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DIOCESE OF LONDON. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of London, during October honored the parish of Woodstock, by visiting the three characteristics. stock, by visiting the three churches of the parish, and administering in them

the holy sacrament of confirmation.
On Sunday, the 4th inst., after blessing the cemetery of Tilsonburg, in the parish of La Salette, His Lordship was met by a deputation from Norwich, consisting of the pastor of Woodstock, Rev. M. J. Brady, Mr. Owen McNally, Mr. John Shehyn, reeve of the township, and others, and was accompanied by them to the church of Norwich, in Woodstock parish. On his arrival he began an examination of the children who were presented for confirmation. His Lordship was well pleased with their proficiency in Christian doctrine, and highly complimented the young lady, Miss Clara Duffy, who had taken great pains to instil into them a thorough knowledge of their religion, as it was possible for the rev. pastor to visit them only occasionally during their preparation, owing to the distance of the church from Woodstock.

An address was then read to His Lordship by Mr. Michael Furlong on behalf of the congregation. In the address they promised that they would soon undertake the building of a new church. They also congratulated His Lordship on his elevation to the episcopate, and expressed their devotion to him as their chief pastor, and their loyalty to our Holy Father Pope Leo. XIII. They made allusion also to the fact that His Lordship is a native of Canada, and that this gave them great pleasure, as it is an assurance of the Catholic spirit which is being nurtured in our Canadian youth.

His Lordship, in his reply, thanked them for their kind expressions of devotedness to the Church and to himself personally, and commended their resolution to creet a new church, which owing to their zeal and the energy is much needed in the locality. He and devotedness of their pastor. The also said that one of the chief reasons debt on the church is not yet paid: which gave him pleasure that he was elected to the episcopate is precisely that which was mentioned in their address, that his appointment is an evidence that Canada is producing her own priests, and that the progress of the Church in Canada was thus recognized by our Holy Father.

On the next day, Monday, at 8 o'clock a. m., early Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, who also administered to the children their first Communion. High Mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by Rev. Hubert J. Traher, P. P. of Simeoe. Rev. M. J. Brady, the paster of the parish, and Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P. of Ingersell, assisted His of Simcos.

candidates—twenty-seven in number.

During his stay at Norwich His Lordship was the guest of the genial Mr. Owen McNally, who did everything possible to make the occasion agreeable make the occasion agreeable. to the distinguished prelate.

On Thursday, the 8th, Princeton was honored in a similar way to that in which Norwich was favored on the previous Sunday. Twenty children were prepared to receive first Communion and confirmation, the chief duty of interpretation them in Christian doc. trine having been done by Miss Celestine McDermott. The children here were also well prepared, and great credit is due to Miss McDermott for the zeal with which she performed the

The High Mass at Princeton was sung rite. by Fathers Molphy, Brady and Traher. A large number of Protestants were present, and with the usual Catholic congregation in addition to them, the on though the munifience of Miss tion, resided in the village. This generous lady is now at Falls City, Massachusetts.

and the Bishop explained to the people the Way of the Cross.

The music, both in Princeton and pleasing feature of the occasion.

The band of the Foresters headed Norwich, was furnished by the four

the pastor, assisted by Miss Mary Egan. tation by the people of the respect in Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodwhich the sacred office of the episcopate stock, celebrated High Mass at 10:30 is held. o'clock, coram Pontifice, after which

great gifts of God, conferred upon Record, who were also well assisted in them through the sacraments they had their work by the Sisters of St. Joseph, J. Brady, coram Pontifice. Rev. J. proportion to their devotion.

received. To the boys he also administered the temperance pledge, where-by they promised to abstain from all

and of instructing them in their relig-Eight gentlemen of the parish then advanced, and on behalf of the con-gregation, Mr. Maurice Egan read the following address:

To the Right Reverend Denis O'Connor, D. D. Bishop of London: Histop of London:

My Lond-We, the Catholic people of Wood stock parish, take the opportunity of your visit to us to make known to you our heartfelt pleasure at your presence to confirm our children, twelcome Your Lordship to our midst, and to express our unbounded respect for you, our chief pastor.

welcome Your Lordship to our midst, and to express our anbounded respect for you, our chief pastor.

We have long been aware of the ability with which yo discharged the functions of your important position while you were laboring as a price of this diocese in the noble work of educating the Catholic your men so that they might be useful members of society, and at the same time devoted children of the Church; and so successfully were your full se performed that not only were the youth of this diocese auxious to place themse ves under your fatherly guidance, but from all parts of this Dominion and United States, they flocked to Assumption College to fit themselves for their future avocations.

lege to fit themselves for their future avocations.

We are pleased to be able to say that through the zeal of y urillustrious predecessor in this diocese and the devotedness and energy of the priests who have had charge of this parish, religion is in a most flourishing condition here.

The old church, which had served for many years the small congregation of our parish, has been r placed by the present brick building, wherein we are now enabled to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. We also rejoice at our greatly incre sed congregation, having doubl'd itself within the last ten years—and in possessing our beautiful and commodious presbyery.

doubl ditself within the last to vears—and in possessing our beautiful and commodious presby-ery.

We know that under Your Lordship's able administ ation we shall continue to progress much greater with time, and circumstances being equal.

In conclusion, while tendering to you our homage we desire to express the hope that you may be spired to rule this portion of the Lord's vineyard for many years, and as often as your many and ardinous duttes will allow you to come among us imparting your episcopal, heavenly-commissioned blessings.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Woodstock parish.

The Bishop, in reply, thanked the congregation for their words of wel-come, which he knew were heartfelt. He complimented them on the progress which had been made in parish works debt on the church is not yet paid; but he recommended that they agree with their pastor to pay the amount still due within a reasonable time, each person agreeing to pay a fixed sum, rather than to resort to picnics and bazaars for such a purpose.

The church, which is a large, commodious and elegant structure was filled to crowding, and it was noticed that about half of those present were members of the various Protestant denominations. They all listened with attention to His Lordship's eloquent discourses and recombinations. discourse, and were highly pleased

Miss Minnie Murphy presided at the organ, and was assisted by her sisters and the choir of the church. The Rev. Lordship. The sacrament of confirmand the choir of the church. The Rev. ation was then administered to the H. J. Traher led the choir, and took the possible to make the occasion agreeable music was of a high order, Rev. Father Traher's violin obligato at the offertory, On Thursday, the 8th, Princeton was was much admired, as was also Millard's

CONFIRMATION IN INGERSOLL. After the administration of the holy sacrament of confirmation at Woodstock on Sunday, 25th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of London left Woodstock for Ingersoll to administer the same sacred He was driven to the last named by the Very Rev. Vicar General Kehoe, town by Mr. James Brady, Sheriff of Hamilton, the Bishop being assisted of the county of Oxford, in his handsome carriage.

At Beachville, half way between the two towns, His Lordship was met by Catholic citizens of Ingersoll in their church was completely filled. This carriages, who escorted him to the beautiful church was erected in Prince-church of the Sacred Heart; and on entering the town he was met by Markham, who, at the time of its erec- great concourse of people who had This assembled for the same purpose.

Here a line of procession was formed in which the two Catholic societies—the After the confirmation the Stations C. M. B. A. and the Emeralds-took a of the Cross were elected in the church, leading part, Mr. Michael McDermott taking charge as Grand Marshal. the nature of this touching devotion of These societies, with their beautiful badges, were a most interesting and

Misses Murphy of Woodstock, and was the procession to the church, playing admirably rendered.

The confirmation at Woodstock was on Sunday, the 25th. Rev. H. J. Traher the citizens, numbering altogether celebrated Mass at 7:30 o'clock, and at over two hundred. His Lordship came 8 o'clock His Lordship celebrated the next in Mr. Sheriff Brady's carriage, Holy Sacrifice and gave first Com- and other carriages followed, to the munion to those who had been admitted number of sixty. This welcome extended to His Lordship on the occasion of his first visit to Ingersoll was the examined the children on Christian most brilliant which has ever been extended to His Lordship on the occasion of his first visit to Ingersoll was the most brilliant which has ever been exdoctrine, and expressed himself well tended to a visitor to that town, though satisfied with their answers. They had it came without any elaborate prepar been prepared for several weeks by ation, it being a spontaneous manifes

Vespers were announced for adults, one being a recent convert to the Catholic faith.

His Lordship addressed the children on the graces received in confirmation, exhorting them to preserve in the way of virtue in order to preserve these. Northerayes, editor of the CATHOLIC of virtue in order to preserve these Northgraves, editor of the Catholic Christian doctrine.

Seventy children were admitted to confirmation. These had made their first Communion at 8 o'clock Mass in the morning; and it was an interesting spectacle to witness the neat ing spectacle to witness the neat the morning and it was an interesting spectacle to witness the neat the morning and it was an interesting spectacle to witness the neat the morning and mass of the church, directed the choir, and Miss Minute Keating acted as organist for addressed the congregation on the importance of protecting the children, ing spectacle to witness the neat ing spectacle to witness the neat appearance of the boys with their nemorial rosettes and the girls in their

hymns appropriate to so solemn an

After the confirmation His Lordship addressed the congregation, which was the largest ever known to assemble in the town, every aisle of the beautiful and spacious church of the Sacred Heart being filled to its utmost capacity. Indeed, numbers were greatly disappointed at being unable to effect an

entry. His Lordship's address, after administering confirmation, was a moral exhortation to the children to persevere in making good use of the graces they had received with the sacrament, which had made them perfect Christians.

The following address was read by

Mr. Jas. Enright on behalf of the con-

Mr. Jas. Enright on behalf of the congregation:

To His Lordzhip the Right Reverzad Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:
Your Lordzhip the Right Reverzad Denis O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London:
first visit to the parish of Ingersoli since your consecration to the high dignity of the episcopate, we, the people of the parish, desire to extend to you a most cordial welcome, and to express our pleasure at this visit—a pleasure which is enhanced by the fact that we have received from Your Lordship most beneficial and fatherly advice in the instruction which you gave us to-day in regard to our Christian duties; it will be to ourselves and to our children a guiding star through life.

We venture to hope that the joy we experience to-day in having you in our midst may be often ours and that this church may ever hold in your affections a place as dear as the devotion you have aiways manifested towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to which it is dedicated.

We are aware that while you were laboring as a priest in the most important duty of teaching the young Your Lordship dis inguished yourself by your ability and zeal, and endeared yourself by your ability and zeal, and endeared yourself to those under your charge by your kindness and affection towards them. We are sure that the same qualities which made you so efficient in fulfilling your former duties will enable you also to fulfil the duties of the still more onerous and important office which our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, has committed to you in choosing you to govern the diocese of London as its chief pastor.

We are happy in being able to state that in our town the greatest friendliness exists between all sections of the people, our fellow-citizens of all denominations being unmoved by any appeals of pr judice or passion against us. They have, on the contrary, always manifested the best of feelings towar is Catholies; and the Catholies and the Catholies and people, all working to

great commandment of charity reigas in our midst.

There is also the greatest harmony existing between priests and people, all working to gether for the common good. In fact, in every respect the parsh of Ingersoll is in a bright and prosperous condition.

It is due to the ability of your illustrious predecessor, and to the self-sacrificing zeal of the parshs of which is a beautiful church has been erected here, and almost entirely paid for; that there is a common ilous and well furnished Carholic school, efficiently taught by the excellent and hard-working Sisters of St. Joseph, a religious order which has done and is doing so much good in this discesse, as well as elsewhere in Ontario. We have no doubt that under Your Lordship's administration and paternal guidance we shal; continue to progress, and that religion will make at Il greater strides in the future.

We hope Your Lo dship may long be spared to govern the diocese of London, and that you may witness a continuous prosperity to religion in every parish under your rule. We also wish to yourself prosperity in all your undertakings, and that God's choicest blessings may be finparted to you.

In conclusion we beg to ask Your Lordship's

and their veneration for the Head of the Church than for himself personally, hour of death. and in this spirit he accepted it gladly

referred to the harmony which exists in Ingersoll between Catholics and Protestants. He was glad to hear that this is the case. We are bound in conscience to adhere firmly to our faith, out we should respect the liberty and religious convictions of others, and we must show charity towards them, after

He expressed his pleasure that the Ingersoll congregation are at harmony also with their pastor. When there is not co-operation between the priest and the people religion is kept backward, and there can be little progress. It is a consolation too that the debt upon the church is almost cancelled. He Lordship hoped that it would be shortly cancelled entirely; and it pleased him that while in the address which had been read to him due credit is given to gotton to give credit to former pastors for what they had done in the parish.

His Lordship was also gratified at the allusion made to the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are laboring so earnestly in the great cause of Catholic educa-tion. We are advocates of Catholic tion. schools. But this does not mean that we are enemies of the Public schools. the candidates-sixty three in number o'clock p. in., but before Vespers His We have not a word to say against the -were confirmed. Eightof these were Lordship examined the candidates for good work which the Public schools are doing; but it is on account of what they do not do that we wish for our love for our holy faith and for the Separate schools, in which our Catholic Church would absorb every hour of children may be educated in a branch our existence. which the Public schools omit, namely,

who teach the Separate school of the P. Molphy, pastor of Ingersoll, assisted town.

| P. Molphy, pastor of Ingersoll, assisted town.

Minnie Keating acted as organist for the occasion, both of whom did their memorial rosettes and the girls in their snowhite dresses, emblematic of purity, approaching the table of our Lord to receive for the first time His sacred Body and Blood.

During the Mass the children chanted by mass appropriate to so solven.

Dunn and the Word whom did their parts with great skill and success. Mr. Stacey played the clarionet, and sang a baritone solo with the artistic skill for which he is well known. The "O Salutaris" of Bisonet, by Mrs. Thomas hymns appropriate to so solven.

Dunn and the Word whom did their parts with great skill and success. Mr. Stacey played the clarionet, and series that they will never know in this life.

Prepare, then, for All Souls' day. Be ready with your offerings, and be ready to approach the holy sacraments. You may not live to see a recurrence of the day and the will be ready to approach the holy sacraments. Dunn, and the "Tantum Ergo" by the choir were also remarkable for the excellent manner in which they were

> On Monday, 26th, His Lordship visited the Separate school of Ingersoll, and found it in a most flourishing condition with over one hundred children in attendance. An address from the children was read by Miss Fanny Dumphy, a song of welcome was sung by the children in a manner which showed careful training, and a floral offering, representing the cross, anchor and hearts—symbolical of faith, hope and charity—was presented by Miss Rose Keating.

> His Lordship made a happy reply, speaking of his great affection for children, especially as he had been accustomed to give his services for their improvement during his whole life. With the consent of the trustees, who were also present, His Lordship granted the children a holiday, in memory of the occasion, and it was highly appreciated. Fathers Molphy, Traher and Northgraves accompanied His Lordship on this visit, and besides the trustees there were also present some of the parents and guardians of the children.

ALL SOULS' DAY.

Catholic Columbian The days wear on apace and those who have gone before us are anxiously waiting for the approach of that day when the Universal Church of God will unitedly send up to heaven petitions and prayers for the souls departed— that great day when the Holy Sacri-fice of the Mass will be offered up everywhere for the relief and the release of those souls that are undergoing their

All those who have friends departed this life—and who amongst us has not? -should look forward nearts for the dawn of that day that

hearts for the dawn or time day, will bring eternal consolation to many. To pray for the dead every day of our lives is our bounden duty. To have Masses offered up for them is also our duty - the greatest duty that we can discharge in this life; but one that, alas, is too often neglected.

It is a sad, a sickening thought, that while we are engaged in the ways of the world-engaged in the pursuit of its empty pleasures—the souls of those nearest and dearest to us—nearest to us in blood and kindred, dearest to us for the affections they bore to us in lifeare undergoing their terrible purgatorial sufferings, without a thought or

he regarded as intended more to sweet consciousness of duty discharged in this way will rob death of its terrors when God's summons reaches us at the

True, there are many good people who offer up to God every prayer, every meditation they make, every Communion, every Mass assisted at very alms given to the poor, every indulgence hoped to be obtained; in fine, every spiritual act and every corporal work of mercy they are capable of performing, for the benefit of the poor souls. There are many of the poor souls. There are many such, but they are widely scattered over the face of the earth, hence they

are few in our immediate circle The Church of God is ever mindful

the church is almost cancelled. His lays its sacred hands upon us as soon as we come into the world. In the laver of holy baptism we are cleansed from original sin, then on through life at its every stage she directs our the present pastor for his labors in the cause of religion, they had not for at the hour of death, which, in reality, is the hour of our greater birth, and sends us blessed and anointed into the presence of God. When the grave enshrouds us she continues her ministrations in our behalf, and never will that Church forget us while time lasts. The Church ceases education, and of Catholic Separate her prayers and sacrifices for her children only when time shall be no more.

Do we often think of the Church in this light? If we did our reverence for it and for its sacred priesthood would gain upon us day by day until

The blessings, temporal and spiritual, that flow upon those devoted to

Neither should we forget to pray to held by all who had the happiness of knowing the souls in Purgatory. Time is no more for them. They cannot help themselves, but it is given to them to help us, and we require their help.

Many a wayward youth owes to the prayers of a deceased parent, or to those of a loving sister, their safety from dangers and perils that they will never know in this life.

of the day, and this may prove to be the last opportunity offered you.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Pittsburg Catholic.

Beautiful is the season of youth—its opening dawn. Across life's pathway shadows lightly fall. The rainbow of hope brightens the cloudless sky. But that day is brief. The time is not far distant when its glory will darken and its brightness dim. "Carpe diem. O youth! use well your opportunities Keep bright the weapons to day of honesty, purity and sobriety, so they may not be rusted of the morrow.

The dying out of religious prejudice among our people is a happy augury for the future of the Church in this country. Prejudice is the canker that eats into the community and nullifies its sphere for usefulness. Differing as we do in religious opinions, when hate supervenes, that difference is intensified, and all suffer mutually alike. Happily now in social life people of all shades of religious opinions mingle together amicably and harmoniously. Here is our golden opportunity, by our actions to make the Church understood, so our lives may draw our dissenting brothers closer to her. Boston Republic.

The Catholic Review makes a suggestion which is worthy of serious consideration. It has for its object the creation of a keener interest than now prevails among the clergy in the work in which the Catholic press is engaged. The suggestion is this: Let the conductors of seminaries in this country introduce into the seminary readingroom a dozen leading American Catholic papers, and give regular addresses on the employment of the Catholic popular journal in missionary work.
"We know of no other way to overcome sacerdotal inertia in this matter, says our contemporary, "and we make the suggestion with all proper deference and respect to the trainers of the clergy The young priests are pouring out of the seminaries in greater numbers each year. Ten years of instruction on the uses of the religious press would turn the indifferent majority at present reigning into a very indifferent minor The Review hazards the state ment that of the ten thousand Catholic priests in the United States not over one-fifth are ardent supporters of Catholic papers to the extent of encourage ing their introduction into the families domiciled in their parishes. This is not a very flattering exhibit surely. in every parish under your rule. We also wish to yourself prosperity in all your undertakings, and that 6d's choicest blessings may be fine parted to you.

In conclusion we beg to ask Your Lordship's blessing for our families.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic congregation of Ingersoil.

Those Clear, Michael Clear, Alex, Crawford, Peter Carling, S. P. Dunn, Edwin Doty, Michael Dunn, J. S. Enright, J. To. Frezell, Abraham Hillsdon, J. S. Henders m, D. Henders son, Peter Kennedy, M. J. McDermott, J. S. McLarthey, John O'Callaghan, Richard Ryan, John S. Smith; Michael Dunn, Chairman of Con. Little.

In reply to this address His Lordship thanked the congregation for ship thanks and the special speci

Catholic Columbian.

The greatest fact in the theological world is the Catholic Church stands in solitary grandeur, with no rival body to dispute its pre-eminence. Its age, its direct descent from the Apostles, its ability to define its doctrines, its courage in antagonizing the world, its fecundity in saints, its unity, its Catholicity-all these are fearle gems in its diadem of glory. It chal enges the attention of civilized man kind. Other denominations pay it the tribute of envy that originality always gets from imitation. For instance, that Church" of yesterday, that has just held only its second Ecumenical Council — Methodism — set apart last Tuesday for the discussion of "Romanism." By its lack of charity in using an offensive nickname it proves that it is only a bogus Christianity. But who ever heard of any real Ecumenical Council discussing Methodism? Imagine the great Vatican Council, turning aside from its work, to bother with its neighbors, whether they were Hard-shell or Evangelical or Mormon or Shaker. Methodism ought to mind its own affairs. If it did it would have no time for troubling bout the Church that existed before it was born and will flourish after it is dead. "Romanism" will live to write its epitaph.

Death of a Sister.

Rev. Sister Mary of the Redeemer, formerly Miss Catherine McVey, of Montreal, Que., member of the Sisterhood of the Holy Names, Hochelaga, passed away peacefully at the Mother House of the order on the 9th inst. She spent six years and eight months in religion, having made her final vows on August 5th of this year. She was remarkable for her sincere piety and affable, refined bearing and an especial magnetism for children. The numerous expressions of sympathy tendered to the community and to her family abundantly testify the high esteem in which this worthy religious was

ANTI-POPERY LECTURER IN TROUBLE.

In the London correspondence of the In the London correspondence of the Buffalo Union and Times occurs the following reference to a no-Popery lecturer. In all parts of the world we think it would be a good plan to bring the law to bear on these scamps:

"I am very glad to say that there is at last some proposed."

is at last some prospect of our seeing one of the slanderers of the nuns punished by a court of law. These gentry usually shelter themselves from the law of libel, by making their abominable charges, not against this or that convent in particular, but against convents in general, or against some vaguely described convent which it is impossible to identify with any certainty. Last week, however, a veteran slanderer of convents, the Rev. W. L. Holland, a clergyman of the Church of England, ventured upon a definite statement in a letter to the Scotsman newspaper. Replying to a let-ter addressed to that paper by a Mr. Condell, a Catholic who has taken up the defence of the nuns, the Rev. Mr.

Holland wrote: sarily the feelings of Mr. Condell as a Roman Catholic, but my firm convic-tion is—a conviction as deeply rooted as any that is in me—that Mr. Condell and many of the Roman Catholic laity are not aware of the true character of convent life. The use of drugs is by no means uncommon. I knew lately the case of a young girl who went to a convent in Paris as a probationer, and I heard on the highest authority of a case at the Rochampton convent, in both of which drugs of the most noxious character had been administered.

