JLY 21, 1894.

SHE'S BALLEY

f Bronchitis and Asthma NIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE. f a severe attack of rheum-D'S LINIMENT. JOHN MADER. of a severely sprained leg JOSHUA WYNACHT.

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DELEGATES' BADGES cal, District Every Bran to the -t. Jo

of Athens.

most clearly the necessity of offering to the great God of Heaven the sacri-Corner-Stone of the Church of St. Deuis, the Arcopagite, Blessed and Laid by Archbishop Cleary, on Sun favors we stand in need of for our day, 15th Inst., in Presence of an Immense Concourse of People Gath-ered from the Village and the Sur-rounding Country. spiritual and temporal welfare and the final attainment of the end of our

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. | dencies of our fallen nature, - indicates

VOLUME XVI.

existence in the beatitude and glory of our Heavenly Father's home beyond the skies. These are the purposes for which, said the Archbishop, we offer every day the holy sacrifice of the Mass in all parts of the world, from the Athens Reporter, July 17. Preparations were made for this ceremony with great care by Rev. J. J. Kelly, priest of the parish of Yonge. Protestant tradesmen of the village of Athens gave their time and labor to the work of laying a platform over the foundations of the building our Redeemer and Saviour, who pur-chased salvation for us by the painful and constructing a temporary vestry room free of charge to the priest, as a oblation of Himself on the altar of the cross nineteen hundred years ago, is room free of charge to the priest, as a token of their good will. At 3:30 p. m. the Archbishop, accompanied by Vicar-General Gauthier, Rev. J. J. Kelly, of Yonge, and Rev. M J. Spratt, of Toledo, arrived in the vilthe high priest who offers the Mass on Catholic altars, and He also is the Victim now, as on the hill of Calvary, and the merits of that bloody oblation The Archbishop's carriage was are in His hands, and by the ministry tollowed by an immense procession of of the visible priest, officially repre-senting Him before the eyes of the vehicles filled by farmers and their families from all parts of the country. It was certainly a stirring sight, such as the people of Athens had never be-fore witnessed, and was significant of faithful, and acting in His name and by His power, He presents to His Heavenly Father His perforated hands and feet and His thorn-crowned brow of the loyalty and devotion of those Catholic people to their Archbishop and the Church. It was a broiling day for so many to travel long disand His wounded side, and pleads for mercy upon His faithful worshippers and all the sin-burdened children of Adam. This is the sacrifice of the Mass that shall be offered in this Church of St. Denis, the Areopagite,

tances in open vehicles. His Grace and the clergy, vested in splendid robes, proceeded through the crowd to people has been found to aid in bring-ing Catholics to reside in the village in henceforth and forever. the platform and stood in front of a goodly numbers and helps its worldly direction of the composer, Prof. F. W. His Grace then proceeded to enum large cross that had been erected progress. I trust that this good result Siebold. erate the various other spiritual minon the spot where the altar will hereafter stand. Here they reistrations which shall be provided for will follow upon the work we have in the faithful in the church, dwelling cited some prayers and chanted psalms and the Archbishop sprinkled the cross upon the sacraments, which, he said, are the visible agencies instituted by and the place around it with holy water the Saviour for communication of inin the name of the Blessed Trinity. visible graces to their souls, for puri-Thence they proceeded to the cornerfication from sin, and increase of stone at the angle of the front of spiritual life and the strengthening of virtue. The word of God, he said, shall be preached in all nations and Athenian by birth, a learned philoso-pher and one of the judges of the Areopagus, when the Apostle St. Paul preached in that city, as is rethe church. It was upheld by ropes and machinery, by which it was to be lowered into position as soon as the ceremony of blessing would be com-pleted. Prayers and invocations and generations from the beginning, and the same mysteries of revelation which lated in the 17th chapter of the Acts of Jesus Christ delivered to His Apostles, aspersions of holy water, and the markthe Apostles. Athens was then the and the same divinely appointed law for the government of life's conduct ing of the sign of the cross with a trowel on four sides of the stone and God insists on the homage of man's the chanting of psalms in solemn and intellect by acceptance of incomprepleasing tones constituted the rite of blessing, after which His Grace laid hensible truths of heavenly wisdom, propounded in his name and by His authority. The things of God, such as the mortar and spread it with a trowel, and the builder and his assistants His own nature, one in substance and essence and unchangeable attributes, lowered the heavy stone into its position. They then formed into proces yet three in person, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, really distinct sion anew and moved slowly around the church, chanting psalms, whilst the Archbishop sprinkled the foundafrom each other as divine persons, and equal in all things, each being God, and still there being only one God, constitute a mystery of unfathomable tions of the walls with blessed water. Returning to the platform, His Grace knelt at a *prie-dieu*, and the clergy and Catholic laity knelt down whilst truth surpassing the power of the human intellect to grasp in its fulness. the Litany of the Saints was chanted, But God, by virtue of His supreme dominion over man's soul and intellect, at the conclusion of which they de scended from the platform, and taking demands our acceptance of this mys-terious truth with the fulness of faith ; terious truth with the fulness of faith : because He has revealed this but many adopted the new belief, cepted on the authority of His word which is infallibly true. So likewise all the other great mysteries of the Christian religion, such as the incar-ration of the children of Adam into new ness of life in Christ's name, the regener-ation of the dead, the everlasting pun-the remission of sin by sacerdotal abso-lution in Christ's name, the resurrec-tion of the dead, the everlasting pun-ishment of the reprobate in hell, and the eternity of joy and happiness of the satis in the kinzdoom of God the resurces of and the the addosme piece of stone hung and the handsome piece of stone hung and derick ready to be dropped in place. When all were assembled Archbishop Walsh blessed the stone, attion of the shore and the sacrament of baptism, the remission of sin by sacerdotal abso-lution in Christ's name, the resurrec-tion of the dead, the everlasting pun-ishment of the reprobate in hell, and the eternity of joy and happiness of the satis in the kinzdoom of God. their places in front of the corner-stone, other prayers were recited by the Archbishop, and thus ended the ceremony. Needless to say, all the prayers and psalms were recited in Latin. which is the official language of the Catholic Church. The assembled people, more than half of whom were Protestants, comported themselves reverently and observed silence through out the performance of the sacred rite. The Archbishop was heard to say that their conduct was most decorous and he was much pleased with the people THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS Standing beside the corner-stone on the elevated platform, Archbishop tent of country around that city, when, the saints in the kingdom of God's at one hundred and more years of age, glory, are mysterious truths taught by God Himself through His divine Son, he was seized by the military prefect of the Roman forces and condemned to that Father Hennepin, the first white Cleary, vested in gorgeous robes of office, with jeweled mitre on his head to be believed by us as firmly as we and crozier in his hand, addressed the believe in our own existence, although assemblage. He explained the sacred not comprehended by our feeble intel-ligence. Thus our faith is the homage ness of the rite he had just performed by reference to the holy purposes for which the building will be used in of our intellect to the Supreme Lord of all intelligence and wisdom. In all future time, chief amongst them preaching the law of conduct and duty laid down by the Saviour for the dir-ection of men in all their relations being the obligation of sacrifice to the Most High God. He showed how the relations between man and his Creator with God, their neighbors and themdemand of us to pay to Almighty God selves, we call upon the faithful to the homage of our adoration and give to the Creator the homage of their acknowledgment of His supreme Obedience is a difficult virtue. will. dominion over us, and our entire It implies resistance to the lower in dependence on Him and His gracious stincts of our nature, to our selfishness providence for our life and health of and sensuality and the love of worldly soul and body, and for all that we treasury, and peace and happiness shall always abide amongst you. The Archbishop concluded by solemnly entoning the benediction which he bestore are an always abide amongst you. The Archbishop concluded by solemnly entoning the benediction which he things by which we are dragged down possess or hope for in time and eter-nity. Praise is also a duty which to earth and made earthly. Every act of self-resistence in obedience to the reason itself prompts every intelli-gent creature, all men and all angels, law of God is a homage to the Supreme bestowed upon the large assembly by ended, and the visiting and resident Ruler of the universe. Thus the give to the Supreme Being, Who is taith preached by the Catholic Church and the law enforced by blessing them with right hand out- Fathers surrounded their Archbishop infinite in all the perfection of His stretched and making the sign of the rorss over them in all directions in the name of the Father and of the Son and The new hospice will be a very attributes-Holy, Holy Holy, the Lord God of Hosts, the heavens and the her upon her children are demand upon the human intellect and earth are full of His glory. The sacrifice of thanksgiving is likewise the human heart to worship God every of the Holy Ghost. day and every hour of our lives. On the morning of the Nativity of Jesus Father Kelly then took up a collec. Medina sandstone, three stories high, manifestly due to the Supreme Author ion, which realized the goodly sum of with circular towers on the front of all mercy and goodness and the Christ, the celestial choir sang above the cave of Bethlehem, "Glory be to giver of all good gifts of nature and \$258.00 of which \$50 was the Archbishop's contribution. And, since we all are sinners race. God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good will." All our in the sight of God, and are surrounded by sinfulness in all the walks of life. The good man becomes a better man with a wing 60 feet 8 inches by 49 religion consists in the teaching of this two-fold lesson of the Incarnation. every day. For no one can stand still feet having an arcade extending along in virtue. Every day his soul praises God, thanks the Lord for past favors, inches wide, supported by heavy stone and the best amongst us can hardly avoid contracting stains from day to day in the midst of the corruption of We preach Glory to God as the begin-God, thanks the Lord for past favors, ning and end of all religion; and world, every human conscience peace on earth and good will to men feels the necessity and the duty of mission and omission, and imploring Him to stay the arm of His justice and show Himself propitious to His weak and erring children in this vale of tears. Finally, our own consciousness of our insufficiency for ourselves in journeying towards the goal of our avoids evil ; every day he does good ; the accommutation of the laity and clergy, every day his virtues strengthen by as a retreat for the laity and clergy, for religious communion and rest. It of our insufficiency for ourselves in journeying towards the goal of our eternal destiny — of the darkness of our understanding, and the weakness of our will, and the downward tenhours nearer to Heaven and sees him more fit for the life there than he was the day before.—Catholic Review.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894.

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

Catholic Record,

lates this sovereign precept of brotherly love. In this reference, said the Arch-ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto Globe, July 17. bishop, I beg leave to express in my own name and the name of the

own name and the name of the Catholic Church my thankfulness to the good people of Athens for the welcome they have given us here to-day. The immensity of this gathering of people of various religions to witness the laying of the corner-stone of this Catholic church is testimony of your good will for us, with which my people will always cor-respond. I am pleased to announce Niagara Falls, July 16.-The Carrespond. I am pleased to announce annual feast of the order. The occa-

respond. I am pleased to announce the fact that the fund provided by the priest for the building of this church consists, for the most part, of contribu-tions from the Protestant inhabitants of Athens. Not here only, but also in other places in my Archdiocese, the means of erecting our churches the total can be and the provided by the presence of this Grace Archbishop John Walsh, of and the Dominion. The day was per-study in various departments of knowl-et and drew out a large gathering of the river to the facilities for busy people as we, as for those of leisure to pursue lines of study in various departments of knowl-et and drew out a large gathering of the river to the study in various departments of study the places in my Archdiocese, the means of erecting our churches have been generously supplied to us by our kind Protestant neighbors. Where Solemn High Mass was celebrated in Solemn High Mass was celebrated in Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the little church near the hospice, and

kind Protestant neighbors. Where we are few and poor, and they are numerous and wealthy, they come to our assistance most kindly, and we Heavenly Father will bless them in re-turn for their goodness to us by a gifts upon them and also by an in-crease of their worldly prosperity. inic O'Malley, of Niagara Falls, offici-ated as subdeacon, Father Bernard crease of their worldly prosperity. And so it has been. In places where, as in Athens, there has never been a Catholic church, the erection of Finick of Kansas as subdeacon, Father the sacred edifice and the appointment of a priest for ministration to the Niagara, assistant. Siebold's Mass in C was sung by the Holy Redeemer church choir of Rochester, under the

THE ARCHEISHOP'S ADDRES

At the conclusion of the Mass the Archbishop made a brief address, re-Augurated to-day. ST. DENIS, THE AREOPAGITE. This church is erected by the title of St. Denis, the Areopagite. I have Month Carmed. He cited the objects St. Denis, the Areopagite. I have but the objects and him the titular out of respect for Mount Carmel. He cited the objects Religious truth is not only a portion, but a condition of knowledge. To blot the name of your village. He was an which his predecessor, Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, had at heart in the other is nothing short of unravelling the motion of the short of unravelling t establishing religious educational in-stitution on both sides of the river, Niagara University and Loretto Convent, but it remained for the Carmel ite Fathers to do a greater work, and most distinguished city in the world for learning and refinement of art. Its supreme court, whose sessions were held in the Areasen the court is the area and handand grand future which the order had held in the Areopagus, on the summit of the hill of Mars, was composed of that here nature and God were tojudges elected by the people as the best representatives of the learning and be found where the soul could comprobity and prudence required for the mune with God and find peace and rest.

probity and prudence required for the fulfilment of their high duties. To be an Areopagite, or member of that supreme judicial court, was a charter of true nobility of character. On occasion of St. Paul's address to the Athenians in the great hall of the Areopagus and his account of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, among which he particularly specified the Unity of God and the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ from the grave, the majority of the listeners refused to accept the faith ; but many adopted the new belief,

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

No doubt a short reference to the opening of the third annual session of the "Catholic Summer School of America" — the second at its permanent home in this pretty little town—will be of interest to the readers of the CATHO-LIC RECORD. Before proceeding to do so, however, it may be well to give tion of what he does." them an idea of the aim and object of gentleman treated the school, and to do so I cannot do

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS but rather to establish an intellectual centre where anyone with serious pur-pose may come and find new incentives densed and presented by unselfish mas-ters of study. The opportunity thus provided of combining different lasses of students for mutual improve ment will be most acceptable to profes sors and lecturers who wish to have at appreciative audience to enjoy with them the fruits of the latest research in history, literature, natural science, and other branches of learning. All these branches of human learning are to be onsidered in the light of Christian truth, according to Cardinal Newman's declaration. Truth is the object of knowledge of whatever kind; and ruth means facts and their relations. it out is nothing short of unravelling the web of university teaching.""

Although the formal opening of the classes will not take place till to-morrow, Monday, the preliminary relig-ious exercises took place in St. John's Church, of which Rev. Father Walsh is pastor, to-day. Precisely at half past 10 o'clock the clergy proceeded in procession from the pastoral residence to the church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of the diocese, Mgr. Gabriels, assisted by Very Rev. Father Mooney, V. G. of New York diocese, assistant priest, Rev. Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., president of the school, and Very Rev J. H. O'Rourke, of Port Henry, deacons of honor, Rev. Father Mc-Mahon, deacon of the Mass, Rev. Father Gahan, sub-deacon, Rev. Father McMahon and Mr. McLaughlin, of New York, masters of ceremonies, and Rev. Father Pierce, of this village, cross bearer. It had been announced

that His Excellency,

into the world, preach, suffer, and finally die upon the Cross if not to establish a religion, a dogmatic religion, which would not be subject to human whim or fancy. He combated the sayings so popular in these days, that "one religion is as good as another," and that "it matters not what a man believes, it is only a ques-The reverend gentleman treated his subject the school, and to do so I cannot do better than subjoin an extract from the predecessor in the morning—in a masterly manner. The church, which by the way is a gem as regards architec-

ture and internal decorations, was crammed to the doors, many of those present being non-Catholics. A front new was occupied by the municipal rustees of the village.

Plattsburg is, as I have already said, a pretty and prosperous village beautifully situated on the picturesque Lake Champlain, about six hours ride from Ottawa. Its population is about ten thousand, about one-third of whom I believe are French-Canadians (the sign-boards over the places of business bear testimony to the fact) while the Catholics form the majority of the people. The streets are pretty regularly laid out and clean, and nearly all are planted with shade trees: perhaps in this particular it

EXCELS ANY VILLAGE or town of its size on this continent. There are several hotels ; the Fouquette House (where your correspond-ent has put up) overlooks the lake, as does also the Hotel Champlain, which is situated on a high bluff or promontory, just outside the village, and several others. There are also public buildings, the Opera House-where the summer school meets for the present — town hall and churches, be-longing to the different denominations. The Federal government are just now erecting quarters for the accommodaion of four companies of Infantry of the United States army, who fire a morning and evening gun. The river Saranac runs through the town, and the latter is thoroughly lighted by electricity, both streets, public buildings and private buildings, and there are two newspapers published there. Not the least interesting feature, perhaps, in connection with Plattsburg is the fact that it is the home of the popular American Consul General

Ottawa,

MR. JOHN B. RILEY, and to him and to his amiable wife your correspondent and other visiting Canadians were indebted for a delight ful afternoon drive through the village and its outskirts, and who pointed out to them the various points of interest. That the Catholic Summer School has "come to stay," is evidenced by the fact that the Board of Trustees (of whom Mr. Riley is one) have acquired a lot of five hundred acres of land on

tures The school will remain open until in their relation to the Republic and to the 13th of August, and there will be two morning and one evening lectures delivered each week day, besides two ermons on each Sunday. The hotels are all good and are moderate in their charges, besides which there are a number of private houses whose proprietors are prepared to receive visitors. I would gladly remain here, but an only Ottawa to morrow morning. BRANNAGH. remain here, but am obliged to leave for Plattsburgh, N. Y., 15th July, 1894.

