10, 1895.



ired Effect. eal from sleepless, ars, so that I was osition as teacher, NerveTonic I sleep e let me find suc each again. HELEN SHORT.

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Written. ustrated Views.

ity of the West, wrence, fal, Bibraltar of America, **VOLUME XVII.** THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

Dr. Zahm Says Leo is its Most Illus-trious Exponent.

into two opposing camps—on one side the tyranny of the law and of the employer; on the other, renewed servitude and virtual rebellion—every. The Rev. Dr. John A. Zahm contributes a highly interesting article on "Leo XIII. and the Social Question" where hatred, lack of equilibrium, egotism and overt struggle. One of the most striking characterto the August number of the North istics of the Pope's teaching anent the American Review. Dr. Zahm says that one of the greatest questions of labor problem is his return to the ideas of evangelical solidarity, to the lessons the day, it is admitted by all, is the social question, and its most illustrious

of social wisdom, and to the principles which governed the guilds of the Middle Ages – all of which, with sing ular skill, he adapts to the needs and exponent is, without doubt, the august Pontiff of the Vatican. Ever since his assumption of the tiara Leo XIII. has manifested a special interest in all conditions of the century just closing. mannested a special interest in all problems relating to the welfare of society. This is abundantly evinced by his noble encyclicals on these topics, and by his numberiess letters to Sometimes reactionaries, a d even methods which are regarded as revoeminent representatives of Church and

lutionary. In the eyes of such people he is a Socialist. This revolutionist, however, but relights the almost extinhowever, but relights the almost extin-guished torch of Christian traditions. He is simply continuing the spirit of the early ages of the Church. "The day when there shall be placed in the chair of St. Peter," wrote de Vogue in his Spectacles Contemporains, "a Pope animated with the sentiments of Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Man-ning, the Church will stand forth be-fore the world as the most formidable In a private audience, with which I was favored not long since, continues the doctor, the social question was in-troduced and discussed at some length. I ventured to tell His Holiness that the editor of the North American Review had requested me to write an article America, non Catholics as well as Catholics, were always pleased to give fore the world as the most formidable power it has ever known." So be it. Is not Leo XIII. such a Pontiff? Fear-lessly brushing aside three centuries of

Catholics, were always pleased to give respectful and reverent attention to his utterances, and especially to all those in any wise bearing on the con-dition of the laboring classes. "Ah, yes," he said, "the Ameri-cans are a noble people. I love them greatly. I am aware of the deep in-terest they take in social problems and was gratified to learn that they recabinet diplomacy, he declares his in-tention of following the traditions of those illustrious pontiffs who are honthose illustrious pontifis who are non-ored in history as social law-givers and emancipators of the people. He synthesizes admirably the Gospel, St. John Chrysostom, St. Thomas, Greg-ory VII., Alexander IV., Pius IV., and many others besides. "The danger is isomicant" wrota Madam Adam in was gratified to learn that they received so kindly my encyclical on the condition of labor. You may tell the people of the United States, through many others besides. "The danger is inminent," wrote Madam Adam in her *Patrie Bourgeoise*, "for Leo XIII. is preparing a crusade which a younger Pope may render triumphant. the North American Review, that I shall always be ready to contribute to the fullest extent of my power towards their well being and happiness, and especially towards the well-being and happiness of the wage-earners of their The constitution of the Church and individual devotedness, which Christiangreat republic. "The social question," continued

the venerable Pontiff, his eyes beaming with light and intelligence as he dis to provoke one of those grand movecoursed on the subject to which he at-taches so much importance -- "the ments of moral reform which are always based on a social movement." social question is the great question of Madam Adam forgets that it is not a crusade, but a return to the principles the future, La question socaile, c'est la question de l'avenir. It is a ques-tion in which all should be interested, of economic and organic mutuality which obtained before the *Renaissance*, and each one should contribute his and an adaptation of them to the age in which we live. This is what Leo quota towards lessening and removing the difficulties with which it is at pres XIII. told Castelar, the Spanish Re-publican, in so many words. "It is necessary," said he, "to bring back the Church to its original traditions." ent beset. It is particularly desirable that ecclesiastics should be thoroughly conversant with the subject, and that they should take an active part in In this declaration are revealed at once the historic mind and the originevery discussion and in every movement that looks toward the betterment of the social question of humanity, and especially the social ality of Leo XIII. In it are disclosed his greatness and the unity and majestic co-ordination of all his acts and all condition of that major portion which must earn their bread by the sweat of his teachings.

Economically and socially, the Renaissance, the resurrection of pagan law, the cult of exaggerated individ-ualism, the philosophy which issued in Darwinism, have again brought back and made general both the pride and This is but a brief synopsis of what the Holy Father actually said, and conveys no idea whatever of the earnestness and impressiveness which characterized the spoken words of the large hearted and noble-minded occu the slavery of ancient Rome. Absopant of the chair of Peter. He dwelt particularly on his encyclials *Immor* tale Dei and *Rerum Novarum*, and re-while it is the honor of the human substitution of an artificial mechanism for the normal organism, rupture with

Catholic Record.

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

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1895.

doctrines, in codem sensu et in codem
an ultramontane as he is an imperturb.
dogmate.
In a lower degree, the Papacy appropriates and condenses the human teachings of each epoch in so far as they bear on the immutable principles of the church are employed, we remark a formal evolution of this institution which is in relation to the evolution of the ideas and the facts of the conceptance we incomparary world. With the plastie power, which is par excellence the sign of her vitality, the Church
an ultramontane as he is an imperturb. all address and a man of broad culture is condenses the human incomparable power of will.
All agrees and there can the immutable principles of the Church are employed, we remark a formal evolution of this institution which is in relation to the evolution of the ideas and the facts of the evolution of the ideas and the facts of the conceptance is not consider universal, social legislation - a project which was frustrated by William II. It is he, too.
by the searce is the dimensional evolution of the searce is the searce is the dimensional evolution of the is par excellence is not consider universal, social legislation - a project which was frustrated by William II. It is he, too. the contemporary world. With the plastic power, which is par excellence the sign of her vitality, the Church adapts herself in our days to the serv-ice of societies formed outside of her-self, and often opposed to her, as she adapted herself to the feudal system, to the *Renaissance*, and to all the meta-morphoses of its flock. Her work, sometimes, illudes the careless ob-server, because it goes on by processes which resemble the mysterious pro-cesses of growth and development in the higher organisms. Under the action of vital force all the atoms of changed and renewed, but our form and personality are in nowise modified thereby. It is in this sense that we must understand the renovation of the Church and the Papacy. The Church and the Papacy. English Liberals, reproach the Pope self, and often opposed to her, as she with going too far and with favoring adapted herself to the feudal system, to

is in the domain of the contingent and the ns of relative, her role is not to anticipate, bother but to regulate and to consecrate all ivers the progress definitely made. Some He thinkers urge, as an objection and as examples of unexplainable variation, the misfortunes of certain bold spirits, who, in the past, were blamed for having maintained political and social doctrines which were subsequently cordially received by the Vatican. These innovators had started too soon. Political truths, essentially relative, do not become complete verities and acceptable to Rome save at the moment ity, we must a lmit, is capable of ex-alting, in a far higher degree than the philosophy of Paul Bert, are calculated clearly evince that the fruit is ripe and may be gathered. In all that concerns herself, the Church is the

sole judge of this moment. The encyclical on the condition of labor and other similar acts of Pope Leo XIII. are the official and permanent consecration of the labors and the teachings of the most devoted Catholics of this century in respect of the social

question. The first one after Ozanam, or the Viscount de Melun, to make a deep impression on Rome in this matter, was Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence. It was in 1848, when socialism appropriated all the new economic currents, that he promulgated one time, even, Bismarck seriously thought of making him Archbishop of Cologne, and of

The knowledge of one's self, the hisundertaking with him the great work of social reconstruction. The Kulturtory of others who have passed away, and faith in God compel the belief in the immortality of the soul. Within one hundred years nearly all who now walk the earth will have bid farekampf, which the Iron Chancellor inaugurated in order to placate the augurated in order to placate the national liberals, to break the power of Rome and to divide France, ren-dered this grandiose project illusory. Ketteler, however, did not abandon his plans. While the storms raged above the Germans forests he gathered about him those gal-iant heroes, Vogelsang, Kuef-stein, Scheichen, Hitze, Jeorge, Mon-fang, Scheichen, Hitze, Jeorge, Mon-fang, Scheichen, Hitze, Jeorge, Monwell to scenes of life, and their bodies will be a forgotten and insignificant portion of this earth which we tread. Brandts, Bachem and all that chosen band, who, even in our own day, with less elan and more timidity, it is true, continue to develop his ideas. At the Council of the Vatican, before the cannon of Sedan had startled Europe, the Bishop of Mayence hoped to secure official recog nition of his programme, and thus bring the laboring world within the orbit of the Church. But this fondly cherished hope was not realized. "And to think "—he complained to the Archbishop of Rouen—"to think that we have not been able to utter It was, to that cry of love and sympathy to the outcasts of the century But the seed which he sowed ger-minated. On the morrow of this same war, a representative of France took up the idea which had its birth beyond the Rhine. Supported by the teach-ings of Leplay and Perin, the Count action of the Holy Father. Here, as elsewhere, Leo XIII., while always having a regard for the times in eloquence, continued the social crus-He soon succeeded in rallying ade. around him such soldiers as La Tour de Pin, P. Pascal, M. Lorin, Abbe Noudet, Abbe Bataille, Abbe Six, M. Sabatier, and, above all, Cardinal Langenieux and M. Leon Harnel, who led to the Pope the first workingmen's pilgrimage. At this same epoch, the Abbe Pot tier, professor at Liege, in Belgium, discovered his vocation for social work A priest and a theologian, he had a singular love for the poor, and wa possessed of a judgment that was almost infallible. From the gospel he drew forth a whole body of social doctrine, and found a sanction for his power, the Papacy scarcely ever apostulate in the highest fouts of Chris moves in advance of the political and tianity. His programme is an irrefut apostulate in the highest fonts of Chrisable, economic codification of the doc-trines of the Holy Fathers and of the Doctors of the Middle Ages. In spite of all the attacks which have been directed against it, it remains impregnable. Around him also have gath ered a zealous body of co-workers like the Kurths, the Levies, the de Harles, the Vetragens, and hosts of others. Then, again, there is M. Decurtens, hree centuries of Renaissance of telligentia ecclesiastica, of a senus Pagan law, and a century of laissez-faire and laissez-passer have atomized panded and translated in a body of counsellor of the nation, he is as ardent

