### The Choice.

O lover! filled with glorious joy
Of heart's success,
If in your loving lie the base alloy
Of selfishness:
If for the adored you would not bravely pay
Service of tears,
And prove your stalwart fealty day by day—
Turn not this way!

Lover of life! If you would ever know
Life's meaning deep;
Or how the mainted and fevered thousands go,
As funerals creep,
Across the hospital's sad threshold borne;
If too much pain
Comes with the life lived around us day by

Comes with the ...

day—
Turn not this way! Image of God: if you would serve Christ's love But as you will. And like the worm with aimless longings move In darkness still: If too much heart blood flows when you would

If too much use the Cross,
Before the Cross,
Where saints their daily tribute duly lay—
Turn you away!

Cath -Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in the Catholic

# ANTI - CATHOLIC PREACHERS AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Special Correspondence of the Boston Pilot. New London, Conn., Aug. 29. "The Catholic Summer School has been a great revelation to me," said a New London lawyer, in so emphatic a manner that I could not help asking:-

'In what way do you mean?' "Did you not attend Father Halpin's lectures?" he asked.

"Well, did it not surprise you to see such an audience? Remember, the subject was 'Moral Phiposophy'; and the Lyceum Theatre was well filled for each of the ten lectures! Of course, it was to be expected that among five or six hundred Catholics who were coming to New London to attend a Summer School there would be a goodly proportion of intelligent and cultivated people; but that all should be of that class who could sit hour after hour on hot August days, and pay the closest attention to lectures on ethics and anthropology,

did indeed surprise me.
"Who, then, were all these people?" There were a few Catholic families from New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Kentucky, the rest were mainly the teachers of the country; from nearly all the States there were representatives. While it is delightful to see father, mother, son and daughter attending the School, we know that through them these Catholic truths will not be carried far beyond the hearthstone; but our women teachers are constantly brought in contact with all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. Their business is teaching, disseminating knowledge; and therefore each student is now better prepared for her work and the seed of truth scattered here will be wafted on wings of thought and study to every part of the United States and Canada—for we had many Canadians here-; there to find the soil best suited to themselves, and there to grow and bring forth a rich harvest of truth in the hearts of the children, as well as in those of their parents. Next year the parents will know all about the Summer School and can make their plans for it, and we will have a large attendance of representative Catholic families from all over the

After the Summer School had closed for this year, and the lecturers had left the city, the thought occurred to some of our Protestant clergymen that it was a pity to have all their fellowtownsmen so strongly under the in-fluence of "Romanism" as to be actually subscribing hundreds of dollars in order to tempt the School to locate in New London. lecturers being well out of the way, they thought it wise to utter a word of warning. One reverend gentle man, not feeling equal to the occasion himself, invited the Rev. Samue Upjohn, of Germantown, to come here and do it for him. He came, and he preached a very long sermon upon The Catholic System as Opposed to Romanism." We hope his sermon wrought half as much good for his The only effect it has had thus far has been more subscriptions and even warmer expressions of good will on all sides.

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ing

Still another good man apologized to his congregation for making his pulpit the vehicle of his criticisms of the immer School on the ground that the local papers were so entirely under control that he could not ex-

pect fair play.
Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, writing in the New London Day, belated Protestant criticisms of Catholics and the

Catholic Summer School, says:—
"Mr. Upjohn, finding that no Cathois recognized excepting that one usually known by the name, invents what he calls 'The Catholic System,' and tries to oppose this to what he calls 'Romanism.' It is therefore proper to remind your readers that no such thing as 'The Catholic System,' in the way that the Rev. Mr. Upjohn defines it, exists, 'one and the same in all essential features, in all times, everywhere and among all,' outside of the true Church. The only Catholic (i. e. 'universal') Church is 'The Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, ed in our creed. Its head is at Rome ; but the Church is not 'Roman-

ists,' which they give to us. Any argument based on this rejected and unauthorized nickname falls to the

ground because it rests on a chimera. controversy here. My reason for writing this letter is merely to suggest that, if the Rev. Mr. Upjohn or others like him really desire to spread the truth, and to to affect a good under-standing among Christians, it would be better and wiser, as well as more courteous, for him and them to improve an occasion for fair and open discussion when it was provided. The Catholic Summer School, just closed, has held a public session during three weeks of August. Any one, every one, was welcome to attend its lectures. and to propound written questions to any extent; which questions the lecturers were ready to answer from the platform or in writing. Mr. Upjohn and another preacher delayed until the school was disbanded for this year, and the lecturers had dispersed. Then they delivered their ideas from the pulpit, in criticism of or in hostility to the Church which the

Summer School represented.
"I submit that, if these preachers really desired true Christian union, they should have sought it in a friendly converse and debate with Catholic Christian lecturers and students while these were assembled here in New London. Every dogma, belief and practice of the Church was open for discussion then; as well as every point in the history of the Church on earth Yet the non-Catholic preachers pre-ferred to ignore the opportunity for

such discussion.
"Fair-minded people can hardly fail to see that Catholics, who are willing to invite debate of this kind in a Public Summer School, are much more in earnest about achieving Christian union than those dogmatists who re fuse the offer of friendly debate, and then go off by themselves to denounce Catholics and their faith.

'The American idea is supposed to favor freedom of speech and honest comparison of views. Which one is truest to the American idea—the Catholic, loval to this country and its flag, who is willing to explain his true and simple religious faith; or the anti-Catholic, who resorts to under-hand misrepresentation, or, if he speaks in public, waits until there is no chance to reply, and then assails his Catholic brother?"

# BIGOTRY GETS A FALL.

The following despatch by cable shows how the tables were neatly turned on a gathering of bigots:

London, Oct. 19.—An exceedingly lively meeting was held to-night at Memorial Lall, Farringdon street, under the auspices of the anti-Popery Society, to protest against the election of Alderman Knill, a Catholic, as Lord Mayor of London. The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Phillips, who was Mr. Knill's chief opponent in the can-didacy for the office. Mr. Phillips had didacy for the office. Mr. Phillips had to shout at the top of his voice throughout the meeting in order to gain a hearing at all, and at times the din was so great that no business could be transacted. In the course of some bitter remarks Mr. Phillips asserted that Mr. Knill was an improper person for Lord Mayor, inasmuch as he must obey the orders of the Pope in all things. At this there were cries of "You're a liar." "Knill is an honest man," etc. It was evident at an early stage of the meeting that Mr. Knill' friends were in the majority. Several fruitless attempts to eject disturbers from the body of the hall resulted in fights, during which the proceeding of the meeting were suspended. grey-headed old gentleman gained hearing long enough to utter a mild protest against the use of profanity but was then quickly howled down Mr. Edward Littleton, one of Mr Phillips' partisans, made a motion that Mr. Knill was an unfit person to b Lord Mayor. Immediately the uproar was renewed. Mr. Krolle, a merchan climbed upon the platform and shouted that he had been robbed of a gold watch. rreeted with shouts of "Serves you together with groans and right," theers. When he could make himself heard Mr. Littleton stated that he had received a letter from Lord Salisbury. This attracted the attention of the audience and secured quiet for a moment. Mr. Littleton proceeded to explain that he had written to His Lordship asking whether the action of the Pope in sending the pallium to Archbishop Vaughan was not a defiance of the laws of England. Salisbury's reply was brief and to the point, being a mere statement that the question was one for the lawyers to answer. Roars of derisive laughter followed the reading of the letter, Roars of derisive laughter much to the apparent surprise of the worthy Mr. Littleton, who evoked renewed jeers by a plaintive complaint that Mr. Gladstone, to whom a similar enquiry was addressed, had simply acknowledged the receipt of the letter. Beaufoi Moore, president of the Popery Society, leader of the anti-Popery Society, leader of the movement against Mr. Knill, and

of inquiry as to the price of whiskey and other articles dealt in by Mr. The friends of Mr. Knill now took charge of affairs. Captain Squal-bury moved as an amendment to Mr. "There is no need for entering into Littleton's resolution that Mr. Knill was the fittest possible person for Lord Mayor. The chairman tried to avoid putting the amendment, but was forced to do so, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority amid frantic cheers by the Knillites and howls of rage from the anti-Popery zealots.

# A GREAT SONNET.

Editor of the Catholic Record: Mr. Archibald Lampman, writing in the Toronto Globe's "Mermaid Inn," expressed it as his opinion that the really great American sonnet had yet to be written. I held the same although sorely tempted by Mr. Lamp-man's own two, "Night" and "Sleep," and, like himself, by Longfellow's "Nature," until I picked up the Sept. number of the new Canadian Catholic Magazine, the Owl. In it I discovered what I consider in justice to be the greatest sonnet ever written in America. Protestants shall never agree with me, I know, because, being ignorant of the divine profund ity of transubstantiation, they cannot properly grasps its subtle beauty :

The Precious Blood. O Precious Blood! O rosy rain from heaven! O quenching of the thirst of desert years! O melting of the flery thunder-levin Of God's stern anger in His heart's warm

tears! Should not thy month, in whatso'er it wears of crimson livery, remind us of Thine own quick hue, flushing that Heart with tears
Such blooms and dawns diving of rosy love?

Are not red roses like Thee, quickened through With fragrance, as with Godhead Thou art so? And rosy dawns, are they not like Thee too Flushing a heaven-heart with their living glow? Ah had our souls but eyes to see withal Nature doth glass her God alike in great an

The last few lines of this magnificent sonnet contain an inspiration one

cannot help but believe is divine Belleville, Ont.

### COLUMBUS DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Tales of Eventide : Office of Ave Maria, Notre

Every one knows something about Columbus, but comparatively few are aware of his fervent devotion to the Blessed Virgin. It is easy to prove that the great discoverer was one of the most enthusiastic clients of Mary; in fact, devotion to Our Blessed Lady marks every epoch of his life. Let us examine.

It was to the Monastery of Our Lady of Rabida that he was providentially conducted when he first reached Spain. His first ship was called Santa Maria. It was in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin that he and his crew received Holy Communion before embraking for the New World. Every evening during that memorable voyage a hymn to Mary was sung on the

three ships.

When land was discovered the islands, capes, gulfs, etc. The beautiful archipelago of the small Lucayas, he called Our Lady of the Sea, bestow-ing the title of Holy Mary of the Immaculate Conception on the largest of the islands. When he discovered Hayti, he gave the sweet name o Mary to a beautiful gulf. Later on, a promontory was called Star of the Sea, and it still known as Cape Star. On the northwest coast another remarkable gulf was named Port Conception. A feast of Our Lady very popular in Spain (Our Lady of the O) occurring about the time of these discoveries, Columbus had it observed with all

olemnity possible. While returning to Spain he de lighted to teach the Indians that accompanied him the Ave Mavia and other prayers to the Mother of God. It was at St. Mary's, the most southern island of the Azores, that he sought safety from a dreadful storm. There, too, he made a vow to Our Lady of Loretto, and another to visit the first church to be met on land dedicated to

On his famous second voyage Columbus placed himself under the proection of the Immaculate Conception. and changed the name of the Admiral' ship to Gracious Mary. To new discoveries he gave the names of Lady of Guadaloupe, Our Lady of Mont-serrat, Holy Mary of the Rotunda, etc.

third voyage undertaken in honor of the Trinity, he called the first island h met Conception, and a second Assumption. When preparing for a fourth voyage of discovery he placed at the feet of Our Lady of the Grotto his letters-patent, and all his titles,

And after death, as if he willed it, the great discoverer was still under the sheltering mantle of Mary. funeral took place in the Church of Our Lady of Valladolid. Seven years after, his remains were transferred to Seville and laid to rest in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto. Later on vented by those who are opposed to it.

"We Catholics do not apply nick-names to the religious organizations in the conveyed to San Domingo, and there remained (in the Church of motion declaring the unfitness of Mr. littleton's Notre Dame), till, at the close of the

Blessed Virgin has them in her keeping, for they are interred in the Chapel of the Immaculate Concep-

# CESS.

paper spoke of the late George W. to bury every enemy that has risen up Curtis and John G. Whittier in the usual words of formal praise. After reciting the principal events of their will be in the future. For of her kinglives, it questioned seriously whether they had really been successful in life. dynasties all rest upon unstable

more prevalent than is acknowledged, is beginning to change. People even in the most commercial of centers are beginning to call the the commercial of centers are beginning to realize that fortunes are youthful vigor." beginning to realize that fortunes are after all merely increased responsibilities and that a man's standing in a community and his future fame depend upon the use he makes of what is intrusted to him rather than on the amount which he leaves. The mere possession of riches for selfish purposes cannot constitute any real success.

you die.

speech. Yes, there was Dives, but he world has had to boast of." day, and where do we find Phidias and

This discourse, which went on for some time, thoroughly interested the rich man about Mr. Storrs, and produced the right kind of impress because out of the number who were present three of them have since conributed enormous sums to some of the eading educational justitutions of the country.

# In the Chair of the Apostles"

St. Peter has spoken; he has spoken, and has a claim on us to trust him. He is no recluse, no solitary student, no dreamer about the past, no doter upon the dead and gone, no projector of the visionary. He for eighteen of the visionary. He for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world he has seen all fortunes, he has en countered all adversaries, he has shaped himself for all emergencies. had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations; whose words have been facts, and whos commands prophecies such is he, in the history of ages, who sits from generation to generation in the chair of the Apostles, as the Vicar of Christ and the Doctor of His Church-John Henry

Columbus was duly honored Niagara-on-the-Lake on the 21st. town hall, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul's church. A lecture on "Columbus" by Rev. A. J. Kreidt of Falls View monastery, was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

# Card of Thanks.

London, Oct. 24, 1892.

To the Mother Superior and Sisters of St.
Joseph's Hospital, for their unremitting care and
attention to my two children, while lying ill in
their institution, my grashtude, which cannot be
spoken, is hereby attempted to be rendered.
THOMAS N. (BRESNE,
589 Princess avenue.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

The influence of the Catholic Church is stamped, in ineffaceable characters, Have I not proved that the saintly discoverer of the New World was a faithful knight of the Blessed Virgin? RICHES AS A MEASURE OF SUC- dom after kingdom has arisen and flourished for a time, only to be destroyed sooner or latter by A recent editoral in a New York within or without. She alone has lived

lives, it questioned seriously whether they had really been successful in life. The reason for such a doubt was their failure to acquire during their lives large fortunes. This article than spoke of other notable examples in the field of liturature and science and politics. In every instance of the notable names cited the grave fact was that they left behind them very little money.

This material view, which is much in domain there shall be no end. Earthly dynastics all rest upon unstable foundations. Each of them, when once it has power in its hands, seeks with eager impatience to secure its hold upon it, before revolution shall wrest it from it grasp. The Catholic Church alone can afford to wait. For all time is hers. She possesses her soul in patience, knowing that when other revolutions yet to come, in dynastics. This material view, which is much in philosophies, and in religious sys

possession of riches for selfish purposes cannot constitute any real success.

There never was a better illustration of this than was once given at Saratoga by the late Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago. Mr. Storrs was a very brilliant and eccentric lawyer. His intellectual ability was very great. He never acquired money, although his fees in his profession were very large. How the occasion referred to he was lance, on the day that Leo met Attila, Upon the occasion referred to he was ance, on the day that Leo met Attila, seated in the center of a group of mil- the Scourge of God, at the gates of lionaires on the porch of a hotel. The Rome. The question decided then was group was discussing what constitutes whether the world should be enveloped for ages to come in the darkness One of them said to Mr. Storrs, calling him by his first name: "Emery, you are a very brilliant man and you have made quite a name for yourself." icided that issue. No other Church had anything whatever to do with it. His-But what does it all amount to? You anything whatever to do with it. Hisare a poor man to-day, and I don't be- tory makes no mention whatever of lieve you will be worth a cent when any part that any other had in its

Mr. Storrs turned on him like a flash as he replied: "The mere ability to eminent among non-Catholic writers, acquire money is not a high one. When as to the work the Catholic Church did you come to the element of acquisitiveness the squirrel, the gopher, the prudent otter are your superiors. Why should any rich man who has never done anything but make and hoard done anything but make any doubt make anything but make head of human civilization; her learn money, never going beyond to some head of human civilization; her learn-noble use of it, think himself a superior being? What purely rich man lives in history? Possibly ness, glory and grandeur have been the learning of the world; her art the art of the world; her great-ness, glory and grandeur have been feel world. man lives in history? Possibly ness, glory and grandeur have been Crœsus, and he only has a figure of almost all that, in these respects, the Sismondi was only put in as foil for the begger testifies "that in the midst of conflicts who was the hero of the picture. Let of jurisdiction, the Popes alone proved to be the defenders of the people. when it was at the period of its greatest Their conduct inspired respect, as their Let of jurisdiction, the Popes alone proved splendor. I can imagine that the benefactions merited gratitude." stockholders, millionaries like you, who When land was discovered the Admiral's devotion was expressed in the names he gave to the different islands, capes, gulfs, etc. The beautithe most patronizing terms to Phidias and Prexiteles. But, gentlemen, where are the Athens stockholders to epitaph of the Catholic Church ; for no imagination can adequately realize its glories And what of her influence at the

present day? Even the unbelieving Renan is compelled to say of her priests, "They seek above all things to form good, honest men. Their moral counsels, the spontaneous dictates of hearts inspired by virtue, are inseparable from the dogmas they teach. I spent thirteen years among them, and I never knew any but good John Ferguson, an eminen cotch writer, says: "I am as staunch a Protestant as those who delight to talk of the Inquisition and St. Bartholomew's Day. But I know that Rome marshalled the forces of civilization for fifteen centuries, and mar shalled them well." He then goes on to add that it was the Catholic Church that subdued the fierceness of the bar barian hordes who broke up the Roman ever there was a power on earth who Empire, that it was she who brough Scythia, Numidia, Gaul, and Scandinavia, "those countries of blood and slaughter," under the benign and gentle power of the Gospel, and that it was she who won Magna Charta for To use his own words She has given more martyrs to the stake, more patriots to nationhood, more lives to sanctity, more self-sacri fice to philanthropy, and more intellect to philosophy than all other Churches." And then, speaking of her as she is to day, he says that her thirteenth Leo, grand entertainment was held at the in the majesty of conscious right, nov confronts the tyrant Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, as her first Leo confronted Attila fifteen centuries ago.

It is true that these writers all re main Protestants. They are like those who heard the words of the Divine Founder of the Catholic Church, and went away saying—Never man spake as this man,—and yet refused to believe in His divine mission. But when the Church extorts from them such magnificent praise of her mighty and beneficent power in all ages, who can than enjoyment.

of our Anglican or other Protestant fellowmen; and we therefore justly repudiate the nickname of 'Roman
Knill. His utterances were scarcely audible above the din made by shouts of inquiry as to the price of whiskey last century, they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Cathedral of Havana. And yet the Cathedral of Havana. Blessed Virgin has them in her keepnot hope that he was a true prophet, when he said that she might still be flourishing when some traveller from New Zealand shall take his seat upon a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's?

# OUR CATHOLIC BOYS.

Rev. M. A. Lambing, writing from Scottsdale, Pa., to the Pittsburgh

Your readers appreciate the good will which prompted your editorial on the children's pledge cards. If the words of the prophet, Jeremias 18:23, are true of the vicious in general, they are especially true of the intemperate; hence, as you affirm, if the detestable vice is to be broken, it must be expected only of a generation edu-cated from childhood in sobriety.

