying that he might make a good confession, and even, fearing the effect of too much urgency, her confessor had advised her not to mention the subject without grave necessity. But he as yet was reluctant to take this de-cided step, which meant—taking a stand on God's side. He had come from a Breton home, and from parents who were not only plous but saintly in their lives; and the home of his childhood was filled with such an atmosphere of holiness that once probably have asked for a priest were he in danger of death, and whose children were being brought up religiously), speak of his own sudden conversion on such a day and at such as hour. Yet here is of NYERSION OF A MAN OF THE WORLD, self recorded, and as such surely possessed after ecorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded, and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and as such surely possessed after the self recorded and self that he dared not go there, knowing that the served of our children.

I cannot call myself to surely the Brothers of St. the self resigned, for resignation presupposes a John of God, and at length, his devoted in the list of those for which he has written: folidren.

I cannot call myself to such the self that he dared not go there, knowing that the list of those for which he has virtue: so that he dered not go there, knowing that the list of those for which he has virtue: so that he dered not go there, knowing that the list of those for which he has virtue: so that he dered not go the self that he dered not go that the list of those for which he has virtue: so that he dered not go that the list of those for which he has virtue: so that he dered not go that the list of those for which he had presided in the list of those for which he had not go that the list of those for which he mitting devotion to a literary career. At the moment of which we write, he stood conspicuous before the world as Paul Feval, one of the most successful novelists of the day, a favorite at Court, a contemporary and almost rival of Dumas, Hugo, Flaubert, and the rest, at least as regards popularity, his works translated into life twenty different languages, and running through hundreds of editions, and his in on t come from this source alone, averaging, as we have said, over £3,000 a year. He had

een

INDIFFERENT ALL HIS LIFE TO RELIGION, in spite of the prayers of his mother, the exhortations of his holy elder brother, and the influence of a devout and loving wife; and his First Communion had, up to this time, been his last—the story in France! True, his works had never been tainted with immorality and uncleanness which has made the very name of "novel" in France a thing to be doubted of and feared; still they would not have received the acclamations they had done, but for a certain harmony with the prevailing taste certain harmony with the prevaiing taste of the time; and for a novellst to be a Catholic in anything but name, was to condemn himself to obscurity and contempt. His confreres treated his lack of violent irreligion with indulgence, "because," they said, "he was a Breton," and Bretons always kept some remuant of Bretons always kept some remnant of faith, even involuntarily; but he knew, when the savings of years had been swept from him at one blow, that his only means of making such a fresh start in life as to keep his head above water, was to pander to the popular taste more than he had

come. "Tell me the story of your First Communion," he said to him, "you have often promised to do." "Oh, not now, father, it is too late; see, it is nessly our dinner hour, and I have eaten nothing yet

to day."
"Nevertheless, stay with me," urged the "Nevertheless, stay with me," urged the priest, "you shall have some food here."

"Oh, nonsense!" laughed his visitor.

The priest still signed to him to stay, murmuring as if to himself, "It is the day—and the hour!"

"I am a prisener, am I?" smiled Feval,

"I am a prisener, am 17" smiled Feval, moving towards the door.

His questioner made way for him, slowly and reluctantly; then, as his hand was on the door, unable to represe the rieing emotion, the priest burst forth:

"The hour is past and gone! Let me clasp your hand, at least, for if you go now will never return. I have now, you will never return. I have prayed to your dead, and they have not heard me!" Then, holding his hand in a despatring clasp, "I was wrong to ask you for the story of your past life. . . I knew it already!" "Impossible!" and in suits of himself Event lynned hack and in suits of himself. Event lynned hack and in spite of himself, Feval turned back and

began to question and talk. The memory of his childhood's heme, and above all, of HIS FIRST COMMUNION, were things so cherisbed by him, that he never bore an allusion to them. All the first fervors of those wondrous days, when he had for the first time knelt be-He shook his head sadly. "Shall I ever fore the altar, all the tender piety of sisters and mother, the manly sanctity of his devoted elder brother, about whose his devoted elder brother, about whose name many touching memories circled, which we cannot enter upon here; all this explained to those who knew the fact, that when this recent friend, belonging to his new, modern, middle-aged Parisian life, suddenly uttered names from the dead past, the armor of reserve in which Feval had so rigorously clothed in which feval had so rigorously clothed himself was broken through, and when the priest spoke of one who had left them to enter the religious life, "her name is Mother St. Charles, but in the world she was called Mile. Clemence

> "Clemence!" he cried, "Charles Charles! Charles!" And, scarcely knowing what he did, a barst of tears choked his voice, while the good priest, holding up his crucifix, cried, "Behold the God of Love! the God of Sacrifice! Behold the knees !"

"with a great sigh of relief as though a burden was being lifted from me." The priest pointed to a prie dieu in the room, and, as he knelt beside it, rectted in his name the Confiteor, which the penitent had forgotten and could not repeat. Then

shepherd's voice going up in joyous notes, chanting the Te Deum; and all alorg the road homewards something seemed to laugh within him with the words, "I love laugh him." I will love Him," until at length

THAT FIRST CRY OF SUPERNATURAL GLADwhich knit these two hearts still more closely in one, to each other, and to the Infinite Heart of Love. But his own words flow on irredstably, thought upon thought coming swiftly and sweetly still. "Whata contrast between this night and the preceding one! I had Jesus recon-ciled at my bedside, and I confided to Him with serene faith, the future of our

life ; and after that, taking a yet unfinished novel from his desk, he wrote upon the half-filled page these words: "This un finished page is written by my other self-it seems to me a hundred years ago. cannot finish it."