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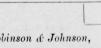
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FATHER FUHR'S ORATION. was The idea of having a Franciscan

" LIBERAL STUDIES

the duties of citizens." He commenced by asserting that the so generally received axiom that "all men are deliver the dratton does not the latt in the nate of the location deliver the dratton does not the latt in the duties of citizens." He commenced that the so generally received axiom that "all men are that the so generally received axiom that "all men are and his order a Franciscan was not the duties of citizens." He commenced that the so generally received axiom that "all men are equal" was a myth; and the selfish and name of Jesus Christ. For eighteen hundred years he is honored in the Catholic Church as a martyr, and is the patron of the and the patron of the Archdiocese of Paris. He shall for all future time be your fellow-citizen and the patron of the inhabitants of Athens in Canada, through whose friendly intercession at the throne of mercy I hope many favors will be bestowed on you from out the celestial treasury, and peace and happiness less favored brethren. All men are not equal, he repeated, but equality should not be brought about by levell-After the oration the ceremonies ing down but

BY LEVELLING UP. A false idea prevailed, he said, that authority came from below instead of from above. He continued in this The new hospice will be a very strain for over three-quarters of an handsome structure. It will be of hour, pointing out in forcible langthe errors of the time; and he uage spoke thus fearlessly, he said, as "an entrance. The roof will be of red tile. American of the fourth generation." The main portion will be 139 feet 2 In the evening the clergy again proceeded processionally to the church. Bishop Gabriels again presided at Ves inches long by 47 feet 8 inches wide, pers. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., President of the Summer School, his prays for more graces; every day he pillars. This hospice is designed for subject being "Dogma and Morality," avoids evil : every day he does good ; the accommodation of the fathers and taking for his text the words : "Jesus

A Princess Converted to Catholicism.

Berlin, July 22.-Much court gossip in the last few days has concerned the report that the Princess Frederick Charles has been converted suddenly to Catholicism. The change has not been so sudden as is supposed. The initial impulse to her change of creed was given several years ago. It came from Queen Marie of Bavaria, an ardent Catholic. She improved her friendship with the Princess to bring her into consultation with the royal confessor and Cardinal Hohenlohe. Immediately after the Queen's death in 1889 the Princess told her friends that she felt she must at once declare her conversion to the Catholic Church. Under the persuasion of her daughter, the Duchess of Connaught, and the insistence of the Emperor, however, she remained formally attached to the Protestant Evangelical Church. Eventually the conversion of two German princesses to the Greek Church for State reasons disarmed Emperor William's opposition. The Princess will publicly abjure the Evangelical creed very soon.

thou, Simon Barjona; because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father, who is in heaven." The reverend gentleman enlarged upon the NECESSITY OF DOGMA, saying else why did Jesus Christ come



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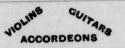
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THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

BY AGNES M. STEWART, Author of "Life in the Cloister,""Grace O'Halloran," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX. LETTER FROM ST. GERMAINS

In never ending fear lest the king should again be moved to bestow the hand of Florence on one of his Dutch parasites, the time passed drearily on She often, indeed, marvelled why Queen Mary detained her at her court

unless to answer two ends-the one, to ensure a separation from a person she detested as much as she did the exiled queen ; the other, to have the hand of a disengaged heiress to bestow on whomsoever of his Dutch favorites William should hereafter feel inclined to favor.

The news, too, reached her that Sarsfield and Sir Reginald were both fighting in Flanders, under the French king, and sad as she occasionally was under the continued apprehension of danger to Sir Reginald, or a renewa of tyranny to herself, she would have yielded to a much greater extent but for the lessons and example of her handmaiden, who never ceased in times of despondency to remind her of the all but miraculous interposition of Providence in her regard, when within but a few hours of being made an unwilling wife. At the same time it not unfrequently happened that she felt an amount of vexation at witnessing the extreme placidity of Grace, whom noth ing ever ruffled. She was quite right in conjecturing that it was the result of the lesson she had learned so well whilst passing through that fiery ordeal with the husband whom she had een so eager to obtain.

But there was one very near the gueen who was made sorely to suffer by Her Majesty, and this was the Princess Anne. The queen was again left by her husband, with difficulties surrounding her at every step. Jacob ites, or persons like Grace, were mov-ing about in her own palace, antici-pating the restoration of her father, and aware that her sister, with whom she was now at variance, had written a letter to her father, which she had intercepted, in which she had told him "she would fly to him as soon as he could land in any part of Great Brit-

ain. Florence was by nature a gentle, mid woman. When she witnessed timid woman. the queen's treatment of her own sister her heart involuntarily recurred to the thought of the danger she had escaped, and the certainty there was that in every contest that might await her in the future, the powerful and arbitrary Mary would win the day against her-

The princess had sent a humble mes sage to the queen, when, after a time, fraught with much suffering, a child was born to her, but who expired almost immediately.

If the princess thought her situation seriously ill as she was, and grieving over the loss of her child, would move

nature, she was struck, it may be, with somewhat of remorse, for she said

in the presence of Florence, on her re

THE

"I am sorry I spoke as I did to the princess, who had so much concern on her at the renewal of the affair that she trembled and looked as white as her sheets.

Those words she regretted having spoken were the last Mary ever uttered o her sister.

Meanwhile weeks and months passed away. Behind the scenes as she was in Mary's court, Florence learned wisdom with each recurring day, seeing as she did how very little wealth and exalted rank can purchase in the way of happiness and content. She knew that the mind of the usurping queen was a prey to many cares-treachery often at the council table, unfaithfulness in the husband whom she almost adored, and rumors ever and again of those risings in favor of her unfortunate father-which formed the terror of her whole reign ; whilst towards the prin cess the most utter estrangement con tinued during the latter years of her life.

On one evening, many months after her long letter had been received by the ex-queen, the usually impassable features of her handmaiden wore an expression of pleasure. She advanced to meet her mistress with a package in her hand, saying, at the same time. in an under tone, "I have seen Fathe Lawson ; these papers are from Mrs Whitely

The first enclosure contained a few lines from Sir Reginald. She opened it eagerly, and read as follows:

I repeat my former assertion, though, Heaven knows, with a sore, despairing heart. My fortunes are ruined, I am landless, homeless, a beggar on the face of the earth, and will not do you, my beloved one, such injury as to hold you to your troth. Forget that I ever existed. I ought to have began this letter with informing you that the gallant and brave de-fender of Limerick, Lord Lucan, has received a mortal wound at the battle of Landen. He lingered a few days, and then expired in my arms. The name of Sarsfield will be held in honor and veneration by Irishmen in ages yet to come, as a pattern of all that should distinguish the character of soldier and a man of honor.

"The last of my kinsfolk, then, is no more," thought Florence, with a sense of the desolation one experience when aware that we stand alone in the world, with not a soul on earth that can claim that blood relationship which, alas, that it should be so, does no always form, as it ought to do, the very strongest bond between man and his fellow-man. Of that, young as she was, she had had practical prod of in the conduct of the queen's own family.

As a relative, Florence knew little of the gallant Lord Lucan, but she had been accustomed to think of him with a sense of gratified pride, and a feeling of gladness that that she could claim relationship with a man whom his greatest enemies spoke of as of unsurpassed bravery and an-flinching honor. His conduct at Limerick attested the latter in a perhaps unexampled degree ; for when help was at last at hand, he refused to pro fit by it, because he had pledged his word to the followers of William.

The letter from the queen began as follows : Another Autumn has passed away

Shall I ever, my dear child, clasp you in my arms again?

It is now four years since we parted, and if the merciful God has sent us both trials, it has pleased Him to carry both yourself and your fond Mrs Whitely safely through them. At present we are all in good health, God

day in question would lead posterity to believe that she did.

CATHOLIC RECORD.

She always had a high, fresh color, so she had on this day in question. She did not look ill, and the two ladies who were in the room with our heroine when this conversation took place, were loth to believe that her Majesty indisposition were other than trifling. Indeed, she had never been in her usual health or spirits since about threeweeks ago, when the service at Whitehall came to a full stop in consequence of Archbishop Tillotson who was officiating in the queen's presence, being struck with apoplexy, he never spoke again, but died in a few days. Like many ladies in our own time, Queen Mary was apt to be obstinate in remedies she used when unwell. Vainly had a faithful physician warned her against the use of a spirituous cordial, which she was accustomed to swallow in large doses. She partook of it on this occasion, and shortly afterwards became much worse

For a short time Florence was alone with the queen, and many thoughts passed through her mind, connected with her own presence in the palace. She had been endeavoring to rally the queen's drooping spirits to the best of her power, and the latter seemed to have fallen asleep, and ceasing to talk, Florence fixed her gaze on the face with that high complexion, full and the large corpulent figure of the queen—her size had become such as is rarely seen in a woman-still in the prime of life. Suddenly the queen opened her eyes ; she was not asleep as Florence had imagined, but was thinking with closed eyes, probably on the more youthful personage beside her, whom partly from whim, and partly from interested motives, she had for some four or five years monopolized to herself in a species of honorable cap tivity. Suddenly Mary exclaimed in hard, abrupt tone, which made Florence start :

"What are you thinking of, what made you stop so suddenly ? believed you were asleep,

and-"Yes, very well," interrupted the nucen, "I will not press you too closely; instead of insisting on your

telling me your thoughts, you shall hear what mind were ; I was thinking of you." "Of me, madam," said Florence, in

queen.

a tone of astonishment.

"Yes, I was analyzing the reason which had made me constitute you one of my maids of honor. I was thinking of a terrible night three years since when you saved my life; also, of your conduct at the time the king had decreed that you should marry that un fortunate Count. You very rashly con tested the point at the time, but I was well satisfied with your conduct later. Tell me, child, in case I should die, is there any request you would like granted. I do not know why, but I feel a passing sympathy for you at times, and so put it to account of the circumstances I have mentioned.

A strange feeling kept Florence for moment silent ; she was aroused by the queen demanding if she had heard what she had been saying to her.

"Yes, madam, but I was perplexed to know how to answer Your Majesty. This is but a passing illness, let us hope, why should you think you will die ?" "I am mortal, am I not," said the

queen ; "fetch me a pen, and ink, and paper from my escretoire. With an expression of unfeigned

vonder in her face, Florence assisted the queen to rise, though she still maintained a reclining position ; she was about to write when, as if a sudden thought occurred to her, she

paused, saying : There is a person acting as your

no loss to surmise that she had touched the heart of the queen, in so far as it was at all accessible, but never dreamed of the matter the papers really contained.

She had gone to rest at her usual hour, but had lain awake till after the palace clock had struck the hour of twelve, vainly trying to guess purport of those hurriedly written lines.

When she at last fell asleep, all was silent as the grave ; not the faintest sound was to be heard.

She awakened, startled by a noise of that she was certain, for her heart beat and she started as one is apt to do whose sleep is not naturally disturbed. The beams of the wintry moon streamed through the curtains, partially drawn aside at the foot of the bed. The room was flooded with its strong light ; she could see around it, all was perfectly still and safe.

But again she heard that noise, and again she fears, for she remembers the night at Whitehall.

A few moments more and a deep sigh breaks upon the dead stillness around, and then she hears the rust ling of paper, and becomes aware that some one whose chamber is very close to her own, is keeping watch that cold December night. And, moreover, that their occupation must needs be the examination and destruction of papers of importance. Then Florence began to think what rooms were be tween her own and the queen's bed chamber, and she remembered that the bed-room gave admittance to a private closet used by the queen, and that the corner of her own room, near the head of her bed, must run parallel

with this very closet. A thrill of horror ran through her veins, and she still listened attentively, hoping she might hear the murmur of the king's voice or some other per-son's. It seemed so very terrible to her to think, that, ill as she was, the queen was sitting up alone, forgetting the folly of such a step. She had partially thrown aside her bedclothes with the idea of going to the queen's room and urging her to go to rest, and allow her to perform the work on

which she was engaged. Again a deep sigh, and a moan a of a soul in anguish, as it looks over the records of the past. It is followed by the sound of paper being crushed or torn ; she hears, too, the queen's low cough, and shudders, for she knows well what her occupation must be that long cold winter's night.

She was alone, quite alone ; of that Florence was now perfectly convinced; nor is it likely was she at all incorrect in surmising that the queen's occupation was that of destroying important papers connected with her usurpation of the crown.

Florence remembered having heard the late king speak of the pains he took the night before he left Whitehall, to preserve every document or paper which could inform posterity as to his conduct, whilst his more fortunate and guilty daughter was evidently destroy ing with her own hand, every paper that could speak with certainty of her own personal history.

"She does then entertain an idea that she will not live," said Florence 'and how terrible must such an occu pation be."

One, two, and three o'clock struck, and though she fought against it for a long while, Florence at last fell asleep. but not for long. She dreamed she was sitting with the queen looking over old letters; old letters that had assed between herself and the Princess Anne, when they were villainously plotting about their best of fathers Old letters from her father to herself. old records of the times forever gone, Having taken which, if she part. would retrace one step, she could not any more than that the dead can come to life again. And the queen sat opposite to her, looking, as perchance she really did look, as she *must* have looked on that terrible night, unless she was more than human, for the fever of death was even then, be it re membered, coursing madly through her vains. One after another, one after another, she glances at those old letters and documents, then tears them, or crushing them in her hot throws them beneath the stove, hands watching the blue flame play over them, with a smile of infinite satisfaction at the thought that she has robbed posterity of much it would have liked to know One after another, have rolls of papers been opened, patiently scanned, and the greater portion of them committed to the flames. And Florence in her vision of the night, sees she grows weary of her task ; she leans forward, pressing the throbbing head with the hot hand, and says to herself: "Three hours and not yet done," for the crowing of the cock in a distant farm-yard. tells the unhappy queen how long into the night, or rather the morning, her watch has extended; and Florence fancies she hears her say, "and if I die now it was all done, but for sixshort years of restless ambition. She awakened at first scarcely conscious till a smothered exclamation, alike of bodily and mental suffering, followed by a sound as if the unhappy occupant of the adjoining cabinet were obbing violently, burst upon her ear. All was then perfectly quiet. The dream of Florence, you see, was but the recitation of what she had heard whilst she was awake. It was hard to think the sight, if mortal eyes could have beheld it, were one whit less pitiful than she had dreamed it to be you bear in mind what such a sight would be to you, if death were coming on with rapid strides, and if earnest

occupation as I have described was yours, and if you closed it too, as Mary did with a letter to her boorish, brutal husband, reproaching him with his love for the notorious Elizabeth She had sinned very deeply Villiers. in her idolatrous love of him, and this was the last letter she ever wrote, endorsing, "Not to be delivered except in case of my death," then she locked it up in an ebony cabinet, where, of course, it was found after all was over.

Now it very probably was this letter she was writing, when all was still beyond the heart-rending sobs Florence had overheard, for there was no more rustling of papers, and a very little time afterwards, after the clock had struck four, she heard the queen pass

into the adjoining bed-chamber, and you may suppose that Mary was worse, as she really was, after such a watch as this. The following day she was declared to have the small-pox ; think, I beg you, how her previous night had been spent.

Florence, with the other ladies of the court, wondered much what steps the Princess Ann would take (of course need not tell you she said nothing of what she knew respecting the queen's frame of mind on the previous night) The princess did her duty ; she was ill and confined to a couch ; neverthe less, she sent a message to her sister entreating her to allow her the happi ness of waiting on her. She would, notwithstanding the condition she was in, run any hazard. The message was delivered to her Majesty, and the messenger sent back with word that "the king would send an answer the next

day." No kind sisterly message was returned ; no reconciliation could have been desired. Have we not seen all along that Mary's heart was almost dead to human feeling except for her husband? And even to him she left a letter of rebuke

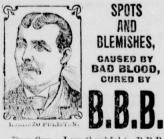
It happened the next day that Florence was with two other ladies in the queen's bed-chamber ; the queen was sinking fast into unconsciousness, when Lady Fitzharding, who under-took to express to all the concern of the Princess Anne, forced herself into the queen's bed-chamber; the dying queen gasped out one word "Thanks." That single word was, indeed, all she was able to utter.

At length a terrible erysipelas spread itself over the queen's face, and a frightful carbuncle settled immedi-ately over the heart. The king was in ately over the heart. despair; he ordered his camp bed to be placed in the chamber of his dying consort, and remained with her night and day.

She received the communication that she was dying with calmness, said "that she had wrote her mind on many things to the king," and spoke of the escretoire which he would find in her closet; and avoided giving herself or her husband the tenderness a final parting might have caused to them both. This idea is, however, much at variance with the rebuking letter she wrote to him a few nights since in her closet

After receiving the Sacrament, she composed herself solemnly to die. She slumbered some time, but said her soul was not refreshed by it and that nothing did her good but prayer. Once or wice she tried to speak to the king, but could not go through with it. For some hours she lay silent, then when she spoke she wandered very wildly and her hallucinations led those who were around her to believe that there was something still upon her mind.

"I have something to tell the Archbishop; leave me alone with him," said the queen, and the room being immediately cleared, Tennison awaited in breathless impatience, the expected communication.