This education will not be effected by merely giving the pledge to chil-dren when they make their first Holy Communion, or are confirmed, however praiseworthy such a practice is. matter how well disposed the boys are at this season of innocence and ardent love, times of severe trial and temptation will surely overtake them. writer has often felt a curiosity know how many of the boys who thus took the pledge kept it till they were twenty-one, especially in communities ence societies.

Our boys usually go to work too young, while they are yet very im-pressible and before their character is formed. Many of those with whom they come in contact at work are given to pool, the older ones to drink and other vices. Their age is naturally impatient of restraint, and their associations tend to wean them from home and withdraw them from parental control. Unfortunately, their daughters, they fail to make it so for their sons. The boys are subjected to lectures for their want of care and untidiness-the normal characteristics of most boys. What wonder, then, that he early learns to spend his evenings away from home, where he feels he is out of place; and with whom will he feel more at home than with his workers? The tendency always is to conform to the conduct of one's associates. Is it strange that these boys should grow out of their pledge and into drink? The writer is sorry to confess that he has too often found this not a theory, but a sad reality. He could point to cases where his fondest and firmest hopes have proved vaincases that would shock proud, indifferent parents if they knew them.

Something more, and a great deal more, than giving a boy a pledge at first Holy Communion and confirmation is required to educate a generation to sobriety. A cadet society would do much good, and is necessary, but it is not sufficient. He grows out of his cadetship just at his most trying time, when he is learning to spend his evenings away from home. ence teaches us that the habit of drink is acquired between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. An adult society into which the cadets can be mustered is ecessary in every community, if a generation is to be educated in sobriety; even then there will be desertions, great vigilance is not exercised.

The children's pledge cards you speak so highly of will be found an invaluable aid. If the boy has one of hese cards framed and hung in the place of honor at home, it will be an admonition morn and night, which the youth will not be apt to neglect, even if his father is not an abstainer. should be, however, as the young should be hedged around, protected and encouraged by the examples of their elders.

Parents should have their boys take the pledge, enroll them in cadet socie ties, procure for them their cards, which should be neatly framed and hung in a conspicuous place in their They would prove, as you affirm, an ornament, a monitor, and an occasion of many blessings in the household. The union hopes that the call for cards this year will be much greater than it was last.

Love to Christ smooths the path of duty, and wings the feet to travel it; it is the bow which impels the arrow of odedience; it is the moving the wheels of duty; it is the strong arm tugging the oar of diligence. Love is the marrow of the bones of fidelity, the blood in the veins of piety, the sinew of spiritual strength, yea, the life of spiritual devotion. He that hath love can no more be motionless than the aspen in the gale, the sere leaf in the hurricane, or the spray in the tempest. love to labor. Love is instinct with activity, it cannot be idle ; it is full of energy, it cannot content itself with littleness; it is the well-spring of hero ism, and great deeds are the gushings of its fountains; it is a giant, it heapeth mountains upon mountains, and thinks the pile but little; it is a mighty mystery, for it changes bitter into sweets; it calls death life, and life death; and it makes pain less painful

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-THE-

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Alone by the marge of the river
A tall slower clothed in white,
Girdled round with a silver cincture
Of hale celestial light;
The black of her deep raven tresses
Is wrapped in veils of mist,
The white of her chaste, snowy forehead
With bridal pearls is kussed.

Fair virgin, make haste to the Mountain For fear the serpent's breath Pollute thy immaculate bosom And clasp thee colled to death. Bloom, far from the thorns and the briars Where cloister lilles grow; Breathe far from the poisoned miasma Where incensed zephyrs blow.

There drink of the Fountain of Crystal That flows beneath the Throne, There rest in the shade of the Bridegroom Who waits for thee alone. -Catholic World

GRAPES AND THORNS.

By M. A. T., AUTHOR OF "THE HOUSE OF YORK," "A WINGED WORD," ETC.

CHAPTER II.-CONTINUED. "Very well, Jane; it's no matter. I'm sure you do your duty faithfully. And now we will have supper."

> CHAPTER III. " SOWING THE WIND."

The cottage where the Geralds lived was almost the entire inheritance that had fallen to Miss Pembroke from those large estates which, it seems, should been hers; but her wishes were submitted to her circumstances with calmness that looked very like content-

ment. Mother Chevreuse called it Christian resignation, and she may have been at least partly right. But it was contrary to Miss Pembroke's disposition to fret over irreparable misfortunes, or even to exert himself very much to overcome difficulties. She liked the easy path, and always choose it when conscience did not for bid. She made the best of her circum stances, therefore, and lived a quiet and pleasant, if not a very delightful, life. Mrs. Gerald was friendly; their little household was sufficiently well arranged and perfectly homelike; they had agreeable visitors, and plenty of outside gaiety. On the whole, there seemed to be no reason why anything but marriage should separate the owner from her tenants.

Of marriage there was no present prospect. Several genlemen ha those preliminary advances which are supposed to have this end in view, but had been discouraged by the cool had been discouraged by the cool friendliness with which they were received. The wide-open eyes, sur-pised and inquiring, had nipped their little sentimental speeches in the bud, and quite abashed their killing glances. Miss Pembroke had no taste for this small skirmishing, in which so many men and women fritter away first what little refinement of feeling nature may have gifted them with and afterward their belief in the refinement of others; and not one true and brave wooer had come yet

People had various explanations to give for this insensibility, some fancying that the young woman was ambitious, and desirous to find one who would be able to give her such a position as that once occupied by Mrs. Carpenter; others that she had a vocation for a religious life : but she gave no account of her private motives and feelings, and perhaps could not have explained them to herself. She certainly could not have told precisely what she did want, though her mind man taking a walk into the country, was quite clear as to what she did not and I did not like to see them towant. Mr. Lawrence Gerald's real or imaginary love for her did not, after the first few months, cause her the slightest embarrassment, as it did not inspire her with the least respect. The feetly well that the two were Mr. of which he was capable was one for himself, and his superficial affections were so numerous as to be worthy of very little compassions, however they

Sweet-brier Cottage, as it was called, might, then, be called rather a happy

Nothing could be prettier than the apartment occupied by the owner of the house, though, since she had her own peculiar notions regarding the relative importance of things, many night have found the mingling of simplicity and costliness in her furnishing rather odd. An upholsterer would have pronounced the different articles in the rooms to be "out of keeping" with each other, just as he would have criticised a picture where the artist had purposely slighted the inferior parts. The deal floors were bare, save for two or three stripes of carpeting in sum-mer, and sealskin mats in winter; the prim curtains that hung in straight flutings, without a superfluous fold e windows, around the bed, and before the bookcase, just clearing the floor, were of plain, thin muslin, plainly hemmed, and had no more uxurious fastenings than brass knob and blue worsted cords to loop them back; but a connoisseur would have prized the few engravings on the walls, he candlesticks of pure silver in the shrine before the prie-dieu, and the statuette of Our Lady that stood there, work of art. In cleanliness, too, Miss Pembroke was lavish, and one poor woman was nearly supported by what she received for keeping the draperies snowy white and crisp, and wiping away speck of dusk from the immaculate bower. No broom nor brush was allowed to enter there.

"It is such a pleasure to come here, Mother Chevreuse said one day when she came to visit Honora : "everything is so pure and fresh."

"Is is such a pleasure to have you come!" was the response; and the young woman seated her visitor in the one blue chintz arm-chair the chamber contained, kissed her softly on the

cheek, removed her bonnet and shawl, placed a palm-leaf fan in her hand, then, seated lowly beside her, looked so pretty and so pleased that it was charming to see her. There two women were very fond of each other, and in their private intercourse quite like mother and daughter. Theirs was one of those sweet affections to which the mere being together is delightful, though there may be nothing of importance said; as two flames united burn more brightly, though no fuel be added. It might have been said that it was the blending of two harmonious spheres; and probably the idea could not be better expressed. The sense of satisfying companionship, of entire sympathy and confidence, the gentle warmth produced in the heart by that warmin presence—these are enough without words, be they never so wise and witty. Yet one must feel that wit and wisdom of some kind are there. There is all the difference in the world between a full and an empty silence, between a trifling that covers depth, and a trifling

that betrays shallowness Our two friends talked together, then, quite contentedly about very small matters, touching now and then on matters not so insignificant. it chanced that their talk drifted in such a direction that, after a grave momentary pause, Miss Honora lifted her eyes to her friend's face, and, fol lowing out their subject, said seri-"Mother, I am troubled about

But for the gravity that had fallen on both, Mother Chevreuse would have smiled at this native speech; as it was, she asked quietly: "In what way, my

dear? "They seem to me petty, the greater part of them, and lacking in a fine ense of honor; lacking courage, too, which is skocking in a man.

"Oh! one swallow does not make a mmer," said Mother Chevreuse, thinking that she understood the mean this discouragement. must not believe that all men fail because some unworthy ones do."

"It is not that at all," was the quick reply. "You think I mean Lawrence. I do not. He makes no difference with me. I mean the men from whom one would expect something better; the very men who seem to lament that women are not truer and nobler, and who utter such fine sentiments that you would suppose none but a most exalted and angelic being could please them or win their approval. I have heard such men talk, when I have thought with delight that I would try in every way to improve, so as to win their admira tion, and be worthy of their friend-ship; and all at once, I have found that they could be pleased and captivated by what is lowest and meanest. It is disappointing," she said, with a sigh. "It is natural that women should wish to respect men; and I would be willing to have them look down on me, if they would be such as I could look up to.

"Has any one been displeasing Mother Chevreuse asked, look ing keenly into the fair and sorrowfu face before her. She suspected that this generalizing sprang from some special cause. But the glance that met ners showed there was at least no conscious concealment.

"These thoughts have been coming to me at intervals for a good while, Miss Pembroke answered calmly "But, of course, particular incidents awaken them newly. I was displeased this morning. I met a lady and gentle-

gether."
"But why should you care, my

The young woman answered with an expression of surprise that entirely reassured her friend: "Why should I not care for this case as well as another? He is a new-comer, and all my first im pressions of him were favorable. I had thought he might prove a fine charac ter; and so it is one more disappoint-ment. But I am making too much of the matter," she said, with a smile and gesture that seemed to toss the subjec "I really cannot tell why

should have thought so much about it.

She bent and gaily kissed her friend? hands; but Mother Chevreuse drew her close in an embrace that seemed by its passion to be striving to shield her from harm. She understood quite we what Honora did not yet know : that the nature which the Creator defined from the beginning when He said: "It is not good for man to be alone,"

begun to feel itself lonely.
"I would try not to think of these things, my dear," she said earnestly Trust me, and put such thoughts There are good men in the away. There are good men in the world, and one day you will be con-vinced of that; but it is never worth while to look about in search of some one to honor. Think of God, and pray to Him with more fervor than here in the house for him, I said; 'I'll Add a new prayer to your devotions, with the intention of keeping this useless object out of your mind. Remember heaven, work for the poor, and the sinful, and the sick, should be acquainted with the finest men, or win ever so much their esteem. It isn't worth striving for, even if striving would win it. Nothing on and heaven.

Miss Pembroke looked a little disappointed. She had expected sympathy and reassurance, and had received inand reassurance, and had received instead a warning. "I hope, mother, you do not think me bold in speaking on such a subject," she said, dropping her eyes; and then Mother Chevreuse knew that she had better have spoken the rosary. I promised in that instant the spoken the rosary. I promised in that instant the spoken that the spoken the rosary. I promised in that instant the spoken that it is the spoken that th

"Certainly not!" she answered, ughing. "Do you think I fear you are going to lecture on woman's right?"

And so the little cloud passed over and, when her visitor went away, Honora had quite dismissed the subject from her mind. There were her simple household duties to perform then Lawrence came home to take as early luncheon and dress to go to Annette Ferrier's, where there was to be a musical rehearsal; and, as soon as lunch was over, who should come in but F. Chevreuse

Lawrence had a mind to escape ur seen; but the priest greeted him so cordially, pointing to a chair close beside his own, that it would have been rude to go. And having overcome the first shyness that a careless Catholic naturally feels in the presence of a clergyman, he found it agreeable to remain; for nobody could be pleas-anter company than F. Chevreuse.

"I beg unblushingly," he owned with perfect frankness, when they inwith perfect frankness, when they in-quired how his collecting prospered. "To-day, I asked Dan McCabe for a hundred dollars, and got it. He looked astonished, and so does Miss Honora; but he showed no reluctance. At first blush, it may seem strange that I should take money that comes from gambling and rum-selling. My idea is this: Dan is almost an outlaw; no decent person likes to speak to him, and he has got to look on society and religion as utterly antagonistic to him. He is on the other side of the fence, and the only feeling he has for decency is hatred and defiance. He takes pride in mocking, and pretending that he loesn't care what people think of him. But it is a pretence, and his very defiance shows that he does case. my opinion that to day Dan would give every dollar he has in the world, and go to work as a poor man, if he could be treated as a respectable one, He is proud of my having spoken to him, and taken his money, though I dare say he will pretend to sneer and laugh about it. You may depend he will tell of it on every opportunity. Better than that, he will feel that he has a right to come to the church. Before this, he had not, or at least people would have said he had not, and would have stared at him if he had come. Now, if he should come in next Sun day, and march up to a front seat, no-body could complain. If they should, he would have the best of the argument, and he knows that. Then, once

in the church, we have a chance to in fluence him, and he a chance to win respectability. He isn't one to be driven, nor, indeed, to be clumsily coaxed. The way is to assume that he wishes to do right, then act as if he had done right. He never will let slip a bait like that. He will hold on to that if he should have to let everything else go, as he must, of course. I knew, when I saw him look ashamed to mee me, that he wasn't lost. While there shame, there's hope. So much for Dan McCabe. Am I not right, Larry?"

Lawrence stooped to pick up F. Chevreuse's hat, which had fallen, and by so doing escaped the necessity of answering. One glance of the priest's quick eyes read his embarrass and saw the deepening color in Hon "I am sure you are quite right

Father," Mrs. Gerald said hastily, with a tremor in her voice. "Perhaps Dar would never have been so bad if too much severity had not been used toward his early faults. And so your collect ing goes on successfully. I am so

The priest, who perceived that he had, without meaning it, stirred deep waters, resumed the former subject

when they were dark enough. I have been anxious about Mr. Sawyer's mortgage. He is not so friendly to us as he was, or else he needs the money for he would grant no extension Well, I raked and scraped every dollar I could get, and I knew that, before next week, I couldn't hope to collect above one or two hundreds in addition; and still it did amount to more than half of the two thousand due. So I wrote off to a friend in New York who I thought might help me, and set my mother praying to all the saints for my success. For me, I don't know what came over me. Perhaps I was tired, or nervous, or dyspeptic. At all events, when the time came for me to receive an answer to my letter, all my courage failed. I was ashamed of my self, but that didn't help me. Andy was gone to the post-office, I could do nothing but walk to and fro, and shake at every sound, and watch the clock to see when he would be back. I always give the old fellow half an hour. I wasn't strong when h went. In ten minutes I was weak, in take to the sanctuary, and, whatever comes to me there, it can't kill me. So I left word for Andy to bring my letters to the church, and lay them down the altar steps, and go away above all, do not fancy that it is again without speaking a word; and going to make you happy though you out I went, and knelt down by the altar, like an urchin who catches hold of his mother's gown when somebody says bo! to him. striving would win it. Nothing on arth is worth working for but bread his boots, and the double way he has of putting his feet down-first the heel. then the toe, making a sound as though he were a quadruped. Never had he walked so slowly, yet never had I so the rosary. I promised in that instant

that, if he brought me good news, I would climb those stairs on my knees, saying a decade on every stair in thanksgiving. Then I put my hand over my face, and waited. He lumber thanksgiving the stair of the stair bered in, panting for breath, laid something down before me, and went out again. I counted the fifteen steps till he was at the bottom of them, then spatched up my latter and back the snatched up my letter, and broke the seal; and there was my thousand dollars.! When I saw the draft, I involuntarily jumped up, and flung my barette as high as I could fling it, and it came down to me with a mash that it will never get over. But, my boy," he said, turning quickly, and laying his hand on Lawrence Gerald's knee, "that your hat may never be mashed in a

worse cause! Lawrence had been listening intently, and watching the speaker's animated face; and, at this sudden address, he dropped his eyes, and blushed. Alas for him! his hat had nore than once been mashed in a cause little to his credit.

"And now," continued F. Chevreuse, with triumph, "I have at home in my strong desk two thousand dollars, lacking only fifty, and the fifty is in my pocket. After this, all is plain sailing. There will be no difficulty in meeting the other payments

The ladies congratulated him heartily. In this place, the interests of the priest were felt to be the interests of the peoplr. Making himself intimately acquainted with their circumstances, he asked no more than they could reasonably give; and they seeing his hard and disinterested labors, grieved that they could give so little

Presently, and perhaps not without an object, F. Chevreuse spoke in-cidentally of business, and expressed his admiration for pursuits which one of the three, at least, despised.

"There is not only dignity but poetry in almost any kind of busi-ness," he said; "and the dignity does not consist simply in earning an honest living, instead of being a fine in sending ships to foreign lands and bringing their produce home; it setting machinery to change one article into another; and in gathering grainfield into garners. I can easily understand a man choosing to do business when there is no necessity for it. I have just come from a sugarstore down town, where I was aston ished to learn that sugar is something besides what you sweeten your te with. It was there in samples ranged along the counter, from the raw imported article, that was of a soft ambercolor, to lumps as white and glittering Then there were as hoar-frost. syrups, gold-colored, crimson, and garnet, and so clear that you might think them jewels. I remembered Keats'

They asked me if I would like to taste these. Would I taste of dissolved rubies and carbuncles? Why not I as well as Cleopatra? Of course I would taste of them. And how do you suppose they presented this repast to me? On a plate or a saucer, a stick or a spoon? By no means. The Ganymede look on his left thumb a delicate white procelain palette, such as Honora might spread colors on to paint roses, heliotropes, and pinks with, and lifting the jars one by one with his right hand, let fall on it a single rich drop, till there was a rainbow of deep colors on the white. When I saw that, the sugar business took rank at once beside the fine arts. And it is so with other affairs. If I were in the world, I would perfer.

When the priest had gone, Law rence Gerald went soberly up to his chamber, thinking, as he went, that possibly an ordinary, active life might, after all, be the happiest. The influence of that healthy and cheerful nature lifted for a time, if it did not dispel, his illusions, as sudden breath of west wind raises momentarily the heavy fogs, which settle again as soon as the breath dies. For one brief view, this diseased soul saw realities thursting their strong angles through the vague and feverish dreams that had usurped his life On the one hand, they showed like jagged rocks that had been deceitfully overveiled by sunlight spray; on the other, like a calm and secure harbon shining through what had looked to be a dark and weary way.

He opened a handkerchief-box, and absently turned over its contents, rejecting with instinctive disdain the coarser linen, curling his lips uncon ciously at sight of a large hem-stitch ing and selecting one that dropped out of fold like a fine, snowy mist A faint odor of ottar of roses floated out of the box, so faint as to be per ceptible only to a delicate sense. The same rich fragrance embalmed the glove-box he opened next, and the young man showed the same fastidious

young man snowed the same fastidious taste in selecting.

It appeared trivial in a man, this feminine daintiness; yet some excuse might be found for it when one contemplated the exquisite beauty of the person showing it. It seemed fitting that only delicate linen and fine cloth should clothe a form so perfect, and that nothing harsh should touch those fair hands, soft and rosy-nailed as a women's. Yet how much of the beauty and delicacy had come from carefu and selfish fostering, who can tell? Physical beauty is but a frail plant,

after it was well established," he muttered, carefully arranging one lock of hair to fall carelessly over his lock of hair to fall carelessiy over his temple, in contrast with its pure whiteness. 'It is the dingy beginning I hate. I hate anything dingy. People mistake when they fancy me extravagant, and that I like show and splendor. I do not like them. But I do like and must have cleanliness, and seed taste and freshness and and good taste, and freshness, and light, and space.