And with these words he closed the old

And what of the new life which dawned on that eventful afternoon, when the ray of grace so effectually touched his heart? From the successful novelist and courted dramatist, Paul Feval become the knight errant and chosen champion of Catholicism for the next ten years, developing new fire and eloquence in the defence of the Jesuits, the priesthood, the various topics and difficulties of the day, and above all, of his beloved devotion to the Sacre Caur. He revised and republished his former works, destroying as far as possible the old editions lest they should do harm, and that he might gain nothing himself by the process, he refused to benefit by the sale of the loose sheets, which were sold as usual to tobacconists and other shops for wrappers, but gave every sou to the poor. Indeed, he gave the first fruits of every payment in charity, and the whole proceeds of one of the most successful of his pamphlets to the building fund for the great National Church of the Sacred Heart

at Montamatre.

A TOUCHING PASSAGE

occurs in this same pamphlet, which, giving as it does expression to what we may almost term a new phase in alms-giving, we cannot refrain from reproducing

here:

"A fortnight ago I was finishing this book, when I learned from the triumph ant clamors of some anti-religious papers that the subscriptions to the Vou Nationa were steadly decreasing. The thought then came to me to write this. . . with a view of making an offering to the Sacred theart. And, as I wrote, another thought came to me; I said to myself that, according to the Word of God, whosever divulges the good which he has done, has already received his reward in this world; therefore I determined to make a twofold offering first of the payment which I should receive for my work, and then of

It was this twofold off-ring which produced no less than seventy thousand francs for the benefit of the rising Rglise du Sacro Cour—a magnificent result for a brochure sold at twenty five cants per copy, but counted as little by him who wrote that "The sac fice of the drop of water or the mouthful of bread, off-red by the poor, is of untold value indeed, but the rich man cannot get off so easily; his offering must cost him dear, and moreover must bring to himself as little

seemed almost to invite comment and condemnation from his former associates. One day, meeting one of these, he told them that he had now become a practical

Catholic.
"Well, I am hardly surprised," snswered bis friend, "for you are a Breton, and that explains it. You have an archae logical heart attracted by the things of the past, and you cling to your ancient God as you do to your accient king, . . . but at all events you will never fall so low as to

FEVAL HAD LED SO PURELY A SECULAR LIFE

that he had never, save as a possing allu-sion, even heard of Lourdes and La Salette; but when he went home that night he said to his wife, 'Tall me, you know all about such things, what are Lourdes and La Salette? She opened her prayer book and took therefrom a picture of Mary, with her face hidden in her two hands,

—Mary weeping over France! "There!"
she said, "it is that!"

The thought here hinted at was followed Love! the God of Sacrifice! Behold the God of Charles, whom Charles strove to imitate! My son, go down on your the sees!"

"I did not kneel, I fell down," he relates, with a great sigh of relief as though a burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The close of his life. He was asked to burden was being lifted from me." The burden was being lifted from me. join a parochial pilgrimage to the provisional chapel of the great National Shrine While eng which was to be built at Montmartre, and after the ceremony of presenting an ex voto Feval was introduced to its first chapmake your confession, but tell me now that you give yourself to God with all your heart."

"W. th all my heart I desire to belong to God, Father," repeated his penitert, slowly and reverently as a vow.

It was all so simple, so childlike; a prodigal son returning to his Father in neaven; and when, radiant with joy, the good priest pushed him from the door with a gay "Bon soir et a demain Paul heard, from behud its closed portals, the shepherd's voice going up in joyous notes,

wrots eloquent appeals on its behalf, and left the house in which they had installed themselves on their reverse of fortune to take up his abode nearer the shrine of his devotion ; at the foot of the hill, that he might give himself the "mortification" he fell into his wife's arms and whispered in her ear, "It is done! I love God! I belong to God!" One is reluctant to break the spell of the way are the way are the spell of the way are the Veuillot's stirring distribes from week to Veuillot's stirring diatribes from week to week, here he received the little coterie of friends, Chinchelle, Bene, Veuillot, Buet, who still remained to him, and here, while at work on the last of his books, a grand design, entitled, Les Peres de la Patrie, in which he proposed to sketch the lives and work of all the great founders of Christianity in France, sudden stroke of apoplexy crippled him For five long years he lingered, a helpless

# HUMAN RESPECT (?)

Chancellor Henry R Pierson, of Albany, delivered an interesting address at the commencement exercises of St. John's College, Fordham, and in the course of an extended and thoughtful oration, ex

claimed:
"Though I am a Protestant, I can thank God that there is a Catholic Church. You have nothing of which to be ashamed in the Catholic Church, and much of which you ought to be proud. I, a Protestant, tell you that you need to attak up boldly for your religion, and the people with whom you come in contact will like you

all the more." That, in substance, is the feeling of every honest and candid Protestant. What a lesson do not such utterances teach to those among us, who, when we acknowledge that we are Catholics, ore fain to qualify the grudging advalsion in some way which we think will be pleasing to

our non-Catholic friends.