DEAR SIRS,-I am thankful to B.B.B because I am to-day strong and well through its wonderful blood cleansing powers. I was troubled with scrofnlons spots and blemishes all over my body and was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I took one bottle, with great benefit, and can positively say that before I had taken half of the second

PERFECTLY CURED. I am so pleased to be strong and tealthy again by the use of B.B.B. and can strongly recommend it to every-ody. LORENZO PULISTON, Sydney Mines, C.B. body.

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

TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS, BRASS FIRE IRONS. Good stock of General Hardware TO Go 118 DUNTAS STREET, North Side

ALTAR WINE.

We have now on hand a good supply of Excellent Mass Wine. PRICE REDUCED.

Write for particulars to

J. D. BURK, Amherstburg, Prop. The Amherstburg Vintage Co



queen she hoped, at some time or other, the request would appear as un reasonable to Her Majesty as it then did to herself

Hard and inflexible as was her

COULD HARDLY WALK

ON ACCOUNT OF

RHEUMATISM

10 miles

1173

ALC: NO

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For fully two years, I suffered from

mended, I resolved to try hyperbolic completely cured."-P. H. FORD, Quachita City, La.

Ayer's Jhs Sarsaparilla

Admitted

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

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P. H. FORD

-OF-

Quachita City, La.,

After

TWO YEARS

Suffering

IS CURED

-BY-

THE USE OF

be thanked. The king continues to load us with his benefits, and with countless marks of friendship. Every fresh proof fills us with renewed grati-tude. Whilst writing on this subject, tude. do you remember, my child, that he promised to grant our Rose, as he termed you, any favor she might beg of him hereafter. It occurs to me that he might be willing to render you a little service in the affairs of a certain person whose disposition and affection is unalterable, but who is, alas! too proud to marry, and thus hold you to your engagement under present circumstances

The remembrance of the sad and des titute condition of these brave gentle men, who have made themselves poor and destitute, and who have given everything for us, fills us with the most poignant grief, and troubles us far more keenly than our own calam

Farewell, ma mignonne. I never cease to pray for you, as for myself, that God may fill our hearts with His love. We may be satisfied with all else that may happen to us if we pos-sess this. I may add that I was much interested in the account you gave me of your attendant. God has given you a great mark of His goodness, my child, in placing such a person near Burn this when read ; and, you. once more, farewell.

CHAPTER XXX.

ALONE WITH RECORDS OF OTHER DAYS "Do you really feel worse, madam?" This enquiry was put to the queen by Florence in a tone of anxious con sideration on the evening of the 20th

of December, 1694. Very much worse, child, indeed. though the king does not like to hear me say it. I feel ill, seriously ill.'

The end was drawing nigh-that end which levels all distinction, when peer and peasant, the crowned head and the beggar, are at last equal.

Did Mary entertain a presentiment that this was to be her last? Her

maid ; how very ugly she is ; she has known better days, as the phrase goes, and I fancy she is attached to you; do you like Grace Wilmot? Tell me briefly, child, for I am very faint and must lie down again speedily." "Yes, madam, I like Grace Wilmot

very much, " was the reply.

Then Mary grasped the pen, and paused for one moment as if to clothe her ideas in words; then the royal hand passed hurriedly over the paper. When she had finished writing, she again laid down, whilst she requested Florence to light her a taper, and bring her wax and a seal. She then folded the together in form of a letter, paper sealed it and wrote upon the cover.

"To be delivered to the king in case of my death."

"If I recover from this illness, you will return this letter to me unope if I die, you will deliver it to the king within a day of my decease. Be care-ful to do as I tell you, as you value what you may consider your own hap piness

A faint smile crossed the queen's face as she noticed the look of bewilder ment on that of Florence, who replied not without emotion, that she hoped day of her death might be long d'stant, and that she trusted to return

it to the queen in a few days. "Remember, not a word is to be said in connection with that to any breathing being; put it carefully aside, child, and now leave me to nyself. I do not want you again tonight.

Returned to her own room, Florence carefully locked the queen's letter in her cabinet, and lost in a maze of the wildest conjecture, for the paper certainly concerned herself. She was still sitting by the fire, abstracted and thoughtful, when Grace entered the room ; the latter was at no loss to divine that something more than usual had occurred during her interview with the queen, but delicacy and respect kept her silent.

He afterwards said that the queen's mind was wandering, "she had fancied Dr. Radcliffe, her Jacobite physician, had put a Popish nurse upon her, and that she was lurking behind a screen. One who lived in the time of the queen on speaking of her last moments uses these words :

"But whether she had any scruples relating to her father, and they made part of her discourse with Tennison. and that arch-divine took upon his own soul the pressures which, in those weak, unguarded moments might weigh upon hers, must now remain a secret until the last day.

At that most solemn hour between night and morning, the spirit of the queen went forth, without one word of reconciliation or remorse with regard to her injured father, either to ask his forgiveness or to express sorrow for her conduct.

Father Lawson was yet lingering in the vicinity of the palace when the queen's death took place. There were others, beside Florence and her hand maiden, secretly of the proscribed faith, and by one of these, the tidings was conveyed to James, who though he would not put himself in mourning for her death, shut himself up in his apartments and refused all visits. His horror was great on finding that one he had loved so dearly had expired without senaing him the slightest expression of sorrow at the misery she had been the means of causing him.

To the great honor of that primate, Dr. Ken, who had been Mary's chap-lain in Holland, we may add, that he wrote indignantly to Tennison respecting his conduct at the queen's death-bed, charging him with not acting up to his position as primate, in failing to call on the queen to repent on her death-bed of her sins towards her father," reminding him in very strong language of the horror Tennison had expressed to him of some circumstances in the queen's conduct at the time of the revolution, affirming that they would that this was to be her last? Her Coupled with the remarks the queen to destroy records of your past life ; compromise her salvation, without conduct on the night following the had previously made, Florence was at instead of the rest so necessary, such dividual and complete repentance. compromise her salvation, without in-

Y 28, 1894.

ave described was closed it too, as tter to her boorish, proaching him with notorious Elizabeth sinned very deeply we of him, and this she ever wrote, endelivered except in "then she locked it cabinet, where, of after all was over. ably was this letter when all was still anding sobs Florence there was no more s, and a very little after the clock had bed-chamber, and nat Mary was worse, fter such a watch as ng day she was de-small-pox ; think, I

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me alone with him. and the room being red, Tennison awaited patience, the expected

JULY 28, 1894.

I will speak of you to the Princess

Anne," he said, and was walking on,

when summoning courage by the thoughtfulness he had expressed, she

knelt down, and gracefully presented

to him the dead queen's letter. A flush akin to anger, it might be, passed like

a momentary shadow across his coun-tenance ; and in somewhat harsh tones,

She scarcely understood his mean-ing, and rising, and turning as to leave the gallery, looked enquiringly

from here; go where you will, with your maid; read, and go quickly."

Her eyes fell on the few lines the dying queen had written, and which,

passing on without further word on

omment, the king left in her hand

"In remembrance of my maid of

honor, Florence O'Neill, having saved

my life during the fire at Whitehall

and also of her submission to our will respecting the overtures of marriage

from the Count Von Arnheim, I beg

that you will allow her to leave the

palace, with her maid, whenever she

Catherine O'Neill.

Grace, and make it quickly.'

possible

You may go," he repeated ; "go

thought.

he exclaimed :

in his face

They ran thus :

'You may go."

Half fearing to put herself in the way of the king, and yet not liking to " Three times had the king swooned when word was brought him that the queen was no more. He persisted in queen was no more. He persisted in remaining at Kensington, and as no leave the palace without craving an audience, she begged one of the ladies in attendance on the Princess Anne to ask if she might have an interview with one dared intrude on his grief, Florence was at a loss how to convey to him the letter of the queen ; chance, howhim. The king's boorish and uncouth ever, threw her in his way. message was worthy of himself :

The queen's funeral had taken place, "Tell her I do not want to see her. and she was beginning seriously to think of addressing herself to the TO BE CONTINUED.

My Little Wild White Rose.

Princess Anne, when, wandering down one of the galleries of the palace, she " It was peeping through the bramble That little wild white rose, Where the hawthorne hedge was planted. My garden to inclose. All beyond was fern and heather; All within was sun and shelter, All within was sun and shelter, But I did not heed the fragrance Of floweret or of tree, For my eyes were on that rosebud, And it grew too high for me. met the king advancing toward her; to retreat was impossible. He would have passed her by, for his head was bent downwards, and he seemed lost in Her step, however, arcused him, and he seemed about to pass on, when, as if a sudden idea struck him, he paused.

"In vain I strove to reach it "In vain I strove to reach it Through the tangled mass of green— It only smiled and nodded Behind its thorny screen : Yet, thro' that summer morning I hingered near the spot. Oh, why do things seen sweeter If we possess them not? My garden buds were blooming, But all that I could see Was that little mocking white rose, Hanging just too high for me.

So, in life's wider garden.
There are buds of promise, too, Beyond our reach to gather.
But not beyond our view;
And, like the little charmer
That tempted me astray.
They steal out half the brightness Of many a summer's day.
Oh, hearts that fail with longing For some forbidden tree.
Look up, and learn a lesson From my white rose and me.

"Tis wiser far to number The blessings at my feet Than ever to be sighting For just one bud more sweet. My sunbeams and my shadows Fail from a pierced hand; I can surely trust His wisdom Since His heart I understand. Ind maybe in the morning. When His blessed face I see. He will tell me why my white rose Grew just too high for me."

HIS ELOQUENCE NEVER EQUALLED.

Tribute of Wendell Phillips to Daniel O'Connell, the Great Irishman.

pleases to go, wheresoever she shall see fit; and as she has now turned her Broadly considered, O'Connell's eloquence has never been equalled in modern times, certainly not in Eng-lish speech, once said Wendell Phillips, twenty-first year, that she may have the full and entire management of her late uncle's property, as well as of the Irish estates inherited from her aunt, Catherine O'Neill. MARIE R. America's greatest orator. Do you think I am partial? I will vouch John Randolph of Roanoke, the Vir-Florence was alone in the gallery, ginian slave-holder, who hated an Irishman almost as much as he hated a and, for two or three minutes after reading the paper, remained in the position in which William of Orange had left her. Joy is near akin to grief Yankee, himself an orator of no mean level. Hearing O'Connell, he ex-claimed: This is the man, these in her manifestations, and her tears fell abundantly over the paper as she are the lips, the most eloquent that speak the English tongue in my day !' proceeded to her own chamber, her I think he was right. I remember the solemnity of Webster, the grace of mind busily weaving a thousand delightful images by the way. When she reached her rooms she

Everett, the rhetoric of Choate; immediately summoned Grace. When that imperturbable hand maiden made the iron logic of Calhoun; I have melted beneath the magnetism of Sergeant S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, her appearance she was seated with that small piece of paper open on the table, her hands clasped, and an exwho wielded a power few men even had ; it has been my fortune to sit a pression of joy on her countenance. "Grace," she said, "I am going "Grace," she said, "I am going the feet of the great speakers of the to France. Will you accompany me thither?" English tongue on the other side of the ocean ; but I think all of them to gether never surpassed and none of "To France, madam," said the ashem ever equalled O'Connell. tonished woman, and her eyes fell on

Nature intended him for our Demos the open letter of the queen. "I have permission of the king. thenes. Never, since the great Greek, A voice from the grave which he dared has she sent forth any one so lavishly not refuse, has spoken to him. You gifted for his work as a tribute of the not refuse, has spoken to him. Fou may read if you wish," and, with a something of reverence, she put the dead queen's letter in her attendant's Vou must make your election, Vou must make your election, ace, and make it quickly." "It is already made, madam," said sure he had not Webster's craggy face "It is already made, madam, said Grace. "I love the queen better just now than I ever loved her in her life-time. When shall we go?" "Pack up my clothes and books at once, Grace; let us go as speedily as possible." "Uncertainty of the speed of the spe

Then Florence withdrew to her pri- vantages are half the battle. I remember Russell Lowell telling

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

PILGRIMAGE TO YORK.

London Universe, June 16. The annual pilgrimage to York, under the auspices of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, in honor of St. William, Archbishop of York, and the York martyrs, took place on the 8th Representatives of the Guild inst. Were present from various parts of survived for centuries; there was Yorkshire, as well as from London, once a city that called itself eternal; Preston, and other places. The proceedings began with High Mass in St. Wilfrid's church, the celebrant being the Very Rev. Provost Dawson. The Rev. Arthur Whelan was the preacher. There was a crowded congregation. The musical portion of the service Do not hours, weeks, months, years was under the direction of Herr Oberhoffer. The Mass sung was com-to its continual flow? Oberhoffer. The Mass sung was com-posed by Father Witt in honor of St. bis text from St. John x. 16, the rev. preacher, after alluding to the storms with eternal lines. Our faith is our and trials through which the Catholic only surety, hope and peace. In Church had passed in times long ago, said the last great storm was in the sixteenth century, when England attacked her dearest mother. That was a period which must ever remain in English hearts and to all who spoke to England, to York ! Faith will pass the English tongue the most tender into vision, hope will be lost in posses the most pathetic, and the most un- sion, but the peace of God will surviv fortunate in all our national history. England went from the faith, but not of yonder minister, when the hills all the brethren. He would say that have passed away and the ages of time the people of this country never gave up the faith willingly; they were positively robbed of it. But was there no chance that the Catholic the minster. Wreaths were placed on faith, which had been the prerogative and the property of England for a thousand years, would return to this land? Had they any hopes that England would be converted ? By conversion he did not mean anything sudden. It must be attained by the co-operation It must be attained by the co-operation of all true Catholics. THERE WERE MANY OBSTACLES IN THE Blossom street, where a hand of of all true Catholics. WAY of the conversion of England. The

first of these obstacles was the widespread infidelity which now was to be found in this land. It was not merely amongst educated men, not only in our cathedral cities and universities, not confined to the higher walks of life, Church of the English Martyrs, but ranked amongst men and women in the lower social scale, who fre quently had not two thoughts which they could logically unite together. This state of affairs had come about through the "Reformation." Another obstacle in the way of the conversion of

England was indifferentism. It was merely an effect of infidelity, and was either theological, practical, or what he might term physical. But LET THEM LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

OF THE PICTURE,

and here he would say that the Church beyond the territory which was his as of England had so far, according to its power and influence, maintained Christianity in the land, and had acted as a breakwater against the inroads of infidelity. English character was essentially Christian. A hope that the aim of which he was speaking would e ultimately attained was that the people of England were weary of the

dull and monotonous thing, the whited sepulchre called Protestantism. They were yearning for something which would suit their noble characters Another hope, he said, better. the Ritualism which existed. He be-lieved it to be the school for the training of English Catholics. Continuing, the rev. preacher said : I will now speak of some positive signs of a national return to faith. One is the growth and success of the Church in these latter days. On all sides, in every sphere of thought and action, the Church is becoming an increasing power. We are represented in literature, in art, in politics, on the bench, in commerce, and positions of trust and influence. Were Milner, or Challoner, or some other old warrior to rise from their tombs and survey the Church as in England to day they would rejoice to see a strong, active living Church, energizing through the length of the land. They would see a noble hierarchy deserving the reverence and veneration of the people-a mighty race of men, whose broad statesmanship tells us of the imperial mould in which they have been cast. They would see and count by hundreds church and chapel, convent and school. asylums for the sick, the aged, and the poor. They would see and rejoice in the great Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, with its forty-five thousand strong, under the generalship of one who has caught the enthusiasm of the old spirit. Such would be the picture which would

inherit a great name its burden oppresses them, and the recollection of a glorious past is vain unless it brings with it a deeper and keener sense of responsibility. Our faith is our vic-

tory over space and time. ALL ELSE PASSES AWAY.

The mighty monuments in Egypt, in Assyria, in India, in China have they have passed away, and their ruins, like the fragments of a shipwreck, witness to the power of change. What is history but a record of its vicissitudes. What is political science but the recognition of its conquests. THE STROKES OF THAT MIGHTY WING

sion, but the peace of God will survive when a stone is not left upon a stone

it is recorded, the martyrs were tried, after which luncheon was partaken of in Margaret Clitheroe, who suffered mar tyrdom, was venerated. A procession was then formed, and the pilgrim marched to Tyburn, where a short ser vice was held, Canon Goldie giving some account of the martyrs. On re

THE POPE AND AMERICA.

Blossom street.

Some Statements Which Will Startle **Bigoted Non-Catholies.** Maurice Francis Egan contributes an interesting article on "The Pope and Temporal Power in America" the North American Review. Among

other things he says : No Pope claims temporal sovereignty temporal ruler. No Pope claims infallibility in directing the matters o every day life. No Pope, unless by the consent of nations, could appear mong them in the capacity of their emporal head. The Pope canno make a moral issue out of a merely political one. No word of his could orce American Catholic soldiers to hrow down their arms in a cause

which they believed to be just. Bishop Doane declared that the "pronounced principles of the Roman Church give the Church a right to control the political actions of its mem bers," implying that the conscience of the Pope, when he considers secular conditions, must over ride the con-sciences of all Catholics. This is a monstrous doctrine, and it seems im-possible that Bishop Doane should seriously assert it, in the face of his tory and in the faces of his American

Catholic fellow-citizens. There is no reason that Rome should love the Public school system; no reason that she should concern herself ibut time reason that she should time reason time reason time reason that she should time reason time rea about it; but every reason that she should be anxious that her children should learn the truth of Christianity and the rules of Christian morality. Withthe rules of Christian morality. With out these "universal education" mus be a failure from the point of view of thoughtful Christians. As a body, Catholics are not in opposition to the Public school system. Rome has not asked them to interfere with the rights of their neighbors ; and when Rome does it will be time enough to raise a "war cry." If Catholics Here's a Pointer were in the majority in this country they would probably use their share of the school taxes to support their own schools, if they could. It would be a question of the ballot, as it is a question of the ballot now. After all, this school question is a local

political question.