"A more disgraceful charge could not possibly be made. The Rochamp-ton convent is the house of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Rochampton in the Southwestern suburbs of London, the most distinguished convent school in England. The nuns have decided under proper advice to bring an action of libel against this "reverend" drel, and I can only say that I hope it will be brought into criminal courts, and that the result will be to send Holland to a cell in one of Her Majesty's

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

In consequence of the desceration of the Pantheon by popular demonstra-tions against the pilgrims who have been visiting Rome, the Pope has decided to reconsecrate the Pantheon, but the ceremony will be performed in the quietest manner possible commensurate with such a solemn proceed-

A Papal order just issued announces that it is the decree of the Pope that no further pilgrimages to Rome be undertaken for the present. The Catholic associations which have been engaged in the work are invited to remit to the Pope the funds they have collected for the assistance of needy

electoral liberty. His orders are hailed with enthusiasm. It is understood the majority of the leaders are in favor of tendering the honor of the Presidency to Admiral Montt, who with Waldo Sitva and Ramon Barros Luce, form the celebrated Junta de Gobierno. The victorious party is composed of a number of political factions, which, while differing widely on many subjects, were united by a common, firm determination to drive Balmaceda from power. No one could be selected who could satisfy all these factions as Admiral Montt would.

WEDDING BELLS.

HANLON-O'BRIEN.

A pleasing event occurred at Mount Carmel on October 13, being the marriage of Miss Minnie, daughter of Mr. J. O'Brien, of this place, to Mr. Patrick Hanlon, of Stratford, son of Mr. F. Hanlon, of Clinton. The bride looked charming, in a very pretty fawn travelling suit, with hat to match. She was resisted by her anniable sister, Miss Teresa, who was becomingly attired in a neat grey suit. Mr. Felix Hanlon of Yunskirk, acted as groomsman. The ceremon's way performed by the highly-esteemed pastor, Rev. J. Kelly, after which all repairerons beautiful presents the bride received was a handsome plush parlor suit, presented be use a landsome plush parlor suit, presented be fue u cles and aunts, the Coughlin family. The bridal parly left, on the afternoon train, for a trip eastward. May they evjoy a life of unalloyed happiness is the wish of their host of friends. HANLON-O'BRIEN.

CHARLES DICKENS.

To any one sending us seven dollars we will give credit for one year's subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD and a set of Charles Dickens' Works, bound in cloth. The books will be sent by express, charges to be paid by purchaser. This is a rare offer, and an opportunity to get the works of this great author, in library form, at a figure never before offered.

fore offered.

The Bennet Furnishing Company of London, Ont., have received an order from Rev. Father Kenny, S. J., Guelph, for a handsome carved pulpit for the church in that city. The Bennet Company have earned an enviable reputation for church furnishings of all kind, both as regards quality and price.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanac for 1892. — THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

THE DEACON'S TRIAL.

S. M. H. G., in Catholic World for September A clear, cold Novemember day was drawing to a close, and giving promise, through a peculiarly brilliant sunset, of warmer weather on the

The country roads were seamed with deep grooves worn by the heavy wheels of numerous stone-wagons bearing great gray slabs from a cele-

brated quarry.

The noise of one of these burdened vehicles almost drowned the voices of two men who had stopped on the highway to exchange salutations.

One of them bestrode a fine colt, that he held in check with a quiet exhibition of good horsemanship; the other was an elderly man seated in a narrow buggy, hung upon high springs. The leathered top was flung half way back, and the large, ruddy face of the driver was thrust beyond the cavern-ous enclosure, in order to catch the words of his neighbor. "I do not sup-pose," said the horseman, "that the deacon's trial will come off before the middle of the month; Squire Pierson's

"No, I ain't heard no date fixed; thought maybe there might be some body down to the office to night that would be likely to know. I declare for it, it's hard on the deacon to be fetched up afore folks at his age along o' that blamed cow. I never see her, but Wells and Walters both say she's a first-rate milker and they're suppoenaed to testify that she wa'n't no kicker when deacon had her."

"Yes, I feel sorry for him, very sorry; but it was a poor trade for Mrs Baldwin. I don't quite understand it. The cow—Deb, they call her—was warranted to be all right, and Mrs. Baldwin says she went straight over and told the deacon about it; but he was short with her, and she made up her mind that he knew something of the trick before. Going to get our Indian summer yet, I guess; that will help us out on our husking. Good-

Mr. Whitridge sat quite still for a moment after his companion had left him, and then, swinging the reins across the back of his pony-built horse, jogged slowly forward. Half a mile further on he halted before a big, square frame structure, whose front was liberally belettered — the most decoration being the an nouncement in large type, that Samuel Tibbetts, proprietor, was also "Postmaster of the U. S."

There was a motley group gathered about the red-hot stove within, and as Mr. Whitridge entered some of the men nodded familiarly. But a topic of great interest was on hand. Several voices were discernable in the dispute, and more than one of them rang out

in angry tones.
Ordinarily the distribution of the mail absorbed the whole attention of the persons present, and no greater altercation arose than might arise over the authorship of a letter allotted to the box of a rich spinster; but to-night this curiosity of the bystanders had received a counter-blow. In a moment of comparative sobriety and order in the discussion, a tail, thin man with a sallow face and a piping voice strode across the store, and, while peering into the square glass compartment sup posed to contain his correspondence with great earnestness "Cheatin' a woman is a low-down, lowlived trick; and I don't care who does it, I'm for havin' him hung." This bold sentiment provoked a smile, and it was a second or two before any champion of the abused deacon gath-

d courage to attack the speaker. Nobody denies the meanness of cheatin' man or woman — 'specially a woman — but what I say is, that it don't stand to reason a man like the deacon is goin' to risk his reputation-leavin' out his soul - for a few

'He didn't count on Mrs. Baldwin sueing him," said another. "You know just as well as I do that Deacon Wilder's as close as the bark on an apple-tree, and such folks takes a good many chances. For my part, I was always suspicious of the true convertin of several of our church pillars. of 'em are hollow - you can stand by

Mr. Whitridge, whose mind inclined toward the innocence of the accused. was not a man of independent thought He was rather weakening now in his defence, and as the door opened to admit Deacon Wilder he shrank back from the light emitted by the glowing stove, and crept into the gloom of the store, whose darkness was inten sified by the dingy oil lamp on the

Deacon Wilder came irresolutely into He was a small man, thick, iron-gray hair and full beard His head was bowed, not by years but habit, as if a continual consciousnes of physical inferiority had humbled

One or two of his defenders rose and shook hands with him, and he saw fit to lengthen his grave face and speak in a funereal voice; but no one alluded directly to his misfortune.

Meantime the postmaster and his wife, whom he had called from the dwelling in the rear of the store to assist in distributing the mail, had finished their task, and now announced it to the assembly by vigorously thrus ing aside the "show-winder shut them off from the view of the pub

to receive his weekly paper, and was well on his way to the door, congratulating himself that he had not been recognized by the deacon, when a woman's hand was thrust outside the square opening, and, as she waved it

wildly, she cried: "Mr. Whitridge, if you're a-goin' by the North road, wisht you'd take this postal card to Miss Jones. It come yesterday, but none of 'em an't been in; and as it says her mother's comin' to-morrer, I reckon likely she'll want to make some extras

He turned slowly around and grudg ingly received the card, which he de-posited in his pocket and through the stress of the uncomfortable circumstances connected with it, utterly for got to deliver !

got to deliver:

Some of the men lingered to do a
little "trading," and among these,
when the deacon had circumspectly
departed, the subject of his "counsel" was approached.
"Mrs Baldwin 'll beat him sure as

you live, whoever he gets; for she's goin to have that young chap from the city, Peaseley. They do says he's a buster. He's been to college and to law school, and now he's just carryin' everything before him.

This information rather abashed the other side, who knew that Deacon Wilder had already put his case into the hands of the old town stand-by, John Snell. They contented themselves with that comfortable assumption of the triumph of the "right" which lends a bold front to many an unpopular cause.

The little company next decided that it would be far better for all concerned to delay the trial until Squire Pierson's health would permit him to "sit," rather than let the case fall "sit," under strange jurisdiction. The cost was canvassed, some present declaring that the losing party would have to fork over to Peaseley that not less than fifteen dollars and car fare, while Snell was always reason able in his charges, and possibly his service could be secured for five.

"Who's supponaed?" asked the thin man. "I an't heard much about the particulars afore to-night.

"Wells and Walters is on for the acon. They'll both swear Deb was deacon. all right when he had her.

"She's that slim-tailed, vallerish brown cow he bought at the vandoo over to Lysander, an't she? I bid on her myself, but I soon see the deacon meant to have her, so I drew in my horns.

"Lucky you didn't get her; the suit might 'a' been on your hands. "No, I don't never law much.

mostly costs more'n it comes to, I cal'-The thin man, who had a semi-judi-

cial cast of mind, now came forward again, both arms laden with packages and added: "There's one question that pesters me. I'd like to have some of you tell me why, if Deb was all right and a good milker, the deacon ever come to sell her to Mrs. Baldwin. He an't made of the stuff that don't hold on to the good things of this world when once he gets 'em. Now, there was a reason somewhere for the sellin'. Butter's high; Deb come in in September, and will give her full stint up to Christmas, fallin' off then, perhaps, till fresh feed along in the spring. Them as had owned her told to the vandoo that she don't dry up but a little while afore calving. Them things works in

my mind."
A dead silence ensued, and it seemed a clear case against the deacon until one of his defenders, unable to turn the tide of argument, resorted to strat

egy.
"Haw, haw!" he laughed, as he shook his shaggy head, "you ought to have been a lawyer; you've got some of their big points. You can hint and look mysterious, and wink away a good man's reputation without even waiting for the trial to come up. Deacon Wilarcumstantia evidence away, now I tell ve, when he omes to be put on the stand." then arose and walked off, leaving hi hearers as thoroughly convinced of the rascality of lawyers in general, and the innocence of the accused, as if the verdict of the Supreme Court had been published in all its length and breadth.

Mrs. Baldwin, too, had her sympa-thizers. She was an exceptionally tidy housekeeper, and in the early after noon sat down to complete a garment upon her sewing-machine. Scarcely, upon her sewing-machine. Scarcely, however, had she filled the bobbin and oiled the driving-wheel, when the click of the gate-latch aroused her curiosity and she looked up in time to see the minister's wife hurrying toward the She smoothed her tightlyhouse. drawn hair, tied the strings of her white apron a little more precisely.

and opened the door 'I do declare, Mrs. Brown, this is kind.

The visitor, who was a plump little body, with a pale face beaming with smiles, and curling hair fast growing gray, did not at once reply, but put into the hand of her hostess a large can of Bartlett pears.

"There's just a sample of what our tree did last year, or rather of what the tree and me did together. an't done up pound for pound, so the

Mrs. Baldwin duly admired the gift and complimented the well-known skill of the giver; then she sighed.

"It does me good to have you come. for I didn't rightly know just how you and dominie would take this lawsuit betwixt me and the deacon, but I couldn't do elsewise than sue him in justice to myself, for of all the kickin' creatures Deb's the very worst.

'Now don't tell me a word of it, said the cheery new-comer. Elisha this morning that I couldn't stan' it another day without comin over, and just speakin' out plain and sayin' that I can't possibly understand how such a thing came round between

"Not a word, not a breath!" pro- laughed. ested Mrs. Brown.

"All I have got to say is that I believe in you both, and nobody can make me think that either of you started out to do wrong. There's a misunderstandin' Now, Elisha, he mourn over the trial comin' on ; for, says he, 'it's a positive disgrace to the church;' but I tell him, Would you have bad feelin's goin' along year after year, breedin' unChristian thoughts in secret, when through a public suit the real truth may be brought forward. and we shall all see that Deacon Wilder is the same good man we always believed him to be, and Mrs. Baldwin has only made a very common mistake in pre-judgin' him. That's what I told him when I was pourin' tea, and he quite chirked up. So now, it's all over between us two, and we can visit to our hearts' content.

Mrs. Baldwin was surprised into acquiescence, and they chatted away over mite societies and grab-bags, the prevalence of measles and the mission ary box, until the advent of other callers warned the little peace-maker that she might not be able to hold her own in face of the enemy's reinforce ment, and therefore it would be wise

to beat a hasty retreat.

Mrs. Sylvester and Martha Janes, her step-daughter, had no such scruples as the minister's wife. They entered boldly upon the subject close at heart, and as the plaintiff proceeded to state her wrongs, with an ardor increased by recent forced suppression, they re-peatedly expressed their conviction Wilder was a wolf in

sheep's clothing.
"Nobody'll ever make me believe he could have milked Deb twice a day for two months and more, and not found out that she was up to tricks. No more do I think, as I told mother com ing over - no, it was whilst we were frying the ham for dinner - that he von't shy out of it all when he's up be fore the justice.'

"I don't see how he's goin' to gi round the actual facts," said Mrs. Syl vester in a deep bass voice. is justice in these United States; tan't as if it was in Germany. Elmiry Goodsell was tellin' me, last time I se her, about some of their doin's over there, and it beats all! Harnessin's woman up with a cow to drag fodder benighted parts. New York State's good enough for the Sylvesters, and the Janeses, too, I reckon, where woman's word o' mouth can stand law

"You are quite right; but I worry myself awful, sometimes, thinking of the trial. How am I going to get up on top of the witness box and tell how mean one of the pillars of our church has been, and to a sister in Christ, too? It's a nightmare to me."
"Well, now I wouldn't allow myself

to fret over it. Janes says you have got a high-up lawyer, one that can pull

This point of view was entirely new to Mrs. Baldwin. The absolute truth of the statement she expected to make in public was to her sufficient warrant for what she was about to do. was nothing else. Deb kicked; and she had told the deacon about it, and he had refused to make it right, notwithstanding the fact that he had warranted the cow to be a first-class animal. The idea of her lawyer pulling her through "savored of cor-She absolutely blazed with indignation. "Do you think I'm goin' to lie over a little thing like Deb, or put the deacon to shame just to favor a spleen against him? Why. what are we coming too? I'd rather be hitched to a cart with kickin' Deb than to hurt a hair of anybody's head, let alone bein' pull through." Her visitors were less sensitive beings, and marvelled much at any reluctance to

the deacon in whatever way it might be accomplished. To them a verdict was like a written character endorsed by the powers that be, and therefore able to sustain one through They felt uncomfortable in Mrs. Baldwin's presence after her outburst, they departed, leaving her a wiser but

far less contented woman. She had entered upon the lawsuit from a firm conviction that she had been imposed upon—"cheated," as she plainly worded it—but now there crept into her mind a suspicion that there might be those, other than the fierce partisans of the defendant, who thought it possible for her to be misand this was still worsethose who deemed her action instigated

While she was yet thinking about the matter a paper was served upon her, stating that the trial would come off on the "tenth day of December." "Well, I s'pose there's no stoppin' it now unless I give folks a chance to think I'm a thief more 'an ever. And reckon the best way is, as Mrs. Brown says, to let the lawyers get at the truth, and then the public will know it." She sighed again and returned to the oiling of her sewing machine, perhaps dimly wishing that the wheels of life could be kept running

smoothly with as little trouble. The tenth day of December brought the first snow-storm of the season. the early morning Mrs. Whitridge had examined all the signs through whose consultation she had established a certain local reputation as weather prophet, and she announced to her husband at breakfast-time that if he intended going to the deacon's trial ne had better fix up things at the barn

in winter shape. "I hadn't thought of this bein' more'n a squall," he replied.

the ground before the deacon's free."
That an't tellin' we'll be snowed "Yes; me and Mr. Smothers."
"That an't tellin' we'll be snowed "Yes; me and Mr. Smothers rents a portion of "Mr. Smothers" "I say, two foot o' snow will be on

"When once a man gets into the hands of the lawyers there's no knowin' when they'll let up on him. But I reckon you'll see me back before midnight. I'm goin' to get Hiram to do my share of the chores, so as not to bother you.'

This arrangement seemed satisfactory, and Mr. Whitridge started off soon after 9 o'clock with a clear con-

"justice office" was in a small building detached from the Pierson homestead, but standing very close to from under the shadow of its progeni-tor. And yet the little structure had a certain independence its own. Its architectural propor-tions were not at all in harmony with the parental edifice, for it had a flat tin roof bordered with an enormous weight of cornice and a "stoop" that dwarfed the suggestive little entrance to the large gabled building. This stoop was, on this auspicious occasion, tenanted at an early hour by men from the far and near farms, grouped under the head of "neighbors." They chiefly were dressed in the garments

The door stood open and the squire vithin was making welcome those who had summoned courage to approach "His Honor."

reserved for Sundays and holidays,

which gave something of a festive look

"Cold day for the deacon," suggested the man who had volunteered to "fix the fire." "I hope not, sir," answered the justice, quite forgetting, in his perception of the double meaning of the phrase, that any suspicion might attach to his reply. Then, sudmight attach to his reply. Then, sud-denly remembering his relation to the event, he stammered: "Leastwise for neither him nor Mrs. Baldwin, nor none of us, since you're fireman.' Having thus restored his injured dignity, he peered among the people outside and exclaimed:

"I declare for it, the dominie and Mrs. Brown's a-comin'! Fetch two rush-bottomed chairs-the wooden ones sits hard — and kinder help me to straighten out. I had no idee ladies would be here; but this is a case-Howd'y do, dominie? Goin' to see Mrs. Baldwin through, Mrs. Brown? Well I guess it's comin' out right all round. Here's a couple of seats en-As for me, I don't want to travel in gaged for you - reserved seats, as I might say."
His embarrassment was great, and

he sought to relieve it by jocular as possible. The minister mis-interpreted his humor.

"Ah! it is true, then, the story I heard last night — that the parties in the case have come to an agreement that is well.'

"No, no, no! Suit's called in ten minutes. Here comes the plaintiff and her council now. When Mrs. Baldwin entered Mrs.

Brown whispered to her husband and he politely offered the lady his chair, his wife urging it upon her with the suggestion: "You will feel more like home having a woman next you.

Mrs. Baldwin smiled a very forced smile, and bethought herself to introduce her lawyer to the minister.

"I am glad to know you, Mr. Peaseley," said the latter gravely. "But I regret that it should be under the present circumstances.

The other, who was quite young, well-dressed, and with abundant selfpossession, made answer pleasantly: "We lawyers do not regard our duties so seriously. Indeed, I feel that we are virtually peace-makers, for oftentimes our clients are simply blind to certain facts that are brought out in the trial, and even if one party has the ts to pay they are better friends even after.

He moved away and arranged his effects upon a small table near the judge's desk.

Within a moment his example was followed by John Snell, an ungainly man, whose slow motions were unequal to the impatience of the throng that now swept in a disorderly way into the little building.

No one paid any attention to the formal opening of the case, so absorbed was the general attention upon the appearance of the respondent. He seemed to have aged in the past month, and his gray head drooped lower than ever upon his breast. He did not even notice the friendly effort of Mrs. Brown who conscientiously endeavored to dis tribute her sympathies without fear or

favor. When, however, Mr. Peaseley had finished his short statement and the name of Mrs. Mehitable Susan Bald win was called, every eye was fixed upon the plaintiff. She was a sturdy upon the plaintiff. voman, but now it almost seemed as i she would faint, so white and tremulous did she instantly become. voice of the justice recalled her :

"Step right for ard, Mrs. Baldwin don't be afeared ; you're among friends and goin' to speak the truth.

Certainly nothing could have in-spired her with more daring than this conceived sally. firmly forward, dropped her shawl on the bench beside her, and began:

"I don't know as there's any call to say beforehand, squire, that I'll tell the truth. I ain't givin' to lvin'.

Her counsel interrupted: "One moment, if you please. Mrs. Baldwin, after you are sworn, you will kindly say nothing but in reply to my ques tions.

The oath was administered and the ordinary formula requiring personal identification. 'You are an unmarried woman?"

"No, sir; I'm a widow.

"You are at present, then, un-married, and managing the farm and

your farm. Has he anything to do with the dairy?"
"No, sir; I han't got but two cows besides Deb, and I do my own milkin' and churnin'."
"When did you buy the cow, Deb,

from Deacon Wilder? "On the second day of November last, and I wish to gracious I had a-done as I wanted and milked her right class his over."

right afore his eyes. "Slowly, if you please. Did Deacon Wilder tell you she did not kick."

"I never said he did." Visible excitement now amid the spectators.
"What did he tell you?"

"He said she was a first-class aninal, gentle an' kind, and he showed me the nornin's milk with cream on it an' the butter she made the week afore; an' told him it was about milkin' time, an I'd try her if he'd fetch a pail, an—"
"Slowly, madam. What did the

deacon say then?" "Why, he said that it wa'n't worth while, since I had my good clo's on."
"Then he did not seem willing to

have you milk her?"
"No, sir, he didn't. I can't say that it wa'n't just goodness on his part for my clo's, but it looked kinder strange to me when I got home and talked it over with Smothers."

assembly also, for they whispered and nedded without regard to the deacon's proximity.
"When you agreed to take Deb

It evidently looked strange to the

there was nothing more said about her habits? "Not a word. I had asked all the questions I wanted to; and I will say for the deacon that he did not stretch

it a bit about her butter-makin'. She' a first.class animal there.

"How did you discover that sh kicked? "Land alive! I reckon it didn't take me long to know. Why I was jam up agin the fence, and the milk pourin

all over me out of the pail, ups Everybody save the accused began to laugh. Even good Mrs. Brown shook behind her handkerchief.

The justice had leaned back agains his tall chair with his eyes shut, as he had once seen a distinguished judge in the Supreme Court do ; but at this point Mr. Peaseley called his attention by saying with severity: "I must remind Your Honor that there is too much levity

His honor looked wildly around, and, reaching for his pen, stammered: -I'd a seen that point if there hadn't been so much noise.

Only a few of those present under stood why it was a moment or two before the case was resumed. Then the justice nodded as if to announce that the objection was noted, and Mr. Peaseley went on. "Did you ever

attempt to milk Deb again? "Of course I did. Smothers can' do it; he's got his own chores to 'tend "Tan't pleasant," she added, submissively; "but it's got to be done and if a widder woman keeps cows sho "but it's got to be done, must milk 'em.'