Let us be Catholics above all and before all. What profit would it be to gain the world and lose our souls? Yes, let us stick up boldly for our religion, and we shall thus secure the respect of all the honorable people who may happen not to be of the household of the fatth —Ex.

Why? Why suffer a single moment, when you an get immediate relief from internal or can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Ner-viline, the great pain cure? Nerviline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache, and all similar complaints, disappear as if by magic when Nerviline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and country dealers.

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THOMAS O'BAGAN

Thomas O'Hagan, M. A, Ph. D., is one f the rising litterateurs of Canada, and he bids fair to take high rank amongst those who have reflected credit by their intel-lectual achievements, on their Irish extraction. Mr. O'Hagan was born in 1855, near Toronto. the capital of the Province of Ontario. In his childhood his parents removed to the County of Bruce, which was then newly settled, and was still, for the most part, a wilderness. His early education was obtained in the public school at a time when schools of its class, in a new settlement, were far from effi-cient. He made there such rapid progress

moreover must bring to himself as little glory or beuefit as possible."

And to those who feared that the building might be destroyed and their work wasted, he cried, "If you fear lest the sanctuary should fall, give all the more, give profusely, give wildly, . . . and be glad if you may even pour out and lose your gifts, like the Magdalen, who, as Jesus said, held the better part!"

Yes, it was no haf-hearted conversion, this of the eager and enthusiastic novelist. He accepted smilingly, even joyfully, the many slights and sneers which as a matter of course greeted his changed life, and seemed almost to invite comment and seemed almost to invite of the set of fitteen, he was able to CUTA MAR SOAP. An externally, and CUTICURA Resource, the new about the stance of fitteen, he was able to CUTA OND CUTIONA. The internal progration reparted from it e During his academic course he was a frequent prize winner in Latin and English, and even at that time he displayed a fondness for, and a proficiency in, composi-tion, which augured well for future liter.

ary fame.
In 1874 Mr. O'Hagan entered the teaching profession, and during the succeeding nine years he held the Principalship of all events you will never fail so low as to believe in La Salette and Lourdes, and what they call the Sacred Heart. .!"

How often the same words have been said to many a convert! In this instence, however, they had a totally contrary effect on the hearer's mind from anything his questioner had anticipated.

FEVALHAD LED SO PURELY A SECULAR LIES. separate schools, the object being to enable the supporters of these schools to avail themselves more fully of the alvantages the law was intended to confer upon them. In this agitation Mr. O'Hagan took an active part, and he acted in 1878 as president of the first and only convenas president of the first and only convention ever held by the separate school teachers of Ontarlo. The desired amendments to the Act were conceded by the legislature a few years later; but the successful issue of the agitation was largely due to the work done in its earlier stages by Mr. O'Hegan held Clars'cal and Modern Language Masterships in several of the leading high schools and several of the leading high schools in the several of the several of the leading high schools in the several of the several of the leading high schools in the several of the several tion ever held by the separate school teachers of Ontario. The desired amend-

Instruction.

While engaged in teaching he read the work prescribed for the Arts course in Ottawa University, which conferred on him, in 1882 and 1885, the degrees of B. A. and M. A respectively. On the former of these occasions he took honors in English Latia, French and German, and was selected to write the Graduation Poem. lish, Latin, French and German, and was selected to write the Graduation Poem. His "Profecturi Salutamus," which was co nposed for this occasion, was afterwards warmly praised by the poet Whittier. His master's thesis had for subject the poet Longfellow, and it merited and received high subject alice. high praise alike for literary excellence nigh praise antic for interary excenence and sound criticism. At the last annual commencement of Syracuse University, N.Y., Mr. O'Hagan won by examination the degree of Doctor of Pailosophy in the English department of the post-graduate course, and was personally complimented by the Chancellor Dr. Sims, on the excel-

Mr. O'Hagan's literary activity has been incessant. His volume of poems entitled A Gate of Flowers has won for him an A Gate of Flowers has won for him an honored place among Canadian poets on the universal testimony of veterans of the literary art like J. G. Whittler, O.lver Wendell Holmes. J. M. Le Moine, Sir Daniel Wilson, J. G. Bourinot, G. M. Grant, Lord Dufferin, C. G. D. Roberts, Louis Frechette, W. Kirby, Charles Mair, Louis Frechette, W. Kirby, Charles Mair, George Stewart and Alexander MacLash-lan. He has been a voluminous contribulan. tor to the periodical press, the following journals, with others, being included in the list of those for which he has written:

founding many literary societies in towns in different parts of the Province, and always infused some of his own literary enthusiasm into the young people who he gathered around him. To his other accomplishments he adds that of being graceful elocutionist. He was trained in he Philadelphia and Chautauqua schools, and his services as an exponent of the umorous and pathetic in literature are in wide demand.

Mr. O'Hagan commenced, during the past year, the study of law, taking his course in the office of O'Sullivan & Anglin, a well known law firm of Toronto, the principal of which has a wide reputation as a versatile writer of historical and legal monographs. He is taking concurrently the course for the LL B. degree, and if past achievements are a fair basis of pre-diction, he will certainly win increased distinction in his new field.