THE BOY FOET. A Beautiful Word-Picture of the Life

and Death of a Genius Annie Murphy of the Ursuline Con

vent, Enghien, Belgium, writes : The May month-the sweet, sweet May month ! Thousands of wild flowers whisper it to each other, and their breath is fragrant. The birds sing it tenderly in their love lays to the blushing roses ; and the brooklet murmurs it softly-oh so softly, as she

glides along by the cot under the hill. The gentle brooklet knows that cot of old. Every year when the May month comes the two friends have a long long. chat. But to-day the little cot looks sad ; for in one of its rooms a young boy, fair as May itself, is dying. The

roses and forget me-nots droop their heads and weep ; they loved the bright youth, for he loved all things beautiful and the brooklet, flowing on through many a green lane, tells her tale of woo to the flowerets. Sometimes, too, the tall trees bend down to listen, and a sigh escapes their great hearts. proud, wilful sunbeam alone doubts the brooklet's story, and steals in through the cottage windows to ascertain the truth

Alas! it is too true. A mother watches at the bedside of her dying son -a tired heart struggles against death. The young life is ebbing away, and that heart-broken mother begs for strength to the Virgin opposite the sufferer's bed. Ah, thou, who has seen thine own Son die, inspire that mother's heart with some of thy sweet calm, murmur mercy and love to him now—his soul is e'en on the brink of the boundless sea. Breathe consolation to her now-the dark blue eyes close, the heart of her son is stilled. But a few years hence he was rich in health and joy. No word kind as his, no sympathy sweeter, no laugh merrier till feeling in his soul music known to the poet alone, wild dreams agitated his being. Yes, the world should hear that melody ! His own hills and the cottage home would ring with glory of his name! Dreamer, dreamer, how delusive are thy visions !

London ! strong, noble workers have braved thy coldness and thy scorn till the goal of honor was won. Many a great heart is struggling, struggling on. Alas many a sensitive soul has received its death-wound from thy

hands ! The youth poured forth the harmony of his soul ; the crowd passed on indif ferent. And he tried again. The strains were purer, richer than before but they found no echo in those hearts Still the boy poet hoped and sang til the music grew discordant with despair Now the crowd laughed and cried "Fool !"

He wandered back to the mother who was waiting, ever waiting, for her son. But the heart that had beaten so exult ingly was broken-the music of the noble soul was too sublime for earth The curious little sunbeams, stealing in once more through the windows linger lovingly among the curls of his golden hair. A feeling of peace comes over the weary mother's heart. She knows that beyond the clouds the harmony of her boy's soul is understood by the angels.

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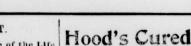
Others Failed

Sangerville, Maine,

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. : "C. I. Hood & Co., Loweit, Mass.; "Gentlemen:--I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Mood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I com-menced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could



3



said that the queen's ring, "she had fancied er Jacobite physician. n nurse upon her, and king behind a screen. n the time of the queen her last moments uses

she had any scruples father, and they made course with Tennison. vine took upon his own es which, in those weak, ents might weigh upon remain a secret until

solemn hour between ing, the spirit of the h, without one word of r remorse with regard ather, either to ask his to express sorrow for

n was yet lingering in the palace when the ook place. There were lorence and her hand ly of the proscribed ne of these, the tidings b James, who though he imself in mourning for t himself up in his refused all visits. His t on finding that one so dearly had expired g him the slightest exrow at the misery she eans of causing him. honor of that primate, had been Mary's chap-, we may add, that he tly to Tennison respectat the queen's death-him with not acting up as primate, in failing queen to repent on her her sins towards her ling him in very strong he horror Tennison had m of some circumstances onduct at the time of the rming that they would r salvation, without inmplete repentance.

vate apartment, and you may be quite us that Mr. Webster came home from Washington at the time the Whig party thought of dissolution and went sure that for some little time she felt like one in a dream, dazed, bewildered. Should she go straight to St. Germains? Oh, no ; she should act upon a hint the lown to Faneuil Hall to protest. Drawing himself up to his loftiest propor-Queen Mary Beatrice had given her. tion, his brow clothed with thunder, She should seek out King Louis, and beg him to redeem his word ; because before listening thousands, he said : "Well, gentlemen, I am a Whig, a Massachusetts Whig, a Fanueil Hall you will please to remember that when she met the king at Marly, more than Massachusetts whig, a ranuen Hall Whig, a revoluntionary Whig, a con-stitutional Whig ; if you break the Whig party where am I togo?" And, says Lowell, "We held our breath, four years since, he had told her he would grant any boon she at any time wished to ask of him.

I shall not say what boon she meant to ask, but her thoughts might be thus construed into words.

who cares where you go?" So it was with O'Connell. There was something "I shall go to Paris, and then enquire where King Louis holds his court. If I can get speech of Madame de Main-tenon I will, because the king will refuse majestic in his presence before he spoke, and he added to it what Web-ster had not, but what Clay might have her no favor she asks of him, though lent-grace. Lithe as a boy at seventy, every attitude a picture, every gesture he has already passed his word to me to grant whatever boon I solicit. a trace, he was still all nature, nothshall then go to St. Germains. How surprised they will all be to see me again; and he to whom I have been ing but nature seemed to speak all over him.

so long betrothed, what will he say when I give him the message I am sure to take him from King Louis."

We him. He had a voice that covered the gamut. I heard him once say: "I send my voice across the Atlantic, careering like the thunder storm against the to take him from King Louis. Do not blame her, too, that when her soliloquy was ended, her tears fell to the memory of Queen Mary. How little did she think that the queen, on breeze, to tell the slave-holder of the Carolinas that God's thunder-bolts are hot and to remind the bondman that the dawn of his redemption is already that morning her hand had traced those lines, was thinking how she should at breaking." You seem to hear the tones coming back to London from the least remedy one wrong. She had de-cided on speaking to her husband, as least remedy one wrong. She had de-cided on speaking to her husband, as it were from the grave. Thus she secured to Florence her property, as well as her freedom. Probably when she begged her so earnestly to give the king the paper the day after her death, the thought may have occurred power and sweetness, charmed milto her that permission would be refused,

There was not small surprise evinced by the ladies of the court at the departure of Florence; but with persons of greater im portance, even as with Mary her-self, she speedily passed out of the minds of these swere minds of those amongst whom she had moved.

present itself to their gaze.

WHAT A WONDERFUL CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE

by the power of the Most High ! And if I were to seek what has been one of the services of this growth I must look to the zeal and enthusiasm of the Irish race as the food of our strength Heaven has set its seal upon the fruits of St. Patrick's apostolate. They have forsaken with sorrow their native land, with its green hills and crumbling ruins; but they are true to the piety of their fathers. Where a son of Ireland dwells an altar to God is built. May their faith ever remain fervent with the strength of the eagle, with the freshness of its early beauty, without a trace of weakness or decay ! But where is our surest hope? O glorious martyrs of York, intercede for your native land! May your blood be sweetly avenged! O God of jus-tice, listen to the cries of the

The scroftlous taint which may have been in your blood for years, may be thoroughly expelled by giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and ouly costs the small sum of twenty-five cents. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bron-chitis, and all Lung Troubles are quickly ured by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Minard's Ligiment Cures Distemper,

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with Diarrhea, Camps, and Cole and thought I was going to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.



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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.

London, Saturday, July 28, 1894. THE CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IK ENGLAND

Cardinal Vaughan is indeed walking in the footsteps of his sainted predecessor. Contrary to the expectations of many, he has endeared himself to all nation is looking Romeward. classes. His splendid abilities have commanded the respect of the cultured and educated, and his kindly heart, that has prompted him to the furtherance of philanthropical objects, has secured him the deep affection of the little ones of his flock. Some time ago he established an association bearing the title of the Catholic Social Union. When we consider that the Union aims to promote a feeling of brotherhood among all classes-to interest the rich in their poor brethren, and to encourage efforts for the amelioration of their condition-we need not say that it has achieved great popularity. At the annual reception of the Union a very forcible discourse was delivered by the brother of the Cardinal-the Rev. Bernard Vaughan. The reception was a success in every way. All classes were represented. The London docker brushed against his titled old barriers of caste were being swept Madame Albani hastened from the continent to do honor to the occasion, and was escorted to the stage by the courtly Prince prelate. Father Vaughan during the course of his address told some very plain truths, that but a decade ago would have drawn around him a surging mob of bigots :

"Not the least of our blunders in the past has been the making too much of the intellect and too little of the heart. Have we not been committing the fatal blunder of putting weapons of knowledge into the hands of our people without teaching them how to use those weapons, and have we not thereby in too many instances rather armed a mob than drilled an army. The great transforming power in the world is love : so that as the crystal by become drinking in the sunbeam transformed into a glittering gem of loveliness, so man, by filling his heart splendid with the splendors of God Himself." with the fires of God's love, becomes

Eloquently did he speak of the regenerating influence of Christianity how it touched with heating hand the dying colossus of Paganism and gave it back its old-time but more beautiful vesture of light and love.

righteousness and the judgment to ian Church of Canada come Speaking of the Reformation in Eng-

land he made a few plain statements that will doubtless wound the feelings of the glorious Establishment's defenders. He quoted Macaulay, who said that the Reformation in England "was started by Henry, the murderer of his wives; continued by Somerset, the murderer of his brother, and completed by Elizabeth, the murderer of her guest." Doctor Littledale declared that the reformers were unredeemed villains, and Dickens has nothing more complimentary to say of Henry VIII. save that he was "the most intolerable ruffian and a blot of blood and grease upon the history of England."

elections.

council

dorse a candidate or candidates as the

exclusive candidate or candidates of

the order for any ward or constituency,

are so endorsed, then, and in every

such case, to allow oneself to be put

in nomination as another candidate.

or to vote or work for any other can

didate not so endorsed shall be a viola-

Divisional Council exists, the same

law may be enforced by a subordinate

It thus appears that not only have

the P. P. Aists sworn to keep Catholics

from having any opportunity to work

for a living, but they have sworn away

their own liberties, and committed

them to the keeping of whatever fan-

atical clique may happen at the time

Talk about leading voters to the

polls like a flock of sheep ! The like

of this tyranny has never been so

openly and vindictively attempted in

Canada before ; and what adds to the

wonder is that it is in the province

which mo t loudly boasts of its intelli-

gence and love of liberty that such an

enormity is successfully perpetrated.

The Rev. Mr. Madill was very posit-

ive in his declaration at Niagara.

shortly before the election, that he had

a solid vote under his control, and it

appears that his boast had some found-

ation in reality. The fact that a few

voters in Stratford had the courage to

vote according to their conscience does

not destroy the disgraceful and

astounding truth that we have in this

flourishing Province an organization

the members of which have sworn

away their liberties to vote according

to conscience for good and honest Gov-

We say again : We rejoice that the

true character of P. P. Aism has thus

been revealed by its own act. If the

members of the organization are will-

ing to remain under a voke so galling

as that they have placed upon their

own necks, they deserve to live under

a corrupt Government. Honest citizens

of Ontario have so far succeeded in

putting off the day when such dishon-

orable tactics should prevail : but un

less the P. P. A. be frowned down per-

severingly, as it has been in the

ernment.

Where no

tion of the constitution.

being to control the lodge.

and when a candidate or candidate

When an address such as Father Vaughan's can be delivered in London, we are convinced that the tide of bigotry is ebbing away-that the

A TYRANNICAL YOKE.

We cannot say that we regret that in the constituency of North Perth the P. P. A. has shown itself to be what it really is, a tyranny of the most despotic kind in the control it endeavors to exercise over the con sciences of its members.

Much has been said in the P. P. A organs, and especially in the Toronto Mail, of the tyranny of the Catholic hierarchy, which has been falsely accused of having sold the Catholic vote in the first instance to Sir Oliver Mowat for a consideration, this consideration being some concessions which would increase the political influence of the Catholic clergy and hierarchy in the Province.

Our readers do not need to be informed that the charge is groundless, and no attempt has been made to brother, and felt perchance that the furnish the smallest proof that either any such bargan was made with Sir away by the waves of Christian charity. Oliver, or that any attempt was made by the clergy to coerce Catholics in the manner indicated.

> If any Catholic journal had made such an assertion concerning any Protestant body, the indignation of these journals would have been unbounded. The whole Catholic body would have been branded as conspirators to malign a respectable body of Protestants ; and we have not the least doubt that even those Protestant journals which are not affiliated with the society which might be impugned would unite with those who might feel themselves injured by the accusation in denouncing the supposed outrage.

We have evidence of this in the way we have been ourselves abused and misrepresented for having exposed the attacks made upon Catholic rights by the allies who fought the Provincial Government during the last campaign. Our columns were watched to see whether we would have the courage to return blow for blow to assailants who aimed at destroying those educational rights which we hold most dear, and every blow we gave was represented,

tremble at the thought of temperance, one time moderator of the Presbyter-THE POPE AND THE CATH-OLIC PRESS.

Another proof of the broad and com-But the P. P. A. judged otherwise ; and so bitterly partisan is that society prehensive policy of the Pope is the that only a few days were allowed to encyclical addressed to the Archbishop elapse after the election, when the of Lima and the Bishops of Peru. recalcitrant voters received official He advises them to devote their orders to attend a meeting of the every care to the training of election committee of the society, to be aspirants to the priesthood, and to held on Friday evening, July 13, to counteract the influence of an infidel answer the charge made against them : press by the dissemination of good "Please take notice that you are Catholic newspapers. charged with violation of your obliga-The nineteenth century is a readtions and of section 57 of the Constiing century, and the newspaper has a

tution, in that you did vote against hold and a power upon the minds and the candidate of the order at the recent hearts of the people. It is the fashioner The 57th section of the P. P. A. of public opinion ; it is the means of Constitution here referred to was made instruction to many who have no a law of the society at the burlesque leisure to permit them the close Hamilton convention of the Grand acquaintance of ponderous falios. Council, held last January. It is thus The enemies of the Church have pergiven by the Stratford Beacon : chance seen this more clearly than our-"The Divisional Council may en-

selves. They have made it the messenger of error and misrepresentation. Wonder it is that many Catholics

permit the entrance of newspapers inimical to their Church into their households. They might as well shelter a deadly serpent. Such Catholics, however, are generally of no character, for who with an earnest love for the heritage of his faith, would look kindly on a newspaper that has for its object the defamation of its teachers and teachings. Some give as an excuse that they wish to know the two sides of the question. But there is but one side to a question that concerns Catholic interests of vital importance. They know this, though they fain would deny it. They know well that as Catholics they

should ever hearken to the voice of Him whom the Holy Ghost has placed in their midst to guide them. He, the watchman on the tower, sees more plainly the danger, and when he warns them of it, his voice is but the echo of duty. A deep sense of his office and tremendous responsibility will not permit him to be silent. He must speak or prove recreant to his duty. He must speak unequivocally, though his accents may jar on ears attuned to honied commonplaces and be distasteful to those astride the political fence. He may arouse animosity in certain quarters, but thinking men will venerate him as being true to principle and will admire him for honest and fearless action.

Compromise and temporary policy are, in certain cases, the devices of the sluggard and coward.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY'S NORTH-WEST AMEND-MENT.

The North-West Bill brought before the House of Commons by the Hon. Mr. Daly was made by Mr. Dalton Mc-Carthy the occasion for a new display of hostility against Catholic education. Mr. McCarthy moved as an amendment to the Bill, that the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories shall have full power after the next general election in the territories, to legislate in the matter of education respecting Public and Separate schools. The object of the motion was, of course, to enable the Protestant major ity in the North-West Assembly to abolish the Separate school system at present existing in the territory, but we are happy to have it to say that the fanaticism which led to the introduc-

Mr. McCarthy's amendment was defeated by a vote of 114 to 21. The following members constituted the minority : Messrs. McCarthy, Sproule, Mc-Neill, Denison, Marshall, Tyrwhitt, Madill, Smith (Ont.), Charlton, Mulock, MacDonald (Huron), Davin, Carscal len, Bain (Wentworth), Innis, Rowand, Somerville, McMillan, Allan, Beith and Boston. It will be observed that all the Protestant members from Quebec voted in favor of Separate schools. It is not their wish to destroy the Separate school system, because they know that if it be destroyed, the liberties they enjoy must go with those of the Catholics in the other Provinces.

THE MAIL'S METHODS.

The following paragraph has ap-peared in the New York Tribune, the Christian at Work, the Toronto Mail and many other papers :

and many other papers : "There still appears to be considerable opposition to Monsignor Satolli in the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic Review says: 'The Monsignor must be recalled. There never was any need of him here. The American Bishops never had any use for him; they did not ask for him, and when he came they did not know what he came for. In fact, it could be said without untruth that they do not know who sent him. Of course he came with the Pope's commission, but nevertheless it cannot be said, as a matter of fact, that the Pope sent him here." We have informed the editors of the

We have informed the editors of the above-named papers that the foregoing never was published in the Catholic Review. The editor of the Tribuna ssures us that he will correct the misstatement made by his paper. As yet we have not heard from the Christian As yet at Work and the Toronto Mail.-Cath lic Review.