society and divided the human family doctrines, in codem sensu et in codem an ultramontane as he is an imperturb. lieved death is the end of man's exist- GEMS FROM THE ENCYCLICAL

must understand the renovation of the Church and the Papacy. The Church and the Papacy are never in a hurry. In everything which does not concern eternity, in the domain of the contingent and the relative her vola is not to antidiate and the ring of the Gospel of Christ. ring of the Gospel of Christ. As an American I am proud that you enough? His answer, accentuated

As an American I am proud that the sacred spark which set Europe and the Vatican aflame was supplied by our own favored land. In 1887, when the memorial concerning the Knights of Labor was forwarded to Rome, the Christian world still hesitated. But this document was the trumpet note which settled the issue. Rome spoke ; the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* was promulgated, and timid. Catholic Europe breathed a sigh of relief. Loo XIII, has been the grand result-ant of a historical movement. It is because he was obedient to the laws of history, and because he understood the serves to be known forever as the Pope

serves to be known forever as the Pope of the workingmen and the great high-priest of our century. any happiness that is finite in dura-tion, we must conclude that it will be

IS THE SOUL IMMORTAL?

Cardinal Gibbons Gives Proofs of the Life That is to Come. The New York Morning Advertiser has been holding a symposium on the Immortality of the Soul, and has had has been holding a Soul, and has had Immortality of the Soul, and has had contributions from a number of per sons of distinction. The following is that of Cardinal Gibbons: This longing after immortality? Or whence this secret dread and inward horror Of falling into naught? Why shrinks the soul Hope springs eternal in the human breast, Man is, but always to be blest. The soul, uneasy and confined from home, Rests and explates in a life to come.

Back on herself and startles at destruction? Tis the divinity that stirs within us, Tis Heaven itself that points out an here-after And intimates eternity to man.

God is all good and all just. Yet, if death end all, how can we reconcile our experience of the world with our idea of God's goodness and justice? If death be the end of all, where would bortion of this earth which we tread. be the reward of virtue, and the pun ishment of evil? Vice that ridicules death, though nothing is more certain and virtue that suffers, are they to to the learned and unlearned alke, yet there is in all the millions who now in-habit the carth a superblue they are the same reward? The honest man and the thief made equal by death? The innecent mail and by habit the earth, a something that death? The innocent made equal by death? The innocent maiden, seduced and betrayed, to have the same ident ity as the selfish villain who laughs at her downfall ? St. Vincent de Paul who renounced the pleasures of domes tic life to rescue the fatherless waifs o the street, and the vicious wretch wh ent those innocent orphans of un titled fatherhood into a cheerless world both to be treated alike by death? death ends all, why restrain the vio ous inclinations of our appetites? the soul be not immortal, we should say with Cæsar : "Virtue, thou art but an empty word." Society, with its laws, is only a yrant, patriotism an insane sentiment, if the soul is annihilated by the hand The soldier is ordered to a of death. post of danger. If he leaves it he saves his life, but at the command of duty he remains and dies. Where is his reward? The honors that are paid to his memony. What benefit to him if his undaunted soul has ceased to ex-To sacrifice one's self for the vas the faith of ancient Greece and public good is noble, generous and sublime; but if everything were to end with death, such a sacrifice of life the soul's immortality was held by the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans and fices, gratuitously throws away, a fices, gratuitously throws away, a something which if death ends all is of incalculable benefit to him-his life. Destroy the belief in the soul's immortality and there will no longer exist a sufficient motive for heroic patriotism. Eradicate this belief and the world becomes the theatre of anarchy and crime. Remember the result of the experiment when tried by Francis Fig ular, the materialist, who hesitated no "It was not petroleum but to sav. materialism that destroyed the monu writers and particulated nations of enlighted and polished nations of antiquity. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca and Plutarch, guided and liberty are parts of the same chain, linked together by a belief in chain, linked together by a belief in the immortality of the soul. Break of ments of France." Destroy this belief. this necessary connection and the whole

NO. 878.

All agree and there can be no question wherever that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large

God has granted the earth to mankind in general, not in the sense that all, without distinction, can deal with it as they please, but rather that no part of it has been assigned to any one in particular, and that the limits of private possession have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of individual peoples.

Is it just that the fruit of man's sweat and labor should be enjoyed by another? As effects follow cause, so it is just and right that the results of abor should belong to him who has labored.

Religion teaches the rich man and the employer that their workmen are not their slaves; and that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian. . . . And that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power

To exercise pressure for the sake of gain upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To de-fraud any one of wages that are his due is a crime that cries to the avenging anger of heaven.

Neither must it be supposed that the collectude of the Church is so occupied with the spiritual concerns of its children as to reglect their interests, tem poral and earthly. Its desire is that the poor, for example, should rise above poverty and wretchedness, and should better their condition in life, and for this it strives. By the very fact that it calls men to virtue and forms them telligent being can be contented with any happiness that is finite in dura-tion, we must conclude that it will be eternal, and that consequently the soul poral prosperity, for it merits the bless-ing of that God who is the source of all blessings; it powerfully restrains the lust of possession and the lust of pleasure.

> The first duty of the rulers of the State should be to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, shail be such as to produce of themselves public well-being and private prosperity. This is the proper office of wise statesmanship and the work of the heads of the State.

Among the many and grave duties of rulers who would do their best for the people, the first and chief is to act with strict justice — with that justice which is called in the schools distributive-toward each and every class.

It may be truly said that it is only by the labor of the workingman that states grow rich.

Anne de Beaupre, enay River.



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ANLEY.

UMMER RESORT. in Canada, is now in inent feature of the ducted on first-class with very moderate bly no place in West-may be spent a more ul vacation. Mr. T. or, has made ample the hotel both attrac-nting the season uring the season

he is the author. In another part of his splendid article Dr. Zahm says:

their brow.

them.

men,

sacrifice.

result of long ages of effort, labor and

native activity and independence, this is easy and natural. It, however,

demanded evangelical courage to im

pose this on the Old World, where

To Americans, with their

industrial organizations and the atom-Since issuing his famous encyclical, ization of society-in a word, all the Rerum Novarum, of which Europe, miseries of our modern world have poisoned by the School of Manchester proceeded from these sources. and by the teachings of a materialistic age is, indeed, but a walled-in field of philosophy, had greater need than battle, in which egotism, individual interests and passions are engaged in young and prosperous America. Leo XIII. has developed his apostolic dochomicidal combat. Formerly society trine more in detail. This is observed was an edifice, in which each social especially in his letters to the Count de floor had its protection, its right, its Bishop of Grenoble, the security, its well-being. Bishop of Liege, the Cardinal of Mechemploy another figure, a vast organlin, as well as in his letters to M. Decurtins, to Abbe Six, to Abbe Naudet, ism, in which each member, while it was subject to the law governing the whole, had its proper function and its and others. All these manifestations of the great Papal mind are bound tofull life. gether by the same golden thread. Go

It is this thought, eminently Christo the people to assist and emancipate tian and eminently evangelic ---Establish syndicates and association for the laboring classes. Da thought reposing on justice and lovewhich is the mainspring of the social mands from the State legislation for their protection, and strive to secure the passage of a law, international in character, which shall protect at the same time both employer and emwhich we live, supplies us with the traditional means of subsistence and ployee from economic piracy. Restrict defence. A man of the past and of the hours of labor, and place women the future, continuing in his own and children under proper protection. beneficent way the policy of his illustrious predecessors, while at the Give to the poor man a just remunera tion for his work, and strive to make same time paving the way for a better to morrow — without change of prin-ciples, but by the application of new him an upright and honorable citizen. Above all, see that religion is the in-spiring and directing soul of the home. methods-the present Pontiff stands for without it the work of reconstruc-and regeneration is impossible. conspicuous in history as an innovator, while he is all the while but a That which, above all else, brings

priest of the antique ideal, but an ideal appropriated for our own time. out in bold relief the solicitude of Leo XIII. for the laboring man is the injunction which he lays on, the mission which he commits to, the priests of the Besides the teachings of antiquity there are other guides nearer to us for pontifical initiative. A conservative Church. He wishes them to go forth into the market-place, to visit the fac-tories, to found societies for workingto inaugurate conferences for social exigencies of an epoch. It does them, and thus to direct the large dem not create, it codifies. ocratic and social current which is the

The Fathers have determined with precision this law of organic growth. Origen, Tertullian, St. Augustine, and, above all, St. Vincent of Lerins, have developed the philosopy of this phenomenon. It is thus that they speak of a sensus theologicus, of an inhat peers through the portals of leath, a something which says: I

health, a something which says. A shall not, I must not, die. Besides the body, which will soon be consigned to the grave, there is a principle by which we move, and live, and have our being. This principle we call the soul. This soul has intel ectual conceptions and operations of eason and judgment. Our minds rrasp what the senses cannot reach. Ve think of God and of His attributes ve have thoughts of justice and of ruth, we know the difference between good and evil. This consciousness in nexplicable on the basis of a solely material principle of being.