Personally, Mr. O'Hagan is a true, genisl, and warm hearted friend, whose urbanity and rare gifts of conversation make him a favorite in social circles. As yet, that celestial rapture, which Emerson from heaven, has not criege altar. Needless saye, falleth down from neaves, Needless led him to the marriage altar. Needless to say, especially to realers of his poems, that while Mr. O'Hegan is thoroughly the has a warm place in his saye, falleth down Canadian, he has a warm place in his patriotic heart for Ireland. Few are better acquainted with her blood and tear stained history, and fewer still, have for the Irish cause that profound sympathy of which only the poetical temperament is capable. One who has achieved so is capable. is capable. One who has achieved so much before reaching the age of thirty-four, has evidently ahead of him a useful and distinguished career, the development of which will be watched with kindly interest alike by his fellow Canadians and his fellow-Irishmen.—Wm. Houston, in King's College Record.

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C. M. B. A.

Supreme Council Meeting. In pursuance of call of Supreme President, R. Mulholland, the President and

dent, R. Mulholland, the President and trustees of the Supreme Council met in the hall of Branch 1, Niagara Falls, on Threader, August 27th. 1889.

Meeting called to order by President R. Mulnoniand, who requested J. S. McGarry to act as Secretary pro tem. Members present, viz: R. Mulholland, President; C. J. Hickey, Secretary; J. S. McGarry, Frank Randel, Very Rev. P. A. Baart, trustees. Solicitor J. T. Keena was also present by request, Officers of Canaga Grand Council present were: D. J. O'Connor, President; S. R. Brown, Secretary; Rev. P. M. Bardou, E. J. O'Brien, E. J. O Reilly, trustees, and Rev. Father Molphy and J. J. O'Meara. The Niagara brothers present were: The Niagara brothers present were: Sebastian Geyer, James Martin and John Cifford. Brother Schleindecker, of Cleveland, O., who was visiting at the Frita was also present.

President R. Mulholland stated that

the object of the meeting was to con-zider the charges preferred against cer-tain officers of the Canada Grand Counoil and such other business as might come before the meeting. He counselled in the discussion of the question at issue. After an interchange of opinion on the differences existing between the efficers of the two councils, and in view of the assurances of the officers of the Canada Grand Council, a officers of the Canada Grand Council, a motion was made and carried that Solicitor J. T. Keena be authorized to withdraw the charges, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Grand President D. J. O'Connor and

Rev. P. M Bardou, in behalf of the Can ada brothers, thanked the officers of the Supreme Council for the sction taken and happy termination of existing diffi-

A motion was made and carried that the Supreme Recorder be instructed to return immediately, from and after this date, to the Grand Recorder of Canada, after receipt and examination, the medical certificates in accordance with the

promised compromise.

President Mulholland suggested payment of all expenses incident to meeting, and by motion orders were drawn for amounts.

Trustees E J O'Brien, E J. O'Reilly and Rev. P. M. Bardou and Grand Presi-dent D. J. O'Connor again thanked the

In the matter of a death claim of a sus pended member of Branch 26, Canada, it was decided to refer the claim to legal Adviser J T. Keepa and J. J. O'Meara for adjudication. Adjourned.
J. S. McGARRY,

The members from Canada express themselves highly pleased with the manner in which Lawyer Keena gave his opinions on the various questions dis-cussed at the meeting; and consider that the Sup. eme Council has in Brother Keens, of Detroit, a solicitor of whom the whole C. M. B. A may justly feel proud.

Bro. M Georgen has resigned the treasureship of Branch No. 46, Walker ton, and Bro. A. O. Beitz has been elected to said office.

In answer to "Parry Sound," a C. M B. A. member or an applicant for C. M. B. A member of an applicant for the name of some person or per sons in the designation of his beneficiary. Such terms as "My beirs and assigns,"
"My Executor," "According to my
private will," etc., will not do: the name or names must be given. Branch Secretaries and Medical Examiners should remember this when filling in

be as prompt as possible in notifying the Grand Secretary of all changes in membership, and in doing this they should use No. 4 blank form.

# New Branch

Branch No. 106 was organized at Parry Sound on Aug. 17th by Michael O'Brien, Esq, of Lindsay, in the absence of the regular Deputy, Rev. Father Bloem. Brother O'Brien speaks very highly of the members of this new Branch. The following is the list of officers:

Spiritual Adviser-Rev P J McGuire President—Thomas Yates
First Vice President—Dennis Burns
Second Vice Pres—Michael La Riviere
Treasurer—John Edward McGee Recording Sec-Robert J Clarkson ssistant Rec Sec-John J McGae Financial Secretary—Wm T Watson Marshal—Jeremish Coffee Guard-Alexander Payee Trustees-Aloysius Clarkson, Dennie

Burns, Thomas Yates, William J Payee, Wm T Watson.

Branch No. 107 was organized at Cobourg. Ont. on Aug. 19th, by District Deputy T. D. Kinsella, Esq. The Branch starts with sixteen members. Meetings are held first and third Thursdays of The following is the list of officers

Spiritual Adviser-Rev E J Murray President—Jemes J Swift First Vice Pres.—Daniel McCarthy Second Vice-Pres .- Michael Quinn Treasurer-Andrew McGows Recording Secretary-James Bulger Assistant Secretary—
Financial Sec — Eugene C McNicholl

Marshal-John Kaiser Guard-Michael Maher Trustees-Thomas Burns, John Con olly, William Rourke, Wm J Maher and

#### Peter Keough. Resolutions of Condolence.

Ottawa, Aug. 23, 1889. The following resolution of condolence Branch 28:

way and remove therefrom by the hand of death his esteemed wife; be it Resolved, that the members of this Branch extend to Bro. Longway and his family their sincere and heartfelt sym-

pathy in their effiction.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of the above resolution be sent to Bro. Longway, and to the Catholic Recomb for publication. Yours fraternally,

Thos. Smirh, Rec. Sec.