What he said was in some measure true; and "pity 'tis, 'tis true" that simple good taste can, in the city at least, be gratified only at an extravagant price, and that proverty necessar-

ily entails dinginess.

He glanced about the room, and frowned with disgust. The ceiling was low, the paper on the walls a cheap and therefore an ugly pattern, the chairs and carpet well kept, but a little faded. Plain cotton blinds, those most hideous and bleak of draperies, veiled the two windows, and ar antiquated old mahogany secretary, the shape of which could have been tolerable only when the prestige of new fashion surrounded it, held a few books in faded bindings.

The young man shrugged his shoulders, and went toward the door. As he opened it, the draught blew open another door in the entry, and disclosed the shaded front chamber, with its cool blue and snowy white, its one streak of sunshine through a chink in the shutter, and its wax candle burn-

ing before the marble Madonna.
"That is what I like," he thought and passed hastily by. Annette would be waiting for him.

The sensible thoughts inspired by F. Chevreuse lasted only till the quiet, shady street was passed. With the first step into South Avenue, and the first glance down its superb length, other feelings came, and cottages and narrow ways dwindled and were again contemptible. The high walls, and cupola, and spreading wings of his lady's home became visible, and he could see the tall pillars of Miss Ferrier's new conservatory, which was almost as large as the whole of The fascina the house he lived in. tion of wealth caught him once more and the thought of labor became in

tolerable Miss Ferrier was indeed on the look out, and brightening with joyful welcome, came out to the porch to meet her visitor as he entered the gate He had so many times forgotten her invitations that she had not felt sure of him and the pleasant surprise of his coming made her look almost pretty. Her blue-gray eyes shone, her lips trembled with a smile, and a light seemed to strike up through her excessively frizzled flaxen hair. If it had only been Honora! But, as it was, he met her kindly, feeling a momentary pity for her. "Poor girl! momentary pity for her. "Poor girl she is to fond of me!" he thought con placently, feeling it his due, even while he pitied her. "But I wish she wouldn't put so much on. She looks

like a comet. For Miss Ferrier's pink organdie flounces streamed out behind manner that might indeed have suggested that celestial phenomenor she had, however, robbed Peter to pay Paul: for whereas one end of her ro

"Mamma has not yet come back from her drive," she remarked, leading the way into the drawing-room. "It is astonishing what keeps her so

"Oh! it's one of her distribution days, isn't it?" Lawrence asked, with a little glimmer of amusement that brought the blood into the lady's face.

Two mornings of every week, Mrs. Ferrier piled her carriage full of par-"Yes, thank God! my affairs are looking up. But there was a time it, to be a mechanic or a merchant, to being in any profession." cels containing food and clothing, and ers gathered about her, and told their troubles, and received her sympathy and help. The good soul, being very stout, did not once leave her carriage. but sat there enthroned upon the cush ions like some bountiful apoplectic goddess, showering about her cotton and flannels, and tea and sugar, and tears and condolences, and perhaps a few complaints with them. It is more than probable that, under cover of this princely charity, Mrs.

# August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Ferrier had a little con now and then. Amon women were many no pe had once been, and the nearer to her heart a than those whom Annet her gorgeous drawing poor again, but for all found wealth a sad res tastes and her liberty the restraints of socie than a strait-jacket, an all Annette's authorit from defying them ope she was at home, and c own language, and at be looked on as a st Jack and John could riage, and step into the at the corner; and, should bring her out a the simple creature w about who was only too at the horses' heads wh had a chat with son leaned toward her over Miss Annette was son

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First there appear thickly flowering ho a pair of bright bay held in that their per equalled their forwa britzska that g chariot of the sun. Mrs. Ferrier in sol might have detecte sion in the first glan sight of the young beside her daughte head, and resumed She had a word to s Jack brought his

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Voodbury, N.J.

Ferrier had a little congenial gossip now and then. Among these poor women were many no poorer than she had once been, and they were much nearer to her heart and sympathies than those whom Annette brought to than those whom Annette brought to the family. To keep that up, I would starve, I would work, I would than those whom Annette brought to To do the girl institute, she spoke but her gorgeous drawing-rooms. Ferrier was far from wishing to be poor again, but for all that she had found wealth a sad restriction on her in it, instead of vinegar," she added tastes and her liberty To her mind, the restraints of society were worse than a strait-jacket, and it required all Annette's authority to keep her from defying them openly. But here she was at home, and could speak her own language, and at the some time own language, and at the some time be looked on as a superior being. Jack and John could leave the car-riage, and step into the little ale-house corner; and, if one of them should bring her out a foaming glass, the simple creature would not resent There was always an idle urchin about who was only too proud to stand at the horses' heads while Mrs. Ferrier had a chat with some crony, who leaned toward her over the carriage-

Miss Annette was sometimes troubled by a suspicion that her mother did not always maintain with her protegees as dignified a distance as was desirable; but she was far from guessing the ex-tent of her good lady's condescension. Her hair would have stood on end had she seen that glass of ale handed into the carriage, and the beaming smile that rewarded John, the footman, for bringing it. Her misgivings were strong enough, however, to make her blush with mortification when Lawrence spoke of the distribution days. easure with which she had anticipated a short tete-a-tete with her intended husband died away, and she seated herself in a window, and anxiously watched for her mother's

She was not kept long in suspense. First there appeared through the thickly flowering horse-chesnut trees a pair of bright bays so trained and held in that their perpendicular motion equalled their forward progress; then britzska that glittered like the chariot of the sun. In this vehicle sat Mrs. Ferrier in solitary state. One might have detected some apprehension in the first glance she cast toward the drawing-room windows; but, at sight of the young man sitting there beside her daughter, she tossed her head, and resumed her self-confidence. She had a word to say to him.

Jack brought his horses round in so neat a curve that the wheels missed the John descended from the perch— whence during three hours he had enjoyed the view of a black-leather horizon over-nodded by the tip of Mrs. Ferrier's plume of feathers-and let

down the step.

We are obliged to confess that Mrs. Ferrier descended from her carriage as a sailor descends the ratlines, only with less agility. But what would you? She was already of a mature age when greatness was thrust upon her, and had not been able to change with her circumstances. Moreover, she was heavy and timid, and subject

in. I'd just as lief carry it myself,

and, in all matters relating to social propriety, this poor mother stood greatly in awe of her daughter, and, indeed, led quite a wretched life with

As the lady walked through the gate and up the steps, with a half-distressed, half-defiant consciousness of being criticised, one might find a slight excuse for the smile that showed for an instant on the lips of her intended son-in-law; for it must be owned that in decoration Mrs. Ferrier was of a style almost as Corinthian as her house front. rustling green satin gown showed in tropical contrast with a yellow crape shawl and a bird-of paradise feather she had curls and crimps, she had flounces and frills, she had chains and trinkets, she had rings on her fingers, and we should not be surprised if she

had bells on her toes.
"O mamma!" cried Annette, run-

rettiest flag in the world."

The young woman made a little gesture of despair a la Francaise.

"Of course, colois can't help going together, when they're put together,"

There was no reason why she should greater when they're put together," swered "ma," hastening on:
The question is whether they are in good taste. And cannot they are in good taste. And cannot you see, mamma, that what is very fine for a banner isn't proper for a lady's dress? But no matter, since it cannot be helped. And now, I have something to tell you. I read in a book this morning that fleshy people could make themselves thinner by giving up vegetables and sweets, and living on rare beef and fruits, and living on rare beef and fruits, and using all the vinegar they could on

using all the vinegar they could on things. That's worth your trying."

"But I don't like raw beef and vinegar," cried the mother in dismay.

"It is not a question of liking," replied the young woman loftily. "It is a question of health, and comfort, and good looks. It certainly cannot so well as some other folks, who could their blinds to see you backdown out of

the carriage."
"Let 'em laugh," said the mother sulkily. "They'd be willing to back cut of carriages all their lives if they could have such as mine."

Annette drew herself up with great

To do the girl justice, she spoke but in it, instead of vinegar," she added after a moment. "And, by the way, I have ordered dinner at half-past four so as to be through in time for an early rehearsal. Mr. Schoninger is engaged

rehearsal. Mr. Schoninger is engaged for the evening, and they are all to be here by half-past five. Do be careful, ma. Mrs. Gerald is coming up."

"I don't care for 'em!" Mrs. Ferrier burst forth. "I'm tired of having to mince and pucker for the sake of those Geralds. What are they to me? All they want of us is our money.

Annette hushed her mother, and tried to soothe her, leading the way into a side room ; but, having begun, the honest creature must free her mind. 'You've had your say, and now I want to have mine," she persisted, but consented to lower her voice to a more confidential pitch. "I'm going to have a talk with Lawrence to-day when dinner is over. I sha'nt put it off. If company comes before I get through, you must entertain them. My mind is

made up."
"Oh! gracious, mamma!" cried

Annette, turning pale.
"There are some things that you know best, and some that I know best, the elder woman went on, with a steady firmness that became her. "I give up to you a good deal, and you must give up to me when the time comes. I shall talk to that young man to day; and, if you know what is best for you, then say no more about it. You are not fit to take care of yourself where he is concerned, and I'm going to do it for you. No matter what I want to say to It is my place to look out for that. All you have to do is to be quiet, and not interfere."
Annette was silent; and if you had

looked in her face then, you would have seen that it by no means indicated a weak character. She was look-ing at facts sharply and bravely, considering which of two pains she had better choose, and swiftly coming to a decision. Strong as was her will in that province where she ruled, it was but a reed compared with the determination her mother showed when her mind was made up. The daughter would sometimes yield rather than contend, and she was always ready with reasons and arguments to prove herself right. But the mother had none of that shrinking, on the contrary, took pleasure in having a little skirmish now and then to relieve the tedium of her peaceful existence; and, not being gifted in reasoning, was wont to assert her will in a rather hard and uncompromising manner. Moreover, having once said that she would or would not act in any certain manner, she never allowed herself to be moved from that resolve. This was so well known to her family and intimates that they took care not to provoke her to a premature decision on questions that affected their interests.

to vertigo.

"I'm much obliged to you, John," she said, finding herself safely landed.
"Now, if you will bring that parcel in I'd inet as lief carry it movel? rough words. And now it is time for you to change your dress."

went to bed at night.

John, the footman, sat in the hall as the two ladies came out of the library, and, instead of going directly up-stairs as her daughter returned to the drawing-room, Mrs. Ferrier made a little pretence of looking out through the porch, to learn the cause of some imaginary disturbance. When at length she went toward the stairs, she was fumbling in her pocket, and presently drew out a small parcel, which she tossed down over the balusters to John, standing under. The paper unfolded in falling, and disclosed a gorgeous purple and gold neck-tie, which the footman at once hid in his pocket.

"Do you like the colors, John?" she asked, leaning over the rail, and smil-

ing down benignantly.

He nodded, with a quick, short answering smile, which shot like light-

be pecuniarily assisted.

At the heard of the stairs, the mistress of the house met Bettie, the chambermaid, who had been a witness to

be to you a matter of indifference that the whole neighborhood laugh behind the little and the state of the s

Poor Bettie! perhaps she envied John his necktie.

The rich woman went into her chamber, and shut the door. "I declare, I'm sick of the way I have to live," she whimpered, wiping her eyes.

sumed despairingly; "for, if Annette sets out to make me do anything, she never lets me rest till I do it. I was happier when I had but one gown to my back, and could act as I pleased, my back, and could act as I pleased, than I've ever been with all the finery, and servants, and carriages that ar bothering the life out of me now. It's all nonsense, this killing yourself to try to be like somebody else, when what you are is just as good as what anybody is."

walls high above surrounding piles, or with its stately dome crowns the city's brow.

"Our grand Old Church is the protector of learning. She it was who

Which was not at all a foolish conclusion, though it might have been more elegantly expressed. TO BE CONTINUED.

# MR. DOUGHERTY IN BALTI-MORE.

Mr. Dougherty's lecture on "Orators and Oratory" was delivered in Baltimore not very long ago, and was largely attended by the clergy and other prominent citizens. The following magnificent address which he delivered at the American Catholic Congress in Baltimore, November 11, 1889, was greatly admired, and as it contained much that is appropriate to the coming Columbian celebration it is well worth reproducing :

"I am profoundly touched by this, the honor of my life. This Congress is an event in the history of the Rupublic, an era in American progress, an advance in humanity, a move of earth towards heaven. Called to your presence, theme after theme comes ing through my brain and swelling in my bosom. A single exultant thought I shall give utterance to, and then resume my seat.

We Catholics - Roman Catholics, American Roman Catholics, proud, high-spirited and sensitive as any of our countrymen - have silently submitted to wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes and from time im-memorial. Away back in colonel years Catholics suffered the direst cruelties. Talk of the slaves of the South in ante war times, why they were treated like high-bred guests when compared with Catholics in colonial days. It is 'damned spot' that will not 'out.' only religious martyrs who ever stained our fair land with life-blood were Roman Catholics. Spurned with suspicion, disfranchised, persecuted for opinion sake, hunted as criminals, and punished with death by infamous

laws.
"We have from time to time been maligned in slandered, vilified and maligned in newspapers, pamphlets and books, in speech and sermon, sectarian assembly, political convention, and even in the Congress of the United States. We have been proscribed at the ballot-box. The highest honors of the Republic are denied us by a prejudice that has all the force of a constitutional enactment. In integrity, intellect and accomplishments the equal of our fellows, yet the instances are rare when Catholics are tendered distinctions. The exercises of our holy religion as a right are refused the suffering, the sick and unfortunate in many institutions of charity, and to Aglance toward the drawing-room window finished the sentence. Of course, Miss Annette would be shocked to see her mother waiting on herself; when she could put on a gown in the the fingers of one hand. It is said that Catholic Indians have Protestant that Catholic Indians have Protestant the only, Christian worship on the morning, and not take it off till she teachers. Churches have been burnt, teachers. Churches have been burnt, convents have been pillaged and libraries destroyed. Aye, political parties in the past have sought to deprive us of our political rights, and we are branded as tools of a foreign potentiate, and property to any property to any property.

potentate, and unworthy to enjoy the name of Americans, "The time has come, not of our seeking, but in the course of events when we, the Roman Catholic laity of the we, the Roman Cathone latty of the United States, can with propriety speak, can vindicate ourselves, not by harsh words, heated retorts nor de-finant threats, but calmly, yet firmly, charitably, yet proudly, conscious of the integrity of our motives and the impregnability of our position. We assert that we are pre-eminently Americans; that there would be no America, that the continent would be to-day unknown, had it not been for the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church. That that liberty "O mamma!" cried Annette, running out into the hall, "what made you go out dressed like a paroquet?" "Why, green and yellow go together," mamma cried stoutly. "I've gether," mamma cried stoutly. "I've heard you say that they make the heard you say that they make the called Annette's sharp voice from the called Annette's sharp voice fr It was priests, aye, Jesuits mission-aries, who first sought and explored our land, penetrated into the wilder-our land, penetrated into the wilderness, tracked the streams, and gave sainted names to localities, bays, lakes and rivers. The first worship here of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Catholic nations were the first to come to the rescue of our revolutionary fathers in the war against the greatest of Protestant powers. A Roman Catholic was among the signers of the Declaration of In-dependence. The name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with Benja min Franklin in the mission to Canada. Catholics have given heroes to the Republic in every battle, on field or flood; Catholics have sealed their fidelity with their lives. And now the Roman Cath-olic laity in the United States, for the first time in congress assembled, are here to proclaim to all the world that their country is tied to every fibre of their hearts, and no mortal power can

"I don't dare to say my soul's my own. I'm afraid to speak, or hold my tongue, or move, or sit still, or put on clothes, or leave 'em off, or to look out of my eyes when they're open. She wiped the features in question again. "And now I'm likely to be starved, she resumed depairingly. "for if Appetts colleges, libraries, asylums and hospitals are scattered near and far. In every village, steeple or tower tipped with the cross tell where the Cath-

> gave them to the printer's art to enrich the learning, elevate the style and adorn the literature of every language to the end of time. She is the pioneer of civilization. She was the founder of States, the framer of laws, the conservator of the order, the champion of the people against the encroachment of tyrants. She it was that struck the chains from the white serf of the Old World. She it is that beholds kneeling around her altars the black and the white, the rich and the poor, the savage of the forest, the royalty of the palace, the statesman of the cabinet and the philosopher of the school. She is the patron of art and the theme of the poet. It is the Catholic Church that guards the home, sanctifies marriage, elevates woman and places the Blessed Mother nearest our Saviour.
> "It is the Catholic Church, while

ever striving for the good of mortals here below, bends her sublime and heaven appointed mission to the one supreme aspiration of fitting her chil-dren for the regions of eternal bliss. "The shadow of an imposing event

begins to move. The people of the United States, aye, of the hemisphere, are preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of anniversary of the discovery
America. We especially rejoice in America. We especially rejoice in this resolve. That tremendous event, with reverence I may say the second creation, the finding of a new world, and the vast results that flowed to humanity, all can be traced directly to the Roman Catholic Church alone. Protestantism was unknown when America was discovered. Let the students, the scholars, poets, historians, search the archieves of Spain, the libraries of Europe, and the deeper the research the more the glory with adorn the brow of Catholicity. It was a pious Catholic who conceived the mighty thought. It was when foot-sore and down-hearted, at the porch of monastery, hope dawned on him. It was a monk who first encouraged the historical road; Hecker by the rational route. ceded with the sovereign of Spain. It was a Catholic King who fitted out the ships, and a Catholic Queen who offered her jewels as a pledge. It was the Catholic Columbus, with a Catholic crew, who sailed away out for months upon an unknown sea, where ship had never sailed before. It was to spread the Catholic faith that the sublime risk was run. It was the hymn to the Blessed Mother with which captain and crew closed the perils of the day and inspired with hope the morrow. It was the holy cross, the standard of criminals in prisons and penitentiar— ies. Though the rank and file of the ships to the shore, and planted on the

> America. "Why, the broad seal of the Catho lic Church is stamped forever on the four corners of the continent. Therefore, let us, in mind, heart and soul, rejoice at the triumph of our country and glory in our creed. The one gives us constitutional freedom on earth, the other, if faithful to its teachings, ensures an eternity in heaven.'

continent which a Catholic named

# I. T. HECKER.

Founder of the Paulist Order-A Con vert to Catholicity and the Father of the Press Apostolate.

It is a little singular considering the strong temperance position of the Paulist Order and their equally strong Americanism (a majority of them being converts) that their founder, Father Isaac T. Hecker, was a grandson of a Prussian and Lutheran brewer. Of his grandfather, who emigrated to America late in the last century, this

incident is related: vernacular.

"Why don't you talk English?" somebody once asked him toward the

close of his life.
"I don't know how," he answered.
"I never had time to learn." "Why, how long have you been here?

here?"
"About forty years."
"Forty years! And isn't that time enough to learn English in?"
"Whatcanone learn in forty years?"

said the old man, with an unanswerable twinkle.

Father Hecker was born in New York City, in 1819, and with his three brothers worked as a baker. But he was an omnivorous reader; he knew the grounds of every social, political and religious movement in the world about him.