All nations, ancient and modern, whether possessing the true or a false eligion, have believed in the immorality of the soul, how much soever hey may have differed as to the nature of future rewards and punishments, or he mode of future existence. Such Rome, as we learn from the writings of Homer, Virgil and Ovid. Belief in Persians, and other nations of Asia. rotius testifies that faith in a future ife likewise existed among the Ger nans, Gauls, Britons and other tribes of Europe. The Indians of North and South America looked forward to the

happy hunting grounds, reserved in life for the brave. This belief in a future life was not confined to the uncultivated masses It was taught by the most eminent writers and philosophers among the enlighted and polished nations of mortality. "The belief which we hold," says Plutarch, "is so old that hold," says Plutarch, " is so old that this necessary construct the we cannot trace its author and its chain will go. origin, and it dates back to the most "Tisimmortality,' is that alone, "Amid life's pains, abasements, emptine The soul can comfort, elevate and fill." plied a recognition of the soul's immortality, for how could men pay Simplicity is the presiding unity of the honor to departed heroes if they be. Sacrel Infancy. Faber.

'iness,

If employers laid burdens upon the vorkmen which were unjust, or de graded them with conditions that were repugnant to their dignity as human beings, * * * there can be no question that in certain limits, it would be right to call in the help and authority

No man may outrage with impunity that human dignity which God Him-self treats with reverence, nor stand in the way of that higher life which is the preparation for the eternal life of heaven

If we turn now to things exterior and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. It is neither justice nor humanity so to grind men down with excessive labor as to stupify their minds and wear out their bodies

As a general principal it may be laid down that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength ; for the waste of strength must be repaired by the cessation of work.

Let it be granted that, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and, in particular, should fully agree as to wages ; nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity, or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice.

Gentleness and softness, says Suri , vere the graces our Lord most desired that we should copy in Himself.

Literature is the flower and beauty of human intellect.-Faber.

CATHOLIC THE RECORD

In Our Great Grandfather's Time,

ineffec

Pierce's



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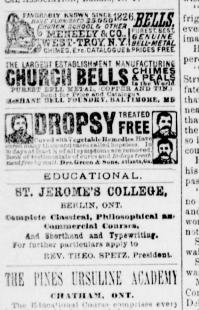
way. Assist Nature a little now and then, with a gentle, cleansing laxative, thereby removing of-fending matter from the stomach and bowels, toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as neadaches, indigestion, or dyspepsia, bilionsness, pimples, blotches, eruptions, soils, constipation, piles, fistulas and maladies too numerous to mention. boils,

If people would pay more attention to roperly regulating the action of their owels, they would have less fre-uent occasion to call for their doctor's howels. ervices to subdue attacks of dangerous

That, of all known agents to accom That, of all known agents to accom-plish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that once used, they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to fur-ther constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity, with sufferers from habitsal constipation, piles and indigestion.

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WINDSOR, ONT.

By Christine Faber, Authoress of "Carroll O'Donoghue." CHAPTER VII. The day broke cold, but clear and bracing, on the night of which was to take place the grand ball that had been the topic of fashionable gossip for weeks.

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE :

OR, WHO WAS GUILTY?

Margaret leaned from an upper window, that the frosty air might cool the fever in her veins-a fever which had not abated since her last interview with her cousin. Contact with the sharp atmosphere seemed only to in-crease her wild emotion. Loving hopelessly, resigning her allegiance to the One who alone could strengthen

and comfort her, for an idol that must sometime be shattered-living without the expectation of peace in this world or relief in a future one — Margaret Calvert continually suffered worse agonies than those of death. She hovered about her aunt almost all day, assuming the servant's duties, hoping thus to obtain at least a temporary

repose for her agitated mind. During lunch, of which she hardly tasted, she said to Hubert : You will not fail to come-to be at Mrs. Delmar's before we start?"

No," he answered, wearily ; "but Plowden and I shall go to the club first. " A club !" ob, Hubert ! have you

oined a club ?" in a tone half remontrance, half entreaty. He made a warning motion, for the

waiter was busy about the table ; and, dismissing the latter on some pretext, he asked : "Why this fear? I thought you wished me to court society ?'

"It is Roquelare which make me frightened," she answered. "With very new thing I learn about you I magine it has something to do

He leaned across the table and whisered : Perhaps it has, Margaret. Struggle as I may, I cannot escape my fate. I feel assured of that now, and

that every day brings it imminently near. - Would that it were here ; that the time had come for me to fling the wretched thing abroad. It burns so into my vitals. But I have not the ourage yet - not yet.

He shuddered and leaned back in his chair, while Margaret replied in a passionate whisper :

'There is no danger, there can be no danger if only you will be firm, and if you will not listen to my weak woman's fears. Oh, Hubert ; you shall not, you must not die. She rose to cross to his side, but the

waiter was at the door. She resumed her seat and the repast was finished in silence.

Miss Calvert, attended by Annie Corbin, went in the carriage to the Delmar mansion. On her arrival she found Miss Delmar delightfully excited over her own

and Margaret's dress, both of which had just arrived. She immediately began-at least so it

eemed to the heart-sick girl -the torture of preparing for the fashionable assembly. Could she have dressed at home, a few minutes would have sufficed for the donning of her costly garb ; but owing to Madame Bernot's lness Mrs. Delmar deemed it better that Miss Calvert's toilot should be

nade in their house, and she had pressed the matter so much that the re-

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. pressed the matter so much that the luctant girl had at last consented. Fashionable Mrs. Delmar her Fashionable Mrs. Delmar herself superintended Margaret's toilet. She

lovely face had suddenly been invested with some new charm But Margaret turned paler still, for to her distorted imagination, the flam-ing jewel in Miss Delmar's hair had assumed the appearance of a great quivering blood stain, and Roquelare secret back. eemed dancing about it in fiery

letters. "You are not well," said the young lady in an alarmed tone, for it was un mistakable that Miss Calvert was suf-

fering. "Yes, only a little dizzy," the latter gasped, and she shuddered as she turned her eyes away.

Annie Corbin, who had assisted in the preparation of the toilet, was a witness of Miss Calvert's sudden faintness, and she eagerly noted it that on return home she might relate it to her fellow servants.

Mrs. Delmar insisted on the applica. tion of sal-volatile, and she made hur ried search for her own bottle, but Mar garet protested and declared she had quite recovered.

There was a sudden bustle in the entrance hall. In a few minutes aservant announced that the gentlemen waited. There was a hurried pinning of last bows, an excited taking of last surveys in the full length mirrors, and then the ladies descended to the parlor.

Margaret had quite recovered, and she was able to hear calmly the toned and graceful compliments with which she was met by Mr. Plowden, who immediately constituted himself her escort.

Hubert had glanced at her as she en tered, but after that one brief look he had turned his eyes away as if he had been stung to the quick. Alas ! it was so hard for his poor, guilty heart to relinquish her. Courtesy demanded that he should escort Miss Delmar, and his bitter feelings found vent in the undercurrent of irony that pervaded his talk with her.

She half suspected his sarcasm, but as she was too much in awe of him, and as she lacked the ability to meet him on his own ground, she solaced herself by constantly remembering how eminently becoming was her cos tume, and how much envy she should excite among the ladies of "her set. The Bernot carriage, which was nore commodious then the Delmar equipage, carried the young ladies and their escorts ; while the young scion of the house, Eugene Delmar, took the family carriage to call for a lady friend whom he had promised to attend to the fashionable assembly.

All that wealth with a lavish hand could bestow was visible in the splendid coms of Madame Dupret, wherein already an aristocratic throng had gathered. Apartment opened inte apartment with only a slight curve of resco work to mark the division, and chandeliers with pendants whose briliant scintillations almost dazzled the eve, shed a bright and bewildering light over all, while immense mirrors at each end magnified the brilliant scene. Though not the first party -for the Delmars had given two partie which Margaret had attended - i was the largest assembly of the kind a which she had ever been present, its brilliancy for the first hour or almost banished from her mind th thought of Roquelare. Delmar, with his lady friend, had oined them, and the three couples apparently formed one of the happies

ittle groups. There were numberless introductions o Miss Calvert, and the gentlemen among themselves passed enthusiastic comments on her beauty, while the ladies with true feminine" charity" en-

grosser and less able minds than his

deemed them worthy only of sarcastic

eplies, and as she grew bolder, so did

she threw herself on the divan beside

ever met. I am glad to be relieved

Hubert bowed low and smiled sar

astically for a second ; then he turned

from your attentions for a while.

way with his hand to his heart.