Whereas, it has pleased our Eternal Father in His infinite wisdom to remove by the hand of death Mr. Thos. Ingolds by, the beloved father of our highly-estremed Secretary, Bro. Thos. Ingolasby; be it therefore

be it therefore
Resolved, that the members of Branch 88 tender to Bro. Ingoldeby and relations our heartfelt sympathy in their sad be-resvement, and trust that Almighty God, o whom he has always been a devoted servant, may receive his precious soul into His heavenly kingdom, there to enjoy the rich blessing; which he so justly merited by his pious life; and to grant those sor-rowing ones he has left behind strength to bear with Christian fortitude their heavy

Resolved that this expression of our sympathy and condolence be recorded on the minute book of this Branch and a copy of same be forwarded to our be-reaved brother and family; be it further Resolved, that out of respect for the memory of the deceased Thomas ingoldeby the charter of this Branch be draped for a period of two weeks, and a copy of the foregoing be forwarded for publication to the C. M. B. A. Monthly, the CATHOLIC RECORD and Irish Canadian.

Signed on behalf of our Branch,
A. A. McIntyre, Rec. Sec.

Hamilton, Sept. 2ad, 1889.
The following resolutions were passed at our last meeting:
To the relatives of our late Brother Eugene Bornett : At the regular meeting of Branch 37 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association,

the following resolutions were unani-mously adopted: Whereas an Almighty and beneficent Providence has been pleased to remove from our midst, our esteemed Brother,

Eugene Bornett, be it, therefore, Resolved, That the members of this Branch extend to the bereaved relatives their sincere regret and sympathy in their sad silliction. That our charter be draped and a copy of the resolutions be sent to the rela-tives of deceased; also to the official organs, the Catholic Record and C. M. B. A. Monthly, and to the city papers for publication

Yours fraternally A. BOURQUE. Recording Secretary.

Brantford, August 21st, 1889. At the last regular meeting, held Aug. 19th, 1889, of Branch No. 5, U. M. B. A., Moved by Chancellor Harrington, seconded by trustee Shannahan, that whereas the members of Branch 5, C M. B. A, having heard with sincere sorrow of the loss which our Brother, Angus Mc Intyre has sustained by the death of his

Resolved, that we do hereby express to our Brother the sorrow which we feel for him in this sad affiction and trust that Almighty God will give him strength to bear this great loss which he has sustained. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to Brother McIntyre and spread on the minutes of this Branch pread on the minutes of RECORD for and be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for

publication.

The following resolution was also re-

whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to sillict our Brothers J. P. Qainlivan and Thos. O'Connell each by the death of one of

Resolved, That, while humbly submitting to the holy will of God, we extend our sincere sympathy to our Brothers in

WENDLIN SCHULER Secretary Branch 5

# E. B. A.

The tug of war between Branches 15, E. B. A., and 61, C. M. B. A., of Merritton, for the thirty dollar silk banner presented by T. P. Tansey, of Montreal, which was to take place at the E. B. A. games, August 6th, came off last evening, the 20th, and was won by Branch No. 15, E. B. A. The C. M. B. A. race of one hundred yards for members thirty years and over was won by Patrick Phillip, first; John McNally, second, and Lawrence Pardou, third. Mr. R. Clark acted as judge and referee of both games

Extracts from Revised Constitution. FUNERAL BENEFITS.

In case of death of a beneficial mem ber, his legal representatives shall be allowed the sum of \$50 to defray his funeral expenses, provided the number of members in the Branch is fifty or less. At the death of a beneficial member's wife the sum of \$25 shall be allowed, provided the number of members in the

Branch is fifty or less.

When the number in the Branch is over fifty, the benefit shall be at the rate of \$1 per member in the first case, and 50 cents in the second case, the membership to be based on the last semi annual report.

In case of the death of a member at a distance from his home, and he having expressed a wish to be taken thereto, it shall be the duty of the Branch to he belonged to send a committee and have the remains conveyed to the place men-tioned, and there decently interred, pro-vided the death occurs in the Province wherein the Branch is located.

If the usual funeral benefits are not

sufficient to defray the expenses of such funeral, then the balance required shall be raised by a levy upon each member in the Branch to which he belongs.

It shall be the duty of the officers and

members shall be present.

W. Lane, Grand Secretary. 35 Bartlett Ave., Toronto.

DEATH OF MR. DANIEL W. STRITCH.