He met Orestes A. Brownson in

Mrs. G. M. Young, 1 Sully Street, Grove Street Liverpool, Eng., writes that the contents of one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her of lumbago after she had given up all hopes of ever being better.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

1834 and became to some extent a follower. The three Hecker brothers originally poor, became by their industry, of affluent circumstances. In his pursuit of truth Isaac T. Hecker tried the Brook Farm experimen with Thoreau and the Fruitland experiment with Alcott. Some of his impressions years afterwards are given by Father Elliot: "March 5, 1888.—Bronson Alcott dead! I saw him coming from Roches-

metropolis a cathedral lifts its massive walls high above surrounding piles, or with its stately dome crowns the city's brow.

"Our grand Old Church is the protector of learning. She it was who rescued the inestimable jewels of classic lore from the ruins of the Roman Empire, preciously preserved through the convulsions of a thousand gave the convulsions of the cars. I had been a Catholic missionary for I don't know how many years. We sat together. 'Father Hecker, said he, 'why can't you make a Catholic of me?' 'Too much rust here,' said I, clapping him on the knee. He got very angry because I said that was the obstacle. I never saw to converte the converted the converted the converted the cars. I had been a Catholic missionary for I don't know how many years. We sat together. 'Father Hecker, said he, 'why can't you make a Catholic of me?' 'Too much rust here,' said I, clapping him on the knee. He got very angry because I said that was the obstacle. I never saw

He was faithful to pure, natural conscience. His virtues came from that He never had any virtue beyond what a good pagan has. He never aimed at anything more, nor claimed to. He maintained that to be all.

"I don't believe he ever prayed.
Whom could he pray to? Was not

Whom could he pray to? Bronson Alcott the greatest of all?' "Did he believe in God?" "Not the God that we know. He be-

lieved in the Bronson Alcott God. He was his own God.' "You say he was Emerson's master:

what do you mean by that? "He taught Emerson. He began life as a peddler. The Yankee peddler was Emerson's master. Whatever principles Emerson had, Alcott gave him. And Emerson was a good pupil; he was faithful to his master to the end.

"When did I know him first? Hard to remember. He was the head of Fruitlands, as Ripley was of Brook of Fruitlands, as Ripley was of Brook Farm. They were entirely different men. Diogenes and his tub would have been Alcott's ideal if he had carried it out. But he never carried it out. Ripley's ideal would have been Epictetus. Ripley would have taken with him the good things of this life; Alcott would have rejected them all." Alcott would have rejected them all.'

"He could have been nothing but a hermit like those of the fourth century -he was naturally and constitution ally so odd. Emerson, Alcott and Thorbau were three consecrated cranks: rather be crank than president. All the cranks look up to them.

The motives which led Isaac T. Hecker into the Catholic Church are best stated in hiz own works ("Questions of the Soul;" "Aspirations After Nature;" "The Church and the Age"), which are published by the Catholic Publication Society, New York. He became a Catholic the same year with Newman, but along a different path of inquiry. Newman entered Rome by

rational route.

How he joined the Redemptorist order, how in 1859 he founded the Paulists, and his great work as a churchman are best told in the admirable biography recently published by his brother priest, Father Elliot. The Paulist order is composed in the majority of converts from Protestantism who have entered the Catholic priesthood. They give missions throughout the United States, and strongly advocate temperance and the evangelizing power of the press.

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well.

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured.

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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, Oct. 29, 1892.

THE LORD MAYORALTY OF LONDON.

It is a very gratifying sign of the times hat the opposition recently raised against the election of Mr. Stuart Knill to the office of Lord Mayor of London has proved to be a complete

In view of the fact that the opponents of Home Rule for Iceland have constantly set forth the flimsy pretext that, under Home Rule, the Protestant minority would be subjected to persecution by the Catholic majority, it is highly interesting to remark how the very men who put forward this pretence would wish to treat the Catholic minority of England: for it has been noticed that those who have most busied themselves in opposing Home Rule for Ireland are the very persons who have taken part in opposing Mr. Stuart Knill's election.

It is the custom in London to elect the Mayor by rotation from among the aldermen, and this year the turn falls to Mr. Knill, who has been an efficient alderman, and is deservedly respected by the people, as well as his colleagues in the City Council; but because he is a Catholic, and for no other reason, a fierce opposition was raised against him by Alderman Moore, who is one of the most violent and bigoted supporters of Lord Salisbury's administration Mr. Moore's pretext is that Mr. Knill, being a Catholic, cannot fulfil the law which requires that certain public religious functions, at which the Lord Mayor is expected to assist, cannot be fulfilled by Mr. Knill because he is a Catholic, whereas the religious services must be conducted by an Anglican clergyman.

To the credit of the London Council it must be said that Mr. Moore's arguments were scouted as they deserved to be. The great majority of the Council are, of course, Protestants, but they have shown that they appreciate the principles of religious toleration, and Mr. Knill was elected by an almost unanimous vote in spite of Mr. Moore's fierce opposition

The Protestant Association took up the quarrel in favor of Mr. Moore, and added to his reasons that Mr. Knill is a subject of the Pope, and consequently cannot be a faithful subject of the Queen. This was represented in a petition sent to Mr. Gladstone against Mr. Knill's election. As might have been expected, Mr. Gladstone's reply has been a contemptuous snub to the over zealous champions of Protestantism. He has simply informed them that he has received their communica. tion, without stating that he will take any action upon it.

Perhaps the most surprising thing in connection with this matter is that at a public meeting called by the bigots for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion against Mr. Knill, the tables were completely turned against the fanatics.

The call for the meeting was issued by the no-Popery society of London, and the meeting was held in the Memorial Hall on the evening of the

The chairman was Mr. Knill's opponent for the mayoralty, Alderman Phillips, who stated that Mr. Knill is an improper person for the office, as he must obey the Pope in all things.

At this stage of the proceedings it was made evident that the meeting was decidedly in favor of Mr. Knill, and cries were raised to the effect that Mr. Knill is an honest man, and that Mr. Phillips was a liar.

A motion was then made by one of Mr. Phillips' partisans that Mr. Knill was carried by an overwhelming major- Biblical inspiration.

ascendancy of bigotry has passed away whole is at all distinct in its maintencould scarcely be desired, and it is ance of the doctrine that the Bible is overwhelmed when Judea was taken most creditable to the people of London really and entirely inspired. At the by the Romans under Titus after their that this is the case. A like meeting late Pan-Presbyterian council a Comin the great metropolis would have resulted very differently a few years ago, but public opinion in reference to Catholics has undergone a great change owing to the more widespread diffusion of knowledge.

It is an additional gratifying feature of the episode that even Lord Salisbury refused to express sympathy with the fanatics who took a prominent part in calling the meeting. Mr. Littleton, who proposed the motion against Mr. Knill, stated that he had written to Lord Salisbury asking whether the Pope had not violated the laws of England by sending the pallium to Archbishop Vaughan. Lord Salisbury snubbed the querist as curtly as Mr. Gladstone had done. stating that it is a question for lawvers to answer.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the Catholic city of Dublin has set the example of religious toleration which has been followed by London. The Mayor of Dublin, who has already been elected for 1893 is a Protestant elected by the votes of a Catholic City Council. It is not the first time, however, that Catholic Dublin has proved its liberality in this way, the election of a Protestant Mayor being of frequent occurrence, as is the case with the other Catholic cities of Ireland. This, together with the additional fact that the most Catholic constituencies frequently elect Protestants to represent them in Parliament, is sufficient refutation of the absurd cry that an Irish Parliament will persecute Protestants There are really no guarantees needed for the protection of the Protestant minority when Ireland will have Home Rule ; yet Irish Nationalists are quite willing to grant all the guarantees which may be needed to assure Protestants that they will be treated fairly.

### THE DR. BRIGGS HERESY CASE.

The now celebrated case of the Rev Dr. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is once more attracting considerable attention owing to the fact that the doctor's trial for Christian era. heresy is now going on before the Presbytery of New York.

The Rev. Dr. who is undergoing trial is accused of having attacked the divine authority of Holy Scripture, and as he denies that portions of Holy Scripture have been written under divine inspiration, it must be acknowledged that the accusation against him is well founded.

But the question arises whether Presbyterianism really asserts the divine authority of the entire Holy Scripture. Dr. Briggs maintains that it does not, and in this view he is sustained by the board of directors of the seminary in which he is one of the principal teachers.

The Westminster Confession of Faith seems to maintain the complete inspirtion of Scripture, for the very first article thereof declares that it pleased the Lord at sundry times "to reveal Himself," and "to declare His will unto His Church" and "to commit the same wholly unto writing; and that "the Holy Scripture is most necessary." But it is denied that these words imply that the Scripture is in all its parts the infallible word of God. At all events the Presbytery of New York does not seem disposed to try Dr. Briggs at all. They are evidently of the opinion that the raising of the question of the infallibility of Scripture will cause a schism in the Church if it be urged, and they are unwilling to push matters to this crisis.

The issue lies in this that the directors of the Union Theological Seminary appointed Dr. Briggs to the important Professorship of Biblical Theology knowing his loose views upon the question of the inspiration of Scrip-

The General Assembly condemned Dr. Briggs to this extent that it has vetoed his appointment to the Professor ship, as the Assembly claims a controlling authority in regard to such appointments, but the Board of Directors of the Seminary has recently taken occasion to declare that they will not yield to the Assembly in this matter, is an unfit person for the office of Lord but that that they will sustain Dr. Mayor. An amendment was proposed Briggs if he will only adhere to his de declaring confidence in Mr. Knill, and fiance of the authority of the Assembly asserting that he is the fittest person The seminary will thus become a teachfor position of Lord Mayor. The re- ing institution altogether independbuke to the bigots was most complete; ent of the Assembly and will teach the and though the chairman attempted to rising generation of Presbyterian the gospel was first preached by the shirk his duty, he was forced to put clergy the same loose views which are apostles, so that to the children of the the amendment to a vote, whereupon it held by Dr. Briggs on the question of

mittee, of which Dr. Caven was chairman, desired to bring this matter to a test, and a resolution was recommended making a clear announcement of the doctrine of inspiration, but the Council was unwilling to commit itself to any positive declaration on the subject, and a resolution was passed, inthe effect that it was not expedient that the council should make any doctrinal definition of the subject. Individual Presbyterians are thus left free to maintain whatever views they please on this or indeed on any other subject.

## THE PROPOSED COLONIZA-TION OF PALESTINE.

It will be remembered by our read ers that in December, 1890, a great meeting was held in the Guildhall of London, England, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, to protest against the cruel persecution which is being carried on against the Jews of Russia

A memorial was then adopted and was signed by the Lord Mayor of the great metropolis, in the name of the citizens of London, praying that equal rights with other citizens might be granted to the Jews. The memorial may not have been the direct cause of increased severity towards the persecuted people, but certain it is that instead of moderating the severities, it was followed by redoubled persecution. and the Russian Government even insulted the Lord Mayor by sending back the memorial without giving any reply or making any comment upon

It now appears that the cruelties of the Russian Government are about to have results which were entirely unforeseen, but which will greatly interest all Christians. It seems probable that out of the new circumstances which have arisen a movement will soon take place the object of which is to colonize, with the persecuted Jews, Palestine, the land which, though now under Moslem rule, was the territory of the Jews from the time of Joshua, down to the seventieth year of the

The opening of the new railway line from Jaffa, the Joppa of Holy Scripture, to Jerusalem, has already had great results in raising the price of land in Palestine, and in otherwise stimulating business enterprise in that hitherto most backward and sleepy country : and though the new road has only been a few months in operation, the number of visitors to the Holy City has already greatly increased, and several enterprising companies have been organized with large capital to establish manufactures of various kinds, and to carry on an increased trade with Europe in all the staple products of the East

Farms are now sold at good prices, and it is said that in Jerusalem one might imagine himself to be in one of the busy Western cities of the

United States. There is also a movement on foo among Jewish capitalists to colonize the country with Jews who have been driven out of Russia by the anti-Jewish legislation which has been put into force with so much harshness. The Turkish Government has given its approval to this scheme, and it is said that several millions of Russian Jews are now ready to take up land in the country which at one time belonged to their ancestors.

The country has been, hitherto, undeveloped owing to Turkish misrule. but it appears that the present Sultan is fully alive to the advantages which will be derived from the influx of an industrious and thrifty population, and in order to secure it he expresses his willingness to grant to the Jewish immigrants complete religious free-

There will be next year a railway also from Acre to Damascus, and it is expected that on its completion the Jewish immigration, especially from Russia, will take place on a large scale.

The whole world will look with nterest at this effort to recover for the Jewish race the territory from which they have been exiled for over eighteen centuries. Palestine is the land which above all other lands possesses for Christians the greatest inerest, as it was the scene of the life and labors of our Blessed Lord during His residence on earth. In Palestine also promise were first offered the benefits of redemption. But as a nation the But it by no means appears certain Jews rejected the offer, and history cal power, not seeming to realize that A more clear evidence that the that the Presbyterian Church as a records the terrible circumstances they are thereby loosening the blocks teachers would have them to be.

under which the Jewish nation was at the foundation of the imperial edidesperate but fruitless attempt to throw

off the Roman voke.

about in due time.

The promises of national prosperity which God made to the Jews were conditional on their obedience to the law and among Christians it is the belief that their dispersion as a nation is the punishment of their great national sin in rejecting Christ as the Messias stead of that which was proposed, to and Redeemer of mankind, and in demanding that He should be crucified. Their re-establishment as a nation now is a problem of the future, and we have no intention to set ourselves up as prophets to tell how the present movement will result; but it may reasonably be hoped that if the Jews are brought into inxtaposition with the scenes of our divine Saviour's life on earth by returning to their ancient home in Palestine, their conversion as a people to Christianity may also be brought

A HYPOCRITICAL DOCUMENT.

Among the great Catholic polemical writers whose works are to this day read with much profit by all who desire to understand the firm basis upon which Catholic doctrine rests, it is easy to see that such a thing as a desire to misrepresent the opinions of an adversary, or to quote falsely any authority, whether as favorable or unfavorable to the teaching of the Catholic Church, does not exist.

The immortal works of the renowned polemists, Bossuet and Bellarmine, are very severe indeed upon the inconsistencies of Protestantism, but any one can see that this is because the teachings of Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Beza, and their followers, are abso lutely and inextricably irreconcilable with each other, and it is impossible to deal with their errors at all without showing their inconsistencies and self contradictions.

The more modern Catholic controvertists are equally guided by a love of truth, and it cannot be said that Milner, Hay, Perrone, Kenrick, Cardinals Manning, Wiseman, Gibbons, and other eminent Catholic writers manifest the least disposition to misrepresent the doctrines or practices of modern Protestants.

This truthfulness in controversy can arise only from the consciousness that the Catholic Church is truthful. and that it is only necessary that her truth be placed before the public to ensure that Catholic doctrine shall be fully vindicated.

It is notorious, on the other hand, that Protestant controvertists have so much difficulty to find a flaw in Catholic teaching that it is necessary for them to misrepresent the doctrines of the Church, that they may have something against which they may argue with some plausibility and hope of

No-Popery day at the Pan-Presbyan Council, which was recently held in Toronto, afforded a new evidence of the truth of our contention. The day was specially devoted to the refutation of Catholic doctrine, and the consideration of the means whereby Catholic progress may be impeded; but it is a remarkable fact that all the speakers on the subject of the day deemed it necessary to misrepresent Catholicity whenever they spoke of it. They principally occupied themselves, indeed, with attempting to show that the object of the Catholic Church is not to save souls, but that wherever she is established, and especially in Great Britain and America, she has in view nothing else than to gain political power for the Pope, and afterwards to the Westminster Confession must be curtail the liberty of Protestants.

The Rev. James Kerr, of Glasgow, Scotland, undertook to prove this especially with regard to Great Britain. He said :

"In Great Britain and her colonies the subtle agencies and enormous re-sources of the Papacy are being employed in resolute efforts to secure ascendancy. . . . Strenuous exertions are being put forth to elevate Roman Catholics to positions of power To control legislation is to govern the helm of the ship of state and trim her sails for the mouth of the Tiber. The Romanists fill high places on both sides of the British House of Commons, and hide its own malignity by attributsome of them are always in power. Many legislative measures bear the of their disloyal hands. impress strong have they become that assaults have already been made against the Protestant succession to the Crown, and indications are not wanting that the battle will soon rage round the Royal Supremacy which Manning described as the essence of all heresy and as the

Mr. Kerr is undoubtedly aware that Catholics are bound by the principles of their religion to be loyal to the Govments under which they live, and to obey the laws, not "only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake:" that is to say, not only through fear of punishment, but because lovalty is a duty This duty is clearly laid down by all Catholic theologians.

Our duties to temporal sovereigns are thus laid down by one author Father J. P. Gury) whose treatises on Morals are made use of in many seminaries as text-books: "Secular Princes may make laws

concerning temporal matters. This is proved by Sacred Scripture, (Prov. viii., 15, 16,) 'By me kings reign and lawgivers decree just things. By Me princes rule, and the mighty decree

1 Peter ii, 13 is then quoted in continuation, after which the author continues with the following proof from reason:

" Princes hold from God the power of ruling their subjects, but they could ot exercise this power unless they have the authority of making laws.'

It will be seen from this that the Catholic Church, while admitting the authority of secular princes, does not concede to them the authority to regulate spiritual matters. This is the province of the Church of

God, and when Cardinal Manning condemned the Royal Supremacy, he meant the ecclesiastical supremacy which is claimed by the monarchs of England and some other countries to rule the Church, whether by doctrinal or disciplinary decrees. This authority was granted by Christ only to the ecclesiastical authorities, to the Apostles in the first place, and, secondly, to the lawful successors of the Apostles

All this must be known to the Rev Mr. Kerr, and it is an act of the gross est dishonesty to misrepresent Cardi nal Manning's words as if they were intended as an attack upon the temporal sovereignty of the British monarch, whether king or queen. The Church, in fact, maintains, in accord ance with the teaching of Christ, that we are to "render to Casar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's." (Mark xii, 17.)

But the Glasgow preacher's dishonesty becomes still more apparent and glaring when it is remembered that Presbyterianism everywhere and always. and especially in Scotland, maintained even by force of arms the independence of their Church from the State. It is barefaced, double-dealing and hypocrisy to pretend that the Catholic Church is to be condemned for doing the same thing. But not only Presbyterians maintain this, but all Protestants who have not State Churches, and even in the Church of England only the most extreme Erastians, who form but a small fraction of the Church, will maintain seriously the contrary doctrine.

This Rev. Mr. Kerr, however, gave some light on his own purpose in his paper. He means that Presbyterians shall rule, and for the gaining of this end he lays down the following principles of action, which we summarize from his paper:

1. "The Presbyterian world must resist all Romish encroachments, and give no quarter to Romanism in any form.'

2. "Presbyterians must make no compromise with Ritualism:" which is to say, they must not tolerate any but Calvinstic liturgy.

3. They "must propagate the system of doctrines designated Cavinistic," which amounts to saying that the Revision movement regarding stamped out, as well as the Brigg's heresy in New York, and all heresies like it.

4. "That Catholics are to be excluded from all political offices.'

It is well that the Glasgow parson has thus made known that the old persecuting spirit of John Knox is still 'seeking whom it may devour." It is not our purpose, however, to beg of Presbyterianism to change its distinctive character. The leopard does not change its spots; but our purpose here is to show up the hypocrisy which would ing to others the character as a system of persecution which history has correctly attributed to Presbyterianism

It is needless to add that Mr. Kerr's wily schemes were vehemently applauded by the Pan-Presbyterian Council; but it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Kerr's own admissions as above quoted ianism are not so intolerant as their EDITORIAL NOTES.