Margaret, and said pettishly :

night have accepted as wit.

deavored to discover some flaw in her She felt relieved

been most sarcastic to Miss Delmar, and these were the times that he had pressed his hand hardest on his heart, and turned excitedly to mingle with the crowd that he might force his guilty Margaret's eyes followed him

A wierd, dreamy waltz struck up from a score of musical intruments and numberless lithe forms began to whirl in a mazy way. He paused near a marble pillar as if to view the dancers, and his face was turned toward Margaret, who was answering Miss Delmar's remarks, but in a listess, abstracted manner which would have provoked that young lady had she not just then been claimed for the

dance. The friend whom young Delmar had brought was also claimed, and as Miss Calvert did not waltz, Plowden, at her earnest solicitation, had gone in search of another partner ; so Margaret was alone and free to watch her cousin without comment. Perhaps it was wing to the fact of being surrounded by so many robust, stalwart young fellows, that he look more than usually

pale and emaciated. His skin seemed almost transparent, and even at that distance Margaret fancied she could trace the veins in his forehead.

The waltz grew more dreamy, more weird : the light feet glided, and the lithe forms turned in a more bewilder ing way ; still Hubert looked, and still Margaret continued to see only his white face in all the gay concourse. Sometimes a form floated between them for an instant, and sometimes a portion of flying drapery intervened, but through form and drapery his large dark eyes seemed still to shine. and his white face to look with its bitterly sarcastic expression.

Suddenly she became conscious that he was being watched as intently by another person-a man who slightly leaned against another marble pillar just in the rear of Hubert. She rose in her eagerness to scan the features of that face, and she beheld him who had given the warning of Roquelare The room swam about her; the whirling faces magnified themselves into hundreds of grim countenances each bearing a likeness to this mys terious agent of a mysterious society the light grew dim and the music be came a dead march. Faint and dizzy she strove to make her way through the dancers to her cousin's side, but the whirling couples surrounded and entangled her.

Plowden, who had paused to give his dizzy partner breath, saw her embar-rassing position, and, hurriedly securing a seat for the young lady by his side, he came to Margaret's rescue.

" Take me to Hubert," she said faintly, but when they reached him the man who had been watching in his rear had gone. "Come home, Hubert-I am ill," she

said, excitedly, and relinquishing Plowden's arm, she took that of her cousin and leaned heavily against him. Hubert did not reply. The cord of

sympathy which was so strong between those two natures, made him at once divine the cause of her sudden illness He understood that something had hap pened to inspire her with new terro for his safety, and his own mind was so constantly possessed by fear that he could not spurn it as a woman's silly fancy. He longed to ask her for an explanation, but he was deterred by

Plowden's presence. "Come home," she cried more excitedly than before.

"Go into the conservatory awhile. an agony all the more dreadful because Miss Calvert, and you will feel better, of its very dumbness. said Plowden.

But her white lips opened at last and " There !" he continued, " the waltz

with a volley of anxious expressions about Margaret's sudden indisposition, and reiterated assurances that she knew Miss Calvert was not well since the symptons of illness which she had manifested when preparing for the ball But Margaret declared herself quite

recovered, and after a little they all returned to the dancing room.

That his demeanor might in all things conform to that of the gallants about him, Hubert solicited the hand some fair lady for every dance which succeeded until the announce ment of supper. He laughed and chatted just as he saw those about him

doing, but all the time his eyes ccaseessly wandered in search of one face. Margaret fain would have withdraw

from every dancing engagement, and on the plea of having felt slightly unwell, she might have done so with perfect propriety, but Hubert had whispered

"Dance, Margaret ; you too may be watched So Margaret also formed one of

every set, and she forced herself to be smiling, and in a measure talkative, while her eyes roamed ceaselessly up and down, and across the room in search of one face.

Intermission came at last and the long procession of gay ladies with equally gay cavaliers filed into their the elegantly decorated supper-room. Hubert, who was Miss Delmar's escort, was followed by Plowden and Margaret, after whom came Delmar and his friend. A smiling waiter met them on their entrance, and conducted them to tables which had been reserved for them. Miss Delmar and Hubert were seated directly opposite Margaret and Plowden, while Delmar

and his companion formed portion of a party at another table. They were among the first in their places and a laughing crowd surged and swayed about them in the effort to

obtain desirable seats. Margaret, half reclining in her chair, was watching eagerly every face that passed her. She fain would have maintained a constant survey of the stream of people

which flowed on both sides of her, but the rules of good breeding forbade Hubert was talking with apparent gayety to his companion, but his dark eves never once withdrew themselves from the panorama of countenances

shifting before him. Mirth ran high ; the clangor of gay voices and loud laughter filled the room, and the busy waiters seemed to be in all directions at ouce. Margaret

drew a long breath of relief, and for the first time turned her eyes on the tempting delicacy on her plate. Suddenly she was thrilled by that

mysterious feeling of being looked at. which most of us sometimes experi ence, and she raised her eves to be hold the same mysterious agent of

ROQUELARE. He stood directly behind Hubert. not however looking at him but look-ing intently at her. His right hand was fumbling at his left wrist as if he were arranging the fastening of his cuff; but suddenly from his right hand there depended for an instant, full in Margaret's sight, a pair of steel The whole action was handcuffs. The whole action was done so quickly, and in such an adroit manner, that it attracted no attention save her own. It was an instant of horror to her who so well understood the mysterious transaction-an instan of voiceless horror, during which in seemed as if her heart was rent by housand pangs-as if she labored in

would probably be the last time, for his doom was coming between them with hurried, unfaltering strides. If he could but rush with it to some spot of the earth where his guilty secret would be safe ! But there was no place ; for, to his distorted imagination the very air gave birth to voices that had but one cry, and that cry was.

AUGUST 17, 1895.

murderer." His passionate pressure contributed to restore consciousness to Margaret, and she opened her eyes and struggled faintly to free herself.

"Where am I? was it a dream?" she murmured.

Hubert stooped to her and whisp ered : " Be silent for my sake."

And though her eyes showed the terror and anxiety under which she labored, she asked no more questions,

but let him bear her away without resistance. Miss Delmar was vehement in her

desire to accompany Miss Calvert home. "She is too ill to be trusted entirely to you," she said to Hubert, but he firmly, yet without discourtesy, refused to gratify the young lady, and Miss Calvert herself asserted that there was no need of further attention than her

cousin could bestow. She was sufficiently recovered to walk through the entrance hall be-tween Hubert and Plowden to the carriage, and when she was comfortably seated, with her cousin beside her, the young lawyer extended his hand and said with a sadness in his voice utterly

foreign to it : " Good night, or rather, good morning, Miss Calvert, and pressing her cold fingers for an instant he relinguished them to grasp Hubert's hand. Holding it tightly, he said with the

same sadness in his voice : "Ah, Hubert ! we are both drink

ing of a bitter cup." And closing the carriage door he turned hurriedly away. "What did he mean ?" gasped Mar

garet : "surely he does not know?" "No, no," interrupted Hubert, "un-

less he also is an agent of ' Roquelare. I suspect everybody now, for every man's hand is against me ; but why did vou scream ?'

She told him, with her hands tightly holding his, and her shivering form nestling close to his side. "Oh, God !" he groaned, and then he

shrank away from her, and drew his hands out of her clasp, and repulsed her when she would again have drawn near him.

'Is not your suffering mine ?" she asked, passionately; "have you not promised to share your agony, when t was sharpest, with me, and yet you repulse me?"

"I dare not," he said, shuddering ly. "I must bear my suffering alone now. I have dragged you down too far already, and may have the destruction of two souls to account for instead

of my own." "You think by the little command I evinced of my feelings to night that I have betrayed you ?" she wailed.

Nay, Margaret it is God's justice that is betraving me." and, requesting ilence, he leaned back in the carriage and spoke no more until they had arrived at home.

John McNamee had been ordered to return with the carriage for Hubert and Margaret three hours after mid night, and, as it yet wanted a couple of hours of that time, when it became necessary to take Miss Calvert home, Madame Dupret's own equipage had been placed at their disposal.

The servants of the Bernot house hold were wont to indulge in merry makings peculiar to themselves, being favored with an indulgent master in

Hubert, and a kindly young mistress

alone, while he waited to return for

the cousins, his fellow-servants had

There was a sufficient number

themselves to make it exceedingly

pleasant; and, with doors, and hal

windows, and entrances to flights of

stairs that led above securely closed,

not the faintest sound of their mirth

could reach the sick room where the

patient invalid alternately slumbered

Cook had prepared delightfully

steaming beverages, and had circu-lated goodly rounds of home-made cake, shedding over the pleasant cheer

the light of her own smiling, good

Neither the little maid nor McNamee

were at home for the first part of the

mirth making, owing to their having

accompanied Miss Calvert, but their

share of the cheer was reserved and

places were maintained for them, side

by side, for it was understood that

ome day not very far distant, Annie

Margaret, thoughtful for others.

even in the midst of her own hidden

agony, had desired the coachman after

he had set them down at the ball to re-

turn to Mrs. Delmar's for Annie, whom

he was to convey home in the carriage,

and the moment that the little maid

was in the midst of her fellow servants

she broke forth into an account of Miss

Calvert's sudden faintness which had

occurred immediately that she was

Everybody listened eagerly, but

none more eagerly, or with such an expression of concern, as Hannah

Moore. She shook her head with some thought peculiar to herself, and cast

Corbin would become Mrs. McNamee.

and prayed.

natured countenance.