Strathroy Despatch, It is with sentiments of heartfelt sorow that we chronicle the demise of Mr.

row that we chronicle the demise of Mr. D W. Stritch, who died shortly after midnight on Monday, the 12th ult. He was taken ill on July 6th, and during the long busy days and the long silent nights since then he endured his sufferings with a Christian fortitude that was truly edifying, and although the final summons came suddenly at last, he died factified has all the sites and secrements. fortified by all the rites and sacraments of the Church of which he was, during ife, a devoted and faithful member Stritch was born in Barrie Oct, 15th, 1863, and during the past five years has been one of our most popular business men. He was a general favorite; his mild

and affable disposition securing for him the admiration and esteem of all who

to say that his death has created a void that will long be felt among his countless friends of all denominations. He was first attacked by maiarial fever, which afterward developed into typhoid, and notwithstanding skilful medical aid and the best of attention all proved unavail-ing. His illness was long and painful, but his cheerful resignation to the will his aged parents in their sad affliction which has cast a chill of sorrow over Strathroy, and occasioned a widespread sympathy for the bereaved ones. On Monday morning the casket bearing his remains was placed on a catafalque in the chancel of the Catholic church. The sanctusry and altar were draped in black, while the catafaique was embossed with choicest cut flowers, from friends here and in London, and around it burned a number of tapers. Fully a thousand people viewed the remains in the atternoon, and on Monday night vigils were kept by members of the C M. B. A. Society. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning, and was largely attended by representatives of all classes, and many tears were shed for the good young man who was taken up to his true home 'lest deceit should beguile his soul. '' A solemn requiem

mass was chanted by Rev. Father

mins for the repose of the departed soul

and appropriate selections were ren dered by the choir of which the deceased had been an appreciated member.

After Mass, Rev. Father McKeon de livered a very touching sermon on immor-tality, making special reference to the ex-emplary life of the excellent young man whose remains were about to be placed in the silent grave, "He was," the rev. gentleman said, "a true friend, an upright business map, and a model Christian. He was obedient to the laws of G d and His Church. H: was kind and considerate. He was assiduous to self denial and morthe was assiduous to self-denial and mor-tification, and having lived such at life a blessed eternity awaited him in that happy home beyond the clouds." Both speaker and andience were at times visibly moved. The funeral cortege was large, and ac-companied the remains to the Catholic cemetery, where interment took place with impressive ceremonies. The fol-lowing were the pall-bearers—Messrs. W. Stepler, F. Evans, E. Pierce, T. Ma'one, H. Rapley, and A. H. Mitchell. Among the many floral designs placed around the casket may be mentioned the following—Sickle and sheaf, from the young ladies of the Lawn Tennis Club : crosses from Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Healy; boquet from Miss Hanley and the required forms

their sill ction.

Branch Secretaries are requested to eash prompt as possible in notifying the say prompt as prompt and mound, inscribed 'Dan, our com-rade," from the young men on FrontSt; golden harp from Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mrs. O'Kesfe and Mrs. Berry, inscribed "Our Friend." All the floral designs were lovely and were an eloquent tribute to the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all our citizens.

The relatives of Mr. Stritch desire us o return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the people of Strathroy for he kindness and attention shown him while dwelling here and especially during his illness. The people of Barrie, they feel assured, will ever hold our citizens in grateful remembrance, especially those who so kindly took care of the patient during his long and painful ill-

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

The New York Sun thus accurately sizes up "Professor Mahaff, who has been "sizes up" Professor Mahaff, who has been showing the Chautauquans juzt what kind of a creature a regular Tory fossil is: "Professor Mahaff, of Dublin seems to be a funny sort of philosopher. He is lecturing at Chatauqus, and started out with the information that the Declaration of Independence proclaims that 'all men are equal in the sight of God.' He says, too, that he knows more Irish than Par-nell and all the rest of them; and nobody will deny that he knows Greek, galore. What he doesn't know would seem to be something akin to common sense. 'What sort of a man is Brother Himes?' asked a curious philosopher of the late Rev. Frances Parkman, D. D., of Boston. 'Well,' said the little old gentleman, in his strange, whining voice, Brother Himes is a fool. Or, speaking the lan-guage of the carnal heart, unconscious of its immortal nature, he is a damned

New York Catholic Review. Archdeacon Farror, having spent much of his life in paving his convictions and the convictions of other people to wafer

Every member attending shall wear a funeral badge.

Every member wiifully neglecting to attend the funeral of a deceased member of his Branch shall pay a fine of fifty cents.

At the death of a member the President shall cause a Mass to be offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased; also a Mass shall be offered for the deceased in members of the Branch, at which the by the precise statement of monks bound by the three old vows of Poverty, Obed-ience, Chastiry. Is it possible that the light is dawning upon the English mind at last? The Archdeacon has studied the old religious orders, and he has come to the conclusion that the methods which once availed to reach the multitude so once availed to reach the multitude so powerfully are not yet played out. He has seen what a hold the modern Catholic priest has upon his people, how easily he goes to the bottom of the social sea. He has reached the conclusion which the history long ago justified, that besides the secular clergy there should be a class of goepellers less tied to place and custom, ready to lend a forlorn hope at a moment's notice, and prepared for all sorts of work. He is not afraid to speak out his conclusions. Perhaps, at no distant his conclusions. Perhaps, at no distant day, the country which invented the de risive words "monkish" and "monkery" may feel compelled to disown them.

Ave Maria.

Bruges is a very Catholic city. At the celebration of the Golden Jublies of the ordination of its Bishop, and the Silver Jublies of bis epicopate, Mass was offered at the same hour for him in every church in the city, and bread was distributed to the poor. Who will introduce amongst us the beautiful old Catholic practice of giving alms to the poor on every such happy occasion? Ave Maria. happy occasion?