It is not at all likely that a correc tion will appear in the Mail. That paper has fallen into a Margaret Shepherd style of dealing with Catholic matters.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE ARE pleased to be able to announce that the town of Galt has, to a considerable extent, regained its standing amongst the other towns of Ontario. At one time, as we some weeks ago pointed out, the P. P. A. epidemic had attacked the municipality, and for a while the disease assumed a most virulent character, so virulent indeed, that the town constable, Mr. Ahern, a most respected citizen, was voted out of his position because he happened to be a Catholic. So indignant were the majority of the most worthy residents of the town at this proceed. ing, that a public meeting was called, and the P. P. A. element of the Council were denounced in the most unmeasured terms. At the last meeting of the aldermen, Mr. Ahern, by a vote of 7 to 6, was comfirmed in his position. We congratulate that gentleman on the outcome of the affair, and we also commend the majority of the council for their honest course. The P. P. A. wing of the body will hereafter

For some time past many news papers in the country have been discussing what is called the "Curran Bridge Scandal ;" and members of nent have ought to the atter

heads when appearing in public.

have abundant cause to hide their

mination of the assembly to cover up loose theological theories will bring about peace and prosperity in the end. It appears to us that tolerance of such views as those which the professor teaches will result in the spread of latitudinarianism, which may in the end become too powerful to be suppressed.

THE chief writer on an A. P. A. paper in Columbus, O., says of his own creed :

"I think Christianity is pernicious. I am not a Christian, and I hold in contempt the whole brood of mysteries with out reference to the names under which they do business."

The man who wrote the above is a fair type of the P. P. Aist of Canada He is identified with the movement either for revenue or notoriety.

"Don," in the Toronto Saturday Night, thus pays his respects to Principal Grant. The picture drawn is remarkable for its correctness :

"The Rev. Principal Grant is a gentleman whose personality and ora-torical ability I sincerely admire, yet do not think I am going too far when assert that he has achieved no conspicuous place in Canada by reason of extraordinary piety or because of any special spiritual elevation. I imagine that his most ardent admirers would not suggest his name as that of one who should be canonized. Such being the case, no one can have had his feel ings outrageously injured while view ing the castigation which Archbishop Cleary has inflicted upon the professor If ever a man deserved a real good trimming it was Professor Grant ; and if a committee of those interested in seeing the gentleman of Queen's University properly attended to had chosen the man who was to wield the cat-o-nine-tails, Archbishop Cleary would have been appointed to the task."

AT THE Congress of Polish Catholics recently held at Posen, there were three Bishops and several deputies of the Reichstag and Landtag. The whole number of delegates present was 1600, and an address was unanimously carried amid the greatest enthusiasm thanking Pope Leo XIII. for his recent encyclical letter to the Polish Bishops. in which the rights of the Polish people to civil and religious liberty were maintained. A telegram expressing the most earnest lovalty to the Holy Father was sent to Rome, and the Holy Father sent his blessing to the Con-gress. The loyalty of the Polcs to the faith and to the head of the Church is the best answer to those papers which the Pope's recently misrepresented encyclical as betraying the interests of Poland in order to curry favor with the Czar,

THE EVILS OF THE DAY.

In a discourse at the consecration of Gabriel's Church in New York, Archbishop Ryan thus referred to the crying evils of our day and to the sav-

ing teaching of the Church : "The most pernicious and absurd error of our day is the notion that we can have morality and public virtue without doctrinal teaching. As well expect fruits and flowers without stem or root as expect such results. If we examine closely the crying evils of the day, we can trace them to the rejection or only partial admission of some Chris-tian doctrine. Divorce, with its ountless sins and traced to the denial of the Christian doctrine of the indissolubility of mar-Anarchy and all rebellion riage. against legitimate authority is to be referred to the rejection of the great principle that all power is from God, and not from the people directly, --from God through the people. Perjury, God with its fearful consequences to life. property and reputation, is caused by denying the doctrine of God's providence, His ever-present interest in the affairs of men, and His certain punishment of those who shall call His name in vain ; immorality of all kinds, from the rejection, or such modification as is equivalent to a rejection, of the doctrine of God's necessary and intense hatred of sin, and the loss of faith in the awful punishments with which He will visit it. " Now, the reformation of society requires that these and other saving truths should be taught, and taught with absolute uniformity and certainty, as they are in the Catholic Church. taught Divisision and doubt about them will destroy their restraining power. What Cicero said of the natural moral law must be true of them-that 'not one law in Rome, another in Athens. one now and another hereafter, but one law perpetual and immutable will bind together all nations and all time;' of which the common Teacher and universal Ruler is God. It is because of such uniformity and certainty that the Catholic Church is such a power in the world in proclaiming the restraining influences of religion on human pas sion, and thus benefiting mankind without as well as within her fold." The discourses of most preachers are heard with incomparably more pleasure than they are read. There is much in voice and manner supply for literary defects, but "bald " are not to be concealed in print. Speakers who have never learned how frame sentences, or who do not write their discourses, ought not to print them. The sermons of Archbishop Ryan are pleasant to read as well as to hear ; they always contain notable and

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Her missionaries, with a music as the sound of the tramp of armies, and with a power that could only come from the God of battles, passed North and South. East and West, purging minds and hearts of the false and impure and exemplifying for all time that selfsacrifice is the lever of the world.

Father Vaughan spoke of the influence of the Middle Ages. To many outside our faith the words Middle Ages suggest merely a vision of truculent clerics, despotic prelates and myriads of laymen crouching in abject terror before their masters. But fortunately, the clouds of misrepresentation are fleeing fast before the searchlight of honest investigation, and men are beginning to see that period of history as it really was-a period, in deed, not faultless, or yet devoid of sterling qualities.

Mr. Froude well says that the Church during the Middle Ages ruled the State with the authority of a conscience, and self-interest as a motive of action was only named to be abhorred. And Canon Farrar wrote :

" Under the influence of Catholicism the monasteries preserved learning and maintained the unity of Christendom. Under the combined influence of both grew the lovely idea of chivalry, moulding generous instincts into gal lant institutions, making the body vigorous and the soul pure, and wed ding the Christian virtues of humility and tenderness to the natural graces of courtesy and strength. During this period the Church was the one mighty witness for light in an age of dark ness, for order in an age of lawless ness, for personal holiness in an epoch of licentious rage, and the despotism of kings and the turbulence of aris tocracies. It was an inestimable blessing that there should be a power which by the unarmed majesty of simple good-ness made the haughtiest and the bold est respect the intents of justice and

especially in the Mail, as an undue attack upon Protestant liberties and Protestant honor.

We were not deterred by these misrepresentations from maintaining our cause, and fighting to the best of our ability, and we take to ourselves some credit for having contributed towards its utter defeat ; nor shall we in the future hesitate from using our rights as Canadian citizens, should such a battle have to be fought again, notwithstanding that the Mail, more knavishly than absurdly, interpreted our language as being an order from the hierarchy to Catholics to move in solid column in support of the Government.

But the revelations which have just been made in South Perth prove that there is an organization which con-

trols its members, and leads them to the polls, or rather attempts to lead them like a flock of sheep following a bell-wether.

We already mentioned in our columns that the P. P. A. of Toronto issued a stringent circular to its members, commanding them, under pain of expulsion, to support the four Conservative candidates for that city, as they had bound themselves to support the P. P. A. platform. It now appears that similar orders were issued by the P. P. A. of North Perth to its membership to support Mr. Magwood.

There were a certain number of dictated to. We imagine that they thought that Protestantism was quite as safe in the hands of Mr. Macpherson, as in those of Mr. Magwood, as Mr. Macpherson is a rigid Presbyterian, and the son of a highly respected 300,000 which would be probably cast Presbyterian clergyman, who was at at an election.

past, we shall soon find corruption in high places which that organization is endeavoring to establish, and the Province will deserve the infliction, should it, even by apathetic tolerance, permit the P. P. A. to become a power in the land.

On the subject of the tyranny of the dark-lantern association, the only comment made by the Toronto Mail is :

"This is a serious charge make. It amounts, in fact, to this, that the Protective society gives its members no more liberty than do the Patrons, or the party organizations.

This is a very mild condemnation, indeed : much milder than its condemnation of Catholics for having resented at the polls the cowardly alliance which under false pretences aimed at depriving them of rights guaranteed under the Act of Confederation : for such was the real significance of the attempt to harass Separate Schools out of existence.

A RECENT issue of the New York Sun, speaking of the prospect of an A. P. A candidate for the Mayoralty in that city, says that the city is not "an encouraging field for A. P. A. prosely tizing on political grounds." It is too cosmopolitan in character, and none of the political parties could afford to nominate an A. P. A. for their standard bearer. Not only would a major ity of all the voters absolutely crush P. P. Aists who refused to be thus down any attempt at electing an A. P. Aist, but the native Americans are also most decidedly opposed to A. P. Aism and its methods. The Sun does not believe that an A. P. A. candidate would received 24,000 votes out of the

tion of such an amendment found no favor with the great majority of the members, Protestants and Catholics, Reformers and Conservatives alike voting that for the present, at least, the whole population shall retain the liberty they now enjoy to have such schools as they can approve of in conscience, and that, as long, at least, as the territory shall remain a territory, the liberties of all denominations to have schools of their own, if they see fit, shall be preserved.

It is very true that the Protestants of the Dominion generally would prefer that there should be no Separate schools, but most of them now see and admit the reasonableness of not forcing their views upon Catholics, who view matters differently. They view the matter in the same way as the Ottawa Citizen, which in a recent editorial on the debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment said :

"Our apparent liberality of sentiment, (in desiring one school system for all,) assumes the aspect of intolerance when we attempt to force certain prin ciples of public action upon those wh abhor them, and who do so through con scientious motives Let the minority in the territories have their Separate schools, and let us maintain Separate schools in Ontario, so long as a considerable section of the population clings to them. We hope they may be of another opinion some day, and when they are, the difficulty will at once disappear."

tion of the House what appears to be crooked transactions in connection with the erection of this bridge. It may be well to remember, however, that the Hon. the Solicitor-General is not in any way responsible for these irregularities. The bridge merely bears his name. That is all.

> MANY colored persons applied for permission to attend the revival services conducted by Mr. Moody recently in Richmond, Virginia, but they were insulted and beaten away from the church, and were given to understand that the free offer of salvation which Mr. Moody announced was not intended for those who have a black skin. The Catholic Church alone in all the Southern States makes no distinction between white and black in the admin istration of sacraments, and in the public worship.

THE Rev. Robt. McB. Johnston, the Presbyterian clergyman of Lindsay, writes to the Presbyterian Review, complaining that the proceedings of the last General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church make it manifest that there is a spirit of dissatisfaction, restlessness and faultfinding among the clergy and laity of that Church, which will much retard the Church's growth, unless they become more hopeful in thought and speech. It may be supposed that the evil complained of arises in a great measure from the existence of two schools of thought, as made manifest in the extraordinary anti-biblical doctrines propounded by Professor Campbell of Montreal, and the effort made by other parties to bring the professor back to orthodox teaching. It is very doubtful whether the deter. quotable passages. - Ave Maria.

28, 1854.

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OF THE DAY.

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JULY 28, 1894.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ormation of society se and other saving taught, and taught niformity and cere Church. taught Divis oubt about them restraining power of the natural moral of them-that 'not another in Athens. other hereafter, but and immutable will nations and all time;' non Teacher and uni-od. It is because of nd certainty that the s such a power in the ning the restraining gion on human pas benefiting manking within her fold." of most preachers are are read. There is a and manner to y defects, but "bald be concealed in print. ve never learned how es, or who do not write ought not to print mons of Archbishop t to read as well as to s contain notable and s. — Ave Maria.

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ance.

A COMMON FALLACY AS TO

DRINK.

Rev. Arthur Barry O'Neill, C. S. C., in Ave Maria.

In the course of a debate on a High

License Bill introduced into the Pro-vincial Parliament of New Brunswick

some years ago, one of the speakers stated that he would support the meas-

ure, not for the increase of revenue that it would bring about, but because

of the practical benefits likely to re-

sult therefrom to the cause of temper-

the information that personally he was a total abstainer, he added : "In fact,

gentlemen, I have never tasted intoxi-

interjected a member on one of the opposite benches, "permit me to in-

form you that you have missed a whole

The roar of laugh-

lot of good times." The roar of laugh-ter which greeted this sally, and which seemed to indicate that, in the opinion

of the majority of the house, the "point was well taken," merely exem-

plified the ready assent yielded by most men to any fallacy that tends to gratify their passions. The particular

gratify their passions. The particular fallacy which in this instance provoked

the mirth of the legislators is one of

which the world at large has long been

the dupe - one which has been incalculably pernicious in its effects on social life, and which it is high time

for the advocates of temperance thor-

in every age have induced young men

to proffer their devotions at the shrine

of Bacchus, to take their initial step on

a course that has so lamentably often

led to degradation, ruin, and the un-

hallowed grave of the drunkard, no

other perhaps has been so potent as the

impression that a moderate indulgence

in alcoholic stimulants is conducive to

one's general well-being, increasing

the number of life's pleasures, and en-

hancing the delight of their fruition.

hereditary inebriety may still be con-

sidered tenable, not three youths in a hundred begin to drink because of the

irresistible craving of an inherited ap-

The example of companions and asso-

ciates undoubtedly counts for much in the formation of the drinking habit

among the young ; but, for a great deal of its effective force, the example

is indebted to the opinion, pre-existing in the mind of the young man or boy,

that the sparking glass is the inviting portal to a world of hitherto unknown

stinctive in man at every age, and the

pursuit of real or apparent good is not

least eager in youth ; and so, because he has acquired the belief that pleas-ure and gladness and "a good time"

await him in the wine cup, the would

be happy young man quaffs his first glass

thereby taking a step which, there is

no exaggeration in saying, is cer-

The very general prevalence of this erroneous opinion that wine adds some

thing to the joys of existence is explicable enough when one reflects that

prior to the present century, it was in-

vested with all the unquestioned

authority of a venerable tradition ; and

was, moreover, accepted, endorsed, and

fostered by perhaps three fourths of all

authors who appealed to the great mass

of readers. That it is still held by the majority of men in all classes of society,

is in accordance with a psychological law thus stated by Bacon : "If the

human intellect kath once taken a lik-

ing to any doctrine, either because re

ceived and credited, or because other-

wise pleasing, it draws everything else into harmony with that doctrine and to its support."

tainly hazardous and possibly fatal.

The craving for happiness is in-

granting that the doctrine of

Among all the considerations which

oughly to explode.

petite for liquor.

cating liquor in my life." "They,

Having incidently volunteered

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

JULY 28, 1894.

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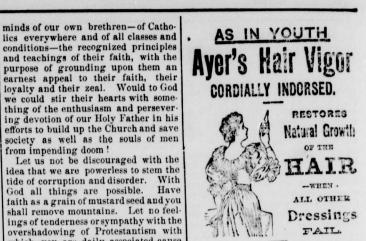
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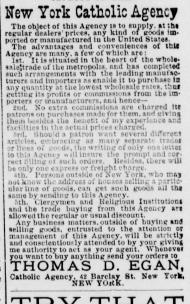
"I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair of "I can cordially indorse Ayer's Hair of Vigor, as one of the best preparations of for the hair. When I began using Ayer's of Hair Vigor, all the front part of my head of -about half of it -was hald. The use of of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which still continues as in my of youth. I tried several other dressings, but they all failed. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best." - 17rs. J. C. PREUSSER, of Converse, Texas.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWZLL, MASS. O





be used, if it is desired to make the Class of Genus-Rolls, Biscuit, Pan-Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Bolled etc. Light, sweet, snow-white and di-e food results from the use of Cook¹ Friend. Guaranteed free from alum. Ask your grocer for McLaren's Cook's Friend. -OBJECTS OF THE-



TRY THAT **MOST DELICIOUS**

daily becoming more and more gener-ally recognized. The doctrine that the total abstainer is debarred from the abstainer, as such, is happier than, not only the abuser, but the user, of intoxicating liquors. Of the relatively few men who practised abstin fullest enjoyment of the highest deence until they arrived at the age of thirty or thirty-five, and then began to indulge in the moderate use of lights afforded by social intercourse, perfect physical health, or intellectual activity, is so far from being correct that its direct contrary is the very alcohol, not three in a hundred can honestly affirm that their indulging truth. There is, of course, no ques-tion here of comparison between total

abstinence and confirmed drunken-ness; one might as well discuss the

relative advantages of sanity and

lunacy. Nor is there question of the comparative well-being of the teetotaler

and the drinker who, although habit ually moderate, is once in a while be-

trayed into excess. The consideration of the abuse of liquor, whether fre

quent or infrequent, being altogether eliminated from the discussion, the

point is simply as to the greater or less

degree of joy, pleasure, gratification or happiness experienced respectively

by the man who totally abstains from

alcoholic beverages and his (otherwise

equally conditioned) neighbor who uses

such beverages in all moderation. Now,

upon the question thus fairly stated,

the most eminent physiologists and the

keenest students of concrete humanity as well, declare that, despite the cen-

tury-credited fallacy of which we have spoken, the total abstainer is blessed

with better general health, is freer from nervous ailments and diseases,

has more delicately perceptive physical

senses, possesses brighter intellectual faculties, wider mental vision, clearer

mind, and sounder judgment; has a

more exquisite enjoyment of life, and

lives longer, than he who indulges even with strictest modoration in alco-

If the testimony of most literature is,

as has been stated, at variance with this doctrine, it must be borne in mind

that the great bulk of that testimony is

proffered by special pleaders rather than witnesses unbiased by prejudice and considerations of personal interest.