A woman named Shepard is presently turning over a goodly number of Orange pennies in some of the towns east of Toronto. We reproduce in this issue an article from the RECORD of May 30, 1891, in which is given a brief but significant account of her career. She is like all the rest of them. The pity of it is that there is to be found so many fools who lose time and money listening to the lying nonsense of these soiled weeds which have been thrown over the walls of the Pope's garden.

THE simpletons and hot-heads in our eastern towns will no doubt feel like championing Mrs. Shepard because of their love of liberty of speech. Similarly many of the people of our fair city of London took up the cause of ex-Monk Widdows some years ago. That detestable character is now serving a twenty-one years' sentence in an English prison. Mrs. Shepard, too, it seems, was a jail bird, but takes good care to keep this phase of her career in the back ground.

SINCE Thursday, the 20th inst.,

Chicago has been intensely excited over the celebration of the fourhundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Thousands of visitors poured into the city from every direction to assist at the festivities, which were exceedingly grand. The great public display took place on Friday. the 21st inst., when all the organizations and societies of the city joined in procession and marched through the streets, accompanied by bands playing patriotic airs. The Catholic societies alone which took part numbered about twenty five thousand men. The entire procession consisted of about sixty thousand men, among whom were eight thousand members of the anti-Catholic organization known as the Patriotic Sons of America, and a small body of Orangemen, the number of whom is not given in the telegraphic account of the celebration.

A RECENT issue of the New York Sun et at rest a false statement made in the Methodist Advocate as to supposed discrimination in favor of Catholic priests in the taxation of clerical residences in that city. The statement was to the effect that while Protestant parsonages are regularly taxed, the residences of Archbishop Corrigan and the Cathe dral priests on Madison avenue are exempt. The Methodist Advocate, in conequence of this supposed partiality, published a letter in which it was declared that a "new pilgrimage to Plymouth must soon become a national necessity." The editors of the Sun made enquiry at the tax office, and found that the facts on which the agitation was founded were not as represented. All parsonages are taxed in New York, but property devoted exclusively to religious or educational purposes is exempt. It was found on enquiry that the residences of the Arch and priests are assessed at \$90,000, and that taxes are paid on them according to this assessed value.

It is pleasing to observe that from time to time Protestant clergymen are found who fear not to oppose intolerance even when it becomes fashionable. The American Protective Association, the purpose of which is to disfranchise Catholics, has recently made some progress in Ohio, but the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who is the most distinguished Congregationalist clergyman in the State. recently denounced it both on political and religious grounds, in a sermon which he preached in the First Congregational Church in the city of Columbus. He pointed out that the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutions of most of the other States contain the clause that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust in the United States." He added:

"The thing proposed by this society is therefore directly contrary to the law of the land. As a law-abiding citizen, I cannot do otherwise than oppose it. The practical disfranchise ment of any class of citizens in a republic is their practical enslavement If they are permitted to take no part in making the laws or administering the government they are no longer free It seems to me a monstrous proposition to strip a large class of our citizens of the highest rights of citizenship and to compel them to exist as a subject class in the community. I am amazed that men of intelligence should favor such a policy. As a Christian man I must also protest against the proscription of any class of nen in the community on account of their religious belief. contrary to the very foundation of Christian faith I have already tried to show. My Master is one who said,

truth shall make the truth they mu sion must be put ing their opinions The doctor also

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> THE parade of of New York on C first attempt to un eties of the city in and they made a "challenging," as next day, "the ac critical observer o The Herald gives appreciation of th ing that it was columns of men ev Columbus first s It adds: "It was column of twenty and New Yorkers THE "ESCA

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'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free. Now if men are to be made free by knowing the truth they must be free to know it; and no kind of constraint or compulsion must be put upon them in form ing their opinions.

The doctor also begged his congregation to keep out of the A. P. A.: or if they had already become members, to abandon it at once.

THE parade of the Catholic societies of New York on Columbus day was the first attempt to unite the Catholic societies of the city in one demonstration, and they made a great impression. "challenging," as the Herald remarked next day, "the admiration of the most critical observer of men and manners. The Herald gives voice to the general appreciation of their appearance, saying that it was "one of the finest columns of men ever got together since Columbus first saw American land." It adds: "It was a treat to see their column of twenty five thousand men, and New Yorkers are proud of them."

# THE "ESCAPED NUN" IN TROUBLE.

Mrs. Shepard Exposed in Chicago Reproduced from the CATHOLIC RECORD of May 30, 1891.

The following despatch to the Boston Herald, from Chicago, May 11, 1891, has an interest for the public, especially in the Eastern States, where Mrs. Shepard has been doing anti-Catholic work among congenial associates :

Gossips here are busy discussing the case of the national president of the Loyal Women of American Liberty, Mrs. Margaret A. Shepard, who is said to have returned to the Catholic faith, and to have renounced her allegiance to the movement she inauguated three years ago in Boston-a movement which resulted in a complete revolution of the Public schools in

Massachusetts. That Mrs. Shepard is not in touch with the Chicago branch of the league is very apparent from the recent action of that body. It has seceded. Its members affect to be shocked by what a stealthy investigation of the London life and history of Mrs. Shepard has revealed; and are circulating harmful stories of her inconsistent professions. More than this, Mrs. Shepard is accused of flirting with the Protestants, while playing into the hands of the Catholics.

Methodist minister's name is scandalously connected with that of Mrs. Shepard, and in a few days he will be called to account by his indignant flock. The name of this unfor tunate clergyman is Rev. O. E. Murray. The league and the church people are banded together for the common purpose of proclaiming the alleged

shame of the pair.

During the late municipal campaign one of the issues by which men were swayed was what is colloquially known as "the little red school house" argument. Mr. Murray, who, by the way, was once a Catholic priest, figured conspicuously at every political meeting in his district, and by the vehemence of his talk excited the fierce enmity of those who differed from him. He is at the head of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church.

In the hands of the ladies of the league are documents which make extracts from the Public School Assess-startling allegations. In London, one ment Roll, as shown to the Archbishop's speech in her own defence, she tearfully admitted the truth of this charge, but pleaded in extenuation the pitiable condition of her little child, who was in the agony of starvation. But the English magistrate sentenced her to imprisonment, and to jail she went. her loose way of living. She did not refute this charge, either, when con-fronted with it by the league, but with downcast eyes and sorrowful mien she implored her stern sisters to believe that she had repented sorely and reformed. She now lives with a man who says he is her husband, at No. 3226 Graves Place, in a modest little house in a quiet and highly respectable neighborhood of this city. was in a woeful state of excitement when a reporter called upon her this

evening. "I must not talk to the press," she "My solicitors have ordered me to keep silent. To-morrow I will have prepared a statement of my case. The Boston people know me, and I feel will not prejudge me. sure they I am not as bad as my enemies would have the public believe. I am not That should for the present content those who esteem me. Chicago league numbers two hundred fifty members, and of these scarcely a dozen are hostile to me. Still these few seem to rule the rest.

'Have you again become a Catholic?" she was asked.

"I AM A PROTESTANT. And will remain one. You must be content with what I have told you."

'All this storm and malevolence and persecution," she continued, "are but a repetition of what I have experienced before. You know I am Irish born, and because of this these good, pure and holy Chicagoans dislike my interference in matters which, to their understanding, ought to be taken out of my hands. But wait. I'll surprise these smart people to-morrow.

Send 25 ets. and get a copy of Benzigers' Home Almanae for 1893.
THOS. COFFEY, London. Ont. Also to be had from our traveiling agents.

such a crime against God and Christ their children up to love and cheris their neighbors of every denomination tinued His Grace, I see on this list,

# ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, KINGS-

From the Freeman, Oct. 19 In conformity with the Archbishop's instructions a solemn Mass of thanks-giving to the Most Blessed Trinity was celebrated in the cathedral last Sunday. Thanks were indeed due to God, for the man thus honored was truly great—great with gifts of nature and of grace. Christopher Columbus was raised up by the Almighty hand for work requiring in an eminent degree learning and sanctity-learning to rise above the knowledge of his time and see other worlds as yet undiscovered; sanctity to give courage and strength to his will to persevere in the face of danger, leaving all in the hands of that Eternal Being Who, he knew, would carry His work to a perfect completion. The Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Carey, with Fathers Neville and Kehoe as deacon and subdeacon. The Arch-bishop, attended by Brothers Alpion

and Lewis, presided.
After the Gospel Father Neville read for the congregation the Papal allocution on Columbus, and announced to the people the Archbishop's intention to speak to them on a matter of gravest importance. Accordingly after the Communion of the Mass His Grace ascended the pulpit. He referred to the improvements going on around the cathedral, and his efforts to bring the surroundings into harmony with the beauty of the building itself. He He cut down such trees as were hiding from the eye its architectural lines and its grand sweep of buttresses. He dwelt on the noble appearance the additional beauty from the green level sward that has taken the place of stones and rubbish. For this, said His Grace, I have to thank the good people of Cushendall, Storrington and Glenburnie, who not only willingly but joyfully gave their time and labor of their men and laware for the heavy, and the decorre horses for the beauty and the decoration of God's house. And while at tending to what was beautiful we were not less mindful of our people's health and comfort. We have employed men to thoroughly drain and carry off from the church the great quantity of water caught by its immense roof, and which heretofore found its way principally to the cellars underneath the church. This was a source of great inconvenience and unwholesomeness, as the water sometimes rose to the height of eight or ten inches in the cellars, and remained there for days, and this has been so ever since the church was built fifty

years ago. AN IMPORTANT REVELATION.

But now, said the Archbishop, I have to speak of a subject of even more immediate importance, and the people saw that the mystery of that bundle of papers which His Grace had in his hands was now to be cleared up. Unfolding the papers he informed the congregation that an extraordinary revelation had been made to him the pre-vious day. The time for appeal against wrongful assessment of taxes being near, he had ordered an examination of the assessment rolls for Public and Separate schools to be made previous to publication. The result of his enquiry came to him last evening, and downright shocked him. The

papers he held in his hand consisted of

of these damning papers states, Mrs. Shepard was arrested for stealing \$12. When, at the meeting which ended in the secession of the Chicago branch, she was granted the opportunity of the several Wards of the city, whose the several Wards of the city, whose names are actually on the Public School Assessment Roll of the City Commissioner. I blame no men, said he. I should be very sorry if any one should blame the City Commissioner, whom regard as an honest man, an uprigh This document also bears testimony to official, who, although a Protestant, her loose way of living. She did not wrong to the Catholic community Nevertheless there is a mistake somewhere, and somebody has committed an error, involuntary though it may be. The Archbishop then read out the returns from the several wards of the city and announced the total result to be one hundred and seventy-two Catholic ratepayers in this little city, assessed for the support of the schools of the great and wealthy Protestant majority, who superabound in all the good pite of our fewness and our poverty Now, suppose the Catholic taxes of those one hundred and seventy-two ratepayers were taken from our Separate schools this year, what would become of us? The Board of Separate School Trustees, who are wise, energetic and thoroughly Catholic men, in whom we all repose the fullest confidence, are struggling against great odds just now. They have suffered grievous misfortune by the loss of more than \$1600 through the failure of their recent treasurer. They have made themselves responsible for a heavy debt, and its annual interest, on account of St. Vincent's Academy. Meanwhile, they abstain from asking you to pay a single mill on the dollar above the Separate School tax, hoping by econ-Catholic is willing to wage war against them by stopping or misdirecting the supplies. I know full well there is not

purporting to be a list of the Catholics of Kingston who would wish to rob our Catholic schools of legitimate support and enrich the superabundantly rich Protestant schools, the names of many of you who sit there before me with expression of indignation on your counregistered on this list as renegade Catholics. The very best, most re-

ligious and most thorough Catholics of the city are here on this list. Of course, it is without their knowledge; and the fact, when made known, will be strange news to them. In fact, the Secretary of the Board of Separate School Trustees has assured me most positively that all the Catholics on this list did sign the notice to the Municipal Clerk last February twelvemonths, that they desire to be assessed as Separate school supporters, such notice having been most unfairly imposed upon them as a legal neces-sity by Sir Oliver Mowat at the time in deference to the no-Popery cry of the Mail-Meredith faction. His Grace then explained that a small, though very small, share of the seeming absurdity might perhaps be accounted for by change of residence. He saw before him a few gentlemen who had changed their residence since March, 1890, and possibly the taxes levied on them had reference to their new holding, and consequently it might, perhaps, be legally necessary for them to renew their notice to the Municipal Clerk that they desire their taxes to be applied to the Separate schools. Again, deaths have occurred in many families since March, 1890, and the name of the deceased head of a family church is already beginning to present. Standing in the centre of a square, its beautiful tower and handsome steps, no longer the centre of dalaris and confusion, but receiving schools. In fact, the very page now before ray eves, shows amongst other the Catholic ratepayers, the name of most respectable and thoroughly Catholic widow who resides close by me here, and who is as Catholic as I am, and yet she is put down as an opponent of Christian education of youth, and because she probably did not advert to the necessity of substituting her own name for that of her deceased rusband on the assessment roll. writing your names at foot of a short which I have written out, lics, you claim to be registered as Separate school supporters. I hope, said His Grace, to have this shocking wrong rectified before I retire to rest

to-night. Every one of these one hundred and seventy-two Catholics, who are here wrongfully assessed, shall be called upon by my representatives this afternoon to sign a proper declaration of appeal against the erroneous assessment. I have already arranged that all my priests, accompanied by the Separate school Trustees, shall start out at 4 o'clock, p. m., and visit each Catholic family in each ward of the city, and obtain the signature of each head of a family to the appeal against wrongful assess ment. Be pleased to be in your homes to meet them.

At 4 p. m. the priests of the palace, accompanied by Aldermen Ryan and Behan and Messrs. Bowes and Catlin, Separate School Trustees, proceeded to visit each of those Catholic families whose names appeared on the Public school assessment roll, and found the ful in the future. Late that evening the priests and trustees returned home with the pleasing announcement for the Archbishop that each and all of the Catholic ratepayers had signed the

protest. New Separate School.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 23.-The newly-constructed Separate school of this town was duly dedicated and blessed by Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, assisted by Monsignor Rooney, of the same city, and Rural Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, this afternoon before a large assemblage of people After the ceremony of consecrating the school, His Grace addressed the as semblage in a few appropriate remarks, congratulating the congregation upon erecting such a beautiful edifice for the education of the children. Master things of this world, whilst we are the small minority, struggling to uphold ourselves and our institutions in despite of our fewness and our poverty.

the education of the children. Master the education of the children the education of the edu of the C. M. B. A., both of which His Lordship pleasantly replied to in feeling terms. Monsignor Rooney spoke few words of good advice to the children and parents. Then Dean Harris, of St. Cathrines, made the oration of the day, pointing out the good effects of the teaching as a whole his life was the sailing off of himself, in the Separate schools of Ontario. combining religion with science and art with athletics, to make the young by sidered the Public schools of Canada were as first-class institutions of learning as could be found in any country, but they were lacking in the religious training, and did not prepare the young minds for a higher sphere than it is world when grown into manhood; and it was with this in view the Church was merely a poetical conception. There is a prodigious difference when a person had received a good religious training in any denomination, and the world not be found a bigot. The speaker implored parents to bring the religious their neighbors of every denomination, and harmony would reign supreme.

In his neighborhood he would often hear him. His finest discourse was on wilt and see that it was safe. His heart was in the enterprise, for, as he repeatedly said, "You see it has been the dream of my life."

The bazaar in aid of the Hotel Diea, was in the enterprise, for, as he repeatedly said, "You see it has been the dream of my life."

The bazaar in aid of the Hotel Diea, was in the enterprise, for, as he repeatedly said, "You see it has been the dream of my life."

There is a prodigious difference between what we work foretold."

But it was with this in view the Church was constantly exhibited during the work, and when, through igorance or carelessness, any flipant allusion, however slight, crept in the text the author was rectly called to order. Thus the exhibited during the work, and when, through igorance or carelessness, any flipant allusion, however slight, crept in the text the author was rectly acalled to order. Thus the exhibited during the work, and when, through igorance or carelessness, any flipant allusion, however slight, crept in the text the author was rectly acalled to order. Thus the exhibited during the work, and when, through igorance or carelessness, any flipant allusion, however slight, crept in the text the author was rectire is a prodigious difference between what we think and what we can detail to a during the work, and when, the place of the during the work, and when, the place of the strong in mind, morally as well as physically. He stated that he con-sidered the Public schools of Canada omy and patience to tide over their this world when grown into manhood: difficulty in fair time. Surely no true and it was with this in view the Church even one ratepayer in this congrega-tion who would think of committing

The Archbishop held a reception in knows where! But prayer and firm-he school, which is a two-storey pressed ness prevailed, and at last a little light the school, which is a two-storey pressed brick structure, with basement, and four large school-rooms with a seating capacity of 300. The building cost about \$6,000.

# CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

London Advertiser, Oct. 22. St. Peter's Cathedral was well filled las

evening by an appreciative audience, the occasion being a lecture on "Christopher Columbus," by Rev. Father Ferguson, professor of Assumption College, Sandwich. The musical programme was of a high order.

The avavariant continues will his

The reverend gentleman said his first word would be one of compliment to his hearers, the presence of so many being an affectionate acknowledge ment of the great good accomplished by the subject of his remarks. They had put themselves to trouble and expense to do fitting honor to those who had been benefited. It is a good thing to discharge duties well and to keep a picture or an image of our benefactors. All owe a debt of extreme gratitude to the discoverer of North America. Here we enjoy political freedom, for which we cannot be too grateful. In truth it is said that men are born free and equal; but used nakedly, the expression is a contradic tion of common sense. All are not equal; not all are philosophers, neither are all cowards. The common, average man is a creature of appetite, and the history of the race is contained in the records of the few. Of all men of whom the speaker had read in history Christopher Columbus was fit to stand abreast of the highest; and yet, while the fruit of his work was so well known, he had been dealt with most un-kindly. No man's work had resulted in so much importance as his, using the comparison of man with man. "Great" is not the word, as God alone is great. The speaker considered man's hightest title of honor to be that of seer—he who proves to be a prophet to mankind. All have read how Newton discovered gravitation: how the simple fall of an apple merged into her that magnificent law. That was ased genius. So great was the admiration and respect for that master mind that this can be rectified this very day by at his death the choicest and most suitable epitaph was considered blasphemy. Then, from the boiling stating that you protest and appeal of a kettle came the locomotive and against your names being placed on the great Atlantic liners. When we the assessment roll for Public school look at that we say, "That is the the assessment roll for Public school look at that we say, "That is the taxes, and that, being Roman Cathohighest in man." In the case of Columbus it was not the falling of an apple nor the steam of a kettle that made him famous. In the eastern world there had been thrown up from the sea, for centuries, bits of stick and branches - some carved. thought they would furnish the key to I such great discovery while they were being kicked aside? No one but Columbus, whose far-seeing, magnificent mind revealed what those Were it silent messengers meant. not for political greed he would have been made more of to-day. It had been said by his enemies that "Amer-

> intellectual strength as the highest in man, ancient or modern. Yet, claimed the speaker, to be a great discoverer is not of itself sufficient to be a great man. The devil knows more than any notoriety of to-day-ball players, fighters in the ring, etc. - who make money and don't benefit mankind. But such was not the case with Columbus, whose genfus, in being able to discover a new world, must rank on an equality with the greatest. The speaker then referred to the heroic deeds of Hannibal and Napoleon, and the short in which they were performed, while it took fifteen years of trouble, fatigue, hunger and poverty for Columbus to stir up the world to a sense of its duty He was laughed at and treated with the veriest scorn from place to place because he wanted money for his great and noble, but seemingly preposter-ous, undertaking. Had he given up then, had he not been possessed of a persevering will, perhaps America had never been discovered. This is an age of engineering, with railways over ice This is an age and over mountains, and tunnels such as the Hoosac and St. Clair, and all are only a question of money. Suppose some transmographer were to speak of a railway to the north pole-not Mars! -and was able to say from his knowledge that sufficient gold would be found there to pay for the enterprise-would

ica was discovered before.

there had been steam from the first.