The English Protestant papers are regretting the indifference of their clientele to the needs of Irish Cataolics for the pure Gospel. It seems that the united subscriptions of Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptoushire smount to almost five dollars; Birmingham sends nearly thirty-five dollars. The English Courch man fears that "the talk about Father Domien has made England fear Popery

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Belgian Catholic Congress will meet in April, 1890, instead of in September as originally arranged.

A pious lady has given Archbiebop Riordan \$10,000 to pay for the new cathedral.

A brother of the celebrated Danis Kearney, of sand lot fame, died a Caris-tian Brother in San Francisco. It is rumored in Rome that Mgr. Persico will be made a Cardinal at the

next Consistory. The beautiful Church of the Rosary a Lourdes has been completed. The corner stone was laid six years ago by Cardinal Desparez, Archbishop of Toulouse Since the appointment of Cardinal Moran to the archbishopric of Sydney, Australia, be has opened and blessed up-

Rev. Mr. Naud, the oldest priest of the Archdiocese of Quebec, died on the 27th ult., at the age of eighty nine years. He has been sixty-six years a

wards of sixty churches.

Cardinal Manning, talking of London says: "Out of her 4,400 000 of people, one half have never set foot in a place of worship, and God only knows how many of these 2,200 000 have been baptized. The new Jesuit College in Detroit will

accommodate 1,000 students and about that number have applied for admission. Seven Catholic gentlemen have subscribed 35,000 each for its erection. Sister Theresa de Jesus, of Langue Pointe Insane Asylum, has returned to Montreal, having visited European and United States asylums. She will report the result of her observations, and will

suggest reforms to the Dominion Gavern The new buildings of the Sacred Heart Academy in Manhattanville are now completed, and occupied. The scholastic year will commence on Oct. 1st. The original building was burned 19 Aug, 1888. The new building is of five stories, and has a frontage of 365 feet and a depth of 200 feet. The chapel is 100 x 40 feet and is a perfect

arge meeting of the Catholics of the Palatinate has taken place at Neustadt, which was attended by eight thousand persons. The spirit which animated this assembly may be judged from the remarks of Herr Lieber, a Catholic member of the Reichstag, who denounced Giordano Bruno in anneasored terms, and said that the recent Bruno festival was a dance round the golden caif. The Pope's name was loudly cheered.

Mgr. McColgan, V. G., of Baltimore, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on the 23rd of October next. Bishops and priests from various parts of the country, as wel as the clergy of the archdiocese of Balti more, will participate. There will be a reunion of priests who were assistants to reunion of priests who were assistants to the Monsignor, some of whom have since been elevated to membership in the American hierarchy. One of these, Bishop Foley, of Detroit, will be the celebrant of the golden jubilee Mass. Bishop Becker, of Savannah, will also take part in the ceremony, and Cardinal Chibbars will preside and delivance Gibbons will preside and deliver an address,

The following cable gram points very pos ltively to the inference that at least in case of war, the Holy Father will leave Ital? decision of the pentificial domo to refuse to officers of the Vatican guards their usual leave of absence points to the eventful departure of the rope from Rome. The committee of cardinals charged to make detailed arrangements for his possible departure propose that for his possible departure propose that the recouragement of our Holy Father, L o XIII.

It will be of interest to priests to know that in the decree of the Holy Father which elevates to the rank of Double of the 1st Class the Feast of the Sacred Heart, that the Votive Mass of

some rectors made enquiries respecting the Gradual to be read secundum tempora, as the missal makes no provision outside the time of the occurrence of the feast, the time of the occurrence of the feast, the following instruction has been referred to by the Sacred Congregation of Rites under the date Feb 28, 1886: "In corpore Missalis in Missa Sacri Cordis Jesu post Graduale quod per annorn legitur, apponantur sequentia: In Missis votivis post Septuagesimam post Graduale, omissis Alleluia et V. sequenti, dicitur Tractus: Ego autem sum verms et non homo; opprobrium hominum, et ablectio plebis V Omnes videntes me, der iserunt me; locuti sunt labiis et moverunt caput. V. Sicut aqua effusus sum et dispersa sunt omnia ossa mae; factum est cor meum tamquam cera liquescens in medio ventris mei, (ex Missa Egredimini pro aliquib locis).

"Tempore Paschali: Alleluia, Alleluia: V. Ps. 29 Domine Deus meus, clamavi ad te et sanasti me; eduzisti ab inferno animam meum, Alleluia. V. Convertisti planctum meum in gaudium mihi; conscidisti saccum meum, et circumdedisti me laetitia. Alleluia, (ut in eadem Missa)."

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec Chronicle, August 27. Mr. M. F. Walsh, of Ottawa, is on a visit to the city at his home, 105 St.

Eustache street.