"Did Deb ever kick again ? "Of course she did. I wouldn't have on plained to the deacon about onct, but she kep' it up. So I reckoned it was a way she had."
"But—but "—the young city law-

yer was a little bewildered here-"but how could you manage to milk her if she knocked you over every time?" This seemed like improbabiltime?" ity, and he was nonplussed. the audience, who laughed loudly at his discomfiture. Even the witness was scarcely able to restrain her merri

ment. "Why, I tied her down. I guess you never see a kickin' cow : but if you how to fix Deb. I strap her hind legs too."
"That will do," said her interroga

tor sharply.

And now the figure of the deacon was seen edging through the crowd. He held up his hand and spoke with decision: "I don't know but it's agin the law, squire; but if you and these gentlemen can fix it so as it'll stan', I wisht you would. I want to tell my

story right here and now, an' leave it to you to lay the penalty." "Hold on, deacon!" cried John Snell. "Your turn's comin'; first let them get through with their wit-

"I don't keer for no witnesse When you hear my statement you won't, I've hated to talk about my folks; but that what's laid on my mind is all gone now. I guess I can tell it straight.

There was something so pathetic in the whole bearing of the speaker tha the young lawyer, was touched. He leaned over the table, and a whispered discussion took place between court and counsel. Then Mr. Snell arose and announced, in a wandering way that it had been agreed between the parties to refer the case directly to the court without argument or further examination of witnesses. The sole evidence to be presented would be a verbal statement from the respondent.

The interest of the spectators was quadrupled. Mrs. Baldwin forgot to it down, and, in fact, remained standing throughout the recital.
"I had Deb," said the deacon,

slowly stroking his rough beard, "just nine weeks afore the plaintiff bought Deb's a good cow; a lettle narvous, three-quarters jersey, gives six marts to a milkin', and rich at that. I hated to sell her, but - (here there was a slight movement in the throng) now I didn't cal'late to tell this, nor to bring Elizabeth Snyder's name into court at all. I thought maybe I could manage to answer the questions so as to satisfy the justice without that. didn't know nothin' about Deb's kickin', but night afore last I was up CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

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to Snell's office, an' I see plain enough that it had got to come out why I sold her; an' I wrestled hard to find what was the right way for a Christian mar to act. At last it was borne in on me I must tell the truth, the hull truth, an' nothin' but the truth." paused and wiped the perspiration from his brow. "You all know somethin' of the way I'm sitiwated. hand of the Lord was laid heavy on me three year ago, when he took Sary home to Himself; but I thought I'd be able to get along with Elizabeth Snyder's housekeepin'; but a sister-in-law han't like a wife—got your interest to heart; an' I'm bound to say mine has Emmet's plans as did any of his got a temper.

from Mrs. Baldwin's lips, and various nods and winks were exchanged across

There han't much money in farmin' onless dairyin', and we — that is, Sary an' me—had laid up somethin' from our cows; but Elizabeth Snyder lately sot her foot down that wouldn't make butter. I tried it after Deb come, but I didn't hev fustrate luck, so I thought to sell off my extra cows, and get along the best way I could. And when Mrs. Baldwin come over to look at Deb, I hated to hey Elizabeth Snyder tell her how poor my butter was, fer she had larfed at me considerable. So I kinder told her off all about Deb as fast as I could, an hurried her away, while my sister-in-law was over to the Newells. I hadn't no idee Deb kicked. I thought when Mrs. Baldwin come to tell me of it, and I think now, it's only because she an't used to havin' a woman round her. So I smoothed it over, thinkin' likely she never'd have no more trouble; but if I'd been more of a man and not so afraid o' trouble with Elizabeth Snyder, I'd told the right reason in the And now I'm punished enough, an' stan' ready to pay whatever you think is right, squire; that's all I've got to say. Mrs. Baldwin's a good woman and a Christian, allowin' her to hev been a leetle hasty in goin' to

He went quietly back to his seat. and in the short stillness that ensued the justice rapidly came to a decision. He struck the desk before him with his ruler, and without further ceremony of any kind announced:

This court has seen fit to hear Deacon Wilder's side of the question presented without counsel, and the same now renders a verdict in favor of the widow, since the cow kicked, whether the deacon knew it or not. I don't think he oughter pay her much she's got a good milkin' critter, and he'll have to settle with the lawyers and the court. I shouldn't wonder is an X would make it all right with Mrs. Baldwin." He gathered up his papers and somebody opened the outer door.

The storm had increased and there was a prospect of the roads being drifted, so the surprise and sympathy of the assembled farmers were dis posed of in few words, as they wended their way to the various vehicles.

the dominie and his wife waited to shake hands with the contes tants when they had concluded the

conversation they were engaged in. "Deacon," says Mrs. Baldwin, "I'm just ashamed o' myself to think of all this pester I've brought upon you; and I don't want to waste no words, but I'll just put it out sharp that I won't never touch your ten dollars, an' I just be lieve every word you said. Deb prob'bly never was milked by a woman before. I don't know as I blame her for bein' mad about it : 'tan't a woman's

"No more it an't," replied the money I don't see no way of recompensin' you, but to do your milkin' for

you."
"Oh! deacon, that's too much

trouble; it's full three mile. "Yes, it's a good ways," he answered reflectively; "but p'raps you might think well of fetching Deb and all your belongin's over to my I feel sure," he added with more spirit since Mrs. Baldwin did not resent this - "I feel sure we hev the same interest to heart, and two pews adjoinin', with each one in it, don't speak so well for a lovin' Christian spirit as if we sot together.

e,

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nt,

ES.

A TATOOED MARINER.

The Chicago U.S. Navy, abounds in tattooed seamen, many of whom carry striking piece on their bodies.

Seaman Peterson has on his back a representation of the Crucifixion, in bold living colors. There is our Saviour on Calvary, with bleeding wounds, and the agony on the face is admirably depicted. The thieves hang on the crosses on either hand. Tw charubim hover over the cross, while below, on a large blue scroll in bold red characters are "I. N. R. I."

A reporter asked Peterson how long took to complete the work, and he said three days of four hours each. He paid \$60 to have it executed.

Popularly called the king of medicines— Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrotula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

The Trade Outlook. The Trade outlook.

The trade outlook seems bright, but to those burdened with bad blood, stomach or liver troubles, etc., the outlook is blue. This may may be avoided and bounding health restored by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the most effective, rapid, and satisfactory medicine for all derangements of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

A Corrupt System.

A corrupt system.

A corrupt system, whether political or pertaining to the human body, cannot do otherwise than work untold injury. Strengthen and purify the entire system by means of Burdock Blood Bitters, and such troubles as Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Scrofula, Bad Blood cannot exist.

D. H. Gunnyauden, importor of Dia-

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, importor of Diamonds, Watches and Jewellery. Manufacturing and Fine Watch Reparing. 77 Young Street, second door North of King, Toronto.

ANNIE DEVLIN.

A Heroic Irishwoman's Devotion to Emmet—Neither Bribes, Threats nor Torture Could Force her to Betray Him to England.

When the annals of Ireland's herones are written the name of Annie Devlin will far outrank many of now wide fame.

Annie Devlin was a poor Irish girl, whose heart was proof against tempta-tion, and whose patriotism was as pure and dauntless as that of her master, Emmett.

followers. She was in charge of one of Emmet's warhouses, and was one of the very few who knew his place of refuge after the failure of his attempted revolt. She was a niece of the Wicklow

chieftain, Michael Dwyer. Her cousin, Arthur Devlin, was one of Emmet's trusted lieutenants, and her brother Richard was one of Emmet's followers. When Emmet rented the warehouse in Butterfield street, she was sent by her father to assist in taking charge of

it, and to act as servant to Robert Emmett. When the news came of Emmet's failure, Anne Devlin was just sending off a man on horseback with a sack filled with ammunition.

In a few days she was arrested by the infamous Major Sirr, and the most fiendish tortures inflicted on her to make her betray Emmet's hiding-place. But all were in vain. She was faithful to her trust, even with death staring her in the face.

Major Sirr had positive information

of Robert Emmet's place of concealment at Harold's cross; he was directed to give a single rap at the door, and was informed that he would find Mr. Emmet in the parlor. She (Anne Devlin) overheard a conversation, while in confinement in Kilmainham, in which it was stated that the Major's informer was a person who had been with Robert Emmet in the morning. Biddy Palmer was very intimate with him, but she would never have been untrue to him. The day after the gentleman went away from Butterfieldlane a troop of yeoman came with a magistrate, and searched the house Every place was ransacked from top to bottom. As for Annie Devlin sh was seized on when first they rushed in, as if they were going to tear down the house. She was kept below by three or four of the yeomen with their fixed bayonets pointed at her, and so close to her body that she could feel their points. When the others came down she was examined. She said she knew nothing in the world about the gentleman, except that she was the servant maid; where they came from, and where they went to, she knew nothing about, and so long as her wages were paid she cared to know

nothing else about them. The magistrate pressed her to tell the truth; he threatened her with death if she did not tell: she persisted in asserting her total ignorance of Mr. Ellis's acts and movements, and of those of all the other gentlemen. At length the magistrate gave the word to hang her, and she was dragged into the court-yard to be executed. There was a common car there, they tilted up the shafts and fixed a rope from the back band that goes across the shafts and while these preparations were making for her execution the kept her standing against the wall of the house, prodding her with their bayonets in the arms and shoulders till she was all over covered with blood, young woman then of about twentysix years of age, and saying to her at deacon, "an' if you won't take the every thrust of the bayonet, "Will you and cannot escape the influence of his confess now; will you tell now where is Mr. Ellis?" Her constant answer was "I have nothing to tell; I will tell

nothing! The rope was at length put about her neck; she was dragged to the place where the car was converted into a gallow; she was placed under it, and the end of the rope was passed over the back band. The question was put to her for the last time, "Will you con-fess where Mr. Ellis is?" Her answer "You may murder me, you vil lians: but not one word about him will She had just you ever get from me. time to say, "The Lord Jesus have mercy on my soul," when a tremendous shout was raised by the yeomen; the rope was pulled by all of them, except ose who held down the back part of of the car, and in an instant she was suspended by the neck. After she had been thus suspended for two or three minutes, her feet touched the ground and a savage yell of laughter recalled her to her senses. The rope round her neck was loosened, and her life wa spared ; she was let off with half hang-She was then sent to town, and brought before Major Sirr.

No sooner was she brought before and coaxing manner, endeavored to prevail on her to give information respecting Robert Emmet's place of concealment. The question continually be the loser, you or they?

Ally put to her was "Well, Annie, all The medicines are like the loser." want to know is where did he go to from Butterfieldlane?" He said he would undertake to obtain for her the tion," sum (he did not call it reward) of £500. which, he added, "was a fine fortune for a young woman," only to tell against persons who were not her Holloway's Corn Cur relations; that all the others of them had confessed the truth (which was not true), and that they were sent home liberated (which was also a lie). The author said to her with becoming gravity,—"You took the money, of course." The look the woman gave was one that would have made an admirable subject for a painter - a

regard in which wonder, indignation,

of the person who addressed her, were

b!ended;-"Me! take the money-the price of Mr. Robert's blood! No; I spurned the rascal's offer.'

The Mayor continued coaxing, and trying to persuade her to confess. said, everything had been told to him by one of her associates. Nay, what's more, he repeated word for word what she had said to Mr. Robert the night of the 23rd, when he came back to Butterfield lane—"Bad welcome to you,"etc.
One of the persons present with him then, must have been an informer. After she had been some time in Kilmainham, Mr. Emmet was arrested, and sent to that prison. Dr. Trevor had frequently talked to her about him; but she never "let on" that she had any acquaintance with him. At this time she was kept in solitary confinement for refusing to give information. One day the doctor came and spoke to her in a very good-natured way, and said she must have some indulgence, she must be permitted to take exercise in the yard. The turnkey was ordered to take her to the yard, and he accordingly did so; but when the yard door was open, who should she see walking very fast up and down the yard, but Mr. Robert. "She thought she would have dropped." She saw the faces of people "She thought she would have watching her, at a grated window that looked into the yard, and her only dread was that Mr. Robert, on recognizing her, would speak to her; but she kept her face away, and walked up and down on the other side; and when they had crossed one another several times, at last they met at the end. She took care, when his eyes met her's to have a frown on her face, and her finger raised to her lips. passed on as if he had never seen her; but he knew her well, and the half smile that came over his face, and have been observed, except by one who knew every turn of his countenance. The doctor's plot failed; she was taken back to her cell, and there was no more taking of air or exercise

then for her. She was in Kilmainham, a close prisoner, when Robert Emmet was executed. She was kept locked up in solitary cell; and indeed always, with a few exceptions, was kept so, during her confinement the first year. The day after the execution she was taken from jail to the Castle to be examined, through Thomas street. ailer had given orders to stop the coach at the scaffold where Robert Emmet was executed. It was stopped there, and she was forced to look at his blood, which was still plain enough to be seen sprinkled over the deal

boards. At the latter end of her confinement some gentlemen belonging to the Castle had come to the jail, and seen her in her cell. She told them her sad story, and it was told by them to the Lord Lieutenant. From that time her treatment was altogether different : she was not only allowed the range of the women's word, but was permitted to go outside the prison, and three or four times, accompanied by her siste and Mrs. Dwyer and one of the turnkeys, was taken to the Spa at Lucan, for the benefit of her health; for she was then crippled in her limbs, more dead than alive, hardly able to move hand or foot.

WE MUST SEEK THE WAYWARD.

Archbishop Ireland on Labor Day. The business of the Church is to save ouls; this first and before all else Therefore must she take most active interest in social matters. The body i too intimately united with the soul to permit us to care for the one without caring for the other. The Christian urroundings ; if over to grace, those surroundings must be made favorable to the conquest Something more is needed than to preach truth from the pulpit and proffe sacramental favors to those who willingly throng around our altars. We must follow them out over th dusty highways of life, and over the foes that are lying in wait to pluck ou from hearts the seeds we are planting in them. We must remember the thor sands who do not come near us, and so far as our ability goes, strike down the fetters that bind them to sin and to hell

Let's reason together. Here's a firm. one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step through the years to greatness—and i sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"-Wait a little-

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertis ng !) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, so much fait, that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their guarantee is not indefinite and relative, but definite and absolute-if the medicine Major Sirr, than he, in the most civil doesn't help your money is "on call. Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would

"Golden Medical Discovery," for blood disease, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost \$1.00 a bottle each! If they don't,

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of orns and warts, root and branch. Who then vould endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and like roubles. VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a won-derful healing compound for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, boils, piles, pimples,

&c.
NEVER ALLOW the bowels to remain regard in which wonder, indignation, and misgiving of the seriousness pills are unsurpassed as a remedy for the person who addressed her, were constipation.

WINDTHORST'S CHRISTAINITY.

The Great Statesman's Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

Ellis Schreiber has contributed to the Ave Maria some delightful "Reminiscences of Windthorst." He says, at the outset, of the great German states

We may make two general remarks fortunes of the New one personal enemy. That this could be possible reflects immense credit That this could up on him, and proves at once his selftraint, kindness of heart, and freedom from bitter or rancorous feeling ; especially when it is borne in mind how easily, with his sharp and ready tongue, he could have avenged him self at the expense of his opponents. The second point is not less striking. No one who studies his life can fail to observe that he owed his elevation entirely to his own talents and force of character. With the axe of his bright, keen intellect he hewed each successive step in the rock he climbed with so sure a foot. Unaided by wealth, by aristo cratic connections, or by influential patrons; short of stature, plain of face unpretending in manner, Ludwig Windthorst made his way to the fore most rank among the men of his day When at length he stood in the Reich stag the acknowledged leader of the Catholics of Germany, and, with all eyes fixed upon him, gallantly headed the fight which ended in a signal victory, he never became puffed up, or suffered himself to be carried away by the breath of fame; but remained modest, simple, humble to the end. This the grace of God enabled him to simple, humble to the end. passed off in a moment, could hardly of Holy Church, a defender of her rights, a devout and practical Catholic, a loving child of that Blessed Mother whom he delighted to invoke under the title of Sedes Sapientiæ. In his case the promise was signally fulfilled: 'For-In his case the sake her not, and she shall keep thee love her, and she shall preserve thee. (Prov. iv., 6.) 'How dear her honor was to his

> when his Catholic fellow-countrymen wished, as a mark of their gratitude for his great services to the cause o religion, to purchase and present to him an estate, he declined the offer, expressing his desire that the sun subscribed should be devoted to the accomplishment of his cherished pro ject - that of erecting in Hanover a church dedicated to Our Lady. He had the satisfaction of seeing this work completed during his lifetime. church was consecrated in May of last year. It is a simple and graceful structure, built in the form of a cross of brick and glazed tiles, in Saxo Gothic style, with a slender, tapering spire. The nave and adjoining aisle are lofty, and all three of equal height The high altar, a magnificent speci men of wood-carving, adorned with paintings of a high order, was one o the jubilee gifts of the Holy Father, and sented by him to the church. In the side choir on the right is an altar of Our Lady; on the left, one dedicated o St. Joseph. The pulpit is beauti fully carved in oak, as are also the altar rails. All the fittings of the church are in perfect correspondence, although they come from every part of the con-

tinent. "It is in the centre of this building. at the entrance to the choir, that Dr. Windthorst's remains have been laid. His own idea was to be interred in Osnabruck, where the happiest years of his life were spent, and where he owned a vault in which his children are buried. But on his death the pubic voice with one accord declared no fitter resting-place could be found for him than the beautiful Marienkirche he had himself erected in Han-

"Of the many valuable gifts presented to Dr. Windthorst in 1888, when he celebrated his golden wedding, a large proportion consisted of sums of money towards detraying the expension of building this church; for his friends towards defraying the expense and admirers knew that no other gifts would be as acceptable to him. f these contributions came from Ger mans residing in North America, in England and in Holand.

"In private life Dr. Windthorst was most edifying; a pious Catholic, a kind husband, an affectionate father, sincere and faithful friend. He went a good deal into society, and was verywhere a welcome guest. Though ashionable drawing-rooms were open o him, and the portals of the great dung wide at his approach, he never deviated from his simple, we had lmost said homely, manner of life. When in Berlin he inhabited a modes uite of rooms in the Alten Jacobstrasze. During his frequent visits to Cologne he contented himself with a bedroom at his hotel; in this apart nent he received all his visitors, some times from fifty to a hundred, in the course of a single day. The sittings of the Reichstag often lasted seven hours at a time, but the sole refreshment Windthorst allowed himself on these occasions was a glass of wine and a butter-brod. To his frugal and abstemious habits may be partly attrib uted the prolongation of his life to so advanced an age."

A Warm Day.

A Warm Day.

A Warm Day.

The best method to resolve doubt into certainty, if any such doubt exists as to the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, is to use it and be convinced. A warm day is a good day for experiment upon any form of pain and for such, St. Jacobs Oil has no equal.

No More Bother. GENTLEMEN,—I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for my chilblains and it cured them. I have never been bothered with them since. REGIE KEOWN, Victoria, B. C. Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc,

CATHOLIC MISCELLANY.

The First Anti-Slavery Preacher. "On Columbus' third voyage, in 1498, to Hispaniola, he was panied by a young man of great ability and as noble as he was able, who was destined to impress himself most beneficially and ineffaceably on the in regard to his career. The first is that, although he had many political and religious adversaries, he had not the iniquity of slavery which he saw rapidly taking root and springing up in the Spanish-American was not, however, until, in 1510, cer tain Dominicans, with Antonio Mon tesino at their head, came to Hispan iola, that this crying iniquity was first adequately dealt with

roundly, fearlessly and unqualifiedly denounced."—Independent. This same Father Anthony de Mon tesino is, as far as we can learn, the first priest who with his companion, Father Cervantes, is known to have offered the Holy Sacrifice within the limits of the United States. This first worship of Almighty God took place at the setttement of St. Michael de Guan dape, founded by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, on the spot where the English some eighty years afterward founded Jamestown, on the James river in Vir ginia. All honor to Father Montesino our pioneer priest !- Catholic News

After living the greater portion of their lives in the unbridled indulgence of sin, many men when they feel the hand of death is upon them, return to God, and ask for the assistance of a priest to reconcile them to their Maker The mercy of God is infinite, and we cannot say, that in cases of this kind the repentance of these persons is not sincere. Of one thing we are taugh by experience, and that is, that often, after a man has been seriously ill and has recovered his health, he lapses into his former evil courses. Is not the pre sumption strong that in cases like this the repentance was not sincere, but was only wrung from the penitent by the fear of the impending judgments of pious heart is proved by the fact that God? The better way is to live in state of continual submission to the will of God, and in the practice of His com mandments, so that when the dread summons shall come, as it must to al that are mortal, it shall find us with the wedding garment on and with our hands full of merits, and that we shall hear the glad tidings: "Well done thou good and faithful servant.'

Catholies in Berlin.

Berlin now contains no less than 135,000 Catholics. What is more, the Catholic population is rapidly increasing—more rapidly than the members of any other religion. According to the latest official returns, the increase since the last census but one has been 20 per cent. for the Evangelicals, 23 per cent. for the Jews, and as high as 36 per cent. for the Catholics. In spite of this, the Catholics do not yet possess a High School of any kind. No wonder they are agitating for the establishment of a "Catholic gymnasium," much to the annoyance of certain of the Protestant organs. As a matter of fact, Cologne, which is a Catholic city. with only 30,000 Protestants, has rymnasium for the latter; Aix-la-Chapelle, with barely 6,000 Protestants has been allowed a second gymnasium, whose Principal and a large part of th staff are Protestants. The demands of the Berlin Catholics, therefore, just in the extreme and even decidedly

Catholicity in England.

The Catholic Union and Times, Liverpool, says that the pessimistic views of
Sather Powell as to the immense leak-Father Powell as to the immense leak age from and gloomy outlook for the Church in England are not justifiable Our contemporary admits the leakage, but says that it is not greater than might be expected amongst migratory laborers in a Protestant country. The Times aptly says:

"We have not yet reached the days of harvest; we are only ploughing the field. And no one, not even Father Powell himself, can deny that in this necessary work great progress has been made. The sentiments of hatred, fear and contempt which the great majority of Englishmen looked upon the Catholic Church forty or years ago have all vanished. Catholic ism is now regarded as a religion that is entitled to respect. The hideous mask which concealed the face of the Church from the people of this country has been torn away. This is, of itself, a very great work; and in future years the Church will reap the fruits of labors which now seem to be all but wasted."