The evidence in favor of abstinence

has been relatively scanty, simply because throughout the centuries the

abstainers have been inconsider-

able in point of numbers, and the non

abstainers have naturally disliked to convict themselves of inconsistency

and folly. The testimony is largely one-sided, because in offering their

evidence the witnesses have commonly

failed to give, if not the truth, at least

The poets who, from Anacreon to

our modean lyrists, have wreathed the sparkling goblet with garlands of

encomiastic verse have very generally suppressed all mention of the emotions

by which they were swayed on the morrow of the goblet's draining.

Only occasionally does one of their

number, giving utterence to remorse

ful after thought, exclaim with honest Cassio : "O thou invincible spirit of

wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!

Or lament with the same sobered re-veller: "O God, that men should

put an enemy into their mouths to stea away their brains!" The "good times"

for which nine hundred and ninety

nine out of every thousand drinkers from the days of Noah to our own

have been indebted to the wine-cup

have very certainly been more than

offset by the "mauvais quarts d' heure" which familiarity with that same cup has added to their experi-

those who habitually or at least occa-sionally drink to excess, but of the

overwhelming majority of moderate

drinkers as well,-of the men who

"can take a glass or let it alone," who "know when they have enough,

and who " could practise total abetin-

And this is true, not only of

holic stimulants.

the whole truth.

ence.

has increased life's sunshine or lessened its gloom ; whereas the thousands on thousands who at about the same age entirely abandoned drink are unanimous in declaring that their abstinence has been the source of a notable addition to their peace and comfort, light

and joy. That the foregoing statement is not merely a gratuitous assertion, incapable of proof or verification, any reader may convince himself by personal in-quiry. Let him interview such members of total abstinence societies or other temperance organizations were formerly moderate drinkers. Let him consult any of the two hundred thousand men and women, experienced in all grades of the use and abuse of liquor, who persist in affirming that Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, has cured them of the drink habit, and he will discover that they are a unit in extoll-ing the eminent advantages, from the standpoint of general well-being and happiness, as from every other possible standpoint, to total abstinence over any degree of alcoholic indulg-

If it be asked why the condition the abstainer is thus incomparably preferable to that of the drinker, bundantly satisfactory reasons will be found in the demonstrated truths of nedical science relative to the action of alcohol on the human system. As physiology has been referred to, in a preceding paragraph, in support of our contention, it will be pertinent to give here a few of the conclusions which have been arrived at, after years of earnest study and patient investiga-tion, by some of the world's most famous

"is that state of the body in which all its functions go on without notice or observation, and in which existence is felt to be a pleasure ; in which it is a kind of joy to see, to hear, to touch, to Now, that is a state which can live. not be benefited by alcohol in any de gree. Nay, it is a state which, in nine cases out of ten, is injured by alcohol

jure the perfection of loveliness of health, both mental and moral."

shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneraion of the tissue, it spoils the health, and it spoils the intellect.

Dr. Ridge found by experiment that the senses of sight, hearing, and touch, were impaired by even so small a quantity of alcohol as is found in a gill of ale. Dr. Norman Kerr declares 'Our mind will be clearer, our thoughts more at command, and our execution of whatever we have to do more thorough, if we totally abstain than if we drink even a little." And the eminent authority, Dr. Lauder Brunton, summarizes the results of scientific research in this matter as follows: "The effect of alcohol upon the

his exalted Seat and surveying

medical practitioners. 'Health," says Sir Andrew Clarke,

doses, will take the bloom off, and in-

"It is one of the commonest things in English society," says Sir William Gull — and his words are equally applicable to American society - " people are injured by drink without being drunkards. There is a great deal of injury done to health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various

OUR HOLY FATHER AS AN EX AMPLE OF ZEAL AND DEVO. TION.

Do Catholics realize the magnitude of the work the Catholic Church has to do in the world and the tremendous responsibility that rests upon each one for his share of the great work? We fear not. Look at our Holy Father Loo XIII., that grand old man, who towers majestically above all who are called great in this world : sitting in nations with a keen perception of the evils of the time and the needs of the

age in which we live, longing and laboring incessantly for the temporal as well as spiritual good of the people. With a wisdom well nigh superhuman he comprehends the great fact that the Catholic Church, as the true and only valid representative and embodiment of Christianity on earth, is the only savior of society and hence he is laboring for two important objects, first the union of all Christians is one grand comprehensive efficient and authoritat ive organization; and, second, the conversion of all outside the pale of Christianity, Jews, Pagans, Turks, Infidels and heretics. The zeal, the energy, the comprehensive wisdom and the never-failing, untiring and self-sacrificing devotion with which he mand the admiration and hom-age of the whole world. His great heart is in his work. Even in his old age when the faculties of ordinary men are crippled and confined, he rises to the magnitude of the work ; his whole soul is absorbed with an intense, a burning enthusiasm which might well consume a younger He is and vigorous frame. indeed Lumen in Cœlo, a burning and a shining light, a chosen messenger of God for the enlightening of mankind and leading them into the way of truth and

But our object is not to write a eulogy of our holy and beloved Pon-tiff. Reading, studying and meditating upon his character as revealed in his history and in his numerous encyc licals, briefs and official communica tions to the Church and the results which are daily being developed, we out have been stirred to the very depths of soul, and the thought has spontane-ously been suggested, What are wewhat are allCatholics-doing to respond to this noble enthusiasm of the great leader of the chosen hosts of God's elect? Have we ever risen to comprehension in any degree of the mag-nitude of the work of the Church and the responsibility which rests upon each one of us for our share in the great work? Have we a real living faith in the truth and power of our holy religion ? Do we love the Church and take a deep and absorbing interest

If would seem as if we had but to cast an eye over what is called the Christian world outside the Church to be filled with a genuine sympathy and yearning compassion for the multitudinous sects of so-called Christians who are groping after the truth with no certain infallible light to guide them. Becoming more and more convinced of their fatal mistake in adopting the disintegrating principle which has re sulted in the divisions which now plague them, and seeing clearly the necessity of unity in order to fulfil the desire and the prediction of the great nervous system may be described as Head of the Church, they are casting one of progressive paralysis." Now, whether the thesis which we have advanced be considered fully we will not say of organic but of ever confederate union which will at all sat isfy the demands of logic, of commo sense or of true Christian principle To us who have the only true, efficien principle of unity, who feel an infal-lible certainty that our feet are planted upon the eternal, impregnable Rock of ages, the condition of these our left handed brethren is indeed most pitiable. And when we consider that it is nothing but an old hereditary prejudice, as absurd as it is unfounded and unjust, that keeps them from return-ing to the unity of Holy Mother Church we may well be roused to an earnes zeal and enthusiasm for their conver sion and pray that the good Lord will remove the scales from their eyes and that they may be led to see and embrace the truth. But what appeals, if possible, with even greater force to our compassion, our zeal, and our prayers is the power ful tendency to lawlessness, anarchy and corruption of morals which are being everywhere developed in soci-Every man is a law to himself ety. and the stiletto and the revolver are at once his instruments of protection and But the grand danger lies revenge. in combination of the bad elements of society when force is opposed to force and it becomes a question of numbers, as to which shall triumph. Where is the hope of society? Not certainly in legislation. What does the anarchist care for law or for interests of society? Not in a godless, secular education. Such an education only adds to power to the depraved enemy of society. No, reason, experience and all history proves that our only hope is in the moral power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of men by an authority recognized as divine, and which binds the conscience, as with links of steel, to the throne God the Maker and Ruler of the Uni-verse. There is no power on earth that can do that but the Catholic Church. We are not now reasoning with outsiders-we are simply recalling to the

purpose of grounding upon them an earnest appeal to their faith, their loyalty and their zeal. Would to God we could stir their hearts with some thing of the enthusiasm and persever-ing devotion of our Holy Father in his efforts to build up the Church and save society as well as the souls of men from impending doom ! Let us not be discouraged with the idea that we are powerless to stem the tide of corruption and disorder. With tide of corruption and disorder.

minds of our own brethren-of Catho

God all things are possible. faith as a grain of mustard seed and you shall remove mountains. Let no feel ings of tenderness or sympathy with the overshadowing of Protestantism with which you are daily associated cause you to falter in your zeal and effort for the holy cause. Protestantism is powerless in this more than herculean task. But are there not good men task. But are there not good men among Protestants? Oh, yes, plenty of them of every shade of cpinion. But they are isolated, individual, disintegrated and powerless as an argument hedu. They heat continue organized body. They lack continu-ity, consistency and unity of faith and that divine authority which links us with Jesus Christ and His holy Apostles. The world does not respect them, does not care for them, certainly does not fear them. They fear the Catholic Church, and they respect, though they hate it. They hate it because they do not understand it. It is their best friend if they did but know it, but they have been taught that it is their worst enemy. It is for us Catholics to convince them of their mistake. Let us then all wake up to our individual responsibility. Let us preach to them and at least set them a good example of Christian integrity, Chris-

tian zeal and devotion in every rela tion of life. Let us be ready for every good work and always careful to so let our light shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father who is in heaven.-Catho lic Review. The Sisters in a Chicage Pest-house.

There was a pretty general feeling of alarm in Chicago some weeks ago over the prospect of a small pox epi-demic. Cases were quite frequent, and more than once a panic was narrowly averted. The health authorities took the matter vigorously in hand a contagious disease hospital, or pesthouse, was fitted up and placed under the care of a resident medical force and twenty Catholic Sisters, who managed the establishment and nursed the patients. When a case of the dreaded dis ease was brought to light the fact was immediately reported to the health

Jesus Christ?

officer, who promptly caused the re-moval of the person afflicted to the isolation of the pest-house. The numin her prosperity? Have we a sincere compassion for the souls outside of what we believe to be the true Fold of ber of inmates quickly reached and, indeed, exceeded the capacity of the hospital. Yet the faithful nurses, hospital. whose identity was concealed by the religious garb, with a self-forgetful-ness and heroism rarely encountered outside of Catholic charitable institutions, loyally and tenderly devoted themselves to the victims of the loath-some disease placed under their care.

The inmates of the pest-house were recruited from all ranks, but the majority, as may be supposed, came from the hovels of the very poorest classes in the community. Black and white in the community. Black and white persons, varying in age from infancy to a period beyond the Scriptural allot ment, and representing all conditions of humanity and various nationalities, were turned over to the tender care and keeping of the angels of mercy,

self-sacrificing devotion with which he is laboring for the accomplishment of these great ends are such as to com-mand the admiration and hom-

Now, the doctrine that "good wine is a good, familiar creature, if it be well used," is one to which the human intellect took a liking long be fore lago so worded it ; and the belief that a moderate use thereof gives an added zest to the enjoyment of life was for centuries so thoroughly received and credited that it became an integral portion of popular faith, and per-meated the great bulk of popular litera-ture. In nine tenths of the world's poetry and fiction, from the age of Homer to an epoch still recent, Bacchus is honored with eulogistic tributes. scarcely yielding in impassioned fervor to the rival peans of which Venus is the The wine-cup, the winesubject. cup bring hither," is the constantlyrecurring prelude to every scene of mirth and jollity, convivality and merriment.

Quaffing the ruddy juice of the purple grape seems an essential element of all genuine festivity ; and in a hundred various ways the impression is conveyed that to the luckless wight who ignores the pleasures of the flowing bowl, life must, after all, be a poor affair, and scarcely worth the living. Only in the literary product of these latter decades is there a perceptible falling off in the cultus of the vinecrowned son of Jupiter and Semele; and, inasmuch as all literature is merely the reflex of human life in the era which produces it, this falling off is not the least reassuring or promising among the signs of our times. No that the glorification of drinking is at an end, but the chorus of its praises is no longer swelled by the multitudinous voices that were wont to give it volume; and in an age which imposes " jolly god " the harsher title of reign of Bacchus are clearly past and gone

That the use, however moderate, of wine, beer, whiskey, brandy, or other intoxicating liquor, increases the joys of any man's life, is an opinion which both the physiological science of our day and the science of our day and the rightly interpreted human experience of all previous centuries pronounce maintained in this paper—viz. : that, untenable, and its erroneousness is other conditions being equal, the total Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ence to-morrow " (if they felt like it) "without the slightest trouble or hardship.

Let any hundred moderate drinkers. chosen at random from the more in telligent classes of society, calmly and dispassionately review the record their emotions and sensations during any considerable period of time, can didly attributing effects to their real causes, and it is more than probable that fully eleven-twelfths of their number will be forced to acknowledge that even their restrained indulgence has occasioned them more pain than pleasure, more regret than complac-ency. The temporary exhilaration produced by wine or kindred stimulants is inevitaely followed by a corresponding depression; and the stimulant does not raise the spirits as far above, as the subsequent reaction sinks them below, their normal level. If alcohol is to be credited with the genial glow of factitious comfort which is the immediate result of its imbibition, it should, in all justice and fairness, be debited with the lessened vitality and impaired nervous tone which supervene with rhythmic regularity when that transitory glow sub-Entering all pertinent items sides thus impartially on the opposite sides of his account with alcohol, the moderate drinker will find that in his dealings therewith, even in the matter of pleasurable sensations, his losses far exceed his gains.

The most instructive and genuinely valuable testimony on this question is clearly neither that of the man who has always been a moderate drinker nor that of him who has always been a total abstainer, but rather that of the man who, at different periods of his King Alcohol, the palmiest days in the career, has figured in each character, and can consequently speak from actual experience of both tippling and

teetotalism. There are many thousands of such men in our day,-more thousands, in all probability, than during any previous period in the world's history; and their evidence may be confidently appealed to, as conclusively establishing the position maintained in this paper-viz. : that,

established or only partially proven, this much at least has been made manifest : that the transition from moderate drinking to total abstinence is not change from a better to a worse condition or state. And this is a point which, with all respect be it said, the advocates of temper-ance may well emphasize considerably more than they are accus-tomed to do. In view of the tomed to do. In view of the respective advantages of the two conditions, is there not a certain unnecessary stress laid upon the "sacrimade by the moderate drinker fices who becomes a total abstainer, and a certain undue prominence given to the idea of the "self denial" involved in his abstinence? Does not frequent use of these terms imply a lingering suspicion that, after all, the man who absolutely quits drink *is* going, in the graphic phrase already quoted, "to miss a whole lot of good times"? If, as we hold to be evident and as all total abstainers certainly believe, the true doctrine is the direct opposite of this, why not state the case more logically, and employ somewhat apter terms in the statement? Two facts that need to be emphasized at this stage of the temperance battle are that even the most moderate drinker has contracted, or is contracting, a habit certainly injurious to his health and happiness ; and that the moderate drinker who, abjuring alcohol, be-comes a total abstainer, displays, not heroic sacrifice and self denial, but merely common prudence and genuine self-love.

EFFECTUAL. - Charles J. Booth, Olivewood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them most effectual in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver, and constipated bowels. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medi-cine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

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

self-consecrated in God's name to the alleviation of human anguish and affliction.

The record of the noble women who have nursed the inmates of the Chicago pest house will only be re vealed when the glorious scroll of human virtue and self-sacrifice is un-folded in eternity. — Cleveland Uni-

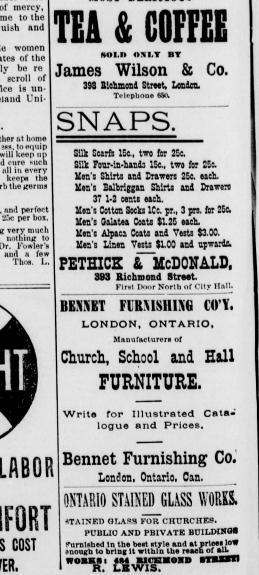
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It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or travelling for pleasure or business, to equip himselt with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease. of dis

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c per box

DEAR SIRS,—I was suffering very much from diarrhea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man. Syrup.





JULY 28, 1894.

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ork Catholic Agency of this Agency is to supply, at the rs' prices, any kind of goods im-tractured in the United States. tages and conveniences of this many, a few of which are: "Ituated in the heart of the whole-the metropolis, and has completed ments with the leading manufac-porters as enable it to purchase in at the lowest wholesale rates, thus orists or commissions are charged its are commissions are charged its are commissions are charged its are commission server." It a patron want several different order, as many separate trades order, the writing of only one lettes ty and the server. Besides, there will condene withing of only one lettes ty will insure the prompt and cor-such orders. Besides, there will condenes of houses selling a partio-goods, the writing of only one lettes ty will insure the goods all the importers of relight charge. "See outside of New York, who may address of houses selling a partio-goods, can get such goods all the ling to this Agency. "Will be strictly it of this Agency, will be strictly it of this Agency, string son MASS D. EGAN, sency, 42 Barelag St. New York. "NEW York."