Franklin and others have made won-

derful discoveries, but this man took

the "whole world," and found here was more. The great difficulties in

the way of Columbus—all of which had been surmounted—go to show as great

Well.

all go into hysterics at once? And yet such scheme is not half as unlikely today as was that of Columbus four hunof the fast approaching end. alone. The speaker then paid a touch ing tribute to the late/Hon. D'Arcy Mc Gee, and stated that when a young man in his neighborhood he would often

proposed to handle the situation. The actor had no sympathy with modern dramatic nastiness. He despised the suggestive and realistic from the hand of a savage was seen. The speaker advised all who could spare a couple of dollars to buy the "Life of Columbus," and get from it methods of many playwrights. "Let us have no filth," he begged. "I will have nothing that will leave a bad taste, but all the love, sunshine, music, ideas such as he had obtained. Columbus did his work in a Christian spirit; he was a thorough Catholic. True, some speak harshly of him, and even if all that had been said against him were true (which it is not), the best fall. The reverend gentleman thought, when reading some of those uncharit able statements recently, "They can't know much about us Catholies." Of course, it would be untheological to ascribe most of the great discoveries to religious motives. Catholics are too numerous, and having seen the rise and have an American play." fall of kingdoms and empires, do not go into hysterics because a Catholic is costuming of his priestly role. He a great man. The Church does not spoke of many fashions in which he pretend to magnify a man's deeds, but tries to sanctify the soul. The speaker closed his peroration by referring to the deep religiousness of Columbus, who, he said, had made Almighty God his companion. He

said his prayers night and morning, not merely when in distress, but when THE IRISH MEMBERS. bearing prosperity as well. The discovery of America was beautifully

religious. As soon as Columbus landed he went down on his knees and pu up a crucifix. The benefit of studying Columbus would not give the powe of making trips across the ocean, but if it teaches to be loyal to God and make little of difficulties it will cause those to say who stand around our grave: "He lived for God."

# A PRIEST ON THE STAGE.

The Last Role Actor Florence Would Have Created—A Priest's Life Person-ified to Him Utter Self-Sacrifice.

Had not the autumn of "Billy Florence's days been frosted all too soon by death, he would have created the part of a priest in a play called "Father John." The play was written for him, at his request, by Edith Sessions Tupper. One night at Delmonico's he said to her:

"Seriously, I want a play for next season, as Mr. Jefferson and I part company in the spring. I want to create a new and awfully difficult role. I am too old to ever play the young lover again. I am weary of the boisterous fun of 'The Mighty Dollar. What I desire now is a character which shall portray the sublimest of human attributes—utter self-sacrifice. It will be the last role I shall create, and I wish to be remembered by it.
Now, that's all I'm going to say about
it now. Think it over and see if something does not suggest itself to

Who can dispute that a Roman Catholic priest is the personification of self-sacrifice? But Mrs. Tupper, knowing the veneration in which Florence held the clergy of his Church, hegitated to property hesitated to propose to him that the central figure of the play be a Rever-end Father. At last she did so. "It has been the ambition of my

life," cried Florence, "to play that character, but I have never dared to breathe it. And how (with great earnestness), could I better show the veneration I have for those good men than by portraying the life of a typical Roman Catholic priest? Think once! All over this great country, in thousands of tiny parishes, there are men living simple, quiet lives, men who have renounced every earthly love and ambition, have obliterated head of the family awaiting them as the Archbishop advised. Each and all assured the priests and trustees of their total ignorance of this wrongful assessment, and promised to be more watchment, and promised to be more watchment. So with a great deal of the foresteen that hoth in general and constitutional principles, a person towards heaven. What led them to such self-sacrifice? By what conditions are their humble lives surfuent from day to day in the Commons, to aid by vote, voice, counsel and exdramas here? The priest has often been brought upon the stage as a walking gentleman, an accessory to the plot, as it were, but never as the the country, that he can better serve it hero in an American play. I wish to show him as he is—as I know him leading his brave, cheerful life of duty and devotion, father to all in his parish, from the roughest laborer to the tiniest child. Back of all this I want a story of vital human interest.

I beg you to get to work at once. Four weeks from that day the first act of the play was submitted to Florence. He was most kind, most encouraging to the author. Sitting at his desk, his monocle on his eye, his pencil in hand, bending over the play, he turned quickly now and then with the exclamation, "Why, this is good!"or, "No, no, that is very bad, it must be changed," smiling his tender little smile if a passage struck his fancy, or putting his fore-fingers in his mouth and looking at the offending author in helplessly comical perplexity when a situation struck him as particularly absurd. He was full of auguries of success, of roschued prophecies of the opening night, with now and then a minor chord of speech, a murmured foreboding, almost a prescience

Florence, indeed, took the liveliest interest in the play, an interest which did not falter in his last illness, for even in his delirium he talked of his lished." play and begged his sister to look for it and see that it was safe. His heart

birds and flowers you can crowd in His patriotism, too, was manifest when he stipulated that the play should be purely American. "Don't let us bring the hero back from England or the villain from Australia," he urged. "Let us have all our people from home. You know I do not believe in the importation of labor," he would conclude with a twinkle in his eve "I am an American actor. Let us Florence talked very often about the might dress it, but finally decided upon a plain black cassock to be trimmed with a dark-blue braid. It was his plan to borrow for the opening night a cassock from his very dear friend, Rev. Henry Prat.—N. Y. World.

How Their Predecessors of Fifty Years Ago Worked in Parliament.

The Tuam News of a recent date has the following: On Sept. 2, 1844, Thomas Davis laid before a meeting of the Repeal Association, held in the Conciliation Hall, a report and analysis of the attendance and voting of Irish members in the previous session of Parliament. Davis, speaking in the name of the committee in whose behalf he reported, declared that they found "that several of the Irish members attended regularly, others rarely, some not at all, and that this observation applied to Conservatives and Reformers, Repealers and Non-Repealers."
Some of the figures quoted by Davis

are of a nature well calculated to ex cite surprise in the minds of those who realize the amount of work which now-adays falls upon an Irish member. For instance, we find Armagh county represented by Viscount Acheson, who voted six times during the session; Antrim by a Nathaniel Alexander, who voted four times; while Galway county was represented respectively by Sir Valentine Blake and Mr. J. J. Bodkin of Kilchoney, Tuam, who each condescended to vote exactly five times, while Mr. Martin J Blake of Ballyglunnin, Tuam, voted in thirteen divisions, and Mr. Thomas B. Martin did not vote at all. Cork city was represented by Mr. Daniel Callaghan, who did not record a single vote during the session, while a similar sorry record was that of Mr. Henry Grattan, who represented Meath in company with Mr. Matthew E. Corbally, who found it possible to vote four times. A Mr. Samuel White, who represented Leitrim, voted once, and Mr. Hugh Morgan Tuite, who sat for Westmeath, voted four times, his colleague, how ever, a Mr. B. J. Chapman, took part in thirty-eight divisions.

Looking through the list we find that eight Irish members did not vote at all. that two voted once, three twice, one three times, three four times, seven five times, two six times, one eight times, and two nine times, thus show ing that precisely twenty nine Irish members either did not vote at all or took part in no less than ten divisions. Davis declared to the members of the Repeal Association that "Your committee are sure that, both in general

ample, in the well-governing of the country, and that he can only be freed from this trust by the declaration of elsewhere.

# The Labor Problem Solved.

M. Leon Harmel, the great Catholic manufacturer at Val-des-Bois, France,

say:
"The blunder of so many business
"many business" leaders is in having two moralitiesone for the private life and family, another for commerce and affairs. perfect business will have the morality of the perfect family.

This is the principle upon which M. Harmel has organized the great industrial corporation-or rather, in keeping with his idea, the great industrial family-at Val-des-Boies. He employs a thousand laborers. These are organized into four institutions, the basis of which are seven religious societies, to some of which practically all the work-men belong. In other works M. Harmel has actually accomplished the solution of the labor problem; he has made religion the basis of his industrial cor poration, and by that bond has united master and men together in the one association. "Here exists," says a reviewer in the Forum, "the most per fect example of co-operation between employers and employed ever estab-

To a Friend on Her Marriage Day.

On thy merry marriage day,
"Mid the blooms and orange spray,
"Mid the music and the laughter and the song,
Choicest blessings I implore
On thy footsteps evermore;
Be thou happiest of all the wedded throng. 11.

Heaven guard thy future years
From the thorns and the tears;
May thy heart be ever joyous as to-day;
And the radiant sky that beams,
Let it typity thy dreams
That shall giad fulfilment find along the way,

In thy life's fresh dewy morning,
Thy fond husband's heart adorning.
Thou art leaving all thy girthood's home thind;
All to wander by his side,
As a blest and happy bride.
With the plighted troth of loving hearts bind.

Blessings then on him and thee,
Wheresoever you may be,
In the coming years of sunshine or of shade:
And the goiden ring that's worn
On this happy bridal morn,
May it symbolize the union you have made.

## -Patrick Cronin FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES. Shouldst not thou then have had compassio on thy fellow-servant, even as I had compassion on thee? (St. Matt. xviii. 33.)

These words of to-day's Gospel are spoken by our Lord to every one who has been wanting in charity to his neighbor. Each one of us, as a ser vant of God, as a steward of the gifts both temporal and spiritual, which He has entrusted to us that we may use them for the furtherance of His honor and glory, is a heavy debtor to the divine justice. But His mercy and love are always ready to temper His justice, if only we show the proper dispositions, if only we bend our rebellious wills to the condition He requires of us, without which it is impossible for us to obtain forgiveness. This condition is found in the oft-repeated but little thought of petition of the Lord's Prayer: " Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us. The servant in the parable received forgiveness from his lord for the sum of ten thousand talents (a very large sum of money), yet he was unmerciful to his fellow-servant, who owed him a hundred pence. The difference between these sums is by no means so great as the difference between our offences against Almighty God and those of our brethren against us. If we could only realize who it is that we have offended, and then reflect as well upon our ingratitude in offending Him, as upon the innumerable benefits He has showered upon us, we might form some faint idea of the gravity of our sin, and of the immense debt that we owe to His justice. We could not then refuse forgiveness to our neighbor for the trifling, and perhaps merely fancied, injuries that we may have suf-fered from him. "With what measure you shall mete, it shall be measured to you again." "If you forgive not every one his brother from your you cannot hope for pardon

from God. How, then, can we best practice this forgiveness which is so necessary for In the first place, it must be earnest and sincere forgiveness. It must be "from your hearts," as our Lord says. No mere outward show of forgiveness will be enough, for God sees the heart, and no appearances will satisfy Him. But, on the other hand, the forgiveness will not be real and earnest unless it be shown outwardly profess their willingness to forgive who yet show resentment and a spirit of revenge in many little ways, by looks, words, and actions which prove that there is no real forgiveness in the heart. Then again we find persons who, when they are urged to forgive some wrong, answer: "Well, Father, I suppose I must forgive, if you tell me That it is plain that this is but a very unwilling and faint-hearted for giveness, which will not answer before God. Why will not the generosity of God towards us lead us to show a like

spirit towards our brethren? We should strive to forgive offences the moment they are committed against Our natural impulse when any insult is offered to us is to resent it at once and pay back in the same coin. How different is this from the example set us by our Lord, "Who, when He was re viled, did not revile; when He suffered, He threatened not." We should check the first uprisings of resentment, and keep back the angry reply, in imitation of our Blessed Lord's silence before His accusers and tormentors. By the practice of this Christian silence many a teud of long continuance would be preventea.

We must also "lay aside all malice," and be ready, when an injury has been done, to be reconconciled with our offending brother. This is often very hard for us to do, and very repugnant to our natural inclinations, but it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary. If we bear malice towards any one, we are not worthy of the name of Christians, or followers of Christ.

Try, then, to put in practice the teaching of this day's Gospel, and for-give from your heart those who have offended you, showing your forgive-ness by your words and acts. There is nothing more scandalous and injurious to the Christian name than constant quarrels and long-continued animosities between those who go regu-larly to the sacraments. Follow, then, the injunction of St. Paul: "Let all bitterness, and anger, and indignation, and clamor, and blasphemy be taken away from you, with all malice. And be ye kind to one another, merciful, forgiving one another, even as God has forgiven you in Christ.

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional dis-ease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

# MANLY PROTESTANT REPLY.

It seems that the anti-Catholic bigots of the country, both individually and collectively, in secret organizations, regard a presidental campaign as the most propitious time for stirring up strife and awakening religious ani mosity against a large and law-abiding portion of their fellow-citizens. We may be mistaken in calling those disturbers "American citizens," for there is a widespread belief that those foremost in virtulant attacks and misrepre sentations against Catholics are not citizens of this country at all, and never intend to become such, except for the sole purpose of furthering their un-American designs.

A few weeks ago, we exposed, in these columns, the aims and methods of those secret anti-Catholic organizations which, like maggots, have crawled out of the old knownothing graves. Those organizations are plying their devil's work just now with more than their wonted energy. They are flooding the land with secret circulars calculated to misrepresent the Catholic Church in the eyes of the general public by depicting her aims and influence as hostile to the spirit of our American institutions. One of those precious documents spread broadcast by one H. C. Parke, secretary of the "American Patriotic (?) Legion" was sent to a prominent Episcopalian of this city, and his appended reply thereto will, we are sure, meet the hearty approval of every manly American. This is what

H. C. Parke, Sec. American Patriotic. League, P. O. Box 2358, New York

"DEAR SIR :- Your circular containing copy of Father Stephan's letter re-ceived. In that letter the Rev. Father manfully desired to keep the matter out of politics-you have dragged it in for the sole purpose of reviving the animosities of the persecuting ages. which period you seem to desire to live in. If Protestants showed the same anxiety for the spiritual education of their children as do the Catholics this indeed would be a God-fearing and

God-loving country. His Holiness the Pope by his recent condemnation of Cahenslyism and his manly recognition of Republicanism in France make him to shine forth as the most prominent Democrat and American of the age The Catholic Church is pre-eminently the Church of the people, for the people, and her priests are taken largely from the people. Her walls form a panorama of the essential truths of the Bible. Her festivals, fasts and feasts vividly portray the birth, life sufferings, death, resurrection and

ascension of that Jesus whom Protest ants pretend to love, but whose lambs they confide to godless schools and god less teachers. "I don't belong to the Roman Catholic Church but to the Anglican branch of

the Catholic Church; but I am not blind to the wisdom of Rome's zeal for the religious teaching of her children. If she renders unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's she also remember that Cæsar himself and all he owns be long also unto God, and that any Cæsar, king, emperor or congress of president who attempts to rule inde pendently of God and His Word will produce chaos and defiance of all gov ernment among the people. I can find nothing in the doctrines of Rome which tends to make American youth disloyal to their country, dishonest, lazy or im-

"We are the real persecutors, as we force the Roman Catholics to educate our children as well as their ownburden which only their Christian education makes them bear with resigna This school question is tion. doubtedly a difficult one, and ought to be considered in a spirit of love and mutual forbearance. At present the Catholics are the sufferers; they are paying double "freight." I want to see Catholic and Protestant children going to the same day-schools. I think they thus grow up with love and re-spect for each other. Society, callings, religions will all too soon separate the happy friendships of school years. Children are the real democrats (not in a partisan sense). Rich and poor, black and white, regard each other as equals in the playground. Later, man's creation of differences separate what God intended to grow up in common brotherhood. The only solution I can suggest is for Protestant and Catholic leaders to come together in a spirit of love and compromise. But, sir, circulars such as this letter is a humble reply to, offer no solution of the problem, but only tends to aggravate Yours very truly,

"P. S .- I think your circular poo politics. An appeal to bigotry in this enlightened age becomes a boomerang to such cowardly, unmanly, un-Ameri can, old womanise methods.

The foregoing needs no comment It is the manly utterance of an hones heart that will command the respec of every thoughtful reader. - Buffal

It is a singular fact that the cheapness of an article should even temporarilly retard its sale, and yet that was the experience of Messrs. Tuckett & Son in the introduction of their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. People who had been in the habit of smoking the finest Virgian tobacco could not for a time be made to believe that they were offered the same article at about one halt the old price, and it was only by slow degree that they were induced to put the question to the test of an actual trial. When they did adopt that test, however, it never failed to satisfy them.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writes:

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writes:

'I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, &c., and I think it equally as good for horse as for man,

# A LITTLE CIRL'S DANCER.



Sad Signs at Blackwell's Islaud.

At the insane asylum on Blackwell's island it is said that when the insane are first committed they are visited by family and friends. The friends drop off, but father, mother, sisters and brothers return week by week, month by month. Then the brother appears no more. At length the father leaves to the mother and sister the duty of lcoking after the afflicted son o daughter. The girls marry, and husband and babies claim their time. daughter. Then the day comes when the mother alone is seen. Year in and year out, unmindful of the weather, unheeding the season, comes the mother. When she comes no more they know at the asylum that she is dead.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobaccos you have been using for years Grant it; that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD Chum Plug, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be BETTER satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Threw Away His Crutches - A True Account of a Remarkable Event.

For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines, but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream and my leg swelled to twice its natural size. Eleven running sores developed on it which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs, in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital; but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black erysipelas and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B. B. B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a sey the and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely headed up; pieces of loose boyen had worked out of it and the cords STATEMENT OF MR. MCNEE. in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle, my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That, was nine years ago, and it has never broken out since, I can walk five miles today as fast as any one, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trul, and it will cure you, as it did me.

Yours truly,

Yours truly, WM. MCNEE, St. Ives P. O., Ont. WM. MCNEE, St. Ives P. O., Ont.
Mr. F. C. Saunderson, the druggist of St.
Mary's, Ont. certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by
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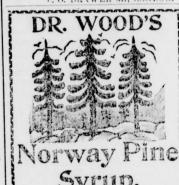
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The rights of wom The right to labor The right to weep The right to wake

OCTOBER

The Right

The right to wa To soothe and cl The right when To point to that

The right the li In simple faith With earnest lo To bless and ch The right the in Teach it to rise And wing its fl The right to liv The right to di The right to br With pleasant

Are these thy well, Thy silent infl 1f these are the Thou hast enough Are these thy that woman's Improve the taltie's duty don

LAD CHA LADY JANI Thus Lady J

quaint old Rue gan under qu From the mome silent but not u tuted herself the ian angel of the she was surrou hedged in with Because Pep good Madelon although she sa obliged to leave

late, she usua stantial token o of cakes or pra-toy that she Street on her stand. Madelon was some woman, a cheery; no ma had been for he rainy or dusty night as fresh she went out i adored her mot

beings were e

when the day

they sat down supper. Then Pepsie everything the the day, or a she sat at he in turn would heard out in the Rue Bourb of Lady Jane heme of con Her beauty. pretty manne wavs were a homely woma little beyond

> get home earl Jane with Pe

with which t

meet her, cl

nestling to he showed how maternal affe upon her. At first Ma be a little a timacy, and to Madame Fe wife, who sa in his little s lling lotter like her ni lame girl op called "Bo they were he the child no was never sat all day likely to ha streets. Ar been thrown

been raised

didn't want

Madame Madelon wa Pepsie lack a young la honest," she generous hi who is rich sisters's hu solid man. and their graduated pretty, an of superior Guiot, and Yes, ma Pierre Ber

always bee the case, respectable was the s and prospe of a judge she should fore she a she wishe she was Lady J and sat at to crack

wonderful was accor therefore And it w She ba

The Rights of Woman.