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children. Freeman's Worm Powders prevent this, and make the child bright and healthy.



most distressing eczemas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTEURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Curie, CUTICURA, SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Thousands of grateful testimonias attest their wonderful and unfailing efficacy.

Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SoaP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$150. Prepared by Pobter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

By Pinples, biackheads, chapped and oily "63 skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. "63 Remanation, Kidney Pains, and Weakness relieved in one minute by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 30c.

Rheumatism.

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

testimony:

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory theumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle...





DR NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Croup, &c.

Trade Mark. CFOUP, &C.

The successful experience of many years with numerous patients entit es Dr. NEY'S ANTHMA SPECIFIC to the public confidence.

Numerous testimonials inigally extol the merits of this remarkable preparation, but lack of space compels us to publish only a few lines of two of these testimonials.

The Rev. Sister A. Boire, of the St. Boniface (Manitoba) General Hospital, says:

... As regards Dr. Ney's Asthma Specific, Ibelieve its value has not been overrated. If it does not always cure, IT NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

St. Bouiface, June 8th 1890, Surrey A. Bours.

St. Boniface, June 8th 1890. SISTER A. BOIRE.

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

"I have used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPE-CIFIC in several cases of Asthma with very good succes. I had a particularly bad case of asthma recently. An old man of 72 years of age had been an invelerate asthmatic for the last 12 or 15 years. His sufferings were so severe that he apprehended suffocation. I made him inhale the fumes of Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC and he immediately breathed freely. It is several weeks since this occured and from what I know he has enjoyed an excelent health from that day. I cannot but congratulate mysely upon having tried this most excellent preparation."

St Félix de Valois. G. Desnosiers, M. D. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

Sold by all Druggists at 50 cts. 4 \$1.00 per box. L. ROBITAILLE, CHEMIST,

JOLIETTE, P. Q. Canada.

Dominion Catholic

These Charts, 27 in number, give, in most attractive form, the escentials of Primary leading. They are for beginners, and adapt to for use with any Primer or Child's First Reader.

Reader.

The Words are of one syllable, simple, short and well known to children. The New Words appear at the head of the Reading Lesson in which they are first used, to be learned by sight. They are mainly phonetic, without silent lettles, and each letter represents but a single sound in the first 17 Lessons.

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The Rendings, fitly illustrated, are simple and well graded object and Language Lessons, in connection with Script, for use with the Word and Sentence Systems and the Alphabetic and Phonetic Methods, wholly or in part as teachers may prefer.

The Writing Exercises for practice in Script Reading and slate and B ackboard Work are given from the first. They satisfy every need and thus save the expense of writing charts.

riting charts.

Special Charts of the Alphabets, both rinted and written, of Marked Letters and ounds, and of colors are embraced in the

set.

Of Large Size, they may be seen at a distance, and used with equal facility by many or few pupils at the same time.

One Set. 27 Charts, mounted on 14 boards, size 23\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches, \$2.00.

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Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address aculd invariably send us the name of their rmer post office.

London, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1891.

CATHOLIC RITES.

A recent article which appeared in a Canadian Presbyterian paper, reprobating the ceremonies and rites of the Catholic Church, recalls to our minds that there is nothing more persistently maintained by Protestants than that the sacred rites which are used by Catholics in the celebration of the divine mysteries, in the oblation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the administration of the sacraments, etc., are superstitious, and unsuitable to the divine service.

The paper in question, the Halifax Witness, has even the temerity to assert that the "Roman Catholic Church is a compound of "Judaism, Paganism and Christianity."

It is certainly unnecessary to prove that the Catholic Church, which, alone, and before Protestantism was invented. planted the faith of Christ in all the countries of the world, is any compound of false religions. She alone preserved the true faith amid the storms and persecutions of the fifteen centuries which followed the establishment of Christian-

Judaism, however, was not a false religion, as it was established by God: and it is no discredit to the true Christian Church to have retained such similitudes to those sacred forms of the old law which she deemed to be appropriate under the New dispensation. Hence Holy Scripture itself declares that under the New Law there should be "from the rising of the sun even to the going down" offered to the name of Almighty God "sacrifice and a clean oblation." (Malach ii. 11.) We are told also by St. Paul (Heb. 13, 10,) "We (Christians) have an altar (thusiasterion) whereof they (the Jews) have no power to eat who serve the tabernacle." The altar (thusiasterion) means the structure on which sacrifice (thusia) is offered to God.

In 1 Cor. ix., 13, and x., 18, the existence of a Christian altar is again asserted. It is the Presbyterian practice, therefore, which is unscriptural and un-Christian: that practice which was inaugurated in Scotland by John Knox-to destroy all Christian altars, and to brand the sacrifice of the New Law as an act of idolatry.

A sacrifice is essentially a religious rite or ceremony, and it was, from the very earliest period of man's existence on earth, regarded as the first and most necessary act of religious worship to be offered to Almighty God. It is an acknowledgment by an outward symbol that God is our Supreme and Sovereign Lord and that we are totally dependent upon Him.

God, by instituting this rite under the Old Law, makes it manifest that it is not displeasing to Him that He should be honored by means of sacred rites-not, of course, such as are "superstitious," but by such as are calculated to impress upon our minds His greatness and the outward as well as the inward respect due to Him.

The lesser ceremonial forms which were prescribed under the Old Law are abrogated, but the essential features of sacrificial offerings remain, as we have seen by the texts above quoted. The oxen, sheep, lambs, etc., of the Old Law are no longer to be offered up; but constant sacrifice and clean obla tion mentioned by the prophet Malachi must endure forever. The victims of the Old Law are replaced by Christ the Lamb of God, who is offered in the great Eucharistic Sacrifice, and whose death is therein "shown forth until He come." (1 Cor. xi., 24.)

Under the Old Law the ritual prescribed when the high priest was fulfilling his sacred office was grand and impressive, and it is observed in the Jewish synagogues to this day. The Paschal Lamb was to be eaten with solemnity and respect. The Lamb itwith ceremonial observances which actually the case.

tainly call heathenish and superstitious if they were in use in the Catholic Church. Their more outspoken colaborers in the work of dechristianizing the world call them superstitions as the case stands. Directions are given for the making of the tabernacle, the ark, the seven-branched candlestick, the lamps, and even the snuffers which were to be used in the service of the altar, according to a pattern which was given by God Himself. The incense was also to be made as God directed, and no one was allowed to make incense for his personal use after the same recipe. The vestments of the priests were to be made "of gold, and violet, and purple, and scarlet twice dyed, and fine linen," re markable "for glory and for beauty." These vestments consisted of "a rational, and an ephod, a tunic, and a straight linen garment, a mitre, and a girdle." The full details may be found from Exodus xii. to the end of the five books of Moses.

We can well imagine how indignantly a rigid Presbyterian, who is accustomed to regard all "Ritualism and Formalism" in religion as but superstition and idolatry, would declaim against these ecclesiastical dresses, as calculated to draw attention from the true purpose of religious worship; only a cut-away coat and white choker being consistent with what they are pleased to call "Apostolic simplicity.

But it is clear from all this that God, knowing man's weakness, and his tendency to forget his duty to His Creator, preserves him in it by insisting that he shall honor him by exterior acts of homage; and this is the reason for which sacred rites are not merely useful but necessary in religious worship. These rites preserve in man due respect for God and move him to worship and love God, and thus lead us to eternal life.

We sometimes hear it said that these rites may have been necessary under the Old Law, but that they are not so for Christians. But human nature, with its weaknesses, is just what it was in the days of Moses, and we need the same aids to virtue which were needed then; and so our Blesssed Lord vindicated St. Mary Magdalene from the reproaches of Judas, when she proved her love by humble and respectful manifestations. For the same reasons St. Paul opens his epistle to his disciple Titus by telling him: "For this cause I left thee in Crete that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and shouldst ordain priests in every city, as I also appointed thee.' (i, 5.) St. Titus was appointed to rule the Church of Crete, and to take care that order and decorum should be observed in its ceremonies.

There is no doubt that, in spite of the common Presbyterian pretence that "Apostolic simplicity" led the apostles to administer the divine mysteries in the ordinary dress of their trades, they used garments implying their priestly office, though their style would necessarily be limited, in proportion to the poverty of themselves and their hearers. Christ's words of commendation of St. Mary Magdalene, who anointed His feet with "precious spikenard," "right spikenard of great price," would not be lost upon them. It was Judas who made the objection that her devotion was against "Apostolic simplicity." He was tinetured with the Presbyterian notion, and made pretence that the ointment should have been sold and given to the poor; but the loving and beloved apostle takes care to tell us: "Now he (Judas) said this, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief, and having the purse, carried the things that were put therein."

But Christ sufficiently vindicated St.

Mary Magdalene's conduct, saying : "Let her alone; why do you molest She hath wrought a good work upon Me; for the poor you have always with you, and whensoever you will you may do them good; but Me you have not always. What she had, she hath done. . . . Amen I say to you, wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, that also which she hath done shall be told for a

There is abundant historical evidence

that from the beginning of Christianity it was the practice of the early Church, even in the Apostolic times, to celebrate the divine mysteries with as much outward respect and decorum as could be afforded out of the means of the various churches; and, indeed, having in their minds the words of our Lord in reference to Mary Magdalene, the Apostles self was to be selected with the great- and early Christians could not do otherest care: "a Lamb without blemish, a wise. We shall, however, content male, of one year." Moses was ordered ourselves here with adducing some to commune with God on Mount Sinai, scriptural evidences that such was

The splender of the Jewish temple is CATHOLICISM AND THE VARIknown to have been great. vestments of the priests were of a magnificence proportioned to the wealth of the people of the land "flowing with milk and honey," and giving their tithes to increase this magnificence year after year: and their ritual was carried out exactly. Yet there is not one word from our Lord condemnatory of all these practices. On the contrary, while blaming the Pharisees, and denouncing against them God's wrath because they oppressed the poor, and in other ways violated the weightier rights of the law, He told them that the things of the law which they observed, among which was the pay ment of the tithes for the purpose above mentioned, it was indeed their duty to do, but they should not have left their other duties undone.

Again: in the Apocalypse (Revelation) St. John declares his vision of heaven on "the Lord's day." It is so accurate as a description of the mode of celebrating the Mass from the earliest period, down to the present time, that it must be considered as a picture of the celebration of the divine mysteries in Apostolic days. We are therefore justified in the conclusion that they were celebrated then with a decorum and a grandeur which has its parallel in the solemn High Mass as celebrated in all Catholic cathedrals. Ot some other matters dealt with by the Witness we shall treat hereafter.

THE POPE AND THE PIL-

GRIMS. The Holy Father is preparing a statement concerning the recent disorders at the Pantheon on the occasion of the visit of the French pilgrims to that edifice. The anti-Catholic party in Rome have made a mountain out of the matter, which was originally but a molehill, it having been the act, at most, of a single hot-headed and indiscreet individual. The readiness with which it was exaggerated so as to be made the occasion for anti-Papal demonstrations, and for attacks upon pilgrims wherever they appeared, is a proof of the annoying position in which the Holy Father stands—a position in which his liberty of communication with the Church is liable to be restricted. pretext. Where so many thousands are gathered together it is not very surprising that some annoying and disagreeable incidents should occur; and it cannot be expected that every one will conduct himself under all circumstances as if he were assisting at some sacred function. The

very palliative offence of the pilgrim, if he were really one of the pilgrims, is not the slightest excuse for the indignities to which the Holy Father, the Bishops, and the Catholic visitors to Rome have been already subjected. Another cable despatch informs us that His Holiness has written to M. Harmel, organizer of the French workingmen's pilgrimage, which recently visited Rome, expressing bitter grief at seeing the French pilgrims "abandoned without provocation to the attacks of an ungovernable populace." The Pope adds that he is deeply grateful to the pilgrims who came to Rome, and to those who are prevented from coming by violence and iniquitous

hatred he sends his blessing. The whole episode shows that the position of the Pope is intolerable; and though the anti-Catholic press have constantly asserted that his liberty is strong light that he is exactly what he has been styled by Catholics, "the prisoner of the Vatican." The anti-Papal demonstrations which succeeded the incident at the Pantheon may yet have a more beneficial result than was anticipated by their promoters, for they will, to a certainty, call the atten. tion of Catholics throughout the world to the precarious position in which the Holy Father is placed, and all the powers under whose dominions Catholics are numerous, may be brought to see the importance of making him free from the control of a Government always hostile to him, and which may at any time become hostile to any of the powers themselves.

There is not one of these powers to which it is not a matter of importance that the Pope should be placed in a position of independence.

Mgr. O'Brien, who was the bearer of the biretta to Mgr. Taschereau when the latter was created a Cardinal, is again on a visit to Canada and is at present in Montreal. Speaking of the reported trouble between the Vatican and the Italian Government Mgr. O'Brien says: "There is no doubt that the Pope's present position is a very uncomfortable one, and it is hard to say what the result of the trouble will be." One thing, however, is certain, he says, and that is that the Pope will never leave Rome unless he is compelled to. Mgr. O'Brien is a member of the Papal household, and is therefore in a position to speak with some authority. speak with some authority.

OUS FORMS OF GOVERNmod MENT.

The Scranton (Pa.) Truth, in a recent issue, takes to task those bigots and know-nothings who, like Bishop Cleveland Coxe (Protestant Episcopal), of Buffalo, persist in asserting and maintaining with their virulent pens that the spiritual allegiance of Catholies to the head of the Church constitutes a danger to the State, and especi-

The Catholic Church has no prefer-

ally to democratic institutions.

ence for any particular form of Government. She has been persecuted alike by monarchies and republics, and she has flourished also under both. Nowhere has she been more prosperous than under the flag of the United States, so there can be no reason why she should be disloyal to that flag. It is very true that even in the United States she has suffered, and is still suffering, injustice in the matter of Catholic education, whereas her enemies have up to the present time succeeded in practically imposing upon Catholics a heavy penalty because they educate their children in their duties to God, their neighbors, and themselves; but the benefits they derive from being otherwise free to practice their religion according to their conscientious convictions are so great as to counterbalance this injustic to some extent; and so none are more loyal to American institutions than the Catholics of the United States. They endure patiently the injustice inflicted on them; entertaining the hope, however, that in the course of time this evil will be remedied. We believe that it would have been remedied long ago, were it not that an active hostile

to deal fairly with all, that there is no injustice done by the existing laws. Catholics have the right to endeavor to improve these laws by peaceable and constitutional means; and this they will undoubtedly endeavor to do; but their religion does not require them to prefer a monarchy to a republic. There is no article in the Catholic creed expressing such a preference; and they will therefore continue to be loyal at any moment on the slightest to the republic, while trusting to the influence which they may be able to exercise, for a future redress of grievances.

faction has hitherto succeeded in per-

suading, by plausible though sophisti-

cal arguments, many whose desire is

The Scranton writer reminds the bigots that a large percentage of those who fought in the War of Independer ce were Catholics, and that the American patriots were aided in their struggle by the Catholic armies and fleets of a Catholic king. He relates, also, on the authority of the Comte de Paris, an incident which occurred during the civil war, at the battle of Gettysburg. The Count was on General McClellan's staff when

"The day of death near the Devil's Den had reached its final fury. Texans were aflame, and just about to seize the last defences of Little Knob.
A regiment—the 79th—was hurried up from the Baltimore Road. The way was a way of death. The regiment stopped to straighten its line. At that instant a priest strode to the front and held up a crucifix. The soldiers knelt reverently, and the next instant plunged into the gulf of flame and won

Thus the writer in Truth shows that as well in the Civil War as in the War of the Revolution, Catholics were as forward in the defence of their country as were their non-Catholic fellow complete, this occurrence shows in a citizens; and it is indeed a demonstrated fact that in the army there were by far more Catholics than Protestants as compared with their respective ratio to the whole population.

It is time that the Know-Nothing denunciations which are so frequently made against everything Catholic as be ing anti-American should cease. They can only effect one purpose, that of creating dissension; and the same is true of Canada. The efforts of the Canadian bigots who are constantly endeavoring to excite the inflammable element, especially in Ontario, against the Catholics of the Dominion, can have only one result, the weakening of the ties which bind the Dominion together, and finally its dissolution.

There has been some discussion going on in the United States press recently on the question "Could a Catholic be elected President?"

Truth points out that notwithstand ing the share which Catholics had both in founding and preserving the country, there is still so much bigotry and prejudice that it is very probable that a Catholic would not be elected, whatever might be his merits on the score of patriotism.

It is a fact that several Catholic names have been from time to time thankful that their party is so much

Generals Philip H. Sheridan, Wm. H. Rosencranz, and Charles O'Connor, but in every case they themselves refused to become candidates. late General Wm. T. Sherman was also named in this connection. The indeed, to any considerable extent in General was not a Catholic, but those of the Socialists. The Centre, or perhaps the well-known earnest Cath- Catholic party, which is the most powerolic piety of Mrs. Sherman would have made him just as obnoxious to support the present general policy of the Know-Nothings as if he had been the Government, maintaining, howhimself a Catholic. Of course we can- ever, a firm attitude in their demand for not tell positively what would have the abolition of the last vestige of Bisbeen the result if any of these gentlemen had become candidates; but Government, also, on its side, is favormany who were nominated for high offices in several States have been defeated by the votes of their own party, for no other cause than their religion. It is refreshing under such circumstances to find a nobler sentiment entertained by many Protestant that though in 1871 only a few more Americans who are like the editor of than 100,000 votes were cast for the Truth. Another of these utterances party, in 1884 the number had was expressed a few days ago by

office, amongst whom we may mention

Clarkson said: "I am of Puritan origin and Pro testant faith, but I have as much faith and confidence in the patriotism and loyalty of the members of the Catholic Church as of any other denomination in America. Every battlefield in America is wet with Catholic blood, shed in loyal defence of the Republic.

Replying to an opinion which had

Catholic Church, for the maintenance

of American institutions," General

These sentiments do honor to the General; and there is reason to believe that they express the general sentimen of the people, notwithstanding the efforts of a certain faction to propagate among them a sentiment of hostility This must be their programme if they against Catholicism.

THE ANARCHISTS "SECEDE."

From the meeting of the Socialist Congress, which took place last week in Berlin, it does not appear that the German Socialists are so extreme in their views as was generally supposed by outsiders.

The progress of the Socialist party during the last few years throughout the empire had caused considerable alarm, and the Government was also disposed to think that this party, sending at every election a larger number of deputies to the Reichstag than before, represented the principles of Anarchy. There was some apparent ground for this alarm, as the party included a number of members who were outspoken Anarchists, and at the elections these extremists received the party

But the Congress has made it evident that the extremists form but a comparatively small section of the party. At its opening on the 19th inst. Herr Auerbach made a violent speech in favor of Anarchy. He denounced all forms of existing government and the principles upon which modern society is founded, all of which he desires to see overthrown.

The enunciation of these principles. however, was received with little favor by the Assembly, and those whose object is the amelioration of the condition of the people generally, protested so strongly against the red revolutionary sentiments of Herr Auerbach that a great uproar was the consequence of the discordant views of the two sections.

The moderate delegates proposed the expulsion of those members who supported Herr Auerbach's views, and the proposition would have been carried were it not that the Herr himself arose a second time and announced his own secession from the party, and that also of Herren Werner, Wilburmer, Schultz and Brethge. The five seceders then left the hall, and afterwards the Congress received a letter from them wherein they declared that 'they would no longer belong to a party which called itself the Socialist party while it renounced democratic principles."

It is in the large cities that the Socialists have made most progress, and that the extremists have the largest support : yet it can scarcely be supposed that the latter would be able to carry these cities with them without the co-operation of the moderates, which will now fail them, as the Congress answered their letter by adopting a resolution to "render abortive any further action by the extremists,' whose chief reliance for support is upon their comrades in Berlin.

If we are to judge the Anarchists of the empire from those who committed the Haymarket outrages in Chicago, exploding dynamite bombs against the police, the civilized world will be spoken of as candidates for that high, weaker than it has hitherto been sup-

posed to be, and that the Socialists as a party have thus disclaimed them and their methods.

It is needless to say that the Catholic Germans are not to be found at all in the ranks of the Anarchists, nor, ful, compact body in the Reichstag, marck's Draconian May Laws. The able to the Church, especially because the rulers are aware that she is the greatest bulwark in the empire against Anarchy.

So great has been the progress of Socialism within the last few years increased to 549,990, but in 1890 the General James S. Clarkson, Chairman total number reached 1,341,587. The of the Republican National Committee. effect of the secession of the extremists will probably, in the end, be favorable been expressed that "the next civil to the spread of the principles of the war in America will be against the Moderates, whose hitherto existing close connection with the Anarchists caused patriotic Germans to look upon the whole party with suspicion.

> THE MEMBER FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

In this issue will be found an article from the Montreal True Witness, having reference to Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre. In the reconstruction of the Cabinet, which every one believes must soon take place, our rulers will doubtless look about them for the best and most suitable material. desire to retain the reins of power, for the electorate will now, particularly because of recent events, demand that our destinies be placed in the keeping of politicians whose characters, morally as well as politically, are without a blemish. The men of scheming-the men who are justly tabooed by the virtuous and the noble-the men who have entered the political huntinggrounds for the sole purpose of bringing down game for their own pouches, should be given a perpetual close season so far at least as public life is concerned. We hope we will never again hear the excuse given for promotions that this man or that man is strong in influence. What the country demands, and will insist on demanding, is to be represented by men who are strong in goodness-strong in honesty -strong in nobility of character strong in an indomitable resolution to spurn the advances of the dissolute and oily-tongued knaves who are ready at all times to play the vulture on the public purse and on the public domain. If our rulers at Ottawa will reconstruct the Cabinet on these lines they will perform a duty which will gain the confidence of the people and promote the best interests of our country. We know of no man in public life whose elevation to the Cabinet would give more universal satisfaction than Mr. Curran. In the prime of life, gifted with rare talent and possessing a rectitude of character of which he may justly feel proud, his presence in the Cabinet Council would add strength to his party and honor on his native country.

AN INVITATION.