JULY 28, 1894

GRATITUDE.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. AN ARTIST'S STORY.

In the Strade Real in the city of My brethren, we have had a word to Valette, Malta, stood one of those quaint old houses, half castle, half say before this about the vice of ingratitude, and of how mean a vice it church, built at the time the brave knight and Grand Master John de la is, especially in a Christian. Now let us consider the opposite virtue-grati-tude. It is, to be sure, one of the Valette, lived quietly in his stronghold, after the many stout blows his little virtues. Yet how can we call any class of virtues little? No doubt battle-axe had showered on the heads of the infidel Turks.

there are, strictly speaking, grades of In a room facing the North, Daniel merit very much higher one above the Rota, Neapolitan painter, had his studio. He was a genial old man, But that is not so much from the action done in each case as from the motive that inspires the action. well verging on to seventy years; but his hand was yet steady and his One saves a man's life for the love of vision so little impaired that with the money ; another gives a glass of cold aid of his spectacles, he still painted water for the love of God. The glass of water is nothing compared to a those remarkable pictures which made his rooms the resort of the connoiseurs human life ; yet the glass of water will

be rewarded for all eternity, and the saving of the human life is paid for as wall that way we pay for a had of even the transformed wall that way He had a picture hanging on his wall that was a gem in its way. It represented an Italian boy, barefooted, and in the garb of a beggar, eating a we pay for a load of coal. Brethren. ware of thinking there is anything to be called little that has to do with crust of bread. It was one of Rota's early productions, and was considered God and eternal life ; and always bear in mind that, by practising little virby him as one of his best. There was something most angelic in the guiletues with an earnest purpose to please God, your merit is according to your heart, and not according to your hand. less expression of the child's sweet face, that made one loath to turn his I do not intend to speak specially, just now, of gratitude to God ; but beeyes from the canvas.

I one day questioned the old artist tween man and man gratitude is one in regard to the picture. "Ah !" he replied, " it has a history of those gentle virtues that increase

our fondness for each other. Grati-tude is a short cut to sincere and lastthat is at once so replete with conso-lation and sadness that it brings ing friendship. And if a super-natural motive inspires one's gratitude to his friends, then a holy friendship tears to my eyes when I look upon it and think of the past as I frequently

do. is the result. Some people complain that they have no friends. I think I was a young fellow, scarcely twenty years old, and all the instruction I received was acquired in the town of Recigliano. It was a pretty place, and much frequented by tourists. they are most to blame themselves. Have they never had a favor done them? Why, every one of us has had a score of favors done him every day I was poor, and had no patrons, so to speak, until the Marquis Bernardo Grantini came to my studio, and, of his life. Those who bear it in mind, who say a word of hearty thanks, who watch a chance to do a favor in praising one of my pictures, bought it. Ah ! then, what a joy filled my bosom ! I had never felt so happy before, for return, never lack friends. Brethren, never forget a favor. Return it if you can, at least in part; but at any rate never forget it. Feel grateful at least; say a thankful word; offer up a return, never lack friends. Brethren. the Marquis belonged to a powerful family, and had great iufluence in the country. Everyone I met congratu-lated me when they heard that the Marquis had deigned to honor me prayer for your benefactors now and then. The best use we can make of our memories is to remember our benewith his patronage. But when he came and brought the Marchioness to factors. Favors done and favors gratefully remembered are the two sit and have her portrait painted, the people said, "Now Rota is on his way to fortune." You may believe me when I tell you that I shared all the halves of a happy life. It would be only simple justice if we looked on gratitude as we do on a just debt ; for gratitude pays debts, first in good-will, and before long in a more subkind predictions of my friends. I had great ambition, and a fire in my temstantial manner. You know that an perament thut would not be easily honest debtor will always try to save a quenched. I never labored at a piclittle from day to day to pay his debts. So we can do a little from time to time ture with more real pleasure and zeal than I did the sweet face of the Marchioness Grantini. When it was completed I was satisfied with it in by way of instalments, so to speak ; we can say a daily prayer for our benefactors, write an occasional letter, every particular. pay a visit now and then, often praise

The Marquis paid me more than I asked, and brought his friends who Of course, those who have done us the greatest favors are entitled to the deepest gratitude. Now, who has done was not all. The Marquis invited me to his house, where I was introduced to a great many distinguished people. It was a great honor, though you can't understand it as I did then. The Marquis had a son—an infert so much for us as our parents? Cer-tainly, next to God, our parents stand first in the list of our benefactors. Yet many, especially after they have married and settled down in their own families, are wanting in gratitude to Marquis had a son-an infant-quite tender in years. When he became older, I was to paint his picture. But their parents. Married persons who are badly treated by their own children should sometimes ask themselves if it be not in punishment for their forfor-of the Marquis removed from Recigliano, if it be not in punisment for their and getfulness of their own parents. Of course, when we are in middle life, I lost a good friend when he departed. It was then that I determined to travel seems very far away ; it was diffused and improve myself in my profession over many years; it was a regular habit and course of life ; it was bound for, you see, I had never been out of up in our parents' own happiness. But let us bear in mind, all the same, how true and deep the love that in-spired it how mercerial the same, the same and the s

spired it ; how unwearied the patience; how self-forgetful the devotion of our My success in Milan was are the ways of Providence! that his grandfather sometimes My success in Milan was good. I had saved quite a sum of money, and no money, and more than once had parents, and let us seek every chance my pictures sold rapidly, and were much sought after. It didn't spoil me though. Thank heaven! I endeavored Brethren, shall I say a word about gratitude due to us of the sanctuary? Has not some priest done you a favor; converted you by a sermon, inspired you to perseverance by his advice in all my days. I must have been thirty when I went to Florence. I had the confessional, soothed your sick and wholly lost all intelligence of my kind weary heart, or reconciled you to a friend, the Marquis ; but I often thought of him, nevertheless. burden? If so, you ought to pray for him, and especially for your I made Florence my home, and it pastors. But gratitude to God is, of course, was there I gained all the distinction I the first and best of all. From Him we have received all, and, having for-feited every favor, again and again received them back from the Divine may possess as a painter. I bought a pretty villa, and used to entertain my friends in my bachelor style, for I was never married. The maestro Rubini was my most frequent visitor, and bounty.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

thought.

father, my little man," said I. ose you show me the way ?" The boy hesitated and gazed at me

in a very perplexed manner. "What are you thinking about ?" I

plied. "He is afraid you'll not gather the have driven me to madness. And yet

coppers fast enough, hey ?" The little fellow hung down his head, but made no answer.

"Well, come along, I'll see that he does not scold you for once at least." The child, without further delay, started off toward that portion of the city, inhabited by the medicants who linger about the churches and public thoroughfares. It was a good half hour's walk ere we halted at a low, mean dwelling, with ragged children

head dweling, with lagged charlen playing at the door. "This way, seignor," said the child, as he stepped into the entry, and began to ascend the rickety stairs that creaked with our weight, as if they were going to tumble down. At last, by groping along the passage, we came to a door which the boy opened, and a man engaged in making a toy looked up and demanded. "Who are you ?" His voice was rough and disagree-

able, and he bore upon his face the stamp of a villain.

I at once explained the object of my visit, and offered to pay him if he would permit the child to attend my studio.

It required but little observation to satisfy myself that the fellow was one of those miserable impostors who live upon the money collected by the children they send out to beg upon the streets. He was fat, and withal, to a

certain degree, insolent. "I scarcely know what to say, seignor," he replied, "Camillo is of great service to me. "Yet if you are willing enough to pay me for the time on comparison L mineter to the time you occupy him, I suppose I might allow him to go. You will not require him all day, I imagine?" "I don't know," I answered, dis-gusted at the penurious wretch, whose ouestion indicated a purpose to place

question indicated a purpose to place the child upon the street the moment I dismissed him.

"Well, he can go. I will accept your terms," he replied. "What is your name?" I asked, handing him ten florins.

"Hugo, seignor, that's all I ever use. I am too poor to have occasion

for a surname. "You say this is your grandchild ?"

"I did not say so, seignor, but he is nevertheless. He is the son of my daughter who died in Garda. His like-wise gave me orders. I removed father ran away, so he fell to my care."

"Then you were mistaken," he answered coolly. "I'll take the boy, now," I replied, desiring to get out of the den, that did

not smell any too fresh. "Come directly to me, Camillo," he said, "as soon as the seignor is done with you, and mind, don't linger upon

the way. During my walk homeward, I ques-tioned the child about his history, but

he was so young he could give me but little information. He acknowledged

All at once a sudden inspiration many respects from Camillo, the beggar boy. His gentleness wad soon seemed to strike me. "What a splendid subject that boy would make for my canvas," I which slumbered in his heart went on. to all who were kind to him. I think ought. "I should like to see your grand-ther, my little man," said I. "Sup-sure 1 lavished my affection on him. I was very proud of him-proud to hear him answer, when asked his name, "Camillo Rota. A year passed away, and he was my

asked. "My grandfather is not pleased when I return home soon ; he bids me beg until I hear the Angelus," he re-when a state of the bids me one would have told me that by my one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would have told me that by my one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would have told me that by my one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would have told me that by my one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me when a state of the bids me one would have told me that by my one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me one would send him from my when a state of the bids me side, I do believe the knowledge would it was to be. Well the Marquis and Marchiones

Grantini came to Florence. I did not know it, but the Marquis heard of me first and came to visit me. He was overjoyed to see me. A decided change had come over him ; he looked older and careworn, and his hair was getting white. But his spirits seemed good; only at times he appeared op-pressed. He said the Marchioness was well; "but," he added, you will find her greatly altered. We have had trouble, good Rota, but another time

benefit of the same. we will talk of that.' It was true ; I found the Marchiones I do not care to relate what followed so changed that I could scarcely believe

that day. Enough to say, I broke up my home and went to reside in France for several years. When I returned that I looked upon the beautiful woman whose portrait I had painted scarce five to Florence, Camillo was the first to meet me and kiss me in the loving old before. When I advanced to meet her, tears way. I hear from him frequently. He

filled her eyes. "Oh! my good friend," she ex-claimed, "I am glad to welcome you, and yet when I last saw you, I was a part of every year with him, for he is married, and his oldest boy is named Daniel Rota. What do you think of happy mother ;" and she wept. Then I remembered the infant, and felt mortified that I had not thought of

years

it at first. You lost your child ?" I said.

were rolling down his cheeks. Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has At-tained An Enormous And Still Increasing Sale. "Yes, yes," she sobbed, "poor little Camillo! If death had taken him I could have been reconciled, but to hav him snatched from me in such a way There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Exterminator for destroying worms Ne article of its kind has given such satisfaction Oh ! my good friend, it was too cruel. "Pardon me," I replied, "I never, till this moment heard aught of your

Norway Pine Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, misfortune." The Marquis then spoke. He re etc. Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure Constipation and Sick Headache. lated the fact that they were visiting Lake Garda, when, one evening, the child was stolen from the house, and no trace of him had ever been discovered. He had no difficulty with any person, and knew no reason why the animosity of any one whatever should

have been visited upon him. A hot pain shot through my veins when he mentioned the name of Garda. I could not tell why, but I shuddered as if a great evil was overshadowing me. The next twenty four hours was to

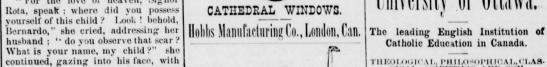
make a change in my home, so great that my head would bow with sorrow and joy at the same moment.

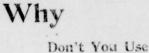
The following day, the Marquis came to dine with me, bringing his wife. I had already informed them that I had adopted a boy to bring up as my son, but as his name was the same as that of the lost child, I refrained from men

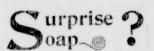
tioning the fact. Camillo was sent for after the Mar-quis and Marchioness had laid aside hat and shawl.

When the boy entered the room, he came bounding towards me with childish glee, throwing his arms about my neck

Suddenly a shriek came from the lips of the Marchioness as she darted forward and catching Camillo drew him towards the window. The Marquis became very pale. "For the love of heaven, Signor







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THE DOMINION

my story. I looked at the old man, and the tears

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D GLASS FOR CHURCHES. BLIC AND PBIVATE BUILDINGS ed in the best style and at prices low to bring it within the reach of all S: 454 RICEMOND STREET

Cardinal Imperiali, a noted ecclesias-To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept tic, came often to my house. I had a great many worthy friends, and was quite happy. One day, I was taking a stroll

upon his head. "Camillo," he replied.

"Do you not know your name?"

"Only that it is Camillo, signor."

The child was about five years old, and had a small, peculiar scar near

"Camillo what ?

asked.

pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength, nor ambition. Have You Tried Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plugs.

em to our friends.

Tobacco, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plugs. Mr. Thomas Ballard Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me, I would not be without them for any money." No Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Gen.

No Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Gen-uine Unless It Bears The Derby Cap Shaped Tag. for the unfortunate.

her eves dilated to their fullest extent. threatened to turn him out into the streets.

I began my picture-painting him to cultivate a meek spirit, and I don't remember of wishing any one ill in bread. As I worked upon his face, the old feeling that first came over m when I met him, grew strong within my heart. Certainly there was some thing in that child's features that connected me with the past. Surely I had gazed upon these looks before, but

where and when?

The Cardinal Imperiali came to visit me one day while I was engaged on

my picture. "That is a very beautiful child," he remarked.

I repeated what had taken place with the boy's grandfather.

"Tis a lamentable fact that thes things are on the increase in Europe nothing has ever been proposed to effectually correct the evil. There through the streets, when a small boy, meanly attired, approached me, and asked charity for his grandfather, who have not been wanting those who lay odium at the door of the Church. But was sick and incapable of supporting himself. The child was gnawing a that is unjust as well as untrue. I piece of bread with an avidity that despair of witnessing the amelioration bespoke hunger. There was a pecu-liar beauty in his countenance that of this class.'

Day by day my heart warmed tomade me pause. His face seemed to bring up some vision of the past that wards this friendless child. At length the feeling became so overpowering that I determined to obtain possession I in vain tried to recollect. It ap-peared as if the eyes of one I had of him if it were possible and bring known in far-off years was looking inhim up as my own son. to my soul, and appealing to my pity

With this view, the Cardinal kindly consented to visit Hugo and arrange terms. He was not able to do so with out great difficulty, for the fellow was "What is your name, my child?" I inquired, laying my hand tenderly exorbitant in his demands, and not easily persuaded to part with the child. However, I got the boy, and Hugo re-"That is all, signor," he replied they never call me anything else."

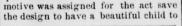
ceived a liberal annuity. "I cannot believe that Camillo is in any way related to this scamp who styles himself the grandfather, re marked the Cardinal as we were sitting together. "He gives a very unsatisfactory and disconnected account of himself, and I do not credit his assertions.

his left eye. "Come with me," I said, and I took Camillo, once in my house, clad as Ont. Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Then I placed a few coins in his hand. Camillo, once in my house, clad as becoming my son, was different in

"Camillo Rota, signora," he replied. With a wild cry, the unfortunate woman fell backward in a swoon. The Marquis, accustomed to these occurrences, declined my offer to send for

> himself. Ere the Marchioness recovered, there came a knock at the door, and Cardinal Imperiali entered in great haste.

"Seignor Rota," he said, "I am the bearer of the news to you that ought to bring you great joy, notwithstanding it will spoil some of those splendid an ticipations you cherish for your son. He then proceeded to relate that Hugo Restaggio had been stabbed in a quarrel with some of the occupants o the house where he resided, and the Fra Stephano, being near at hand, confessed him. "At his request the Fra was to inform you that the child you have adopted was stolen from the Marquis Grantini at Lake Garda. No





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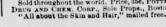
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and clogging of the pores.





C. M. B. A.

A mistake occurred in No. 9 assessment notice, regarding the date of initation of John Murphy in Branch No. 114, Niagara, Oat. He was initated Dec. 23, 1889 (not 1892), and was forty-nine years of age when admitted.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees

admitted.
Meeting of the Board of Trustees. A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada was held in Toronto on the 18th and 19th inst.
There were present : Grand President O. K. Fraser, Grand Secretary S. R. Brown, Trustees Revd. M. J. Tiernan, T. P. Tansey, P. J. O'Keefe, Lasalle Gravelle and J. J. Behan. There were also present Assistant Grand Secretary S. R. Brown, Trustees Revd. M. J. Tiernan, T. P. Tansey, P. J. O'Keefe, Lasalle Gravelle and J. J. Behan. There were also present Assistant Grand Secretary J. E. H. Howison, Supervising Medical Examiner Edward Ryan and Solitor F. R. Latchford.
Tonderable business was transacted. The Board recommends to the combin" contention the omission of the medical form attached to the application for "gembership. Hereafter the report of "aceptance or rejection of candidates me", be sent direct from taxached to the Application for "gembership. Mereafter the report of "aceptance or rejection of candidates me", be sent direct from taxached to the Application for "gembership. Mereafter the tradition of the epropert and frame sectors.
The full statement to the Grand Secretary at the Supervising Medical Examiner in the first statement to the Grand Secretary at the supervising Medical examiner is the first statement to the Grand Secretary. The supersentatives be sent to the Grand Secretary at the supervision of the convention election.
The such delegates as are present at the grand for the convention and remain during all its essions with a supervising Medical examiner's fee for weided examiner's fee for medical examiner's fee

from Dublin, Calgary and Caroquere branches were approved and allowed to be issued. Several other appeals were disallowed. Signs and passwords were recommended The Grand President was instructed to perfect arrangements for St. John's conven-tion forthwith. Solicitor F. R. Latchford submitted the altered form of certificate which the superin-tendent of insurance desired should be filed before his license issued, and the Board being of opinion that they had no power for adoption by the convention the form of certificate proposed, and that the consider-ation of this matter be the first brought be-fore the form of certificate recommends for doption by the convention the form of certificate proposed, and that in the mean-time copies of the proposed certificate will not affect any certificate salready issued. The Grand Secretary was instructed to procure the vall room necessary to protect the property of the Grand Council and also to place \$400.00 of insurance on the C. M. B. A. property of the Grand Council.