The rights of woman! What are they? The right to labor, love and pray, The right to weep with those who weep, The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear, The right to quell the rising fear, The right to smooth the brow of care, And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath, To soothe and cheer the bed of death; The right when earthly hopes all fail, To point to that within the vail. The right the wanderer to reclaim. And win the lost from paths of shame, The right to comfort and to bless The widow and the fatheriess.

The right the little ones to guide In simple faith to Him who died; With earnest love and gentle praise, To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train, And guide the soul to noble aim And guide the soul to noble ann.
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flight for heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love, The right to die that love to prove; The right to brighten early homes With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use then well.
Thy silent influence none can tell; If these are thine, why ask for more? Thou hast enough to answer for. Are these thy rights? Then murmur n That woman's mission is thy lot; Improve the talent God has given— Lite's duty done, thy rest is Heaven.

# LADY JANE.

CHAPTER X.

LADY JANE FINDS FRIENDS.

Thus Lady Jane's new life, in the quaint old Rue des Bons Enfants, began under quite pleasant auspices. From the moment that Pepsie, with a silent but not unrecorded vow, consti-tuted herself the champion and guardian angel of the lonely little stranger, she was surrounded by friends, and hedged in with the most loyal affec-

Because Pepsie loved the child, the good Madelon loved her also, and although she saw her but seldom, being obliged to leave home early and return late, she usually left her some sub-stantial token of good will, in the shape of cakes or pralines, or some odd little toy that she picked up on Bourdon Street on her way to and from her

Madelon was a pleasant-faced, handsome woman, always clean and always cheery; no matter how hard the day had been for her, whether hot or cold, rainy or dusty, she returned home at night as fresh and cheerful as when she went out in the morning. Pepsie adored her mother, and no two human beings were ever happier than they when the day's work was over, and they sat down together to their little

Then Pepsie recounted to her mother everything that had happened during the day, or at least everything that had come within her line of vision as she sat at her window; and Madelon in turn would tell her of all she had heard out in her world-the world of the Rue Bourbon—and after the advent of Lady Jane the child was a constant theme of conversation betwen them. Her beauty, her intelligence, her pretty manners, her charming little ways were a continual wonder to the homely woman and girl, who had seen little beyond their own sphere of life.

If Madelon was fortunate enough to get home early, she always found Lady Jane with Pepsie, and the loving way with which the child would spring to ous garlic; they were always sound and clean, and for that reason, even if meet her, clinging to her neck and nestling to her broad motherly bosom, he did not give lagniappe to small customers, he had a fair trade in the showed how deeply she needed the maternal affection so freely lavished

At first Madame Jozain affected to be a little averse to such a close intimacy, and even went so far as to say to Madame Fernandez, the tobacconist's wife, who sat all day with her husband in his little shop rolling cigarettes and selling lottery tickets, that she did not like her niece to be much with the lame girl opposite, whose mother was to many and even went so far as to say to Madame Fernandez, the tobacconist's wife, who sat all day with her husband in his little shop rolling cigarettes and selling lottery tickets, that she did not like her niece to be much with the lame girl opposite, whose mother was to many the majestic "Te Deum" swept on until it reached the sublime words:

"Holy, holy, holy Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of the majesty of Thy glory!"

The great audience was filled with majesty of Thy glory!"

The great audience was filled with ecstatic devotion. It was perhaps the castic devotion. It was perhaps the castic devotion. It was perhaps the total conditions without fail.

A Happy Hint—We don't believe in pon her.
At first Madame Jozain affected to neighborhood. And he was very neat and industrious. When he was not lame girl opposite, whose mother was tomer came in he would push his spectacles upon his forehead, lay down the child no harm; but a woman who his cabbage and carrots as unconwas never called madame, and who cernedly as if he had been engaged in sat all day on the Rue Bourbon, was sat all day on the manners of the likely to have the manners of the streets. And Lady Jane had never been thrown with such people; she had been raised very carefully, and she didn't want her to lose her pretty

Madame Fernandez agreed that Madelon was not over-refined, and that Madelon was not over-refined, and that Pepsie lacked the accomplishments of a young lady. "But they are very honest," she said, "and the girl has a generous heart, and is so patient and cheerful; besides, Madelon has a sister who is rich. Monsieur Paichoux, her her her head of years well off a who is rich. Monsieur raichoux, her sisters's husband, is very well off, a solid man, with a large dairy business; and their daughter Marie, who just graduated at the Sacred Heart, is very pretty, and is fiancee to a young man of superior family, a son of Judge Guiot, and you know who the Guiots

Yes, madame knew. Her father, Pierre Bergeron, and Judge Guiot had always been friends, and the families thad visited in other days. If that was the case, the Paichoux must be very respectable; and if "Bonne Parline" was the sister-in-law of a Paichoux, and prospective aunt-in-law to the son of a judge, there was no reason why she should keep the child away; therefore she allowed here to allowed here to allowed here to allowed here. fore she allowed her to go whenever she wished, which was from the time she was out of bed in the morning

until it was quite dark at night.

Lady Jane shared Pepsie's meals, and sat at the table with her, learning to crack and shell pecans with such wonderful facility that Pepsie's task was accomplished some hours sooner, therefore she had a good deal of time each day to devote to her little friend. And it was very amusing to witness Pepsie's motherly care for the child.

She bathed her, and brushed her

her stockings and sewed on buttons and strings with the most exemplary

patience. When madame complained that, with all the business she had to

attend to, the white frocks were too

much trouble and expense to keep

dren Street. Every one in the neighborhood knew her; the gracious,

beautiful little creature, with her blue heron, became one of the sights of the

quarter. She was a picture and a poem in one to the homely, good-

natured creoles, and everywhere she

MR. GEX, AT THE DOOR OF HIS SHOP.

Little Gex, a tiny, shrunken, bent

Frenchman, who kept a small fruit and vegetable stall just above Made-lon's, felt that the day had been dark

indeed when Lady Jane's radiant little

face did not illume his dingy quarters. How his old, dull eyes would brighten

when he heard her cherry voice, "Good morning, Mr. Gex; Tante

Pauline "—or Pepsie, as the case might be—"would like a nickel of apples,

onions, or carrots"; and the orange that was always given her for lagni-

appe was received with a charming

smile, and a "Thank you," that went straight to the old, withered heart.

Gex was a quiet, polite little man, who seldom held any conversation with

his customers beyond the simple requirements of his business; and chil-

dren, as a general thing, he detested, for the reason that the ill-bred little

imps in the neighborhood made him

the butt of their mischievous ridicule,

for his appearance was droll in the ex

beard and as wrinkled as a withered

was quite unheard of.

mended his jacket.

woman?".

most rung, smoothed down her short

Gex seriously and critically.

onions, cabbages, and even the odor-

went she carried sunshine with her.

"tother, no body cares now."
"I do," returned Lady Jane
brightly; "and I'm glad I know, because, when Pepsie teaches me to sew, I'm going to mend your clothes, Mr.

clean, Tite Souris, who was a fair laundress, begged that she might be allowed to wash them, which she did Gex. with such good-will that Lady Jane

"Yel, you are one leetle angel," exclaimed Gex, quite overcome. "Here, take another orange."
"Oh, no; thank you. I've only bought one thing and I can't take two lamings; that would be wrong. But

was always neat and dainty.
Gradually the sorrowful neglected look disappeared from her small face, and she became rosy and dimpled again, and as contented and happy a child as ever was seen in Good Children Street. Every one in the neigh-

when, in the early spring of 1493. ments, the Catholics or the Protes Columbus returned from his first voyage | tants? of discovery to Palos, and hasten to meet Spanish sovereigns at Barcelona. Columbus was a man of faith. "God made me the messenger of the new heavens and the new earth," he said in his old age, "and told me where to find them." It was this patriarchal faith that inspired him to weigh the

earth and to travel the unknown seas. Palos throbbed with excitement as the banner of the cross and crowns of Columbus rose above the wave, and streamed into the harbor. The bells rang. On landing, the admiral and his crew went to the principal church, accompanied by the whole population, and offered up a solemn thanksgiving for the success of the expedition.

treme: his small face was destitute of Columbus hastened to Barcelona to meet the court. His journey was a apple, and he usually wore a red handkerchief tied over his bald head with the ends hanging under the chin; his dress consisted of rather short and very wide trousers, a little jacket, and an apron that reached nearly to his feet. This very quaint costume gave him a nondescript appearance, which excited the mirth of the juvenile population to such a degree that they did not always restrain it, within proper triumphal march. It was the middle to them the history of his voyage. He did so, surrounded by the Indians whom he had brought with him, and lation to such a degree that they did not always restrain it within proper bounds. Therefore it was very seldom that a child entered his den, and such

offerings of tropical birds and fruits. As he ended his wonderful narra-tive, there arose a burst of music, that a thing as one receiving lagniapge bore away to heaven the thoughts of All day long he sat on his small wooden chair behind the shelf across the sovereigns and nobles and people, already thrilled and melted by the most marvellous tale ever told of his window, on which was laid in neat piles oranges, apples, sweet potatoes,

human achievement
It was the chapel-choir of Isabella.
"We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord; all the earth doth worship Thee, the Father everlasting."
The majestic "Te Deum" swept on

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This work should interest Catholics This work should interest Catholics as well as Protestants, for while Mr. Lord is a Protestant and at times speaks very bitterly, yet he has chosen from the Catholic ranks, Chrysostom, Anselm, Ignatius Loyola, Hildebrand, Columbus, Bernard, Ambrose, Augustine, Galileo, Charlemagne, and other representative men, dear to all Catholics. she always shared it with Pepsie, but accepted the invitation to be seated. Placing Tony to forage on a basket of refuse vegetables, she climbed into the chair placed her little heels on the topskirt, and, resting her elbows on her knees, leaned her rosy little cheeks on representative men, dear to all Cathoher palms and set herself to studying lic hearts.

These extracts from some of his eslength, her curiosity overcoming her diffidence, she said in a very polite tone, but with a little hesitation: says concerning "The Church" will prove interesting to friend and foe. He says:

"Mr. Gex, are you a man or a "What an august power is this Catholic empire, equally great as an institution and a religion. What lesson of human experience, what truths of government, what subtle in-Gex, for a moment, was fairly startled out of himself, and, perhaps for the first time in years, he threw back his head and laughed heartily.

"Clear Havana Cigars" "La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

"Bon! bon! Tis good; 't is vairy good. Vhy, my leetle lady, sometime I don't know myself; 'cause, you see, I have to be both the man and the Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. voman; but vhy in the vorld did you just ask me such a funny question?"
"Because, Mr. Gex," replied Lady
Jane, very gravely, "I've thought
about it often. Because—men don't

long silken hair; she trimmed her bang to the most becoming length; she dressed her with the greatest taste, and tied her sash with the chic of a French milliner; she examined the little pink nails and pearls of teeth to see if they were perfectly clean, and she joined with Lady Jane in rebelling against madame's decree that the child should go barefoot while the weather was warm. "All the little creoles did, and she was not going to buy shoes for the child to knock out every day." Therefore, when her shoes were worn, Madelon bought her a neat little pair on the Rue Bourbon, and Pepsie darned her stockings and sewed on buttons and strings with the most exemplary

"And what a marvellous vitality it seems to have! It has survived the attacks of its countless enemies. It has recovered from the shock of the Re formation. It still remains majestic and powerful, extending its arms of paternal love or Briarean terror over half of Christiandom.

"It is still sending its missionaries its prelates, and its cardinals into the heart of Protestant countries who anlagnippes; that would be wrong. But ticipate and boast of new victories. It devides the discovered and the I must go now."

And jumping down, he took Tony from his comfortable nest among the cabbage-leaves, and with a polite good-by she darted out, leaving the dingy little shop darker for her going.

For a long time after she went Gex set looking thoughtfully at his needlework. Then he sighed heavily, and muttered to himself: "If Marie had lived! If she'd lived, I'd been more of a man."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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CONCORDIA VINEYARDS ERNEST GIRADOT & CC This young lady has two brothers and a sister; each one of whose picture is combined in the above portrait. The publishers of the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY will give a Fine

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in the above portrait. The publishers of the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY will give a Fine Ladies' Gold Watch to the person who first can make out the faces of the two brothers and sister; to the second a Mantel Clock; to the third a Coin Silver Watch; to the fourth a beautiful pair of Pearl Opera Glasses; to the fifth a Silk Dress Pattern; and a valuable prize will also be given to every person who is able to answer this Picture Rebus correctly, antil one hundred prizes have been awarded, if there should be that number answering correctly. Each contestant is to cut out the picture rebus, and make a cross with a lead pencil on the two brothers' and sister's faces, and send same to us with five two-cent postage stamps, for two copies of the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY, our popular illustrated journal. Answer to-day and enclose ten cents and you may win one of the leading prizes. Address, "F" LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY, 192 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. HEADQUARTERS —- вок---Church - Candles ECKERMANN & WILL'S

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Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, Pres. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

# C. M. B. A.

Official.

The following Dupties for the Province of Quebec have been appointed by Grand President Fraser, of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada:

M. F. Hackett, M. P. P. Stanstead; Charles D. Hebert, Three Rivers; for the Province of Quebec; and J. E. Mercier, Quebec, for the Archdiocese of Quebec.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

P. J. Montreui, Levis, for the counties of Montmagney, L'Islet, Kamouraska. Temiscouato, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspe.

A. E. Demers, Lauzon, for Levis, Dorchester and Lotbiniere.

Wilfred Canirand, Nicolet, for Megantic, Nicolet, Arthabaska and Yamaska.

Charles Bedard, Richmond, for Richmond, Drummond, Wolfe and Beauce.

J. A. Pheian, M. D., Waterloo, for Shefford.

J. L. Dozors, Granby, for Brooke.

H. A. Beauregard, St. Hyacinthe, for St. Hyacinthe; P. A. D'Artois, M. D., Farnham, for Iberville, St. Johns and Missisquoi; H. A. Trudean, St. Laurent, for Jacques Cartier.

G. B. Lamarche, St. Vincent de Paul, for Laval, Terrebonne and L'Assumption; J. D. A. Richard, Joliette, for Joliette; A. H. Spedding, St. Jean Bapiste, for Veaudreuill and Soulanges; J. P. Grace, Montreal, for La Prairie and Chambly.

P. Boyle, of Montreal, for diocese of Valleyfield.

M. Galvin, Renfrew, Ont., for Pontiac and Ottawa.

J. E. Morrison, Quebec, for Quebec city.

M. Galvin, Rentrew, One, 197
Oittawa.
J. E. Morrison, Quebec, for Quebec city.
J. B. Drouyn and Charles Desjardin for Quebec city and counties of Quebec, Chicoutini, Saguenay, Charlevoix, Montmorency and Portneuf.
J. P. Quinn. J. P. Nugent, J. A. U. Beaudry, C. E.; Dr. Moreau, J. E. H. Howleson, and C. Daudelin, for the city of Montreal.

New Branch.

On Saturday, October 22, District Deputy Brother Quillinan of Branch No. 18, of Niagara Falls, organized a new branch at Snyder, Ont., to be known as No. 183. The following were in-stalled as officers for the term ending December Statical as officers for the term chung becomber 31 Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Philip Best President, Bro. F. X. Durliat First Vice President, John Schihl Second Vice-President, Philip Koabel Treasurer, Jacob Bauer Recording Secretary, Nicholas Blundy Assistant Recording Secretary, Jacob Koabel Financial Secretary, John Schneider Marshal, John Romans Guard, Peter Willick Trustees, Brothers F. X. Durliat, Jacob Bauer, John Schneider, Jacob Willick and Peter Seifert.

Peter Seifert.

The funeral of Bro. John Doherty of Branch No. 18, Niagara Falls, who was suddenly killed at the G. T. R. yards on Saturday last, was held at St. Patrick's church on Monday and was largely attended.

From the Brockville Recorder of October 19th we learn that the regular meeting of Branch 43, held on the 18th was made the occasion of a very pleasant incident, when Mr. O. K. Fraser, recently elected Grand President of the association in Canada, was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, accompanied with an illuminated address. The gift was made as a suitable testimonial of the regard which is felt for President Fraser by his fellow-members, and also to mark their appreciation of the qualities which resulted in such an honor being conferred upon the Brockville Branch.

The cane, which is of ebony and of the most expensive character, bears the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. O. K. Fraser by Brockville Branch No. 43, C. M. B. A., on his election to Presidency of the Grand Council of Canada, Sept. 2nd, 1892."

The accompanying address was read by President D. W. Downey, while the gift was presented by Secretary J. T. Noonan, each making lappy speeches:—

O. K. Fraser, Esq., Grand President of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of

Cathotic Mutaal Benefit Association of Cathotic Mutaal Benefit Association of Cathotic Programs of Str.—For the first time in the history of our branch we have the happy privilege and pleasing opportunity of congratulating on his election one of its members who, for his real worth and distinguished ability, has been elected to the highest office in the gift of the C. M. B. A. Grand Council of Canada.

We feel, Mr. Grand President, in your election to this high and responsible position, that the dignity and honor bestowed upon you—and which is so justly merited—throws a lustre on Branch 43; and to each and every one of your fellow members it affords special pleasure.

To you, worthy and esteemed Brother, Branch 43 owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid; your close application to branch affairs, combined with your wide and varied knowledge of the C. M. B. A. constitution have had much to do in gaining our branch a a knoored distinction.

The proverb. "Honor to whom honor is due."

or the C. at. D. A. Constitution have had much too do in gaining our branch an honored distinction.

The proverb, "Honor to whom honor is due." Mr. Grand President, well expresses the sentiments which are heartfelt and uppermost in our minds, and also conveys the true spirit of appreciation in which you are evidently held by those learned and eminent delegates who assembled at the city of Hamilton a few weeks ago to choose the man most capable and best fitted to govern and direct the destinies of the C. M. B. A. in Canada for the ensuing term; and, as they wisely elected you, sir, as their chief, therefore, may we be permitted to tender them our thanks and you our congratulations.

We were proud, worthy Brother, when a few months ago we were informed that the Canadian Bar had added to its list of members your homored nume, and that the corresponding country would have the benefit of those rare talents which have distinguished your course thus far through life; but we must say we were still prouder when we learned that those talents would, for the next two years, be devoted, in a great measure, to the good of our association in Canada.

Ganada.

In conclusion, dear Brother, please accept this small testimonial as memento of our high appreciation, esteen and affection.

Signed on behalf of the officers and members of Branch 43, C. M. B. A..

J. T. NOONAN, Secretary.

J. GIRARDIN, Treasurer.

President Fraser seems to have been kept in complete ignorance of the event, but that did not interfere in the least with his equanimity. He returned thanks in his usual eloquent and happy manner; and by his hearty acknowledgement of the honor conferred, left no doubt in the minds of the douors that their gift and good wishes were fully appreciated.