An incident as extraordinary as it was amusing took place at the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist body recently held in Washington. Many of the reverend gentlemen expressed themselves as being very desirous to see some attempt made at a union of all Christian denominations. While some held that Catholics should be considered a Christian body others advanced the opposite view, and the accustomed storm arose as the contending elements raged and clashed. One pious soul, not to be outdone in love for all mankind, very considerately and with all goodness and kindness of heart suggested that nothing should be placed in the way of Catholics enrolling themselves under the banner of John Wesley; and, in fact, formally asked them to do so. Catholics will, we feel sure, feel grateful to the rev. preacher for his invitation, and will appreciate the lofty motives which fired his soul with the lovely idea; but will feel sorry they cannot accept his kind offer; and that they may not be accused of coarseness, will likely send regrets that they cannot come into the fold because of a previous engagement. It were, indeed, a rather inconvenient thing for the mountain to move towards the mouse. The reverse would be more in harmony with the fitness of

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There is somet "convent" and of the day have it has a charm drawn from the God's creatures; with the charm And even in this century, there would be suppose to think it imposes to think it imposed. The very been allured by the peaceful hom a nun implies as agination could be religious life. To the point it is refigious life. To on the point it is of what the motivous mun. It is not be so much of the so much of the so much of the so much of the world has nothing one could be guil ing themselves I God and Creato called them, and tresist. The brightiful beyond the shearts with the of love. What are to them, then? may be enchad they are also they find more for Him and for If the convent life what appears to strip it of all its something more there is intellect.

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DUBLIN CASTLE'S BOMB.

the vicinity of the McCarthyite newspaper in Dublin, the supposition being that one or more of the Parnellites intended to blow the editors into eternity. No doubt some wild spirits in the irreconcilable section of the Home Rule party have been and will be for some time actuated by motives not commendable in their relations with the majority of the party, but we doubt if any of them would go so far and so low as to commit murder in the brutal and heartless fashion alluded to. History has given us a startling picture of the crimes and villainous schemes of the denizens of Dublin Castle. That the unholy union of the two countries might be perpetuated, this foreign garrison has been guilty of many abominable acts, and it would not astonish us if some agent of the institution were authorized to perform the outrage which has just been recorded. The promotion of scenes of lawlessness in Ireland, fully reported and exaggerated, and scattered broadcast and retain the Government of the Emgation with his blessing. The receppire. Such a course will, however, we tion was in excellent taste indeed, and in feel assured, result in their rout and discomfiture, for the schoolmaster has been abroad and the so-called common people are now intelligent enough to of the grounds, banners could be

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN delivered week which marks him out as a veritable Mark Tapley. In the face of the verdict rendered by the people of the three kingdoms at the by-elections, which have proved that the Government are daily losing popularity everywhere, he declares that "he does not believe that the general election will give Mr. Gladstone a majority of the members of the next Parliament." He is evidently quite able to feel "jolly" under most adverse circumstances, for if there is anything certain in political prospects, nothing is surer than the annihilation of the unholy combination of Chamberlainism and Balfourism at the next general elections. Mr. Chamberlain also says, "I almost wish they might give him a majority in order that the country might again see what an awful mess he would make of our affairs." He is pretty sure to have his "almost a wish" gratified to the full extent of his heart's desire, if not a little more.

THE Salvation Army barrack in Detroit, on Jefferson avenue, has been turned into a dancing hall. The proprietor, Mr. Funke, was a few years ago a liquor dealer on Gratiot avenue, but being suddenly "converted" he created quite a sensation by letting he liquor in his casks run into the ditch. He then devoted the late barrack building to revivalist purposes, and, later, to the use of the Salvationists. As the "Army "found that they had no success in the barracks it has now been turned to the purpose we have indicated. Mr. Funke, however, has declared that he will devote the money derived from the dance house to sustaining another barrack. When it is considered how dance-houses are conducted we may well wonder whether the Lord will accept as an agreeable sacrifice the profits earned in the service of

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

There is something romantic in the words of the day have made it so. They have felt it has a charm, or else it could not have drawn from the world the best and fairest of God's creatures; and so they have endowed it with the charm of novelty and romance. And even in this, the enlightened nineteenth century, there are persons, and those who would be supposed to know better, who seem to himk it impossible that all who enter convents do so from the sole motive of serving God. The very idea of saying that they have been allured by the poetical fancy of conventifie, the lighted tapers, the holy chant, and the peaceful home, is simply foolish. To be a nun implies a sterner nature than the imagination could bear, if such were the aim of religious life. To those who are so ignorant on the point it is as well to give a brief idea of what the motive is for wishing to become a num. It is not because the person has senson much of the nuns that she wishes to be with them; nor is it because she finds to them, them; nor is it because she finds to them, and it was impossible for them to resist. The bright vision of Him Who is beartiful beyond the sons of men wounded their hearts with the tender though sharp wound of love. What are the pleasures of the world to them, then? They will tell you. They may be enchanting and beautiful beyond the sons of men wounded their hearts with the tender though sharp wound of love. What are the pleasures of the world to them, then? They will tell you. They may be enchanting and beautiful beyond the sons of men wounded their hearts with the tender though sharp wound of love. What are the pleasures of the world to them, then? They will tell you. They may be enchanting and beautiful, but your also false and fleeting;" and they are also false and fleeting; and they are also false and fleeting is and to the house For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

are nourished by God and His love. Ther is no weariness. Where love is strong there is no sadness; where we have our heart's desire, nothing dull.

So it would be better if those who judge others, whether in the convent or not, altogether by appearance, would wait until they knew something about the case before doing so; and practice a little of that beautiful virtue, which no doubt they could speak so eloquently on, namely, charity. H. W. The cable brings us the news this week that a bomb was discharged in

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

HIS GRACE STILL CONTINUES HIS GOOD ING THE PLEDGE TO YOUNG MEN | ment terminated. OF THE PARISH.

On Friday evening last the Archbishop of Kingston arrived in Trenton by way of Belleville. A number of the gentlemen of the congregation drove several miles down the front road to several miles down the front road to meet His Grace and escort him into town. A procession was formed, headed by the Archbishop's carriage, in which were seated His Grace, Rev. C. B. Murray and Rev. Father Kelly. In another carriage, immediately following, were Rev. Father McDonagh and other prices. On entering the town the priests. On entering the town the procession was met by the citizens' band and the boys of the Separate school. Then, rejoining, all proceeded to the Church of St. Peter in Chains, where gerated, and scattered broadcast amongst the English electorate, would be a profitable game for Balfour and the landlords to play; and play it they doubtless will if thereby they can once more deceive the people of England days, His Grace dismissed the congression with his blessing. The reception with his blessing. The reception with his blessing. keeping with past receptions of the distinguished prelate. The church distinguished prelate. The church grounds looked very pretty. Several arches were erected in suitable parts place a proper value on these Tory here and there, all being figures up by Chinese lanterns. It made a charming sight, and many expressions of delight were dropped from admiring lips. On Saturday morning His Grace said

Mass at 7:30 for the children who were preparing for confirmation. Aftera political speech in Sunderland last wards the children were examined in Christian doctrine and His Grace ex pressed himself as pleased with the knowledge displayed by the candidates. On Sunday High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kelly, after which His Grace confirmed about one hundred and fifty boys and girls. Immediately after confirmation the following mem bers of the congregation entered the sanctuary: Messrs. D. R. Murphy, J. McGuire, J. D. Macaulay, T. McCabe, T. A. O'Rourke, P. J. O'Rourke, T. D. Kinsella, J. H. T. Bleasdell, T. Beary, M. Ambrose, Thos. Coleman, Geo. Auger, Wm. Nowlan and P. McConville, and the following address was in the name and on behalf of the congregation read and presented to His Grace by Mr. Bleasdell:

To His Grace the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D , Archbishop of

Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The congregation of St. Peter in Chains hasten to extend to Your Grace a most loving welcome on this occasion of your first archiepiscopal visit to Trenton mission.

In the intensity of heartfelt greetings to you, our beloved Archbishop, may be judged the sorrow we experienced when Your Grace was far away from your faithful children on a bed of stekness.

away from your faithful children on a bed of sickness.

In those days of suffering, borne with Christian-like fortitude, our deepest sympathy flowed to your distant abole, and our fervent prayers ascended to our Heavenly Father that your precto is life be spared for the completion of the good works inaugurated by your recovery. We are delighted to have you again in our midst, and we thank God that in His infinite mercy. He spared you to the archidocese of Kingston.

We are delighted to have you again in our midst, and we thank God that in His infinite merey. He spared you to the archdiocese of Kingston.

And this means much—for well do we know the result of z-alous and indefatigable efforts put forth by Your Grace for the honor and glory of our Divine Master in the advancement of your See.

We thank Your Grace for your part in having the rights of the parent See of the province recognized in such a manner.

It was in keeping with the rights and traditions of the See that such a dignity should be conferred upon it, and fitting indeed was it that Your Grace should be its first Archibishop.

We have followed Your Grace's career since, as a stranger, you first entered your diocese, with close attention, and we have noted with sincere admiration the energy and ability you have displayed in the government of your diocese; but particularly do we note the great and solid progress in all diocesan matters which has characterized/Your Grace's administration, the zeal and learning with which you have defended the rights and doctrines of our Mother the Church, ever wellding your powerful pen in refuting the historic errors with which she is continually assailed, or in maintaining her just rights and privileges, especially the right of Catholic paren's to give Catholic education to their children in our Separate schools; and lastly your assiduous care of the young, who, under your wise counsels, have been instructed in the duties of our holy religion, and now you have come among us to confer upon them the sacrament of confirmation, the graces of which make them strong and perfect Christians, true soldiers of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

Truly Your Grace executes with apostolic zeal the divine commission entrusted to your illustrious predecessors, the Apostles, by our Divine Lord eighteen centuries ago.

We thank Your Grace for Your Grace, and pray Almighty God to give you many years of health and scrength to guide the faithful of your archalicose in the paths of virtue and of good works.

At 10:30 Monday forenoon the those who had attended returned to this Rev. Sisters held a reception in the C. M. B. A. hall in the honor of His Grace's visit in Trenton. There was quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present. The girls from the Rev. Sisters departments rendered Rev. Sisters departments rendered The work of renovation at the cathedral several vocal and instrumental pieces. and went through exercises on the stage in such a manner as to win the

applause of all present. One of the S GRACE STILL CONTINUES HIS GOOD Grace, after which three beautiful bouquets were handed to His Grace by AT TRENTON AND OTHER EASTERN three little girls. His Grace addressed PARISHES -- THE RECEPTION AND the children for about fifteen minutes, ADDRESS AT TRENTON-ADMINISTER- after which the delightful entertain-In the afternoon His Grace, accom-

panied by his secretary, Rev. Father Kelly, started for Picton for confirmation services there on Tuesday. Madoc, Oct. 19, 1891.

His Grace Archbishop Cleary, of the Archdiocese of Kingston, arrived here on Monday, Oct. 19, 1891, at noon, to administer the rite of confirmation. The people of the parish turned out in large numbers to meet the Archbishop on his journey over from Tweed and escorted him to the Catholic church at Madoc.

The Archbishop was accompanied by his private secretary, Father Kelly, Father Fleming, of Tweed, and Fathers Davis and McCarthy, of Madoc, and Father Casey of Campbellford.

His Grace received a hearty welcome at the church, which was decorated for the occasion, and by the children, who were all in their holiday attire, who subsequently were put through a searching examination as to their knowledge of Christian doctrine preparatory for the reception of the sacrament of confirmation. Some sixty children were confirmed on Tuesday, after which the following address was presented to His Grace at the foot of the altar on behalf of the congregation, by A. A. McDon-ald, solicitor, of Madoc, after which a very lengthy, most eloquent and learned discourse was delivered to the people by His Grace on the important and sacred duties to their children and the nature and scope of a Christian education, its beauty and necessity as to the formation of the Christian character, and hence the bounden duty of parents to provide Christian schools for their children:

James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Archbishop of Kingston:

James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Archbishop of Kingston:

May it Please Your Grace—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the congregation of the parish of Madoc, do hereby beg leave to approach Your Grace to tender to you our most sincere respect and affection, to welcome and especially on this your first official visit to us as our beloved Archishop in the newly formed archdlocese of Kingston.

We can assure Your Grace of our great joy at hearing of your justly deserved promotion by the Holy See to the high dignity of Archbishop—a dignity so great and so holy that few, indeed, there are who are able to form a just estimate thereo?. However, we, your faithful children in God greet you as the Vicegerent of the Most High, who has come amongst us to dispense those heavenly blessings entrusted to your care—freely having received freely He gives—a k of Your Grace your benedition on our I e'oved pistors, our children, friends and ourselves. We were greatly saddened at the news of Your Grace's recent illness and in union with our pastors begged of the Divine Bounty to hasten your recovery to health, and now we are much rejoiced at your complete restoration to health and we pray that God will long bless Your form the great of the great with good health and happiness, and long to reson and dientity appointed representative you are, beg to susterprete our recative you are, beg to susterprete our regation of Madoc, on this 25th day of Cet, congregation of Madoc, on this 25th day of Cet, congregation of Madoc, on this 25th day of Cet, congregation of Madoc, on this 25th day of Cet, John Gilen, J. O'Reilly, P. Feeney, P. Murphy.

EPISCOPAL VISITS.

On Saturday, the 17th inst., the Bishop, accombanied by Father Brady, paid his first oticial visit to Oakville. On Sunday morning he celebrated the early Mass and gave holy Communion to the children. Immediately after High Mass, celebrated by Father Brady, who also preached an excellent sermon on the Holy Rosary, the Bishop examined the children in the presence of their parents and friends and found them well instructed in the Christian doctrine. After addressing the children on the nature and effects of the sacrament they were about to receive, and complimenting their worthy pastor, Father Kelly. His Lordship confirmed sixty-five cancidates and administered to them the total abstinence pledge until they reached the age of twenty-one. A deputation then waited on the Bishop at the throne and presented him an address of welcome and loyalty, to which he replied in his usual happy manner, after which he delivered a sermon. At Vespers His Lordship lectured to a large audience, and a collection was taken un in aid of the building fund of the to a large audience, and a collection was taken up in aid of the building fund of the renovated pastoral residence

CONFIRMATION AT BURLINGTON.

CONFIRMATION AT BURLINGTON.

On Sunday, the 25th inst., the Bishop drove to Burlington, accompanied by Father Melevay, and confirmed thirty-three persons. He also preached on the gospel of the day. We copy from the Spectator the following:

"Bishop Dowling consecrated the beautiful altar presented by Mr. George Magann, of Toronto, in memory of his departed mother, at the chapel at Holy Sepulchre cemetery this morning. A large mamber of persons from this city went to the cemetery, some by beat and some in rigs. The emsecration ceremony is one of the longest in the Church services, and occupied two hours and a half. Among those present were Mr. Geo. Magann, donor, and Mrs. Magann, a daughter of Judge Lauranger, of Montreal; Rev. Fathers Halm, McEvay, Hinchey, Coty and Brady, of this city. Bishop Dowling deposited on the altar the relics of St. James and St. Andrew. He also said the Mass of consecration. It was about 12 o'clock when

Mount Forest, to assist Father Cassin.

The work of renovation at the cathedral is drawing to a close. A new and beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart, elevated on an elaborately ornamented pedestal, attached to the pillar opposite the new pulpit, has been lately placed in position, and adds much to the beauty of the building. The winter course of Sunday evening sermons has begun and short catechetical instructions are introduced at the early Masses; so the cathedral congregation have the benefit now of four sermons every Sunday, which means hard work for the clergy. But they seem to enjoy it, as they are all young, studious, healthy and full of zeal.

A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in the Mortuary chapel on All Souls' day. FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE LATE BAZAAR.

At the final meeting of the ladies committee in charge of the Fancy Fair, in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital, it was ascertained that \$4,500 was realized. This will be a great relief to a deserving institution hitherto deeply in debt.

IRISH MATTERS.

Pierce Mahony, M. P. for North Meath, in addressing a meeting of the National League in Dublin declared he was ready to follow the new leader, John E. Redmond, as loyally as he had followed Parnell.

At a convention at Cork of the followers of Justin McCarthy, a local butter merchant, Martin Flavin, was selected to contest against John E. Redmond, the Parnellie candidate, for the seat in Parliament representing Cork city, left vacant by the death of Parnell. The Conservatives have selected the Deputy Lieutenant of the county, Capt. Sarsfield, to contest Cork city.

county, Capt. Sarsfield, to contest Cork city.

The Freeman's Journal says: "There is a strong feeling throughout the country in favor of a determined effort in the direction of reconciliation. If the measure of Home Rule granted by the Liberals is inadequate, it will again become necessary to coerce them into submission, which could only be done by a united party."

At a meeting of the National League John Redmond, M. P. for North Wexford, presiding, the members present repudiated the suggested reconciliation with the McCarthylites.

Michael Davitt has been selected as the anti-Parnellite candidate for the seat in Parliament for North Kilkenny, left vacant by the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy. If Davitt refuses to stand, a local candidate will be chosen.

If Davitt refuses to stand, a local candidate will be chosen,
will be chosen,
William O'Brien presided recently at the Kilkenny convention. In a speech he said that all their thoughts and energies would be required to bring about the reunion of the Irish race. The attitude of the Parnellites, le said, was equivalent to a declaration that they would rather sell Ireland into slavery for another seven hundred years than how to the call of the Irish people. Messrs, Sullivan and Chance were also present and had a rather mixed reception.
William Lawies Jackson, whose appointment as Irish Secretary is definitely announced, has the reputation among the treasury officials as being a good business man, without any bias towards his own ideas. He worked his father's business in Leeds out of bankruptcy, paying all of the creditors, He graduated from the Leeds Town Council to Parliament, where his business aptitude was soon recognized by the Conservative Ministers. Mr. Balfour's friends say that Mr. Jackson's appointment will enable him to obtain some leisure.

Archbishop Walsh repudiates the interview which it was said was hold should be all the said was the conservative within it was said was hold should be all the said was the conservative within it was said was hold should be said.

and oust the Liberals from power, if necessary.

Great excitement was caused in Dublin on the 26th by an apparent attempt to blow up the office of the National Press, the organ of the McCarthyites. The members of the staff of the paper were just on the point of beginning the night's work, when a bomb fell in the area in front of the windows on Abbey street, where the editors' rooms are situated. The bomb exploded with a tremen dous report, but, fortunately, there was no one in these particular rooms at the time and, consequently, no one was hurt. If the missile had been intended to injure anybody in the editorial room there is no doubt the effort would have been pre-eminently successful, for the window glass was broken, the casings shattered and the furniture in the room badly damaged. The offices in the basement were also badly damaged, and indeed windows in all the adjacant houses were broken. The wildest rumors were spread and an enormous crowd quickly collected. For a time there was much excitement. Notwithstanding every effort made to search out the miscreant, the authorities thus far are without any clue whatever. It was noticed at the time of the explosion by those who were present that the fumes arising from the exploded bomb had a very offensive door. Almost universally the credit for the outrage is given to the Parnellites.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanae for 1892. — THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Germany is swarming with paupers from Russia, driven out by the scarcity of food. A large proportion of these are the Jews who have been driven out by both persecution and familie.

The people of Bristol, Eng., are discussing excitedly the question of granting to the Duke of Edinburgh the freedom of the city. The press have editorials on the subject, and the adverse sentiment is very strong.

the adverse sentiment is very strong.

It is now made clear that the disorders and persecution of foreigners, and especially missionaries, in China was part of a revolutionary plot to overthrow the reigning dynasty. Arms have been imported into the country by wholesale, which were entered as steel, and thus escaped the vigilance of the officials. A large seizure was made recently of a consignment of arms sent by an English firm for the use of the Revolutionary Committee.

The populace at Table 10.

mittee.

The populace at Tcherigoff, Russia, hecame impressed, a few days ago, with the superstitious notion that the Jews have caused the scarcity of grain which has created so much distress, and, in consequence of this belief, there have been anti-Jewish riots, and Jew-baiting in the district. So much violence has been displayed against the persecuted race that the military were called out for their protection.

race that the military were called out for their protection.

The Czar has shown a liberality which proves that, with all his despotism, he sympathizes deeply with his suffering subjects. He has contributed \$\$\ilde{S}_{0}0000\$ roubles, equal to \$\$800,000\$, from his private purse, for the relief of the famishing peasants. He has also issued an appeal to the nobility and landed gentry to raise a fund for the same purpose. This is an example which other monarchs might well emulate when their people are starving.

News has been received from Rome that Rev. Father Anger, an Oblate, formerly of Montreal, and one of his conferers, Father Reynaud, when passing through Pisa on their way to Rome were attacked in the railway station by a mob of over one hundred young men. Father Auger had left his car to walk on the platform for a moment until the train should leave, when the young men rushed upon him with cries of "Down with the French! Down with the Pilgrims! Hurrah for liberty!" He quickly tetreated to his car, and it was with some difficulty that the officials could protect him and his companion from the mob, who wanted to enter the car. The young rioters then threw stones and broke the glass of the car, and hooted the priests until the train left.

MISSION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS.

On next Sanday Fathers Nicoll and Furlong, two of the four Oblate missionaries who arrived in this city a few days age from Ireland, will begin a two-weeks mission in St. Joseph's church. The fame of these eloquent and zealous priests has preceded them. They are known as among the most successful missionaries in the British Isles, and the friendly references of the Irish press on their departure for America show what a high position they hold in the esteem and affection of the Irish people. Public attention has been drawn in a most marked manner to a recent mission those fathers preached in St. Andrew's parish, perhaps the largest parish in Dublin. The charch of St. Andrew's is the most spacious in the Irish capital, and will hold over four thousand people. It was packed every evening of the mission, and crowds had to turn away, unable to obtain entrance. The total number of communicants exceeded sixteen thousand and the wonderful results of these spiritual exercises were the subject of general comment.

The reverend missionaries during their stay in this country will make their home at Ottawa University, whence they will go to preach missions in the various dioceses of Canada. —Ottawa Free Press, Oct. 19. On next Sunday Fathers Nicoll and Furlong, two of the four Oblate missionaries

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Special to the CARDILE RECORD.