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as indefatigable in assisting to drape girl's fair neck and arms, and in arranging the superb pearls that Margaret brought in Madame Bernot's old-

fashioned jewel-case. And, certainly, no lovelier sight ever greeted the worldly matron's view than Miss Calvert, when at last, her

charming costume completed, she stood up to be surveyed. She was a trifle oo pale perhaps, but that only enhanced her spiritual expression, and when Miss Delmar, whose toilet was also completed, came rushing into the room looking like some gorgeous flower

they please us, she exclaimed with in-' How lovely ! Miss Delmar did not envy Margare

Calvert, for she deemed her beauty less attractive than her own showy style. and as rich admirers flocked more numerously to her shrine than to that of her pale lovely friend, she accepted

it as sufficient proof that her beauty must be superior. She never imagined that the deficiency in the number o admirers was Margaret's own fault that many who poured insipid flattery into Miss Delmar's willing ears would

have gladly transferred their attentions to Miss Calvert, would she have received them. But there was some-thing about the gentle, retired girl which repelled most effectually men who were only such in form and face.

o Miss Delmar, understanding noth ing of this, could afford, as it were, to patronize Margaret-even to pity her that she could win so few suitors deemed the Bernots too strict Catholics or a marriage ever to take place be tween Margaret and Hubert.

After surveying Miss Calvert for a moment she crossed to her, kissed her things to every one of the fashionabl and held her at arm's length, as if the

has stopped ; I shall excuse you to Miss courtesy took Mr. Plowden to another Delmar. lady, for, knowing now the object of And with a puzzled expression in his attentions, and feeling how fruit-

his face he bowed and disappeared less all his efforts would be, her womanamid the couples now looking for seats wheart could not but feel sorrow for vhat, must sooner or later, be a bitter after the dance.

"Yes, come into the conservatory, disappointment to him. Yet how to avert, or, as in sheer pity she felt whispered Hubert, and the two hurried empted to do, to hasten the event, she to an apartment divided from one of the parlors by huge squares of translu knew not. Conscious of having treated him with no more warmth than she had cent glass and through which shone faintly the color of the foliage within. done each one of Hubert's friends, she had nothing for which to reproach her-Other couples seeking change from the heated dancing rooms were also there ; self, but maidenly delicacy restrained but they were lovers, too intent on the recital of their own "sweet tales" to her from showing any knowledge of recital of their own his regard for her, while fear (lest in some way Hubert's safety might be affected) prevented her from being heed the whispered conversation and excited manner of the cousins. nore reserved in her manner to him.

All night long had Hubert imagined if his fate overtook him he would not shrink from it ; if his wretched secret Miss Delmar (perfectly at home only n scenes of excitement' was brilliant with a superficial gloss that dazzled should become known through som shallow minds. In her exuberance of mysterious means, he would rejoice because it would free him of a burden spirits she had somewhat ceased to feel ner usual awe of Hubert Bernot's grave which of himself he had not the demeanor and conversation, and she boldly essayed with him sallies, which

strength to cast away ; yet now, at the seeming approach of the doom he courted he was more a coward than ever, and the piteous cry with which he responded to Margaret's hurried narrative, betrayed his craven heart.

Come home," she urged, "you will his sarcasm becomes more pointed and telling, till even her coarse nature be safer there." Safe nowhere, since Roquelare winced beneath his repeated strokes and with a deep blush of mortification

pursues me," he whispered, while his eyes shifted their glances in a wild, "Look, Margaret, and tell me if I "Really, Mr. Bernot, you are the most uncavalier-like gentleman I have

am watched here." But the unsus-picious couples who promenaded in heir vicinity did not even glance in their direction, and no eye peered at Margaret from any other quarter. Hubert grew calmer and bolder.

To leave now," he said, " would He could have said bitter, cutting only bring a closer watch on me. No; I shall stay and brave it out. There company, for all night he had been contrasting their apparent pleasure has been nothing in my conduct to ex cite suspicion, has there ?

with his hidden agony. He had been mentally picturing the horror with " No ; but -She stopped suddenly, for Miss Delwhich the gay throng would shrink from him if his sin should be pro-claimed, and more than once he had mar, escorted by Plowden, was ap proaching.

" Nerve yourself and remain," Hu felt a fierce, wild impulse to shout it

H

bert had barely time to whisper, be-fore Miss Delmar was down upon them lay so close to his panting heart; it out These were the times that he had

scream which bro one to his or her feet, startled, and in Margaret. To-night, in order that well nigh as pale as was poor Marthe coachman might not hold his vigil garet herself.

Immediately on its utterance she ost all consciousness, and but for arranged a sort of impromptu party. Plowden's quick support she would have fallen from her chair.

Only two in that assemblage of white faces knew the cause of that startling shriek-the mysterious agent who was now nowhere to be seen, and Hubert, who intuitively felt that it must be owing to the reappearance of the strange secret detective. He looked in a scared way about him even before he hastened to Margaret's as sistance, but there was no vestige of ROQUELARE.

The first terrified astonishment of the company over, a score hastened the assistance of the unconscious girl. Madame Dupret herself bent diamond studded head over the white face and insisted that she should be borne immediately to her own private chamber.

"No ; home at once." said Hubert. who feared that when consciousness returned some unguarded word might betray him.

"You are mad, Mr. Bernot," replied stately Madame Dupret, " and unfeelng as well. Your cousin may die on the way.

" Nay, Madame," he replied court eously, but with an air of firmness which could not be gainsayed ; will recover on the way, and her illness will be better treated at home. An order was despatched for a carriage, and some one having brought a soft shawl in which to wrap the unconscious girl, Plowden prepared to carry

her. "Let me have her," said Hubert, almost savagely ; and when Plowden, looking at Hubert strangely, resigned to him his light burden, Bernot darted

her eyes down. "Do you know what it is," said the through the surrounding forms as if the life of her he carried depended on head-waiter, a pompous man, with side his speed. whiskers, and a large, square head, Ah ! his haste was caused by the

' I am of the opinion that neither Miss imaginary pursuit of a score of secret Calvert nor Mr. Hubert are long for agents of ROQUELARE. And the bur this world ; why, they're a wasting be Calvert nor Mr. Hubert are long for den he bore - it was the first time it fore our very eyes." "It's a fact," replied the under

dressed.



waiter, a slender, light - whiskered young man, with a very effeminate voice; "they eats just nothing at table, and they never hardly speak to

each other, and they look so sad." "I'll tell you what I'm thinking it is," said McNamee, in his bluff, hearty way, "that Miss Calvert never got properly over the fright it gave her to be on the trial for that man that was murdered.

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'Why, surely, John !" chimed in the laundress, "you don't think Miss Calvert was any way concerned in that murder ?"

"I'm not saying what I think," re-plied John, "for it isn't our place, as servants, to think anything about our masters and mistresses, only I revolved it in my mind when Miss Calvert said on that inquest that she had known the murdered man." There was silence for a few minutes,

and then the laundress again spoke. "There must be some dreadful mystery in it, any way, when Miss Calvert wouldn't tell what she knew about the

poor murdered gentleman." "That's a fact," responded the under-waiter, staring hard into the

fuming contents of the glass he held, while with the other hand he affectionately fondled his whiskers. I wonder if the man that came

here asking all them queer questions about Madame Bernot had anything to do with it ?" said the chambermaid, a -cheeked, pleasant-faced girl, who had been assisting cook in preparing

a new supply of refreshments. "Tut, tut," said Hannah Moore, bringing down the knife with which she had been slicing a loaf of homemade cake on the table with a slap, and becoming very red, " sure he was only a poor beggar asking a crust for God's sake. What would he have to do with the like of that ?"

'When was this-when did this happen ?" asked John McNamee, put ting down his glass that he niight give the greater attention to the expected reply; and his fellow help put their glasses down, and disposed themselves also to listen with marked attention. The rosy cheeked chambermaid was

about to answer-to relate the circumstances, making much of every detail that might heighten its interest, but the cook interrupted with an abrupt and somewhat angrily spoken :

"It's just nothing at all, but one evening long ago, at the time of the inquest over that poor murdered creature, an old beggarman came here to the basement door. Rosie there "--pointing to the somewhat chagrined chambermaid-" and myself were the only ones in the kitchen ; Rosie opened the door to him and let him in to have a bite and a sup in God's name. He was tattered and dirty looking enough, but seemed very thankful for the cup of tea and bit of cold victuals we gave him, and, by-and by, while he rested, he asked a few questions about the He said he had read of the family. murder, and how the young lady of the house was mixed up with it someway ; and Rosie there answered all the questions he asked ; and she told him about Madame Bernot and her sick ness, and about Miss Calvert and Mr. Hubert, and sure there was no harm in that, for there was nothing to tell but what the world might know. Now that's all there's in it. The beggar went away, and we never laid eyes on him since, and even Rosie thought no more about it, whatever put it into her head to-night," and the cook resumed of slicing the cake with a her work very self-satisfied air.