# Good News from P. E. I.

Good News from P. E. I.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—By the kind permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., I am permitted to publish for the benefit of the C. M. B. A. the enclosed letter, thus adding another good friend from among our illustrious prelates to our list. My reasons for asking permission to publish it were that the reading of the same in your widely circulated paper, as well as our other official organs, were that it must do us a great amount of good, especially among the clergy and people in the diocese of P. E. I.

Trusting that before navigation closes we will see several branches ready on the island, composing Catholics of every nationality, and that we will thus have the last Province in the Dominion assisting us, I remain, fraternally yours,

remain, fraternally yours,
P. J. O'KEEFE.
Grand Deputy C. M. B. A., N. B. N. S., P.
E. I. and Newfoundland.

E. I. and Newfoundland.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sep. 20., 1892.

P. J. O'Keefe, Esq., St. John, N. B.:

My DEAR SIR.—I was much pleased to hear that the establishing of a branch of the C. M. B. A. in the city of Charlottetown was in contemplation. I will most heartily endorse the movement, and do what I can to persuade my diocesans to partake of the benefits of this excellent organization. In view of the numerous benefit societies actually existing, which are organized and conducted on false principles, the advantages to Catholics of such an organization as the C. M. B. A. are patent on the face of it. I have much pleasure, therefore, in adding my feeble voice of approbation, to that of the

illustratious prelates whose names already our member roll.
Yours respectfully in Christ,
× J. CHARLES MCDONALD,
Bishop of Charlottetown.

Death of Brother Braniff, Brockville.

Death of Brother Braniff. Brockville.

On Sunday morning, 9th inst., at last Mass the Rev. Dean Gauthier asked the prayers of the congregation for Wm. Braniff, who was on the point of death. The announcement somewhat startled the people, for although Mr. Braniff has been ailing for some time, he came down to his place of business a few days before, and his friends hoped that a favorable change had taken place; but, alas, they were doomed to disappointment, for on Sunday he took a change for the worse, and died Monday morning, 10th inst.

Mr. Braniff has been a resident of Brockville for many years. He was in every way a model citizen, highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He took an active interest in charch and school affairs, and was a member of the Separate School Board at the time of his death.

In C. M. B. A. matters Brother Braniff was an enthusiastic worker. He was District Deputy—organizing many branches, — and did everything he could to forward the interest of the association. His death is a loss not only to the Brockville branch, but to the association at large. To his sorrowing family we offer our beattfelt sympathy, and pray that the Great Consoler may come to their relief in their sad bereavement. We also beg to condole with the members of the Brockville Branch on their great loss. He was a charter member, President and Chancellor. Both in office and out, wisdom and prudence were always his characteristics in conducting the affairs of the branch; and although he will no longer be present in person to assist in their deliberations, his work during life will long be remembered, and leave a lasting impression; for it is truly said what the good men do in life lives after them.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. At 9.30 the members of Branch 43, Brockville, assembled at their hall, and in company with deputations from Merrickville, Kingston, Smith's Falls. Prescott, Ogdensburg, Gananoque and Westport, proceeded to the house of mourning, and accompanied the

was sang, and the inter-a proceeded to the cemetery.

An interesting feature of the funeral was the presence of the boys of the Separ ate school, under charge of the head teacher, Mr. Noonan, and his assistant, Mr. Major, showing their respect for one who in life was their friend and benefactor. Requiexcat in pace.

Oct. 15, 1892.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 91, Alliston, the following resolutions, moved by Brother O'Callaghan, seconded by Brother H. F. Kelly, were unanimously adopted:

That whereas God in His inscrutable ways has been pieased to call to Himself the young wife and twin children of our esteemed Brother, Cornelius Scanlon.

Resolved that we, the members of Branch 91 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, while humbly submitting ourselves to the will of God, do tender to Biother C. Scanlon our most heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sore trial for him, at the very threshold almost of his wedded life, and beseech our Heavenly Father to comfort him.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be handed Brother Scanlon, published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Irish Canadian and placed on the minutes of this meeting.

special to the CNTIDATE RECORD.

Special to the CNTIDATE RECORD.

ADDIESS BY REV. DR. FLANSERY.

A the annual common common exercises of of the Collegiant institute, St. Thorsas, held on the 21st inst., the following bentiful address on "Columbis was delivered by Rev. Dr. I albies AND GENTLEMEN.—The history of Christopher Columbius and of his wonderful and the control of the collegiant of the wonderful and the control of the collegiant in the state of the collegiant in the control of the collegiant of the collegiant in the control of the collegiant in the collegia

of the monastery is Juan Perez de Marchena, who listens in breathless wonder in the unfolding of his daring projects. He rides off at midnight to seek an interview with Queen Isabella. of whom he is Father confessor, and who became so interested in his narrative and so convinced of the greatness and sincerity of Columbus that she determined to equip a fleet and grant all necessary supplies to aid him in prosecuting his discoveries on seas untravelled and unknown. When King Ferdinand objected that the exchequer was empty, she exclaimed, "I will then undertake the enterprise for my crown of Castile and pledge my crown of jewels to raise the necessary funds." On the tombof Columbus after his death were inscribed the words, "A new working ave Colon to Castile and Leon." Long before this time Christopher Columbus had married Dona Felippa, daughter of an Italian cavalier named Bartiolomeo Perestrello, who had been one of the most distinguished navigators of his day, and who had colonized and governed the island of Porto Santo. Columbus resided for some years on that Island, where his wife had some property, and where his wife had some property, and where his wife had some property. And there he studied the papers, charts and maps left by his father-in-law, and it was here he determined upon sailing west, as far as winds and was could waft him, until the unknown quantity the earth's circumference were discovered and explored. We may fancy that gives ever the sun's setting and longing to accompany that the sail of the countries beyond the ken of man. It may be that our national bard had him in mind when he penned the lines:

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies

the lines:

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise
And memory breathes her Vesper hymn to thee

And as I watch the line of light that plays Along the smooth wave towards the burn west
I long to tread that golden path of rays
And think t'would lead to some bright isle o

long to tread that golden path of rays And think t'would lead to some bright isle of rest.

Among the other admirable traits of his character we must reckon unruffled temper and calmdignity amid scenes of tunnit and mutting. When his impatient and discontented mariners rebelled against his authority and threatened to cast him overboard he merely pointed to heaven and bade them trust in that kind Providence who so far favored them with calm seas, and who would not desert them now when land was nigh, and treasures awaiting them to reward their patience and crown their trust in Heaven's protection. His Christian piety caused public prayers to be recited each eve and with hymns of hope thanksgiving to be sung on board the Santa Maria, of which he was commander. Thus "Parce Dominic" and "Salve Heipina"—and sacred music floated out each night upon the calm, smooth wave of Sargasso sea, and brought together ocean and sky; when angels took up the refrain, and faid the petitions at leavened waft the Santa Maria, the Finta and Vina two waft the Santa Maria, the Finta and Vina two the safe harbor and welcoming embrace of a new world. Here the symbol of man's salvation was first planted on American soil; this great continent we live on was consecrated the name and glory of Him who paid the ran som of man's transgressions and saved the whole world from death and sin. But piety in ot perfected until crowned with martyrdom Columbus had reached the very summit op prosperity; the world was ringing with his fame and the magnitude of his exploits, wher persecution sought him as a victim. Enemie came thick and fast upon him; the envised marigened him; the gold seekers denounce, him as an impostor. A commission was appointed to inquire into difficulties whica had arisen in his first established colony of His paniola. The first act of the commissioner was not put fetters on Columbus advice clony of His paniola. The first act of the commissioner was pointed to inquire into difficulties whica had arisen in his first established colony

laster. 'Thio Thy hands, ny spirit."

But his sorrows were soon changed in the Heaven

Such was the motto of the greatest college the world has ever seen; such was the motto of the great Sorbonne,—the Sorbonne, which was founded by a poor, but devout ecclesiastic, "Robert de Sorbon" by name, and which began life in a cottage, sheltering sixteen poor students in theology, and which, when dissolved by decree of the "National Assembly," a hundred years ago, was the "home" of hundreds of learned theologians living in a palatial building and governed by the statutes drawn up by the founder of the seminary five hundred and twenty two years previously. The decisions, decrees and condemnations, the exhortations and labors of the Sorbonnists are matters of history.

Who can ponder over the great names connected with the Church's right hand without a thrill of exultation and gratitude! Exultation at the reward that is their's and—as Catholics—ours: gratitude for having shown us the way to do our duty unflinchingly!

Let us see who these men were, who expounded the doctrines of the Church, and defended them: St. Thomas Aquinas: blessed Albert the Great: St. Bonaventure; St. Philip Beniti; blessed Jean Baptiste de la Salle; "Henry of Ghent," Bossuet; Boileau: Dumas: Guviot: Freppel, Richelieu, too, was one of them, and he enlarged the old buildings and added to them on a lavish scale, regardless of the cost. The buildings of Richelieu are now inadequate for their purpose, as science and literature are now added to the course of studies within those memorable walls, and class-space is being trebled.

Passing mention must be made, likewise, of Martin Luther, who was expelled for too advanced views of the Church's doctrines. For some thirty years after the Dissolution by decree, the wills, which had resounded to the discussion of sacred subjects heard unseenly squabbles; where learned men disputed in a friendly way the doctrines of God's Church, there were to be found artists and their models. Yea! even inside the church itself; and so far did the "invaders" go, that an amplitheatre was begun in the church; but

# Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. A GREAT DAY IN OSCEOLA.

Sunday, the 23rd of October, being the day hosen for the dedication of the new church

Sunday, the 23rd of October, being the day chosen for the dedication of the new church which has just been completed in Osceola, a great concourse of people assembled to be present on the solemn and auspicious occasion. Large contingents from the neighboring parishes of Pembroke, Eganville, Douglas and other places helped to swell the congregation to such an extent as to test beyond its reasonable capacity even the large editine in which they were assembled. The new church is a magnificent and capacious structure built of blue limestone, in the Roman style of architecture, with roof covered with galvanized iron. Its dimensions are 131 ftx59 ft. The erection thereof began last spring, and was conducted to its completion under the able and energetic supervision of C. Caron, Esq., of Eganville, Ont.

The interior presents a grand appearance, its high walls, beautifully variegated windows, and above all, its lofty and magnificent snow-white arched ceiling, give to the interior an appearance more solemn and grand than is frequently met with in the

finished, until one day the recording angel closes the volume at God's command, and places it in Heaven's history, to be brought forth at the last great day when each volume will be read.

Will your volume be all gold and glitter. Will your volume be all gold and glitter being and the common name, content to wait for revard until the great day when all is made known.

IDA A. BELLEW.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

\*\*VOX TONITRUI TUI IN ROTA.\*\*

Such was the motto of the greatest college the world has ever seen; such was the motto of the great Sorbonne,—the Sorbonne, which was founded by a poor, but devout ecclesiase which began life in a cottage, sheltering sixteen poor students in theology, and which when discolved by deere of the "National Assembly," a hundred years ago, was the "home" of hundreds to learned theologians living in a palatial building and governed by the statutes drawn up to the "home" of hundreds or learned theologians living in a palatial building and governed by the statutes drawn up to the ehrortations and labors of the Sorbonists are matters of history.

Who can ponder over the great names connected with the Church's right hand selected with the Church's right hand selected with the Church's right hand selected with the Church's right hand should be such as the selection of sales and their most of the selection was calculated and the reward that is the gratuate of the church and defended them: St. Thomas Aquinas: St. Philips Benfit; theseal Jean Baptisto de la Salle; "Henry of Ghent," Bossnet, Boilean; Dumas; Guvic; Freppel, Richieu, too, was one of them, and he enlarged the old buildings and added to them on a lavish scale, regardless of the cost. The buildings of Richieleu are now and deed to the cost of the c

## MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, October 27.—There was a large market to-day, and the square was filled with produce of all kinds. Grain deliveries were tair, and wheat took a slight decline and stood at \$1.08 to \$1.10 for red and \$1.12 to \$1.14 for best grades of white. Oats still remained at from \$5 to \$0 to \$1.10 for red and \$1.12 to \$1.14 for best grades of white. Oats still remained at from \$5 to \$0 to \$1.10 for red and \$1.12 to \$1.14 for best grades of white. Oats still remained at from \$5 to \$0 to \$1.00 for red and \$1.12 to \$1.14 for best grades of white. Oats still remained at from \$5 to \$0 to \$1.00 for class and barley, and the deliveries were limited to a few loads. The meat market had a large supply, and beef was adrag, at from \$5 to \$5 and \$5.50 per cwt., the latter price for very choice. Lamb was in fair demand, at 7 to \$c a pound. Pork had a ready sale, at \$5.50 per cwt. There was a large poultry supply, and chickens could be bought for \$5 to \$1 a plece. A splendid lot of geese were in abundance, at 55 to \$1 and \$9 c a pound for rollby the basket at \$2 c for erocks. Eggs, 17 to \$2 c per dozen, but the majority of fruit, and apples sold at \$5 to \$0 c a per bush. Hay was in large supply, at \$7 to \$1.00 for fruit. and apples sold at \$5 to \$0 c a per bush. Hay was in large supply, at \$7 to \$1.00 for fruit.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Wheat—No. 2, spring, \$0 c to \$3 c; white, \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$5 to \$6 c to \$6 c; rel winter. \$6 c \$6 c; goose, \$6 to \$6 c; goos

tainly be lower. Hay had a good sale, although \$7.50 and \$8.50 a ton was the prices offered.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Wheat is quiet and nominal on spot, though shipments are of fair volume. Peas and oats are moving more freely and prices are steady. Other grains are quiet, and prices are steady. Other grains are quiet, Quotations are as follows: No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 71 to 75c; corn, duty paid. 55 to 69c; peas, per 66 lbs, 75 to 77c; oats, per 31 lbs, 32½ to 33;c; barley, feed, 35 to 38c; barley, maiting, 50 to 55c.—Flour—Patent spring, 31,25 to 34,40; patent winter, 81,20 to \$1.52; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.59; extra, \$3.10 to \$5.20; superfine, \$2.70 to \$2.90; strong bakers, \$41 to \$1.10; rolled, bbls, \$4 to \$1.10; standard, bbls, \$3.50 to \$3.59; granulated, in bags, \$1.90 to \$2; rolled in bags, \$1.50 to \$2; standard, in bags, \$1.50 to \$1.50. Bran, per ton, \$15 to \$1; shorts, per ton, \$14 to \$15; moulfile, per ton, \$15 to \$1; rolled, bbls, \$1.50 to \$1.50. Bran, per ton, \$15 to \$1; to \$1.70; mes pork, western, new, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$17; mes pork, western, new, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$15.50; hans city cured, per lb. 11 to 11c; bacon, per lb. 1 List summer bowneds: a disconsideration with a fewery in the charge readeur then hast placed and distal Any yes: Live last a common fact is thinked. The charge readeur then hast placed and distal any series of the common fact is the common fact in the charge of the ch

ers picked up three or four loads of Canada lam's at \$5.70 for choice, and one load at \$5.75, with fair to good lots at \$5.50 to \$5.90; feeder buyers not on the market; butchers tooka fair number of ends of loads at weak values, and 2 loads of good 70 to 70 lb Michigan lambs sold at \$5.30 to \$5.30; sheep were very dull and slow, and sales were in generally small lots, at \$4.50 to \$4.46 for good to choice lots.

Hoos—A very light supply, only ten cars; the market ruled irregular, but active, and from 15c to 25c stronger than yesterday; eight cars only were on sale, and after the sale of a deck or two of ordinary hogs at strong yesterday values, prices ruled higher; \$5.90 to \$1.0 for mediums, and two decks, one of choice used under the sale of a deck of \$5.50 to \$5.50; to \$5.70; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.55.

# Morning Prayer.

O Thou who rul'st the earth and skies, My heart I offer Thee As first from sleep I ope my eyes; Accept the gift from me.

Preserve it pure from every stain Throughout the coming day; Let wicked, idle thoughts and vain To plous aims give way.

And keep my wavering will with Thine In strict conformity. That every thought and deed of mine May to Thy glory be.

# WEDDING-BELLS.

Parle-Bancroft and Walter Parle was solemnized by the usual Catholic rites conducted by Tather Bungarther, at St. Vincent de Paul on the their Science and Science PARLE-BANCROFT.

good fortune they richly deserve.—Oakland County Post, Pontiac, Mich., Friday Oct. 11.

MURPHY-JERNINGS.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated by Rev. Father Aylward in the church of the Sacred Heart. Fort Lambton, on Tuesday, Oct. 18. when Mr. W. T. Murphy, of Newbury, Michigan, and Miss Eliza-Jennings were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mr. Jas. Murphy, brother of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss C. Bradley, of Windsor, assisted the bride. The bride wore cream bengaline, with lace triumings and full train, a cream toque, with the customary orange almost the bride doned a travellage and with lace triumings and demi-train. A cream toque, with the bride doned a travellage and the widding dinner the bride doned a travellage with five widding dinner the bride doned a travellage took the evening train for their happy couple took the evening train for their new bone. May happiness follow them through life.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gents, — My daughter was suffering terribly with neuralgia. I purchased a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT and rubbed her face thoroughly. The pain left her and she slept well till morning. Next night another attack, another application resulted as previously, with no return since. Grateful feeling determined me to express myself publicly. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT in the house at any cost.

J. H. BAILEY. Parkdale, Ont.

# TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED.
WANTED FOR THE R. C. SEPARALE school of the village of Amprior, two assistant lady teachers, duly qualified. State salary, qualifications, and what knowledge of French, if any. Applications received until the 7th November, 1892. A. Chaine, Sec.

LEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING A THIRD T class certificate, wanted for Catholic Separate School Section No. 7, Ellice. States salary and experience. Duties to commence at New Year's. Address Rev. John O'Nell., P. P., Kinkora, Ont., or HENRY FOLEY, Sec. Rostock, Ont.

Rostock, Ont. 732-2
TEACHER WANTED, FOR S. NO. 2,
Ashfield, Ont.; one holding second class certificate: duties to commence Jan., 1803; stating salary. Apply at once to Dennis SulliVAN, Kingsbridge, Ont. 732-29

WANTED A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLD-ing a third class certificate, for Catholic Separate school, section No. 3, G. H. B. and Sullivan. One who could play the organ in church preferred. Address, stating salary, TIMOTHY MCKENNA, Secretary, Dornoch P. O., Ont.

FOR THE CATHOLIC SEP. SCHOOL, Wallaceburg: a male teacher to take charge of Senior Department, and a female teacher to take charge of Junior Department; duties to commence Jan. 2nd, 1896; testimonials required. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to M. J. HURLEY, Sec. R. C. School Board, Wallaceburg. 731-2w

WANTED FOR R. C. S. SCHOOL SEC. NO. 1, a male or female teacher, holding a second or third class certificate. Address stating salary to T. MALONEY, Sec., Dublin P. O., Ont. 739-2

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS HOUSE-A keeper. One having experience with chil-dren. Fair wages and a good home for a suit-able person. Apply Drawer 247, Stayner. 732-2w,

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and the duty of the continent to charg gracious task. She, the giant daughte gress of the age other, has the powe splendors which sho memoration. She the Exposition of ( United States, Chica one within whose pobe enthroned. Chi ago the prairie villa city of the present t object lesson of pro city of the nation, s visitor the fullness which the United blessed. Almost ha continent command of nations, the mart mutual exchange Europe and Asia, mighty destir States to sit among the admired queen, arts of peace and c destinies, the mag traction knitting a

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