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Sionx Falls, Dak., Oct. 23.—To-day the grand jury returned eighteen indictments against the officers and directors of the Louisiana Lottery. The evidence was all laid before the jury in the form of affidavits. The Department at Washington brought the charges before this court for the reason that its efforts in other states before U. S. grand juries had been frustrated. The United States marshal and his deputies leave this evening for New Orleans to arrest the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and directors of the lottery company. The Grand Jury also reported eleven separate indictments, each giving eighteen counts, against the officers of the Louisiana Lottery. The indictments are for transmitting lottery advertisements through the mails, which is a violation of the lottery laws passed last winter by Congress. The extreme penalty in cases of conviction is five years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Constipation,

If not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Dras-tic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the

ally recommended by the faculty as the best of aperients.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 26 East Main 3t., Carlisle, Pa. "I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."

— John M. Boggs, Louisville, Ky.

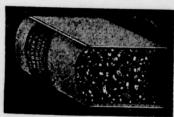
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—S. L. Loughbridge, Bryan, Texas.

"Haying used Ayer's Pills, with good."

"Having used Ayer's Pills, with good results, I fully indorse them for the pur-poses for which they are recommended." —T. Conners, M. D., Centre Bridge, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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He was a man whom danger could not daunt,
Nor sophistry perplex, nor pain subdue:
A stoic, reckless of the world's vain taunt,
And steeled the path of honor to pursue.
So when by all deserted, still he knew
How best to soothe the heart-sick or confront
Sedition; schooled with equal cye to view
The frowns of grief and the base pangs of want.
But when he saw that promised land arise
In all its rare and bright varieties,
Loviter than fondest faucy ever trod,
Then softening nature melted in his eyes;
He knew his fame was fuit, and blessed his
God;
And fell upon his face, and kissed the virgin
sod.

-Aubrey De Vere, in Donahoe's Magazine

TO SAVE IRELAND.

The Bold French Invasion During the Rising of '98.

Early one afternoon in August, 1798, writes George L. Kelmer, three large warships suddenly rounded a promon-tory on the coast of county Mayo, Ireland, and cast anchor close to shore in the harbor of the town of Killala. British colors were flying at the bows of each vessel, and some fishermen busy with their nets on the beach looked upon the occurrence as being so fortunate and unexpected that they hastened to carry the news to the chief dignitaries of the region. It was during the rebellion of 1798, and not a few patriots, as well as loyalists, were ready to wel-come the strong arm of the Government to put an end to the disastrous civil war, just then at its height. The excited fishermen ran straight to the castle of the Protestant Bishop of Killala, Dr. Stock, and promptly on receipt of their news two sons of the Bishop, accom-panied by the port surveyor, hastened to the beach and put off in a fishing boat to greet the officers of the men-of-

In a few minutes the town was astiawaiting with mingled curiosity and anxiety the result of the visit of the volunteer envoys to what could well be supposed a contingent of England's majestic and invincible navy. that a sea armament hostile to British interests in Ireland was steering for those same or neighboring coasts had put the minds of all classes into a fever of expectation, and the divided feelings of the hour were indicated by the character of the assemblage that stood on Steeple Hill, overlooking the bay watching the issue of events. Fore-most in the throng was the British magistrate, Captain William Kirkwood, who led a body of loyal yeomanry and a detachment of British regulars, accompanied by some officers of the garrison of Ballina, eight miles inland; the Bishop and some of his clerical guests, while here and there were leading men of the town and

A SPRINKLING OF YOUNG FELLOWS of rebellious tendencies more or les avowed. As time passed and no assuring message was received, Captain Kirkwood handed his spyglass to one after another of the bystanders known to be experienced in naval matters, and asked them to scan the mysterious vessels. When an old salt, who had fought under the greatest English captains of the time, declared confidently, "They are French, sir." Kirkwood turned to a suspected rebel, Neal Kerugan, who had just asked his opinion of the vessels, and with a meaning look said, "Ah, Neal, you know as well as I do."

The vessels were French in disguise The civil envoys were promptly made prisoners when they jumped on the ship's decks, and boatloads of men in blue coats of the new republic of France, with extra arms to equip the insurgent peasantry, were put without a moment's delay. Bustle and confusion followed excitement awakened in the town. Captain Kirkwood distributed his small force with an eye to defence and awaited attack.

shooters and guarded by flankers charged through the streets of the town from the enemy's lines, and Kirkwood's men, offering but a weak reply, broke and fled to the shelter of the castle walls. After a spirited fight the castle barriers were thrown down and the surviving defenders gave up the struggle. Instantly a tall and resolute man, wearing a general's epaulets, appeared amid the smoke of the courtyard, and in commanding tones ordered the excited visitors to ground arms. He spoke to his troops in French, and in the same tongue inquired of some of the people of the castle, through an interpreter. for Bishop Stock. That prelate oppor tunely came forward and in French answered in his own behalf.

"My word for it," said the leader of the invaders, "that neither your people nor yourself shall have cause to feel apprehension. We have come to your country not as conquerors, but as deliverers." This,

THE FIRST DECLARATION

on Irish soil of the purpose of the hostile array, came from the chief of the expedition himself—for such the speaker was—John Joseph Humbert, a general of France. Meanwhile agile French grenadier had climbed to the roof of the episcopal palace and torn the time-honored British flag from its staff, flinging to the breeze in its stead a banner of green bearing a harp and the motto, "Erin go Bragh. The situation was then no longer in doubt, and nightfall found an invading army in bivouac around Killala, gathering strength from eager bands of inhabitants, who hastened to offer

support. But if General Humbert and hi gallant grenadiers, ambitious to flaunt the banner of liberty and equality under the very throne of the Georges while their brilliant countryman, Napoleon, carried it with more than patriot zeal in search of conquest in the English realms of the Orient, had

land, within striking distance of the seat of power, the British lion was not dozing. The insurrection was no new thing, nor the French co-operation a surprise. Three times within two years the hearts of the insurgents had been kinlled and their opponents depressed by the outfitting of formidable expeditions by the French directory to invade Ireland. Three times had Irish hopes been blasted, three times English tremors relieved by the interposition of fate, and when Hum-bert landed at Killala not less than 150,000 regulars and militia stood ready to throttle aspirations for freedom on the soil of Erin at the tap of the tyrant's drum. The headquarters of the English division was at Galway, fifty or sixty miles south of Killala, and on the day following Humbert's and of the day londing Inductive appearance, Aug. 23, the commander, General Hutchinson, set an army in motion northward. The next day, Aug. 24, the chief general in Ireland, Lord Cornwallis, put in motion another army on the east between

THE INVADER AND DUBLIN.

Meanwhile Humbert did not sit down and enjoy his cheap success. His task was not alone difficult, it was bordering upon the impossible, not to say the quixotic. He had brought in his three ships but 1100 soldiers—the rest were to come from the insurgent ranks. Over 200 men were left at Killala as guards and garrison, and with about 800 French and 1000 or more native auxiliaries Humbert took up the march towards Castlebar, the capital of Mayo, on Aug. 24, routing the garrison at Ballina on the way by an intrepid bayonet charge led by his favorite subordinate, General Sarrazin. At Ballina further accessions of recruits swelled the ranks, although Humbert's stern disciple chilled the ardor of many a would-be revolutionist. Plunder and reprisal were vigorously repressed, and the suave Frenchman conciliated both Catholic and Protestant by stern, impartial rulings in the disputes between adherents of the orange and the green. On the 29th the little army started for Castlebar, with the certain knowledge that a large body of English awaited it. After a severe march over mountain and bog, part of the way a countermarch to deceive the enemy, a British outpost was fired upon at dawn on the 27th, and sent scampering back to Castlebar with the

On the eve of battle General Hutchinson was succeeded by his superior, General Lake, an imperious and hardheaded commander, and about day light Lake stood ready with 6000 men and eighteen cannon to sweep the sans culottes and their rebel allies, the "croppies," off the earth. So certain was Lake that such would be the upshot that he refused to make a plan of battle and proposed to finish the business with a favorite body of his light horse known as "Fox Hunters." As usual after a dead sure thing has been put to proof, there was a list of might have-beens to think over anent the battle of Castlebar. Lake chose his ground-a crest commanding an elevation over which Humbert must pass, and formed three lines, with artillery in the centre, and with

to wipe up the fragments at the close of the melee. The British array was in fact, so formidable that Humber and his staff gave it up at the outset. and the daring leader decided to figh solely for honor's sake. Moreover, he

A CAVALRY RESERVE

would begin at once, which was a happy thought. The attack was led by the whole body of Irish insurgents, who quickly burst in the enemy's out posts, and, elated at their success, dashed for the British guns. At fifty yards the cannon opened, a swath was Under cover of twilight a body of stalwart grenadiers, led by sharp-"rebels" were out of the fight for the rest of it. Then up marched Sarra zin's grenadiers with a tread as firm as though the the gaping cannon were but toy imitations. On they went with fixed bayonets, to be treated as their unfortunate allies had been, and, like them, to disappear. But not for good.

A third attack was made with equal ill Seeing that the British did not follow up their fortunes Humbert took hope and ordered an assault along the whole front, spreading his men to cover the ground so that he had but one thin line, in all about five hundred bayonets. The British were so astounded at the spectacle that they began firing as at game, everyone for himself. At the opportune moment Sarrazin ordered a double quick and his men, by an impetuous rush and with a wild war cry, gained a cover in close range of the British lines and began a deadly fire on the artillery Suddenly all gave way, the infantry fled, the artillery was deserted, the invincible British horse ignored the programme Lake had cut out for them and rode pell mell to the rear maining far more of their own people than they had met of the enemy in than they had met of the enemy in honest battle. A bridge leading to Castlebar and the streets of the town were stubbornly defended by the British, but the fury of the French knew no bounds, and they swept the field.

COMPELLING LAKE TO FLEE FOR HIS

With difficulty Humbert prevented a massacre by his Irish allies in revenge for atrocities previously done by Lake and his followers. To conciliate the people, Humbert proclaimed a republic in the province of Connaught, wasting valuable time in organizing a Government, and then headed for Dublin. On the route lay the fortified post of Granard and a vast army of insurgents in the provinces roundabout were banded together to join him the moment Granard fell. But learning effected a surprise on the coast of Ire- that Lord Cornwallis awaited him on

the path with a large force, Humbert his history of the parish the names of set out on Sept. 3 to make a detour through Sligo and Leitrim and avoid

his opponents for the moment.
On the 8th of September he was brought to bay within a day's march of the goal by Lake's reorganized army, Cornwallis being at hand with another strong column. The French saw the hopelessness of their case, but Humbert again preferred honor to life and ordered an attack. At the moment of collision General Sarrazin caused his division to ground arms and submit Humbert, in a fit of anger at this treachery, commanded a double quick charge, and threw himself, sword in hand, into the midst of the British dragoons. A terrible battle ensued, French and Irish yielding only with death. Humbert was overpowered and taken before Cornwallis. The gallant Frenchman was soon allowed to return to France, and after fighting in Napo leon's Austrian wars was sent to Hayti to suppress the negro rebellion. On the death of the French commande there, General Leclerc, Humbert made love to his widow, Napoleon's beautiful sister, Pauline, and for this presump-tion—he was of plebeian origin—the haughty Emperor exiled him Brittany. He subsequently escaped to in General Jackson's army. At the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, he helped defeat the very same men who had destroyed his daring little band in 1798.

THE PARISH PRIEST OF OBER AMMERGAU.

The Reviser of the Passion Play-Ar Accomplished Scholar-His History of the Parish.

Mary Porter Brace describes in the Christian Union the villagers of Ober-

Ammergau. She says:
In speaking of the village life of Ober-Ammergau it is difficult to say whether the Passion Play is the cause or the effect of the usual daily occupations of the people. The art of wood carving, for example, is intimately associated with their active religiou The climate of their Alpine valley has, however, had much to do with the choice of trades and arts among the villagers. The long win ters and the short summers make agri culture of small importance, while dense woods and the rich mountain pastures have made many peasants wood-cutters and herdsmen cutting and wood-carving are, however, the two most important industries in At one time the Ober-Ammergau. making of children's toys, the copying of animals, the sheep and cattle of the hills, was an important part of the carver's work, but that has gradually given place to the carving of crucifixes and life-size ecclesiastical groups. One of the best illustrations of the native devotional spirit of the carver is shown in the graphic story of the Nativity executed in wood. The manger (die executed in wood. The manger (die Krippe, as it is called) is always placed in the church during Christmas ities. The more mature work of the wood-carver is to be seen in the groups around the altars of the church, and in the shrines which one meets through

out the village and the valley.

The hereditary influences of village life have culminated in the character of Joseph Daisenberger, the parish priest of Ober-Ammergau. As every one knows, the great work of his life was the revision of the Passion Play. The masterly simplicity of the present text, both in structure and in diction, is due to the work of Daisenberger He not only wrote for his people in his library, but he taught them, from year to year, the most perfect conception of the great roles. As a means to this end, he revived, in 1875 the so-called "School of the Cross." It was originally the performance, on certain fast days, of single acts of the Passion Play Under the supervision of Fathe Daisenberger, a short version of the whole play was acted in the "School of the Cross." The Old Testament themes treated in the tableaux were, however, transformed into action, while the cenes from the New Testament became the subject of tableaux. The transposition was a very ingenious way of familiarizing the people with the great subject of the Passion Play, without making it trite by constant and exact rehearsal. The "School of the Cross is now supplemented by a "Practice Theatre," where secular plays are also given. Among others, Schiller's "William Tell" has been played, and the "Antigone" of Sophocles, translated by Daisenberger. The priest was a by Daisenberger. The priest was a good teacher, as well as an accom-plished scholar. He knew that tongues must be smooth-filed, voices attuned, and bodies trained, in order to make the "artistic and religious movements of the Passion Play coincide. Thus the "School of the Cross," with the

'Practice Threatre," form a conserva-ory of sacred acting, where, during the decade, the older players are kep in training and the younger receive their first lessons. The picture of the venerable Daisenberger, who for thirty years was the faithful" soul-keeper his people is a beautiful one undertook the work," he writes, "with the best will, for the love of my Divine Redeemer, and with only one object in view, namely, the edification of the Christian world." Surely that end has been nobly accomplished! Since 1860 Daisenberger's text and his teachings have been admirably followed by a devoted people. Long may they guard the inheritance left them by their ideal parish priest, a man so "rich in holy thought and work!" So long will the Passion Play remain the consistent product of Ammergau home life, and

reanimate the dying faith of the nations. Father Daisenberger mentions

-have been most constantly preserved. Among them we recognize the well known names of Lang, Twing and Mayer. Representatives of these families have long been prominent among the dramatis personæ of the Passion Play. The three men who, since 1850, have played the part of Christus have been carvers of crucifixes, and Joseph Mayer, who has given himself for the third time to the sacred role, is the thirteenth son of a wood-carver. There is a quaint legend in the Mayer family which illustrates very aptly how the art of the carver aids or supple ments the art of the sacred player. According to village tradition, it was an old witch of the mountain, the "Kofel-wife," who brought to the sons and daughters of Ammergau their newly born brothers and sisters. Upon

certain families among whom art tra-ditions—especially those of the carver

newly born brothers and sisters. Upon the *thirteenth* visit of the Kofel-wife to the Mayers, the old father was inclined to murmur. But she rebuked the care-worn man for his complaints, saying that the world would some day know his youngest child, Joseph. child's first intelligent gaze was fixed upon the figures of Christ on the cross which his father so skillfully executed, and his first playthings were his father's carving tools. When he was five years old came the "Passion Year, " and little Mayer was one of the many children who joined with the crowd in singing the beautiful choral, "Hail to Thee, O David's Son!" in

the first scene of the play.
So energetic and realistic was his action, and so seraph-like his voice, that the villagers whispered, "Little Mayer will surely some day play the Christus!" At the next representation of the play, Mayer, as one of the chorus. attracted much attention his noble declamation and his beautiful voice. Meantime the youth, inherit-ing his father's gifts, became an expert and devout carver of crucifixes. At twenty-five, so imbued was he with the spirit of his Master, through the influence of the sacred drama and the hardly less sacred profession of the wood-carver, that he was unanimously chosen to fulfill the duty of representing Christ in the Passion Play. The prophecy of the Kofel-wife has this year been fulfilled, for all the world now identifies Joseph Mayer with the

Christus of Ober-Ammergau. The Twinks have also been known for centuries as skillful carvers and admirable players, painters, or musicians. The name Lang occurs twelve times in the list of the dramatis personæ for 1890; ten times among the players, once in the chorus, and once as the drawing-master and director of the tableaux. The role of Caiaphas, the High Priest, has been four times played by Burgomaster Lang; it is a role which seems nature ally to belong to a village leader. The part of Mary the Mother of Jesus, was admirably played last summer by the Burgomaster's daughter, Rose Lang. It is pleasant to think that now that her sacred duty is done, Rosa. who has long been betrothed, has be-come a happy bride. As no married woman is allowed to take part in the play, the wedding-day was postponed until after the "Passion Year" of

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Certificate of Merit.

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MRS. MOSES COUCH, Apsley, Ont.

MRS. MOSES COUCH, Apsley, Ont.
Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rhenmatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal." Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

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nent cure. G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U S. A.



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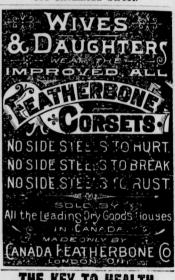
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There stood, i high and Low glanced it it over th Around about i flowers, Amidst them s ling raint There dwelt a leonquest Gloomy, with throne, For all his trembled And what he s wrote was

OCTO

The

FROM T

Once journeyed pair. One with brigh thin grey The old man, steed best The while his y by his side Spake the gra valiant be Think of our for est tone Of love, and joy drous art; Be ours to-day heart."

Now stand the audience-l The king and above all— The king in fe Northern I The lady_mild a bright. The old man swe and so wel That richer, e swell; Then bursts wit voice from A distant spirit-

They sing of lo buoyant you of freedom, man They sing of e human bre They sing of all fessed. Forget their se-The monarch's fi to the grou The queen, her s in joy, Takes the rose the

"Ye have bewing thrall year.
Shouts the proof and angry.
He draws his swoous, deadly.
And from the significant crimson stream.

As if by storm courtier sw
The smitten you beard's arm
He wraps his clo
to his horse
Then turns to be
bleeding co Before the lofty old, And takes his ha far than go Against a marbi twain, Then cries, while again: "Woe to thee, m

or song
Ring with melo
walls amon
Naught but desp
decay.
Thou art to gr
doomed to d "Bright gardens light, wee to Unto that desolat Beholding, may's a'l run dry, And so, in days to die.

"Wee to thee, minstrelsy! Thy strife for blo vain for the Thy very name pair Be like a dying l air." The grey-haired have heard The mighty halls low.

Only one lofty col One shaft, half-l fall at last. And lies within th land;
No tree its shade
the sand.
The monarch's
legend knov
The minstrel's c
and forgot,"

> AN A well-kept children are b are attained From a Catho pected. The atmospl be Catholic, ar esty and rever should meet th fixes, holy was altar. Nothing print a sacred knits more cle

> bers of a unit prayer. If morning, the night prayers gether. Ther touching in th with and for committed to 1 who are dear asking the bl day's toil. No reverence for concord among together. If a some short in the New Tes part in teaching his daily labor It is the me

young childre their wayward into them th simple devotio school is compl of any co-ope moreover, the restrict individ ment of instr the individual. come back wi those that were

As a family excel all other every age and, easy to take. thorough in ef pleasant in ac attended with

The Minstrel's Curse.

There stood, in days long vanished, a castle bigh and grand;
Low glanced it down to the ocean, wide looked it over the land;
Around about it circled bright beds of fragrant flowers,
Amidst them sprang fresh fountains in s; ark-ling rainbow showers.

There dwelt a haughty monarch by wealth and conquest known;
Gloomy, with palld visage, he sat upon his
For all his thoughts were Terror, Fear trembled where he stood.
And what he spake was Fortune, and what he wrote was Blood.

Spake the graybeard to the stripling: "Now valiant be my son;
Think of our fondest bailads, sing in thy sweetest tone
Of love, and joy, and sorrow, with all thy wondrous art;
Be ours to-day to soften the monarch's stony heart."

They sing of love and spring-time, of happy, buoyant youth. of freedom, manly valor, of holiness and truth; They sing of every sweetness that stirs in human breast; They sing of all ambitions by human heart con-fessed.

to the ground:
The queen, ner soul dissolving, half sadly, half
in joy.
Takes the rose that decks her bosom and gives
it to the boy.

old, And takes his harp so priceless, more precious far than go'd; Against a marble column he shatters it in Against a marble column he shatters it in twain, Then cries, while hall and garden re-echo him again: "Woe to thee, mighty castle! May never harp

or song
Ring with melodious sweetness thy blighted
walls among—
Naught ut despair and sorrow, and desolate decay.

Thou art to grief and ruin by vengeance doomed to day.

"Bright gardens sweetly blooming in the May-light, woe to thee! Unto that desolation shalt thou a witness be: Beholding, may'st thou wither, thy fountains a'll run dry, And so, in days to follow, uncared for, fade and

Be like a dying heart-groan, lost on the empty

The grey-haired man has spoken; the heavens have heard his woe:
The mighty halls are ruins, the walls are lying low.

pected

The atmosphere of the house should some short instruction, or chapter of the New Testament, he would take part in teaching his little ones, which his daily labor hinders.

come back with greater force than those that were learned at the mother's

every age and, being sugar-coated, are attended with no injurious results.

Ringing Yet.

One day when he was young: And that's the reason, don't you see, The blarney's on his tongue!

world was informed that

Thackeray, who penned the droll ditty.
And "Father Prout" himself?
Why he wasn't himself at all. Many a
"character" has the Emerald Isle supplied the world with, but assuredly none more interesting ever had the touch of the brogue on his tongue than Frank Mahony, who, as "Father Prout" in Fraser's Magazine, as "Don Jeremy Savonarola" in the appendix to Dickens' "Pictures from Italy," as the "bright boy from Blarney" at the Fraserian symposiums, took rank among the brilliant band of bohemians who used to small the same and the same who used to spend their evenings in the beginning of the century in the

As if by storm winds scattered fiee all the courtier swarm.

The smitten youth has fallen upon the greybeards arm;
He wraps his cloak about him, fast binds him to his horse,
Then turns to leave the castle with harp and bleeding corse.