The Treasurer's Bond.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD – Dear Sir and Brother –II it is not too late to make a suggestion to the Committee on Laws with a view to action thereon at the coming meeting of the Grand Council, I would respect-fully submit for their consideration the sub-ject of this letter, as it appears to me a mat-ter of much importance to our association.

suite of the fellowship begotten of brotherhood. Besides this it is a difficult and often inpos-sible to get outsiders to act as sureties, and refusal from outsiders submits a respected officer to some humiliation. Where outsid-ers will act it puts an officer who receives no salary under an undue obligation to persons who have no interest in the C. M. B. A. The treasurer naturally looks to fellow-members as his sursties; and if the question of the location of bondsmen was looked up throughout the country, the result would prove the truth of what I have stated. Now, Suppose that a treasurer, with the branch funds placed in his general bank account, or in a special account subject to withdrawal by bimself (it matters not which, since ho has given bonds) becomes involved in business from any cause and unable to pay the branch what he owes, what will the result be? The bondsmen, members of the branch, are of course liable. And this is where the aknole difficulty lies. This is where the lack of security attaches to the treasurer's bond. I maintain most positively that there is not a branch under the juris-diction of the Grand Council that would ablige bondsmen, members of the branch, to to ensite boss. It is useless to say it would be only just ablige bondsmen, members of the branch, to make goad the loss.
It is useless to say it would be only just on force the bonds. It would be the proper thing to do, of course. But what branch would do it? Human nature acts on the same manner in parallel circumstances; and the same fallacy we have heard so much of late from our brethren of the C. M. B. A.—that charity is the basis of our association—would come into play in the case I suggest (this time perhaps with some show of reason), and the bondsmen would be liberated. Business principles are the foundation of our association; charity comes later as its beautiful and admirable superstructure. The present system of taking bondsmen from the branch is not in my opinion a business method, and while I do not know that such a calamity as I hay down has occurred. I see that it is possible. If there is a better plan for placing our funds it should be discovered, and I shall be glad if the Committee on Laws or some thoughtful brother will evolve a solution of the difficulty. X.

on the minutes of the branch, and that a copy of the same be presented to the widow of the deceased, and forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Catholic Register for publica tion. JAMES KENNEDY, Sec.

tion. JAMES KENNEDY, Sec. Springhill, N.S., July H. 1894. At the last regular meeting of Branch 223. Merchannel 1990. The decay of the second seco

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 28, Ottawa, heid 18th July, the following resolution of con-dolence was unanimously adopted : Whereas it has pleased the Almichty in His all wise Providence to remove from our midst Mrs. Lawrence Whalen, mother of our beloved Chaplain.

Mrs. Lawrence W halen, monter of our barres Chaplain. Resolved that we, the members of Branch 28, Ottawa, desire to express our sincere sympathy and condolence with our esteemed Chaplaio. in this his ad bereavement, and trust that he will be comforted from that Divine source from which comes all consolation. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be en-tered on the minutes, and inserted in the CATH-OLIC RECORD. JAMES SLATER, Rec. Sec.

MEETING OF DIVISION NO. 1.

MEETING OF DIVISION No. 1. Toronto, July 16, 1894. The regular meeting of Division No. 1, held in the Temperance hall, on Sunday atternoon, July 15, was largely attend-ed and made as interesting as usual for the members. Several important matters of business were taken up and transacted; a very encouraging report came from the dele-gates of the excursion committee, stating that all final arrangements were completed for the grand union excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Saturday, August 4, oer palace steamer Empress of India and Erie rivited to attend a grand union picnic to be held under the 'auspices of the brothers of Burfalo, in honor of the Toronto visitors. It promises to be a grand day's outing for the members of the order and their friends. The remainder of the election of officers and the appointing of different committees, left over from the last regular meeting, was then taken up. The newly elected officers were president Jos. Rutledge and conducted to their respective places by the sergeant at arms. A hearty vole of thanks was tendered the retiring officers for the capable manner in which they dispensed the duties of their respective offices during the past term, to which Brother Jos. Rutledge, the retiring president of Division No. 3, were present at the meeting. With a few remarks from the president, successor, T. McKeague. Brother M. J. Ryan, Secretary of Division No, 2, and Brothers T. Marshman and G. Richardson of Division No. 3, were present at the meeting. With a few remarks from the president, instructing all the members to mon, July 29, for the purpose of attending a security and the generous support he several other Division No. 3, were present at he meeting. With a few remarks from the president, instructing all the members to mon July 29, for the purpose of attending a several other Division No. 3, were present at he meeting. With a few remarks from the president, instructing all the members to mon July 29, for the purpose of attendi with a view to Action thereon at the commutation of the transformation of the transform

E. B. A. LETTER OF CONDOLENCE At the last regular meeting of 84. Patrick Branch No. 12 the following vesolution of condolence was unanimously adopted: Whereas, the all wise Providence in His infinite wisdom having called to his Eternal reward the belowed Brother of our esteemed friend and brother. Wm. Burns, Resolved, that we, the members of Branch No. 12, fully recognizing the sad loss that Brother Burns has sustained, wish to tender to himself and family our sincere sympathy in this the time of their sad berevenent : and we pray the all-wise Providence will give then grace to bow with Christian fortitude to His divine will. Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and sent to brother W. Burns, and one sent to the Grand Secretary Treasurer for insertin in the official organ. J. J. MALONEY, Pres. W. LANE, S. T. O.

C. O. F.

Toronto. July 20, 1804. At the last meeting of Sacred Heart Court No. 20, Toronto, five candidates were initiated mem-bers of the order and of this Court, and proposi-tion was presented for membership. An excel-lent time was spent. As it was the eve of hold ing our annual excursion, further arrange-ments were made for that occasio. A few remarks being made by several mem-bers an enjoyable evening was brought to a close with prayer. Several candidates will be initiated next meeting, which will be held avgust 2nd.

initiated next meeting, which which August 2nd. Catholic Foresters of Toronto spent a grand time at Oakville on Saturday. Although the morning looked rather unfavorable, there were quite a number out to catch the early boat leav-ing Yonge street wharf. As the day passed on larger crowds gathered to go on the later boats, every one seemed to enjoy themselves and returned home satisfied. ANDREW KERR, Rec. Sec.

HON. J. J. CURRAN, SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The following eloquent speech, delivere by Solicitor General Curran, at the Board of Trade banquet, in Montreal, in honor of the Colonial delegates, is well worthy careful perusal. Mr. Curran is at all times imbued with the most lofty ideas in regard to the future of our great country, a quality which should animate every son of Canada, whether native or adopted, or whether in public or pri vate life. The hon. gentleman rep toast "The Parliament of Canada." The hon. gentleman replied to the

vate life. The hon. gentleman replied to the toast "The Parliament of Canada." Hon. Solicitor General Curran, who was greeted with cheers, said: His first duty was to thank the chairman for his kind invi-tation, and then to extend, on behalf of the body he spoke for, a welcome to the distin-guished guests of the evening. A welcome had already been extended in brilliant ex-pression by His Honor the Lieutenant Gov-ernor, and the language in which he ad-dressed them indicated the branch of the great Celtic family to which he belonged. (Hear, hear.) His honorable friend, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, had told them that he was an Englishman, and now to make matters as complete and comfortable as possible his welcome would be comprised in three words, "Caed mille jaitthe." (Cheers.) Mr. Lee Smith, who might rest assured that he was much more popular in Canada to-day than his nameskle Goldwin (laughter), had told them something of the ways and ideas of the colony he so worthily represented, and amongst other things he had informed them that the glorious privilege of female suffrage was in full force and effect in that happy land. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the speci-mens of female loveliness, now on the floor of the ban quet hall, who accompanied the dele-gates on their mission, was it surprising that female suffrage had been granted to them? In fact, nothing could very well be refused to such a bey of beauty. (Cheers.) In extenuation of any fancied remissness of the Parliament of Canada, in that regard, he would say at once, that there was no indis-position on the part of our legislators to grant the suffrage, but the charming daughters ot Canada

Atulated division of great issues by crotchety people, who would are nothing good outside of one lan-guage. Their gathering had got along pretty agreeably with the use of two that would not object to GLADBUPLE THE LANGUAGE by the addition of the Dutch and the Moori, in His steemed Branch loss that o tender in grade there and his colleague from Victoria. Cheers.) It mattered not what language sentiments of loyalty to the Empire were (Cheers.) It mattered not what language sentiments of loyalty to the Empire were of cordial feeling, sentiments of brother-hood amongst all Her Majesty's subjects in every clime and beneath every sky fell grate-tully on the ear of the patriot however apoken. and it was the ardent hope of all, that in the Parliament of Canada an overwhelming majority of men would always be found why would rise equal to the duty they have to confided to their keeping. (Prolonged thereing.) number of our extinions in Fair are always The Directors of London Fair are always alive to advancements made elsewhere, and suggestions received by them at the World's Fair, Chicago, where possible, will be acted upon to the comfort of their many visitors. The special attractions of this year will be of a highly entertaining and educating character. cheering.)

FROM SUFFERING TO HEALTH.

The Experience of a Well Known Bruce County Farmer.—He Tells the Story of the Disease That Afflicted Him, the Suf-ferings he Endured and How be Found Release—Other Sufferers May Take Hope From His Release.

From the Teeswater News.

Barber of the second Or all the ills that fields is heir to perhaps and few are more persistent and more different in the area of this mady suffers beyond the power of words to express, and it is with the utmost reluctance to that the disorder yields to any course of threatment intended for its cure. Hearing that a rather remarkable cure had been effected in the case of Mr. William Baptist is an intelligent and well to do frame to accretain the facts. Mr. Haptist is an intelligent and well to do farmer. He is well known in the section the perime of life, and his present appearance does not indicate that the had at one time been a great sufferer. He received the News representative with the utmost cordiality, and cheerfully told the story of his restoration to health, remarking that he filt is duty to do so in order that to health, wan, but at that time while harvesting the anise of any similar does not indicate the specific and his present appearance through a similar experience can tell what he suffered. He says it was something the root during a spell of vet, cold and disagreeable weather, he was attacked by sciatica. Only those who have passed through a similar experience can tell what he suffered. He says it was something through a similar the respective to and his condition was worse than before. The limb affected began to docrease in size, the flesh appeared to be parting from the bone, and more helpess it is little wonder that the hope of recovery began to fade awy. All through the long thin good, and hope began to revive. By the time he had taken three boxes the parsing the partial condition. He continued the use of the remedy until be had taken twole boxes, it and his condition was worse than before. The limb affected began it o fade awy. All through the long the weather he pass that we are sold on the suffer and toward spring was prevailed upon to try Dr. William's Pink Pilks. He commenced using the bod, and has since recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pilks to the sold so of appetite, depression of spirits ameming, clocow Latest Live Stock Markets. TONTO. Jaly 25.-Export Cattle.-A private cable re-ceived here yesterday quested best cattle in Lon don at tid, which is a decline of 3c. from the top of ten days ago. One load mixed lot, aver-aging 1,225 lbs. sold at 35c. a lb; one choice had, averaging 1,390 lbs. sold at 4c; one load, averaging 1,390 lbs. sold at 35c a head; and one tancy load was reported sold at 84.30. There were free offerings of good choice cattle, how-ever, at 4ie a lb. Butchers' Cattle.-Rough mixed lots sold as low as 2ic; common to medium grass cattle sold at 2j to 2j0; good to choice grassers, 3 to 3jc.; choice fed grassers at 3jc to 33.5; and a few picked stall-fed steers and heifers brougnt \$305. protect start for steers and henters product 83.65. Sheep and Lambs.—Export sheep sold freely at 3j to 3jc weighed off car, for ewes and wethers, and 2jc. for rams. One bunch of 183 ewes and wethers, weighed off car, averaging 147 lbs each, sold at 83.60. Lambs.—The range was from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Hogs.—Long, lean hogs of 160 to 220 lbs, weighed off car, sold at 85.60 to \$5.75. Thick fat hogs sold at \$4.90 to \$5, stores at \$4.75, sows at \$1.25 to \$4.50, and stags at \$2.50. Calves.—Bobs sold at \$1.05 \$4.50, and good to fair yeals at \$3.50 to \$4. Choice yeals fetched \$5 to \$5.50.

offered to day at \$50. The range to day was from \$50 to \$40. East Buffalo[\$N, Y, July 21.—Cattle—Four cars of heavy cattle on sale ; fairly steady; best grade export, \$4.10 to \$4.80. \$3.00 to \$1.55; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to best lambs, \$4 to \$4.75; extra prime might bring \$5.51; sales of Yorkers were at the same price, but at the close of the market with a stronger tone to the Chicago market and several orders in, Yorkers sold at \$5.35 to \$5.40 and packers rade so \$5.35, and later in the morning two bads of choice 240 b. Illinois hogs sold \$5.45.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> OUT OF THE FRYING PAN Has come not a little knowledge as to cookery—what to do, as well is as what not to do. Thus we have learned to use COTTOLENE, the most pure and perfect and popular cook-ing material for all frying and shortening purposes PROGRESSIVE COOKING ENE is the natural outcome of the age, and it teaches of the age, and it teaches \bigcirc us not to use lard, but rath-er the new shortening, er the new shortening, COTTOLENE, which is far cleaner, and more digestible than any lard can be. The success of Cottolene has called out worthless imitations under similar names. Look out for these! Ask your Grocer for COTTOLENE, and be sure that you get it. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Sts., 550 MONTREAL. BY POSTING A CARD to Robinson & Johnson, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. YOU WILL RECEIVE The 23th Annual Catalogue, 160 pages, handsomely illustrated and other interest-

with him, and his demise will be generally regretted.-Ottawa Citizen, July 19. WESTERN FAIR. Our exhibitors should know from past experi-ences that those who apply early have choice of accommodations, as provisions are made on receipt of entries. Many have found in the past that to their own delay they might at-tribute the cause of dissatisfaction, if any, as it is almost impossible at the last moment to ac-commodate all. In this respect the Fair of 184 promises to require even more attention, as a number of our exhibitors have already made their entries.

MARKET REPORTS.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

I WAS CURED of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lot 5, P. E. I. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE. I WAS CURED of a severe attack of rheum-atism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER. I WAS CURED of a severely-sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bridgewater. JOSHUA WYNACHT.

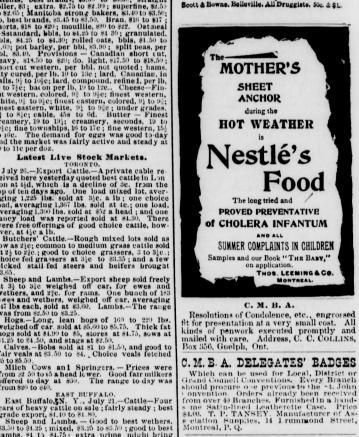
Do You Cough?

It is a sure sign of weakness. You need more than a tonic. You need



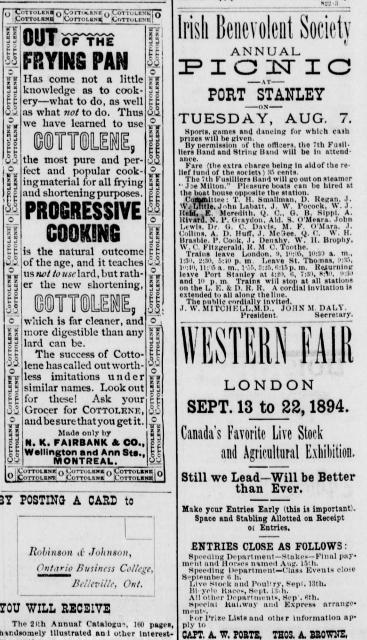
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength, Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne.



TEACHERS WANTED.

TEMALE TEACHER FOR THE THIRD department Catholic Separate School. Al-mont. Applications received up to 15th of August. Duties to commence after the sum-mer holidays. Applicant, to state salary wanted. Apply to Join O'REILLY, Secretary. 82-2.



JULY 28, 1894.

Resolutions of Condolence. Guelph, July 16, 1894.

At the last regular meeting of Our Lady's ranch, No. 31, Guelph, the following reso-

At the last regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31, Guelph, the following reso-lution was unanimously adopted : Moved by Brother Frank H. Frank, seconded by Brother M. J. Duignan, that whareas God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove by the hand of death our esteemed Brother, Thomas Mulrooney, therefore he it

therefore be it Resolved that, while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer, we sincerely regret the loss of our earnest and devoted brother, and we desire to convey to his wife and family our sincere sympathy in their sad

Resolved that these resolutions be entered

President.

Secretary.