Mr. Daniel, Brophy, of Ballarat, Victoria, Australasia, accompanied by his niece, the daughter of Mr. J. R. Brophy, Daniel Office Department, Ottawa, nicee, the daughter of Mr. J. R. Droppy, of the Post Office Department, Ottaws, and Mrs. J. G. Burns, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in the city on their return from the Saguensy on Sunday morning, and are at the St. Louis Hotel, Mr. Brophy is an old-time Quebecer although a native of the Green Isle. He came to Canada with his family in the memorable year 1847, settling in this city. In 1853 he was seized with what the older citi ne was seized with what the older citi-zens will remember as the "Australian tever," which then prevailed, and in company with several other young Que beests, sailed from New York in that year. Although, as may be supposed, Mr Brophy, in his early days at the gold fields, had to submit to the ups and neids, had to submit to the ups and downs common to all the adventurers, his career in his adopted country has been an honorable as well as a profitable one, and he is now at the head of an extensive business in Ballarat. He has served as a member of the Parliament o Victoria and he still holds other impor tant public positions In everything appertaining to his native land he had always taken an influential leading part notably during the visit of Messrs. Dil-loo, Deasy and Sir Thomas Grattan E.monde, M. P.'s to the Province of Victoria; while at the same time he has always continued to keep a warm corner in his Irish heart for the country of his earlier sojourn, and fortunately for old Quebec. For his services to the cause of religion in Australasia he has been honored with the dignity of Knight of St. Gregory by the Pope. Mr. Brophy intends spending a few days here visiting the graves of his relatives who are in erred here, including that of his sister who was a Sister of Charity, and other places which were familiar to him in his boyhood. Waile being a warm lover of his Australasian home, Mr. Brophy expresses himself in wonderment and admiration of the progress of Canada.

THE REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Nova Scotis is celebrated for its old people. It beasted, according to the last census, a larger proportion of centenar last than any other country. It had one to every nineteen thousand inhabitants, whereas England has only one to every two hundred thousand. A recent wo nundred thousand. A recent en quiry into the causes of longevity in the East has produced some interesting testimony. One opinion says: "The aged people were nearly all of the farming class, in comfortable circumstances-bu not wealthy—honest, industrious folk who kept busily employed. But few of them were always totally abstemious in respect to liquor, though all were temper ity." Another observes that long-vity must be hereditary: "I think this inherited quality is more a disposition of mind than of physical endowment. All our people seem to have been of a genial osition, inclined to take life easyhence their reputation for hospitality and good cheer." A third declares that the long lived people are "the descendants of the most hardy and robust of English, Scotch, and Irish pioneers of the country. who, with an ancestry accustomed to toil and unused to luxury and excesses, con-tinued industrious, frugal and temperate They were not wealthy nor poor, n their sleep disturbed by ambition of titles, wealth or honors. They were religious, and had implicit faith in the benevolence and goodness of God." From this those who wish to live long can learn where the elixir is to be found. They can make it themselves .- Mail

# The Catholic Youth of Brooklyn,

On the verge of the ninth year of its existence, takes occasion to thank all its readers for their generous support the writers who have gratuitously contributed to its pages, and all who have by word and deed helped to bring it to its present successful condition. It is especially indebted to the Right R v. Bisbop Loughlin, of the dioce e of Brooklyn, whose words of en

as to Civita Vecchia, and themee travel by sea to Spain. A small number of cardinary powers to the will delegate extraordinary powers to the chiefs of the congregations remaining here."

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

The C. M. B. A. Bazaar and Drawing of prizes, under the auspices of Branch 75, Penetauguishene, in aid of the Martyrs' Memorial Church, will be held during the first week in September, and promises to be very successful. The object is a laud-Branch 28:

Moved by Bro. Connor, seconded by Bro. Euright,
Wheres, it has pleased Almighty God
to visit the home of Bro. Thomas Long.

To said the regular meeting of the funeral of a dethickness, has now announced himself the possessor of a convection as big as a barstry, town, or village limits, otherwise the bronches and the Sacred Heart may be said, in accordsaide one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the possessor of a convection as big as a barstry, town, or village limits, otherwise the bronches and the Sacred Heart may be said, in accordsaide one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the orders and oratories wherein, on the first Firit day of the month, special devotions take
day of the month or the first Firit day or the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should The object is a landsale one, and should the Sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should the sale of the converse of a convertion as big as a barstry, town, or village limits, otherwise the
the Sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one with the rubrics, in all churches
able one, and should the sale of the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of a converted may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the Sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches and the sacred Heart may be said, in accordsale one, and should report of all C M. B. A. Branches

FROM PETERBOROUGH.

On the occasion of a recent visit to the beautiful town of Peterborough, the writer called at the Peterborough business college and shorthand institute, located on Wa'er street opposite the Mechanics' Institute. This excellent institution imparts a most thorough business education to young ladies and gentlemen in a most practical and sys-tematic manner. The branches taught are book keeping business forms, correspondence, commercial arithmetic foreign enchange, shorthand, type writing, tele-graphy, and, in fact, everything necessary to carry on any business. The system in vogue is of such a character that the time usually required to impart a thorough business training is very mater-ially reduced, thus enabling pupils to obtain an education at a minimum cost. obtain an education at a faithfrom cost, The faculty of the college are George S. Bean, B. A., B. S., Principal of actual business department; J. J. Rooney, who holds a first class teacher's certificate and has had eight years' experience, Principal of theory department; R. D. Nimmo, teacher of penmanship and shorthand; A. Stephenson, B. A., barris-ter and solicitor, teacher of mercantile law, and James L.w, teacher of telegraphy. See advertisement in another





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