The transport of the scholarly with the same of the scholarly with the scholar with the at once obtained for the author a fore-Thackeray, Lockhart, Southey, D'Orsay most place among those who were con-tributing to the lighter and more ele-

gant literature of the times. HIS GENIUS COSMOPOLITAN.

Essentially Hibernian, the wit and genius of Mahony were of the soil which gave him birth, but were acuminated and polished in foreign schools. If the garb was of homely frieze, it in those of the academy.

Here is the sketch the bohemian drew

Boz."

He is said to have "flourished at Cork," growing up there into a shrewd, bright-eyed, saucy-faced gossoon-picking up with about equal readines he rich ascent which never altogether forsook him and the rudiments of an education which later on was to ripen on the continent into a brilliant and comprehensive scholarship. In his twelfth year he left Ireland for France, as was the custom in those days for Irish youths who had to seek, as they have to-day, for advantages denied them in their native land. The goal set for the Irish boy by his parents was the priesthood. Their fondest expectation was to see Frank taking his place as a "soggarth aroon" among the people from whom he sprung in the smiling valleys of Munster. Frank became a priest, but as a priest he never set foot on Irish soil. No sooner had the beretta been placed upon his brow than he realized that he had made the mistake of his life. During his college course, however, he had taken a deep draught at the font of general literature, and on his return to London from France, in 1832, he joined the Fraserian club and soon won a name for himself by his contributions, which were spoken of as a "fascinating mixture of

MAHONY'S FIRST ARTICLE appeared contained the last portion of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," which by the way, had been rejected at the tim by all the leading publishers of London and was printed in dribs and drabs in the Fraserian organ. In this connection it may be noted that it was published in separate form, a creation

having, "with the wit of Sterne, the fantastic spirit of Richelieu and the power of Rabelais, propounded a system of philosophy as profound as that of Fichte."

With "Father Prout" holding his own in the pages of Francis M.

own in the pages of Fraser's Magazine among a galaxy of the brightest minds of the epoch; with Daniel Maclise, the royal academician, whom Sir Walter Scott, on the occasion of a tour through Ireland, lifted to the second forms. When the description of the property of the second forms Ireland, lifted to the path of fame, as its sketch artist; with William Maginn, the "versatile Celtic genius," in the editorial chair, Cork's own town was

assuredly in those days well represented in London, for all three were born in the city by the Lee. What "Father Prout" was to Fraser with his pen Maclise was with his pencil. In 1830 appeared, in the wasneid. ears of Irish exiles all over the earth.

Everybody has heard at some time or another "Shandon Bells" played or sung or whistled. Nearly everybody sets down the authorship of the quaint 1830 appeared in the magazine the day were hit off with such faithfulness in the gallery that the sketches became the leading and most attractive features of Fraser. Renowned as they were even then in the field of literature, the Fraserians sought not the lordly halls or gilded palaces of the rich in their hours of leisure. In the true club spirit they jingled glasses, chopped logic and bandied wit in outof-the way dens and mysterious holes and corners. Under the names of the "Fraserians," the "Eccentrics," the "Hooks and Eyes" and the "Tumblers" their custom was to meet in free

the author, and even the divine, fraternized, we are told, in these fraternized, we are told, in these coteties, and one of the most prized sketches of Scott's protege Maclise represents the choice spirits of one of the famous gatherings. The Fraserians famous gatherings. The Fraserians company to-night more than she does 1311 stay." the beginning of the century in the English capital after the manner of a famous body known as the Shamrock society of Philadelphia, which once upon deadly gleam, and from the singer's bosom bursts forth a crimson steam. militude. Glasses and decanters are scattered about the fruit-laden board; Dr. Maginn, the editor of Fraser, has just risen to give the toast of the evening. Upon either side of him, in the background, are the two nameless attendants-one a Sydney Smith-like butler in the act of decanting an especial sion, a journalist by occupation, a cosmopolite by habit, whose productions in Fraser, sparkling with wit, humor, scholarship and classical illustration,

over the name of Frank Mahony, Poetical Epistle from Father Prout to

to take up his abode in Rome and become the foreign correspondent for the new paper. It was during Mahony's occupation in this capacity that Garidan Mrs. Geo. WARD, Josephine, Ont.

occupation in this capacity that Garibaldi established his bivouac in the Grand Plazza of St. Peter's. Father Prout's letters were afterward published as an appendix to Dickens' own Italian sketches.

That the admiration of "Father Prout" for "Boz" was reciprocated by Dickens is shown by a note where the latter says, speaking of the boy from Blarney: "Every chip from so brilliant an old block may be said to possess a lustre peculiarly its own, hence we may not fear to disperse them up and down our miscellany. They are gens of the purest whisky."

poet, essayist, funmaker and bohemian shortly before his death, "like the associations which early infancy attaches to the well-known and long-remem-bered chimes of our own parish steeple and no magic can equal the effect on our ear when returning after long absence in foreign, and, perhaps, hap-

Toryism, classicism, sarcasm and pier countries."

The number of Fraser in which his funeral dirge on the morning of May 27, 1866, when he was laid to rest in the Shandon churchyard.

A neglected case of cold in the head may cost you your life. Why run the risk when Nasal Balm ofters you a speedy relief and certain cure. Sold by all dealers. Try it. Would you like to exchange your sallow cheeks for those glowing with health's roses? Then try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They re build the system and make life as bright as childhood's dream.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Every man has done something he did

The young man hesitated.
"No: I guess I had better go," he said at last

"Nonense! It's early yet!" protested

The young man sat down, rested his arms on the table, and said:
"Well, I'll submit the case to you.

party. "No; there's only one, and he's in

"Wait a minute, interrupted the young man. "I'll leave it to you, but you must hear the case. The little woman is alone in the house. The baby is in bed, and she is sitting there reading or sewing, and listening to the steps of those passing the house. Heft home at 9 o'clock this morning, and since then she has been alone with the baby. Now she hasn't even the baby to occupy her time."

"I'd rather you'd go home." The others nodded their assent, and

"I'd rather go."

said: "There's a man."

positive delight. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver, arousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for braises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

Turn the Rascals Out.

Minard's Liniment is the best.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache,

Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Battimore, Md.

Talked and Acted Like a Man.

The young man had been with the party some time, and he finally rose to go. The others vetoed the proposition. go. The others vetoed the property of the control o

not want to do and ought not to have done for fear some one might think he was not a "good fellow."

one.
"Sit down! Sit down! We'll all be home before 12," added another.

You are talking of going to the theatre. or having a game of cards at the club, and you want me to be one of the party. Now in a cozy little home on the North Side there's a little woman—"
"Children sick?" put in one of the

"Wife sick?"

" No." "O, well-

There was another pause, and then one of the party took a sip of champagne and said:

the young man said:

It was some time later in the evening when one of the members of the party

And every one knew to whom he referred.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of people who feel "all tried out" of "run down," from any cause. It seems to il up the whole mechanism of the body set that all moves smoothly and work becomes positive delight. Be sure to get Hood's.



Lumbago, Backache, Toothache. Sore Throat,

A RUSH O stop the hard work of wash day-to stop the rub, rub, rub and tug, tug, tug, to make the clothes clean? Of course you are. Then send for

"SURPRISE SOAP" and use the "SURPRISE WAY" without boiling or scalding the clothes, and save half the hard work. Have

comfort and ease, with clothes neater and cleaner than the ordinary way. STOP now a moment to consider if it is any advantage to use a pure Soap like Surprise, and save yourself, your hands, your clothes.

READ the Directions on the Wrapper.



Our business is to import the BEST quality of Coal that can be got—NOT the cheapest; to deliver it to you thoroughly screened; to store it away in your bin in a tidy and satisfactory manner, and to fill your order, large or small, promptly. We aim to give the best possible value and the best satisfaction.

YARD AND OFFICE, BURWELL STREET AT G. T. R.

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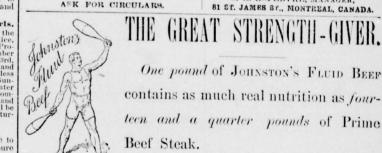
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A valuable food for ATHLETES when training. HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Less, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, dores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rhenmatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR BORE THROATS, BRONCHTEIS, COUGHS, Colds, Giandular Ewellings and all Skin Diseases it hes no rival; and for contracted and stiff foints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And are sold at is, i.i.d., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., lis., 22s, and 35s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxfore Street. Landon, they are sparious. D. DALY & SON JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,

Poor coal is dear at any price. The Scran-on is acknowledged to be the best coal in he market. Office and Yards, 19 York St. TELEPHONE 348.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

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ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS

Famous Scranton Coal The leading Undertakers and Embalmers. Open night and day.
Telephone—House, 373; Factory, 513. JAMES KILGOUR Indertaker and Importer of Fine Fun-eral Furnishings. Funerals furnished at their real and proper value.

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As a family medicine, Ayer's Pills in America this now admittedly won-excel all others. They are suited to derful creation of Carlyle was first casy to take. Though searching and thorough in effect, they are mild and pleasant in action, and their use is attended with no injurious results.

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ndryo Bells, CHURCHES, OCKS, etc. ction guar-d catalogue, ALTIMORE, on with bright golden ringlets, and one with thin grey hair.
The old man, harp on shoulder, did gallant the while his youthful comrade walked briskly by his side.

Of the River Lee.

The old chimes are ringing still, and the ivy-clad tower in which they toll casts a shadow like a projecting pall over the grave of the man who keens on whispering. BELLS UNDRY.

The old man sweeps the harp-strings so grandly and so well.
That richer, ever richer upon the ear they swell:
Then bursts with heavenly clearness the young voice from its thrall:
A distant spirit-chorus it seems to rise and fall.

Forget their scorn and mocking the circling courtiers round;
The monarch's fiercest warrior bends, humbled, to the ground;

be Catholic, an air of innocence, modesty and reverence. Catholic emblems should meet the eye, pictures, crucifixes, holy water, and maybe a family altar. Nothing conduces more to imprint a sacred character, and nothing knits more closely together the mem-bers of a united family than common prayer. If not convenient in the orning, there are few houses where night prayers could not be said to-There is something peculiarly touching in the father offering prayer with and for those whom God has committed to his care, and with those who are dearest to him around him asking the blessing of the Father of all on his little flock after another day's toil. Nothing could better secure reverence for himself, and peace and concord amongst those who thus pray together. If at the same time he reads

It is the mother's duty to train the young children in virtue, to correct their wayward tendencies, to breathe into them that personal piety and simple devotion that children acquire so aptly. For often the work of the school is completely lost by the absence of any co-operation at home; and, the numbers at schoo restrict individual training, or adjustment of instruction to the wants of the individual. What lessons of piety

"FATHER PROUT."

Those Silvery Bells of Shandon are

Chicago Herald. He was born in sweet Killarney.

More than half a century ago the The bells of Shandon Sound so sweet and grand on The pleasant waters Of the River Lee.

on whispering, as it were, to this day the echoes of the familiar notes in the ears of Irish exiles all over the earth. Everybody has heard at some time or

Now stand the twain together in the lofty audience-hall.

The king and queen in grandeur enthroned above all—

The king in fearful splendor, like the bloody Northern light;

The lady mild and gentle, and as the full moon the lofty piright.

Sets down the authorship of the quaint old lilt—kept alive mayhap by the spirit of home love which it breathes ing Irish rhymster. But few know that it was "Father Prout," who cracked bottles and jokes at the merry board of the Fraserian circle in London board of the Fraserian circle in London town with Dickens, Carlyle and

If the garb was of homely frieze, it sparkled with gems from the mines of Greece and Rome, and the shamrock of Greece and Rome, and the shamrock of tacles, Frank Mahony himself." "We to thee, cruel murderer, accursed of minstrelsy!"

Thy strife for blody wreaths of fame be all in vain for thee;

Thy very name forgotten, the cry of thy despending to the cry of the cry of the description of the cry stroll in the groves of Blarney, and you found yourself, "unbeknownst,"

and easy good fellowship in the historic haunts known as "The Coal hole" and "The Widow's in St. Martin's Lane." The painter, the actor, the reviewer, the critic, the journalist, the barrister,

are among those who are
THE MOST READILY DISTINGUISHED. Immediately at the left of Maginn, as he stands there delicately resting the tips of his fingers on the table, are seated three clergymen, Edward Irving of the Unknown Tongues; Gleig, the army chaplain, and between

It is worth giving:

Here is the sketch the bohemian drew have heavens have heard his wee:

The mighty halls are ruins, the walls are lying low.
Only one lofty column to tell of grandour past—One shaft, half-broken, tottering, headlong to fall at last.

And les within that garden a waste and desert land:
No tree its shade dispenses, no fountains pierce the sand.
The ministrel's curse has fallen: "unhonored and forgot."

AN IDEAL HOME.

A well-kept house and well-trained children are but results of nature, and are attained by methodical heathens. From a Catholic family more is expected.

Here is the sketch the bohemian drew of himself: "A combination of the Trian lyre and the Irish bagpipe; of the Ionian dialect blending harmonic play.

Only one lofty column to tell of grandour past—One shaft, half-broken, tottering, headlong to fall at last.

Now as to who Mahony was and whence he came: Francis Sylvester Mahony was born in 1801, on the banks of the Leace, within a hop, step and jump of the Lakes of Killarney and almost within kissing distance of the blarney stone. For twelve years after he first heard the sound of the banks of himself: "A combination of the Trian lyre and the Irish bagpipe; of the Ionian dialect blending harmonic vally with the Cork brogue: an Irish potato seasoned with attic salt."

Now as to who Mahony was and whence he came: Francis Sylvester Mahony was born in 1801, on the banks of the Leace, within a hop, step and jump of the Lakes of Killarney and almost within kissing distance of the blarney stone. For twelve years after he first heard the sound of the banks of the Ionian dialect blending harmonic was one whom Mahony was and whence he came: Francis Sylvester Mahony was born in 1801, on the banks of the Leace of Killarney and lamost within kissing distance of the banks of the Leace of Killarney and lamost within kissing distance of the banks of the Leace of Killarney and lamost within kissing distance of the banks of the Leace of Killarney and lamost within kissing distance of the banks of the Lakes of Killar

They are gems of the purest whiskey. At the age of sixty-six the priest, died in Paris. Although he laid aside, not long after his ordination, his functions as a priest, he always adhered to the faith of his early manhood. "There is nothing, after all, "said Prout,

Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Branch No. 4, London,

C. M. B. A.

Medical Examinations,

Brockville, Oct. 19, 1891.

Editor Catholic Record — Dear Sir and Brother — The article headed "Medical Examinations" in your last issue deals ably with a subject of far greater importance to our Association than many of its members seem to think, and I trust you will continue the agitation for this much-needed reform until your laudable object is achieved. There can be no denying the fact that our death rate is larger than it should be, and shows signs of increasing in the near future, maless preventive steps are taken.

The first question presenting itself is, "What is the cause of increased death rate?" The second, "What is the reason this cause exists?" The third question, "How can this be remedied?"

There would seem to be little difficulty in answering all three questions.

Carcless medical examinations are undoubtedly the cause.
The reason this cause exists can almost invariably be traced to the payment of too small a fee for the amount of work required from the local examiner. I believe no other Association demands a more rigid examination, and am quite certain there is none paying a smaller fee; and very few, if any, paying so small. If we stop to consider that the acceptance or rejection of a candidate lies almost entirely with the local examiner we can then appreciate the importance of this question.

The remedy lies entirely with the members.

we can then appreciate the importance of this question.

The remedy lies entirely with the members. A fee large enough to make it an object for the best medical men to seek and retain our patronage must be allowed if we wish to overcome this difficulty. The best evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the most successful insurance concerns are those devoting most attention to their examinations, and paying the largest fees therefor.

examinations, and paying the largest fees therefor.

It seems to me that altogether too much attention has been heretofore paid to making admission to our Association as easy as possible, while at the same time we are geopardizing the interests of those who are already members, and such good risks as we may hereafter obtain. I think the statistics will show that it is better to lose ten ordinary risks than to admit one bad one.

Trusting that the branches throughout the entire Association will give you their assistance in this good work.

I am, traternally yours,

O. K. Fraser.

Brother Fraser will notice that there are

Brother Fraser will notice that there are some constitutional obstacles in the way of reform. Before last Supreme Council Convention it was optional with Branches what amount they paid to the examiner, providing it was not less than \$1.00. At the Niagara Falls meeting, however, a change was made fixing the fee at \$1.50; fifty cents of which amount the examiner must forward to the Supervising Medical Examiner. It might, however, be in the power of Branches to increase the allowance from the Branch fands; but we are not quite sure that they can constitutionally do so. At all events the constitution will not permit us to charge new members for examination more than \$1.50; and when the Branch examiner retains \$1 of this amount for his services, it is quite probable he will feel that he has en very poorly paid for his work. This is matter, we think, which the Supreme uncil should not have interfered with. We can see no good reason why each Branch hould not be permitted freedom of action as regards fees to the medical profession for while \$1.50 might be considered a fair renumeration in some few localities, that amount would in other and more numerous be deemed a miserable pittance, which very few medical men of any repute ould care to accept for their services.

Resolution of Branch 43.

Hall of Branch 43, Brockville, Oct. 23, 1891.

To the Executive of the Grand Council of Canada;

Canada:

DEAR BIOGHERS—In compliance with your request, at a meeting of this Branch, held especially for that purpose, the circular of our esteemed President, of 5th May last, dealing with the questions of total or partial separation from the Supreme Council was fully and finally discussed. The matter has been under consideration ever since the receipt of the circular, and our conclusions—which have the assent of every resident member of this Branch—are the result of much thought and research on the part of those agreeing to them. We trust they will receive the calm and fair consideration of the membership at large, and be taken in the apart in which they are presented, the greatest purpose the greatest number being our guiding wrinctuble greatest number being our guiding princtuble greatest number being our guiding princtuble. atest number being our guiding

good to the greatest number being our guiding principle.
We find in the President's circular five matters of complaint, as follows:
(1). We have paid into the beneficiary more than we have received back, or than was necessary to meet Caradian death claims up to the date of the circular.
(2). A considerable amount was being wasted annually in the payment of commissions and discounts on the remittances passing between the first and Supreme Councils.

abnually in the payment of commissions and discounts on the remittances passing between the Grand and Supreme Councils.

(3). The refusal of the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to Canada.

(4). The striking out of the separate benefici-

the Grand and Supreme Councils.

(b). The refusal of the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to Canada.

(c) he striking out of the separate beneficiary clauses.

This, wever, is not really made a matter of complaint but are requested to consider what as effect may be.

As to the first complaint we say it is quite true that we have paid mere to the beneficiary fund than has come back to us to our obligation and the terms of our contract required this to be done by us whenever direumstances demanded it. The years' expect recumstances demanded it. The years' expect recumstances demanded it. The years' expect of deaths, and to justify the conclusions on the financial and to justify the conclusively proven by the fact the during the past in a month's alone we have reduced the amount overpaid to the Supreme Concert the amount over surplus payments, and then the balance would begin to run the other way. But and the Canadian death rate would entirely when our surplus payments, and then the balance would begin to run the other way. But and the web okow, however, is that our association is and should remain Catholic and Matual. It was on these conditions it was first organized, and upon these conditions every member has since been admitted. If we want to be Catholic in the true sense of the title we must, amongst our other duries, even daming distinctions he tween our brethren on this and the other

ently refused while we had before us the precedent now sought to be established.

And what would the granting of the separation petitions mean? Nothing more or less that the our association—now large and powerful—would be split into so many smail fragments that it is fair to assume that the life of some, if not all, of them would be very short. We want a numerous, powerful body of men whose operations will extend as far as is consistent with the interests of a benefit association. We want something more than a mere insurance machine—something that will be a power for good in more ways than one—an organization that will act as an auxiliary to the Church, and be an educator as well as provider. This can only be obtained by carrying out in this, as we should in all our undertakings, the principle or theory that strength lies in anion of numbers and interests.

The second matter of complaint was at the thing the continuous strength lies in anion of numbers and interests.

As to third complaint, when we consider that the duty of the Supreme Council is to consider and legislate for the interests of the whole Association and not for any particular section of it, we cannot but come to the conclusion that they acted wisely in the matter. The granting of separate beneficiary was optional with them, and they would be wrong in exercising that option in favor of Canada if they believed the Association at large would be injuriously affected by their action. Much that we have said in reference to the first complaint applies with equal force to this; and to it we would add that in our opinion the granting of such a system of separate beneficiary would end in total separation. Even if it did not, we feel fully convinced it would destroy the fraternal intercourse between ourselves and our brothers in the United States. We would be paying but a triffe into the Supreme Treasury—certainly not sufficient to make it worth their while to bother with the connection or honor our travelling or wit-drawal carris. What we are absolutely ce

and our advice to the Grand Council is to pursue such a course if such an action be again attempted.

As to the question of the investment of the Re erve Fund, we think that there can be no doubt that the Supreme Council, being the only duly incorporated body, is the proper one in whose name the fund should be linvested. This is necessary in order to make the investment a proper and safe one. Besides this, the Supreme Council alone is liable for death claims; and such being the case, they should le in a position to call in the Reserve Fund, no matter where invested, whenever it is required for excessive claims.

Four courses are suggested to us:—

1. To go on as we are now.

2. Absolute separate beneficiary, such as is in vogue in the A. O. U. W.

4. Total separation.

As to the first, we are prepared and determined to go on as we are now, "unless some better system be suggested, and the Supreme Council grants it to us.

As to the second, we have already expressed ourselves.

As to the third scheme, it comes pearer our

As to the second, we have already expressed ourselves.

As to the third scheme, it comes nearer our dea of what is desirable and right than any yet proposed. We believe the true plan is such a one a will provide against excessive death and the second of the second of

s'on.

The fourth course we decline to take in any event, and deem it but right that we give some reasons therefor.

Total separation means,

1. Handing over to Supreme Council all our Branch funds, furniture and property of every kind.

1. Hauding over to Supreme Council all our Branch funds, furniture and property of every kind.

2. Giving up all Grand Council funds and property of every kind.

3. Relinquishing all claim to Reserve Fund now amousting in Canada alone to nearly 318,000, and in the whole Association to about \$105,700.