Everybody had listened with atten-

sitting room, waiting while John at-tended to the horses, and separated only when they had, over another of cook's bumpers, wondered what could be the cause of Miss Calvert's evidently failing health.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"OLD CHARLEY." An Elect of the Slave Days.

BY REV. L. H. GACHE, S. J. In 1852 I was in charge of a parish in Louisiana. Among my parishion-ers was a pious widow, whose only son, a youth of about twenty-two, and the chief support of his widowed mother, was taken off by an almost sudden death. I called upon the good lady to offer my sympathy and what consola-tion I could give. As I was taking leave after my visit, she said : "Father, I have an old slave who

has always been uncommonly good and faithful. He is very old, and, morefaithful. over, he is blind and unable to do any work. He spends his time in sleeping and praying. Is should be very glad if you could do something for him. He has always been a good, faithful servant, as I have said, but, besides, he is a truly wonderful man-remark able in particular for his great piety and love of prayer. Even from early youth until he lost his sight in his old age, as soon as he finished his work in the field, instead of joining the others who were chatting and laughing while they rested after work, he was accus tomed to go alone to the edge of a wood that skirted the field, and there he knelt in prayer until the bell sum-moned the field hands to dinner or supper. He has always been so much respected by his fellow-servants that they have never made any unpleasant remarks about his conduct. His mas ters, too, have always esteemed him highly, and no one remembers that he ever gave cause of complaint to any-

one. Would you like to see him ? Of course, I was not only willing, but eager, to meet this phenomenal slave, and I was immediately led to his cabin in the yard. I found the old man seated on a chair at the foot of his

bed. A large crucifix was hanging about his neck. His huge head would have been repulsive but for the gleam of virtue and holiness that brightened and in some way beautified his face I understood at a glance that I was in the presence of an extraordinary man. When we entered, Mrs. F. said to him : "Charley, would you like to see

Father N.?" "Ah, madam," he answered, "you know that I cannot see. All that I can do is to talk. I shall be glad to talk with Father N. if he will be so kind as to talk with me."

With pleasure," I said. "But

first let me ask, how old are you ?" "Oh, Father," he answered, "I do not know exactly how old I am, but I have been in the world a long time. I was born in the island of San Domingo, and when I was about twelve or fifteen I was brought to the United States by the family I belonged to on that island. I have been with the same

family ever since. "I am told you pray much. Do you know many prayers?

"I know only the prayers my mother taught me.

I felt a desire to know the prayers he used, as I feared they might contain some superstition or false doctrine. Accordingly I asked him to recite them

to disturb ourselves, and on no account was she to be disturbed." So they turned again into the cozy ought to do in order to go to heaven

THE

CATHOLIC

when he died. ...Oh, most willingly," he answered. ...I will be delighted to know all that." I promised to return the next day, and I did not fail to keep my promise. I found my old and new pupil seated in the same place with his crucifix,

from which he never parted, though he did not know exactly what it was. But before going further I must say something about the manner in which the good old man spent his day, as 1 think it will not be uninteresting. He rose ordinarily about 6 or 6:30, then he prayed until breakfast time that is, about an hour or a little more. After breakfast he rested on his bed After breakfast he fosted on his occu about one or two hours. After his rest he prayed again until dinner time. After dinner he took another rest of about two hours, and then prayed until the supper, after which he went he deat deat till marging. He was idea of religion—they believe that it ignorance. to bed and slept till morning. He was never tired of praying. Evidently he

did not recite vocal prayers only. He made some kind of meditation taught He him by the Holy Ghost. Now to the object of my visit.

When I entered his cabin Charley had just finished his afternoon nap. began to explain to him the mystery of the Holy Trinity, so far, at least, as it can be explained, especially to a man like him. I very soon understood that my task would not be so hard as I had expected. My old pupil was very far from being dull. He understood immediately all that I told him ; better still, he not only understood, but re membered, so that I was never obliged to repeat the same thing. When I explained the mystery of the Incarna-When I

tion, he burst into tears. "Ah, Father," he cried, "I loved God as much as I could, but if I had known this sooner I would have loved Him a great deal more.

When I came to the explanation of the Passion of our Lord, of which he had no knowledge, his surprise and admir-ation were unlimited. "Oh, how good God is!" he repeated, " how good God is! I am so sorry I did not know this before."

The explanation of the Eucharist made an impression no less deep on his ready mind. That Jesus Christ, the Son of God, after having died for us on the Cross, should give Himself to us in Holy Communion to be the food of our souls, was something that ravished him into a kind of cestacy. "Oh, Father! Oh, Father!" he But, then, you will say. "Religion

"Oh, Father! Oh, Father!" he cried. "How glad, how happy I am to learn all this!"

And such, in proportion were the sentiments excited in his heart by the explanation of the other dogmas of our faith. Not only did he believe, but he understood everything as well as a man in the prime of life and of ordinary capacity and education could have understood it ; and, what was more remarkable, this old man, who was probably one hundred and ten years age, remembered everything so distinctly that, after four or five instruche was as well prepared for his tions, first Communion as any young man I ever met outside our colleges.

But what a spectacle-I shall never forget it-when I gave him holy Com-munion ! His cabin had been decked all around with white sheets by his pious mistress; a table had been pre pared with everything requisite for the ceremony, and my first Communiown bodily requirements, no ; only they cant, about one hundred and ten years old, was, if I remember well, seated at my right hand, for he was now un-able to kneel. His huge head, deformed by a swelling of some kind, been repulsive, as I re marked, if the beauty of his soul had not been reflected in his countenance for the divine grace that adorned his interior illumined his face in such a manner as to give it a heavenly ap bearance and inspire veneration. This was the last thing I had the pleasure of doing for my good old Charley; indeed, it was the last time I saw him. A few days later I was called away, and two or three months afterwards I heard that God had called the good cld may to his event. pearance and inspire veneration. the good old man to his reward. It may be asked how this man, who was naturally so good and who be-longed to a truly pious mistress, was so entirely neglected in the matter of religious instruction. To explain this fact, and to remove the danger of scandal to which the narrative might give rise, I must state that the old man had spent his life on a plantation which was far from any church, and which, on account of the scarcity of priests in As I was obliged to leave, I inter-rupted him and asked him if his prayer in easy reach of any of them. More over, Charley had come to live with the lady at whose house I met him, only a few months before his death. Whatever may be said or thought of the owners of the old man, this much, at all events, we may learn from what we know of his life, that the Holv Ghost takes care of faithful souls that live true to the light of conscience and are careful to do what they know to be right and to avoid what they believe to be wrong.--Little Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE SISTERS. "I HAVE NO TIME."

Out of ten persons who do not fulfiltheir religious duties, there are at least six or seven who will say to you when you speak to them about it, "I should be glad enough to do so, but I have no time, every one must gain their living. Religion is good for people with nothing else to do, who can live without working."

RECORD.

Nothing is more false than such reaan interest for the historian. soning as this, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Christianity ; religion is made for all, even as God is the Father of all ; and if there were to be any distinction to be made amongst men, it would, unquestion. ably, be the poor and the insignificent who would take precedence in the sight of God.

idea of religion-they believe that it solely consists of a very great number of outward observances ; and the daily work which is absolutely necessary to workmen in order to gain a living, being evidently incompatible with such practices, they solve the difficulty by the habitual words, which they lay down as an axiom, but which are in truth an unconscious blasphemy, "I have no time." But tell me, my friend, how much time do you need to love God? How much time do you need to think of Him sometimes during the course of the day ; to ask Him to bless you, to crown your efforts with success, and to give you the rest of heaven after the sorrows and weariness of earth? How much time does it take to keep from swearing honor your father and mother and law ful superiors - to abstain from drink ing-to pardon your enemies - not to return evil for evil — to bear with the faults of others? How much time does it take to be chaste and pure, to turn from evil thoughts, to avoid sinful conversation, to shun such and such a bad companion who would be sure to lead you into wrong? Does it take much time to repent when we have done wicked, foolish things? Still more, does it take much time to pray morning and evening? In five minutes, in ten minutes at the most, this great duty ean be perfectly fulfilled and where is the man who cannot, it if he so wills, spare some few minutes at

commands so many other things. You must hear Mass on Sundays and holydays. You must go to confession, and go to Communion; and does not all

that take time ? That is what I mean when I say I have no time. And what do those who are quite as busy as you are, and often much more busy and still more in need of gaining a salary, and who yet do all that and more than that? I know some who never pass one week with-out receiving the sacraments. How do they find time to fulfil their duties? What they do, you can do. It is the will that is wanting. method of going on foot if the chance only presents itself. being obliged to journey to New Lon-don to get the boat for home, two of can do. It is the will that is wanting and not the time. The reason that you do not find time, just as they find time, is because you have not the deep conviction that they have of the vita necessity of religion. You consider the body before the soul, they consider the soul before the body. Not that they neglect their families and their

know the value and the difference of things, and rule their lives according to th etruth. What would you say if your employer attempted to deprive you of the time to eat? You would leave him nd would say : First of all, we must ive. I say to you still more emphatic ly: first of all even before the life your body, take thought for your oul, which is the noblest part of yourelf; your soul, which makes of your ann, since through the body wo are mly animals; it is the soul which nakes the man, and dis inguishes him om the beast .- Sacred Heart Review.