4. Abandoning all fraternal relations with the tens of thousands of brethren across the line—depriving ourselves of the manifold advantages of travelling cards in the United Sta'es, and the value of withdrawal cards outside of Canada; tosing the assistance that is now so freely given our Canadian members who cross the border in search of employment, and the scores of other advantages arising from the brotherly-intercourse now in vogue everywhere our Association is established.

5. The loss of stability certain to result from decrease of membership and jurisdiction—something which cannot be too seriously considered.

6. A vi-lation of our solemn obligation and our after contract with the parent Association,

7. Leaving the present Canadian membership with no standing whatever as an Association, the very moment total separation takes place.

8. The necessity of organizing an entirely new association of every member in Canada with no substantial guarantee that the new

ving of every member in Canad

8. The preessity of organizing an entirety new association.
9. The leaving of every member in Canada with no substantial guarantee that the new association so formed would admit him to membership therein.
And in return for all these losses and other losses and chances we must take in the event of total separation, we are only offered the bare chance of saving a few cents yearly; and, as we before remarked, viewed in the light of recent assessments, the chance is a slim one indeed. Therefore, we decline total separation.
In one or two instances we have gone beyond the President's circular, but only because we thought it necessary to do so in order to more fully discuss the questions. It is but reasonable to assume that many will differ from us in our opinions, and it is practically impossible for things to be otherwise in an association of such large membership. We have endeavored to pursue what seems to us to be the wisest course in this conflict of opinion, and we will cheerfully accord to the brothers from whom we differ the same honesty of purpose which will be, we trust, attributed to us. Let the question be discussed upon its merits, carefully exchewing personalitis of any of any kind, and the best results are sure to be attained.

In conclusion, bernit us to place on re-or-lour confidence in and loyally to our Grand President, who, no matter how much he may differ from us, is given to the state of the proper surface of the

Mghest motives, and cerests, cerests,
Signed on behalf of Branch 43,
Signed on behalf of Branch 43,
J. T. Noonan, Secretary,
WM. Braniff, Chancellor.

Innovations.

Innovations.

Since the organization of the C. M. B. A. at Niagara Falls in 1876 many discussions have taken place with more or less warmth, as to the advisability of retaining in the constitution and ritual of the society some forms and usages which appear to be altogether unnecessary. The order of business at each Branch meeting should be made as short as possible, or, rather, the carrying out of each order of business, more particularly the initiation of candidates. Some few members hold the opinion that the C. M. B. A. should, at least in a mild form, don the plumage of the secret conclaves existing amongst non-Catholics; and having had, to a certain extent, been successful in their efforts to introduce these objectionable features, it was felt that the society was running into strange pastures and breaking away from those moorings of Catholic simplicity which are, and should be, the pride and glory of all Catholic associations. We know, of course, that in the main the operations of the Branch meetings are entirely Catholic and commendable; but these usages are somewhat marred by a few customs which are objectionable in a high degree. There was a period when much time was wasted with a ritual made up for the most part, if we may use a Hibernicism, of ridiculous as well as laughable carryings on. Some few of our members hold the opinion that these carryings on throw an air of impressiveness about C. M. B. A. transactions, but we have never yet met a member willing to declare that he was impressed by them. It must be borne

in mind that the C. M. B. A. is not a secret society, and it is simply ridiculous to make any attempt to envelop it, even in the slightest degree, in the folds of oath-bound organizations.

We have been led to these thoughts because of the appearance of an editorial article in the Detroit organ of the Supreme Council recommending the adoption of grips or passwords, or something of that sort, amongst the members, so that they might know each other thereby when traveling or pursuing their usual avocations at home. The introduction, or even the suggestion of introducing such innovations as these is, it seems to us, fraught with much danger to the well-being of the society. We would not like to see any such humbur planted amongst Catholies; and not only would it be productive of no good, but, we firmly believe, result in much mischief. The wearing of the pin is all that is necessary. But the opinion is advanced that all members, do not carry a pin. Very true, indeed. But we are justified in claiming that all members, for one reason or another, would not carry the password. If ever the time comes when C. M. B. A. men will be required to grin or squint at each other, or shake hands with a sort of grape vine twist, it will be advisable, we think, to take serious thought and put our house in order.

Resolution of Condolence At the regular meeting of Branch No. 11, C. M. B. A. held in their hall on above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

M. ved by W. Lunn and seconded by Thomas Hickey.

Hickey, Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to re-move from our midst by the fey hand of Death our estcemed Brother, David Griffin, o'e of the charter members of our Branch; be it there-

charter members of our Branch; be it therefree.

Resolved That we, the members of Branch No. 11. do tender the wise and family of our late Br ther succere sympathy for the ir eperable loss they have sustained; and pray that God, the Father of Mercy, may abundantly shower down blessing upon them and they may realize by happy thought that he is not dead but sleepeth. Be it also
Resolved That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in honor of deceased, and that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family berefr, and to the pre s for publication; also inserted in the minutes of this meeting.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

In the October number of the Catholic World the following reference is made to a book which we recently reviewed. It is pleasing to note that the literary labors of me of our Canadian Catholic educationists is so highly spoken of by the critic of this

one of our Canadian Catholic educationists is so highly spoken of by the critic of this great Catholic monthly:
Catholic School History of England. By a Catholic Teacher. Montreal and Toronto: James A. Sadlier.

"Although this little work has been written for the use of Catholic schools in the Dominion of Canada, it seems to us that it might with profit be introduced into such of our schools in the United States as make the study of English history a part of their curriculum. A careful perusal of its pages will convince the reader who is conversant with our text-books that we Americans have nothing of the kind equally as good, either in our Catholic or so-called non-sectarian schools.

"The book, without being colorless, is both fair and impartial, and the conversational tone adopted by the author in telling this story of England is exceedingly pleasing to the young. To judge from the school histories which the greater number of school histories which the greater number of school historium turn out one would be inclined to believe that impartiality and fairness are only to be attained by chronology; and that anything in the way of a picture beyond the merest outline in black is to be avoided as one of the deadly sins. Again, there are the little imitators of Froude who give us his distortions without their undeniable and vivid color, and who call their efforts portraits. Into neither of these errors has the author of the Catholic School History of England af fallen. After a briefi introduction he divides his history into periods: Saxon, Norman, Angevin, Lancaster, York, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian; under each period making us very well acquainted with each one of the long list of personages who have governed England, and with the English people themselves; their political and social condition, religion, industries and progress. Perlaps if the aethor had had more space he could have given us a fuller account of English literature."

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT CARDINAL AND PERSONAL PRIEND OF THE POPE—THE SITUATION FROM THE VATICAN STANDPOINT.

Rome, Oct. 22.—Interviews with eminent Cardinals who are in a position to know all the secrets of political opinion at the Vatican, confirm the accuracy of the statements cabled a few days ago in regard to the feeling at the Vatican touching the demonstration of French pilgrims at the Pantheon.

An Associated Press correspondent has had an interview upon the matters referred to with one of the most influential Cardinals, a prelate who is an intimate friend of the Pope and in every way thoroughly qualified to express opinions on the subject. He said in substance:

"Our position in Rome has undergone a radical change as a result of the events and of the disorders of October 2. The investigation which we have made into that incident has proved that the demonstration, justified under a chimerical protext, was prepared and arranged in advance by the Government and Menotti Garibaldi against the Radical Republican demonstration of Nice and against the Pope. The King, the Ministers and the Liberal-Monarchical party were fearful of the consequences which might arise from the alliance of the Republic with the Radical Republicans. Besides we also knew that the Triple Alliance has been informed of this game, and that it approved of the manifestation as a reply to the fetes at Nice and as a direct attack upon the Pope and the pilgrims. It was a desired affirmation, premeditated, of monarchical right against the French Republic and against the stau quo at Rome. It was M. Delucca, the Under Secretary of State of the Interior Department, and M. Mennotti Garibaldi who arraged the terms of this conspiracy. The Italian Government sent to all the mayors a circular letter in order it add weight to the manifestation. We have received the most pungent details in regard to the reception given to the sunmaries. Many of the mayor were embararessed and did not know how to reply to this summons. We are in possession of several e

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Occasionally the New York Hera'd bestirs itself in editorial matters and utters words really worth committing to memory. The Hera'd's advice to Irishmen is among these choice and rare utterances: There is one honorable course open to Irishmen the world over, and only one. If they pursue that course they may yet win much; if they fail to pursue it they will be in danger of losing all. The hour calls for union. Personal and factional differences must be set aside. The motto should be, Ireland first and other things afterward. An effort all along the line to consolidate, to destroy every element of discord, to bring about a degree of harmony greater than has ever existed—that is the prime duty of Irish patriotism. To stand shoulder to shoulder in Parliament and out of it until the long-looked-for triumph has been achievel—that would be a grand outcome of the disaster which has robbed them of their uncrowned king. Such a policy would claim the sympathy of the world. Those who inaugurated it would inherit the tactics and the resources of Parnell as his legal heirs; and when the victory was finally won, after many a hardfought battle, it would constitute a monument to the memory of their leader more lasting than brass, more imperishable than marble. Nothing more practical than this has been written on either side of the Atlantic in regard to Ireland's most recent position before the world. The faction leaders in Dublin would do well to learn it by heart and act upon it.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

LABOUCHERE ON PARNELL.

Although the Irish members of Parliament doubtless were aware of it before, they must now read Mr. Labouchere's statements about Parnell and his party with very mixed feelings. The London journalist is quoted as saying: "Mr. Parnell never felt any great affection for his followers. This was owing to the spirit of jealousy existing in his disposition and to the feeling of radical distrust which he felt for all mankind. Once during the sitting of the Parliamentary Commission he found it desirable to send some person on a secret mission to Paris, and he asked me if I could find a man who could be trusted. In reply to his request I said: 'I should think that you might find such a man among your followers. Do you think that they are all traitors?' 'No,' he replied, 'but O'Kelly is the only Irishman I know who can keep a secret, and he is away. They do not mean to tell, but they cannot help talking.'" "Mr. Parnell never doubted," says Mr. Labouchere, "that he would ultimately be victorious over the seceders, and a week before his death he said: 'It will take several years to reconstitute my party, but I will do it."—N. Y. Catholic Review.

At a meeting of the Catholic Board of Education for the town of Ingersoll on Oct. 16 it was moved by Mr. Peter Carling, and seconded by Thos. McDermott, and carried unanimously:

Ist. That whereas we have learned that Mr. James Brady, formerly a member of this Board, and now the representative of this Board, and now the representative of this Board, and now the representative of this Board on the Board of High School Trustees for the town of Ingersoll, has determined on leaving Ingersoll, to reside in Woodstock, on account of the duties of the office which he has been appointed to fill requiring his presence at the county town; And whereas Mr. Brady, while he was a member of this Board, fulfilled his duties with an ability and zeal which made his services to the Board and to the Catholic schools most valuable.

And whereas, as representative of the Catholic people of Ingersoll on the Board of High School Trustees, he also rendered great services to the town, as well as representing and maintaining the interests of our Catholic school:

And whereas Mr. Brady, also, by his affability has endeared himself to all who have had intercourse with him, and by his Christian virtues has been a noble example to our people;

And whereas, as a citizen, he has always been foremost in promoting the best interests of the town of Ingersoll; Therefore be it resolved,

Ist, That we are very grateful to Mr. James Brady for the invaluable services he has rendered to our schools and to this Board, and that while we regret the departure of Mr. James Brady from amongst us, we desire to congratulate him on his having been deemed worthy, by the Government of this Province to fill the honorable position of Sheriff of so important a district as the County of Oxford—a position which we are confident he will fill in a manner satisfactory to the Government and to the public, with whon he is deservedly most popular.

2ndly, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press for publication and spread on the minutes of this Board,

MR. CURRAN, M. P.

Montreal True Witness.

The telegraphic despatches announced the other day that the Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, had sent for Mr. Curran, Mr. Lead of the Council about the Sir John Marcus Doherty, whose resignation from the Superior Court Bench had been accurred that sir John whilst express in the regret he would feel should Mr. Curran after the position for himself, teat he had the right to be should be claim it. It is now well known to the should be claim it. It is now well known to the member for Montreal Cestre declined the themself for and recommended Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C. who, we are happy to say, now files the commended of the commended

such arguments as the following against the candidature of the member for Montreal Centre. We quote from the Herald of the 21st February last:

"Mr. Curran should insist, as Mr. Hall, of Sherbrooke, appears to have done, on having his judgeship at once. It is not fair tothe electors of Montreal that they should be called upon to fight this contest out, with one of the candidates situate as Mr. Curran is. Whichever way the elections go he will be removed from the political field to the Bench and the electors are merely wasting their time in voting for him."

The charge was very plain and was met on more than one occasion by a flat denial on the part of Mr. Curran, who, speaking at a mass meeting, made the following statement:

"His opponents said he had a judgeship in his pocket. Had he been a mere office-secker he might have been on the Bench four years ago. He had gone into Parliame; thowing that when Confederation was carried b'Arcy McGec, their distinguished representative at that time, had to stand aside, and was not taken into the Cabinet on account of geographical considerations. The same disability had prevented Mr. Denni, He did not believe in disability, either statuory had the supported by his English and French and Scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and stablish the fact that in this free land no gas they stood by him, but he was always happy to see young men come to the fromt, and would be ready make room for any of his brilliant young friends with political aspirations. For the present, and for any of his brilliant young friends, with political applications. For the present, and for sanding by his people by his recent refusal of a judgeship. It was well known the last general election that he held from the leader of the Cons

prominent organs of public opinion as the CATHOLIC RECORD of London and the Catholic Review of Toronto, expressed in no measured terms how gratifying Mr. Curran's policial promotion would be to his fellow-countrymen. The time has now come when reconstruction of the Cabinet affords the opportunity for carrying into effect promises that should have been fulfilled ere now.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 23.—Grain (per cental)—Red whiter, 1.59 to 1.55; while, 1.59 to 1.65; spring, 1.59 to 1.55; type, 1.00 to 1.10; barley, malt, 1.00; barley, feed, 75 to 85; oats, 39 to 85; peas, 90 to 9; beans, busb., 1.00 to 1.59.

PRODUCK—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 17 to 19; eggs, basket, 17; 1 utter, best roll, 19 to 29; butter, large 101, 17 to 18; butter, crocks, 17 to 18; creamery, whilesale, 23; hay, ton, 11.09 to 12.00; flax seed, bush., 1.49 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; seft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.00; crown you, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.02; crown you, 4.50 to 1.50; tallow, cake, 45 to 5; lard, 11 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.01; cover seed, bush., 4.50 to 5.01; asike seed, bush., 4.50 to 9.00; Timothy, bush., 1.25 to 1.65.

Vegetfables—Potatoes, per bag, 45 to 50; cobbages, per doz., 25 to 1; beets, per bush., 35; collons, per bush., 15; turni, s. per bag, 3) to 51; carrots, per bush., 35 to 46; cauliflowers, per d. 2.54 to 4.50; carrots, per bush., 35; to 50; carrots, per bush., 35; to 50; to 50; to 50; to 4; land, per lb., 7 to 7; lamb, lb., per (per quarter) 8 to 5; veal, per carcass, 6.to 7; pork, per quarter) 8 to 5; fowls, per bl., 7 to 7; fowls, pr., 50 to 69; fowls, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; d

1; pork, per ewt., 5.25 to 5.5 ; pork, per quarter, 7 to 8.

Poultrix (dressed) — Spring chickens, per pr., 35 to 50; fowls, per lb., 7 to 8; fowls, pr., 5) to 60; ducks, pr., 55 to 7; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; geese, each, 60 to 60; g.e. e lb., 6; turkey, lb., 8; turkeys, each, 1 5 to 2.00; p. afowls, each, 65 to 75.

LIVE STOCK—Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, ewt., 4.69; pigs, pr., 2.51 to 5.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.59; spring lambs, 3.5) to 4.00.

Toronto, Ont., Oc., 29.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 95c to 100; No. 1, hard, 1.08; No. 2, hard, 1.05 to 1.07; No. 3, hard, was 1.50 to 50; c; sarley, No. 1,50c to 58c; No. 2, 5c to 53c; not 58, No. 2, 5c to 53c; not 58, No. 2, 5c to 53c; cistally, No. 1,50c to 58c; No. 2, 5c to 53c; not 58, No. 2, 5c to 58c; corn, 7c; flour, extra, 3.06 to 4.00; straight roller, 4.15 to 4.29.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Spot prices on new Man-

to %: barley, No. 1, 5rc to 55c; No. 2, 5 c to 51c; No. 3, extra, 34 to 46; peas, No. 2, 6 to 53; onts, No. 2, 3 cc to 35c; corn, 7 c; flour, extra, 3.56 to 4.50; straight roller, 4.15 to 1.29.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Spot prices on new Manitola wheat are hard to give, for the reason that very little has been offered. There are nearly 225,799 bushels delayed at Port Arribra account of low water in the Soo, and it cannot arrive till late next week. But there is a steady business in the interior of Manitoba on the basis of 81c to 82c there. A cargo of Ontario was sold here at \$1.53 delivered, and in the country generally there is a freer movement.

Bakers are busy laying in a stock of old wheat flour before the new wheat is on the market, and this gives a steady business on olocal account, though the export demand does not improve, as ocean tonnage is scarce and there is nothing doing on lower ports account. Maritime Province dealers are said to be drawing largely direct from Ontario.

Cheese is not active, though it is steady on the present has 8. Buyers of finest western must pay 1 c, but there is some trading on Liverpool account on the basis of 25c to 9, c. There is a so some inquiry for under grades at 3c, but this stock is hard to get.

Butter is in good shape. The market is well cleaned up, and holders believe they have ground for confidence, though their firmness makes business slow. Factorymen between here and Toronto are well cleaned out, and Townships is coming forward as the only available stock.

The receipts of eggs continue light, and under a good demand the prices are-st ady at 15c for good sized lots, and 15c for single cas-s.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Two cars fresh stock and a half dozen stale on sale; several cars of fresh receipts, including three conditions were un old, but 1 cars were held of the stale of the

3.0 to 3.75; stags, 3.0 to 3.0; market closed quits steady; 6 to 8 cars unsold.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, Oct. 24, 1891, — The market was largely attended to-day, and 35 factories were boarded Some few had the August make on their hands. A large number of the September, and not many of the October cheeses have been disposed of yet. The bidding to-day was dull, and buyers were in no humor to invest. Out of the 35 facto tes only part of two were sold; 3 s boxes out of 6.0 belonging to Cherryhil factory sold at 9 c per pound, and 350 boxes out of 6.0 from the Wallacetown and Dutton factory went at 9 13-15c. The majority of the salesmen asked 1 c for all their make, and one factory (Geary's) was offered at this price and refused. A number of fact-wies have heavy stocks on hand, and according to the disposition of the buyers of the last two markets, their intention is to hold on until prices advance to 1 c a pound and over.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanae for 1892. – THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

BIRTH. At Phelpston, on Tuesday, Oct. 13th., the wife of Dr. Jas. H. Kennedy of a son.



Doctors Couldn't Relieve. II

Toussaint, Onio, Oct. 25, 1830.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for lady 26 years old; every two or three weeks she had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylum. The doctors could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken three-quarters of it and she wrote to me a few days ago: "The medicine helps me much; I think another bottle will cure me"

REV. FATHER ARMAND HAMELIN.

FREPORT, ILL., Oct. 26, 1890.
We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Norve
Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the
desired effect in every case.

DOMINICAN SISTERS.

PREE -A Valuable Book on Nervons
Discusses sont free to any address,
and poor patients can also obtain
this modicine free of charge. This remedy has been propaged by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Iil. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.

KNABE PIANOS.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Bastimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washingt n. 817 Market Space.

Royal Canadian Ins. Co'y.

FIRE AND MARINE.

GEO. W. DANKS, Agent. No. 8 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

FOUR TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL OF the town of Pembroke, for ensuing year, a male teacher holding a second class certificate, to take the position of Headmaster; also three male or female assistants, holding third class certificates; applicants to state salary and furnish testimonlais.—A. J. Fortier, Secretary, Pembroke, Ont. 633-tf

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

GENTS,—I took a sovere cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses an an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks.

CHARLES PLUMMER. Yarmouth.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTI-MONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WAST.

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE
AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL
FLESH PRODUCER, It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and 31.00. SCOTT & DOWNE, Belleville.

WILSON & RANAHAN

GROCERS. NEW TEAS - Ceylons, Congous, Japans, Young Hysons, Gull powder and English Breakfast. NEW COFFEES-Chase & Sanbourne and Blend Coffees New CURRANTS, Raisins and Figs. SUGARS of all grades.

Finest and Cheapest Goods in London ALEX. WILSON, JOHN RANAHAN.
Late of Wilson Bros.

DUNN'S THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

We expect in a few days to receive our importation of

BENZIGERS' CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1892.

Orders may NOW be sent and will be filled as received.

IN STAMPS 25c. OR SCRIP (The latter preferred.) THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record Office, London, Ont. TEACHER WANTED

For R. C. S. S. No. 5, Raligh, Out. A ferale, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence Jan. the 1st. 1892. Applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 1st. 1891. JAMES L. Dovt. Sec. and Treas., Chatha a P. O., Ont. 6794w.



FURTHER SALE

A FURTHER quantity of standing pine timber upon unsold Crown Lands north of Sudbury Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, having been damaged by fire, the undersigned hereby calls for tenders for the right to cut the same.

The timber is situated immediately east and north-east of the Township of Lumsden, upon what would be on plan of North Shore of Lake Huron projected Berth 66, and that part of Berth 65 north of Vermilion River.

It is estimated at 32,500,000 feet B. M., viz., thirty million feet B. M. damaged and two and a half milli n feet B. M. of green pine. Tenders for the whole quantity will be received up to 12 o'Clock Noon of 31st October Next,

and must state the amount per thousand feet B. M. or feet cubic the tenderer is willing to pay in excess of the regular Crown dues of \$1 per 1,000 feet B. M. or \$25 per 1,000 feet cubic. For further conditions application should be made to the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. John Cunningham, Forest Ranger at Su bury, will give information to par-ties desirous of examining the timber.

The above figures represent only the Department's estimate, and intending p rehasers must satisfy themselves as to quantities, e.c.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. S. HARDY,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS. 25th September, 1891.

(No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.) 677,4w

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