CARE W Character is more unmistakably remen. It is because of this truth that personal reminiscences-the memoirs of those who live intimately with pub-lic men-hold such fascination for the general reader, and possess so peculiar The character of the late General Butler, for instance, has been persistently obscured by the war scribes. To the North he was the "bold, brave Ben;" to the South he was " Butler the beast. But if students of history would know the real man they must seek him in such incidents as that described in the Catholic Times. At the bombardment of Donaldsonville, the house of the Sisters of Charity was ruined by shells Sick Headache from the Union army, and the Sisters applied to the Federal commander for CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING assistance. In a letter which has just been discovered General Butler ex Ayer's Pills pressed his deep regret that such injury should have befallen them, and then was troubled a long time with siel dache, I tried a good many remedie ommended for this complaint; but i pays this tribute to the charity and de "No one can appreciate more fully than myself the holy, self sacrificing Began taking Ayer's Pills labors of the Sisters of Charity. Te that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man." -C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me. them our soldiers are daily indebted for the kindest offices. Sisters to all mankind, they know no nation, no Awarded Medal at World's Fair kindred, neither war nor peace. Their all-pervading charity is like the bound-less love of 'Him who died for all,' Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best. High-Class whose servants they are, and whose pure teachings their love illustrates "I repeat my grief that any harm should have befallen your society of Church Sisters, and cheerfully repair it so far as I may, in the manner you suggest, by filling the order you have sent to the city for provisions and medicines. "Your Sisters in the city will also Windows and soldiers have never failed to do to in X2 them all in their power to aid them in their usefulness and to lighten the burden of their labors " These manly words reveal a high and chivalrous heart in General Butler, Hobbs Mfg. Co. but they are also a new and notable tribute to the hely heroism which could London, Ont. call them forth. The work of the **E**RME Sisters in uprooting prejudice during the late war, and illustrating by their sweet charity the "pure teachings" ASK FOR DESIGNS of Christ, will form one of the brightest chapters in the history of the Church SADLIER'S DOMINION SERIES Sadiler's Dominion Reading Charts, 26 Read-ing Charts and one Chart of colors, mounted 14 on boards. Size 23) x 32 inches. Sadiler's Dominion First Reader, Part I. Sadiler's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadiler's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadiler's Dominion First Reader, Part II. Sadiler's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadiler's Dominion Fourth Reader. Sadiler's Outlines of Canadian History. Sadiler's Grandes Lignes de Histoire du Can-ada. Fatigue of a Missionary Life. Rev. Samuel B. Hedges, C. S. P., in Donahoe's No small part of a missionary's life is spent in a railway carriage. So weary does the missionary grow of constant railway travel that he gladly seeks other modes of conveyance if time, economy and convenience per-mit. He does not disdain the apostolic

3

A Contraction

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vealed by the little acts of daily life than by the larger and more momentous enterprizes that engage public

votedness of Catholic sisterhoods :

further testify to you that my

for August.

Laboring in Norwich, Conn., and

my companions made the journey

less fortunate was obliged to take the

this day that most charming walk of

some fifteen miles or more is one of

the pleasant reminiscences of a mis

sionary expedition to New England.

A missionary generally begins operations in the fall, and what we

familiarly term the "fall campaign

extends from September till Christmas.

The first thing to engage a mis

To

arrival at

between the cities on foot, while

train and convey the baggage.

in America.

tion, and now everybody turned to John McNamee, as the tacitly acknowl-edged head in the company, to know his opinion of what cook had related.

" I have only one thing to say," he said, taking up his glass slowly and looking round at his companions, " and that is that we trouble ourselves no further about what doesn't concern us. Mr. Hubert Bernot and Miss Mar us. garet Calvert have been a kind master and mistress to us ; we'll think only of that and mind nothing else, and, now, here's to their long life and prosper-

He held his glass aloft, his example being immediately followed by his fel low-servants, and, in a few moments, each one with a right good will, had drained his or her tumbler to the toast proposed.

The cook's good humor shone forth again, and she eagerly seconded the suggestion for a song which the headwaiter pompously made, and, in the midst of a love ditty by the chamber. maid, who had quite recovered from her little chagrin of the earlier part of the evening, a carriage stopped be-fore the door. The singer ceased suddenly and the help looked at each other in a bewildered way. "Something has happened," said

McNamee, rising, and that instant the door bell was violently rung. "Let me go," interposed Hannah

Moore, thrusting herself before the coachman, who was already on his way, and ere he could prevent she was hurrying up the stair which led to the front entrance. They crowded into the passage way, and one or two of the more curious ventured upon the stair, and with strained ears, listened for the and with strained ears, inscende for the slightest sound that might betray what was taking place above. They could distinguish Hubert's voice, and even Margaret's low tones came to them, but that was all ; they could make no sense of what was said.

to them, wearing a grave, sad face. "Miss Calvert was taken ill," she

said, " and they have come home in that French Madame's carriage."

Annie Corbin, hastening to ascend to her mistress.

He began by blessing himself with a big sign of the cross, and then he re-cited the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, and, I think, the Apostles Creed

Then followed a prayer to Oar Lady, which I never heard before and have not heard since, nor have I ever been able to find it in any book ; but it was a most beautiful prayer, something like the Memorare, and, in my estimation, not much inferior to it. I have always regretted not having taken it down in writing. Of course, there was nothing wrong

in these prayers. I even noticed, not without some surprise, that the old man recited all his prayers without violating a single rule of French gramman or pronunciation. But Charley did not stop here. After saying the pray-ers he knew by heart he poured out a

food of ejaculations, aspirations and invocations to the Mother of God, and

others, too. As I was obliged to leave, I inter-

was much longer. "Ob, Father !" he answered, " my prayer was finished when I stopped a few minutes ago. Now I am praying by myself." By which he meant extempore.

I was astonished at his improvisation, in which everything, even the grammer, was perfectly correct. I was curious to know what might be the extent of his religious instruction To my extreme astenishment I learned from him that he had never received any instruction at all. All that he knew was that there is one God, that the Blessed Virgin is the Mother of God, that we must love them and pray to them, and be good in order to avoid hell and go to heaven. This was the sum of his theology, which he had learned from his mother when he was a little boy. He knew nothing about

The hair, when not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It imparts that silky gloss so essential to perfect

f what was said. In a few moments the cook returned) them, wearing a grave, sad face. '' Miss Calvert was taken ill," she int French Madame's carriage." '' Then I shall be needed," replied mate Corbin, hastening to ascend to the did not know what it was. '' No; Miss Calvert said we were tot

Punishment for an Unbeliever.

There is a man out in Cherry Hill, N. J., a hamlet a few miles from New York, who must be convinced that if only from his own purely materialistic point of view, it pays to speak respect fully of God or to keep it to oneself if ne has doubts as to the Creator. Cherry Hill, it will be remembered, was he center of the cyclone which struck that vicinity recently. Several people were killed and the village was wrecked. It is said that August Munn laughed at some of his neigh-bors because they declared the damage the work of God. For his part he de ared the destruction a proof that there was no God. His neighbors were very much shocked, of course, and although e did not spare himself in his efforts to help them they showed a disposition avoid him. His own barn had been torn to kindling wood and he set about rebuilding it. Last week a heavy thunder-storm came up and Munn's half-built barn was struck by lightning. This the neighbors interpreted as a special mark of the Almighty's disfavor and a just punishment for his unbelief. They refuse to have anything whatever to do with a man so singled out. In short a boycott has been declared against Munn and the prosperous little grocery business he has built up Munn has a large family dependent on him, but of course that doesn't count. The neighbors believe in the old Mosaic law of the sins of the fathers being visited on the children. The moral of this little story-but perhaps the moral is in the

first sentence.

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ionary : the scene of his labor is the erection of the mission cross, and the platform from which he is to speak. This at-tended to, and, weather permitting, he will ramble forth for exercise and fresh air, knowing well that these wil fresh air, knowing wen that be denied him for the greater part of his stay. The hours of labor for a missionary will permit the reader to judge for himself what time may be devoted to recreation. They are from 4:30 a. m. till 7 ; then from 8.30

till 12; then from 3 p. m. till 6; and from 7:30 till 10. Till the work of hearing confessions begins, however, the missionary has from 9 till 12 and from 3 till 6 somewhat at his disposal. But the fatigue of all this, of travel and of the days of hard labor, fade away as a mist memory before the sun of hope that God blessed the work, that in the divine word spoken there was power to help many a poor soul toward the better life which is in God.

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pepsia for over four years. Three bottles o Hood's Sarsaparilla



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nded and



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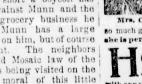
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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Inidels."

THOMAS COFFEY. MESSES, LUKE KING, JOHN MESSES, LUKE KING, JOHN NEVEN and WM, A. NEVIN, are NEVEN and WM, A. NEVIN, are ther business for the CATH Rates of Advertising - Ten onts per line eac f Advertising - Ten cente per interest, agate measurement. ed and recommended by the Arch-of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. , and the Blabops of Hamilton and o, and the clergy throughout the

Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London noi later than Tussiay morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped

London, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1895. THE HOME RULE CAUSE.

The Irishmen of Australia showed recently both patriotism and generosity in their subscriptions toward the Irish Parliamentary fund. Just as the late election was about to begin Mr. Michael Davitt, who was at the time in Sydney, sent £1000 by cable to Mr. Justin McCarthy to assist the cause during the contest, the amount being furnished by patriotic Australian Irishmen. Notwithstanding the deeisive victory gained by the Tories, the subscriptions which have been sent in to aid the Irish Parliamentary party will not have been spent in The unanimity of the Irish vain. representatives will be an object lesson which cannot but impress itself on the people of the rest of Great Britain, to the effect that the determined Irish Nationalist phalanx in Parliament must have a real grievance to be redressed, or they would not show such determination in standing aloof from the normal British parties, and refusing all office and Government patron-

age until Ireland secures justice. The internal dissensions among the Irish factions, though very much to be regretted, do not at all weaken this view of the case, for, on the issue of demanding Ireland's rights, there is a perfect accord among the factions. in fact their dissension is mainly on the question how far patriotic Irishmen should go on the issue of insisting on Home Rule, the minority faction being considered to be more or less inclined toward the physical force remedy, while the regular Nationalist party is in favor of a constitu ional

method. In spite of these dissensions, which the Catholic Separate schools in Oning over several constituences to the Tories, the two Irish parties together lic schools. have secured S2 members in the House of Commons, leaving 20 constituencies in the hands of the Tories. During Mr. Parnell's leadership there was a

mentary party cannot but command or later, that Home Rule will be conceded, not in municipal matters merely, but in national affairs. To attain this it is necessary that the Irish party in the House should be kept up to its full strength, which cannot be done in the impoverished state of the country, without the aid which patriotic Irishmen, and children of Irishmen, extend so 'reely and gladly from all quarters of

the globe. SCHOOLS.

It is very persistently stated by the enemies of Catholic education, both through letters to the press and in public speeches or addresses, that the Cath olic schools, whether in Ontario. Quebec, or Manitoba, are characterstically inefficient, and this supposed fact is made a pretext for maintaining that in Manitoba no redress should be given for the unjust abolition of Separate schools, and that in Ontario the Separate school system ought also to be abolished. There are, indeed, persons ever on the watch to find some pretext for waging a war against Catholic education, wherever it exists We have shown before now that these

representations are incorrect. We do not deny that it may happen in some places at particular times that apathy prevails among Catholic trus tees to such an extent that the schools settle into a condition of inefficiency. It is in human nature that such things occur from time to time ; and the Public schools are not exempt from this condition of affairs, as we know from events which have come within our own cognizance. We have never on that account maintained the ineffic-

iency of the Public school system, which has indeed some imperfections, but which, nevertheless, has done an immense amount of good, and which we fully believe to be equal to any school system existing, except in those features wherein it is imperfect, like everything else human. But notwith standing that we admit that some Catholic Separate schools are not conducted as they ought to be, we maintain that

have certainly been the cause of hand- tario, as a whole, are quite as well conducted and are as efficient as the Pub-

There are not complete statistics at hand whereby this can be proved as fully as we would wish ; but what is published in the annual reports of the anited band of S6 Irish Nationalists, Minister of Education is sufficient to and it could not be denied that, outside show that this is the case.

of Ulster, Ireland was a unit in assert It is a fact that there are certain dis ing its claims to a remedy for the bad dvantages under which Catholics government to which it had been sublabor a piori in a comparison of this jected. But at that time even Ulster kind. Among these we may mention could not be claimed by Ireland's the greater amount of diversity of enemies, as from Ulster there were 17 nationality and language among the of the Protestants, when the differences

and Scotland to listen respectfully to ment. According to these figures depending upon you, old people, stop terror of the whip : for it is certain have their own schools, and in these, Irish demands. Under these changed there were 141 Kingston candidates the soda water, stop the candy and that the unanimous demand of the of course, the distinctive religious circumstances, when the factions of the for the Collegiate Institute who suc-Irish party disappear, the Irish Parlia- ceeded in passing. Of these, 37 were from the Catholic schools of the you love so dearly will not when you respect, and the result must be, sooner city, which is about the same proportion as of Catholic children attending school ; but what is most remarkable is that of the four children who obtained over 600 marks, 3 were from the Separate schools, with a total of 1853 marks between them. The highest on the list, however, was a Protestant child, who obtained the splendid record of 665 marks. We say, therefore, that the Kingston Separate schools have proved themselves to be more efficient than the Public schools of the

THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR city, whose trustees have been in the past so intensely anti Catholic. Perhaps if these gentlemen had devoted as much time toward improving their schools as they have spent in endeavoring to annoy Catholic parents, they might have been able to show a better record for their schools to-day.

Much of the credit for the efficiency of the Kingston schools is, of course, due to the zeal of the teachers ; but much is also due, we understand, to Dr. Ryan, the able and energetic local school superintendent.

The record of the results in Berlin tell a similar story, and are even more decisively favorable to the Catholic Separate schools. We have not the omplete returns of the number of marks obtained by each pupil in that town, but we learn from the Berlin Record that at the entrance examinations for the North Riding of Waterloo, a Catholic Separate school pupil headed the list with 655 marks, and that 7 out of 8 Catholic pupils passed the ordeal: 83 passed in addition to the seven Separate School pupils. Of these 26 were from the Berlin Central school. As the Catholic population of Berlin is less than one-seventh of the whole, it is

efficiency of the Catholic to the Public schools was over 21 to 13. With such facts as these before us. and with facts similar occurring through the province every year, the press which is hostile to Catholics ought to be very guarded about making general charges of inefficiency against the Catholic schools of Ontario. We are informed also that the charges recently brought against the Catholic schools of Manitoba are equally untruthful with those which are constanty in the mouths of anti-Catholic speak ers in this province, and Mr. Greenway's

cool proposal to the Dominion Government to institute an investigation into the working of the school laws before and since 1890, instead of introducing remedial legislation, is a piece of in olence the equal of which we have scarcely ever heard of as coming from a supposed statesman.

From all the information we can glean, the Catholic schools of Manitoba were quite as well conducted as those while Home Rule itself is certainly put

whose efforts to educate their chil-

dren should have been encouraged by

the Manitoba Government, instead of

From Thorold, Ont., comes the pleas

ing intelligence that a pupil from the

Separate school, and that a mere child,

little Maggie Commerford, only eleven

years of age, obtained the highest

number - 614 - of marks of all those

who passed the recent High school

extrance examinations there. Forty

candidates-of which seven were from

the Separate school-presented them

selves, of which twenty-eight passed,

among the number being five from the

Separate school. The latter fact is

very gratifying indeed, but what we

particularly appreciate is, the distinc-

tion achieved by our bright little

eleven year old friend Maggie, who so

surprised the citizens of Thorold and

vicinity that they have hardly recov-

ered from the shock yet. Certainly

this little child has demonstrated in the

most effective manner that the highest

their schools being abolished.

have your life insured. You will not die any the sooner, and you will feel that the mother or the young sister cease to be here, depend upon the hard charity of strangers.

LORD SALISBURY'S GOVERN-MENT AND HOME RULE.

It was not without good reason that was asserted that even with the advantage of an inexpugnable majority, the Conservative party may find it necessary to yield more to the demands whipped hound is more perfect as of Ireland than it has hitherto been applied to the Government than to the supposed they would ever be induced Irish party. to grant.

It is definitely settled that in the new House of Commons the coalition of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists will command a majority of 152. The Conservatives alone have elected 838 members, giving them a majority of 6 over all parties in the full House of 670 members. There are, besides, 73 Liberal - Unionists elected, who, though they formerly belonged to the Liberal party, abandoned it and joined their forces with the Tories for the purpose of defeating Mr. Gladstone's measure for Home Rule in 1886.

The coalition has been more endur ing than such unions have usually been in England, and it has been so cemented by its having gone through the crucible of three general elections that it may now be regarded as having become a single party with the main object in view to prevent Ireland from attaining the object of her aspirations, which is a National Government and Parliament located at Dublin.

As we have already said, the Conservatives have a majority of 6 over all parties combined, even though the iberal-Unionists were to go into opposition. This will give a certain indealings with their allies ; yet no one magines that they could carry on the evident that the ratio of success and Government alone with so narrow a najority. The Conservative policy must therefore be modified to suit Liberal-Unionist views, if the coalition is

> to be permanent. The Liberal-Unionists have certain definite views regarding the manner of dealing with Ireland, and it is in this matter we may suppose there will be some compromise between ultra-

Tory and Liberal views. What, then, is likely to take place? It is known that Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain and T. W. Russel, who are the leading Liberal Unionists for Enggland and Ireland respectively, and both of whom are members of the new Government, have certain plans of giving Ireland a large share of local autonomy under the name of municipal government, and this is what is likely to be offered to Ireland in lien of the Home Rule desired by Irishmen, and we may expect some measure granting this to be passed by the present Parliament with the assent of the Lords ;

nation cannot be forever resisted. The will force any reasonable concession sciousness of this that has brought Lord Salisbury to make the present offer, and Mr. Long's cowardly braggadocio is simply intended to conceal the fact that the resemblance to a

PROSELYTIZING SCHOOLS AND CATHOLIC INVENTORS.

A few weeks ago a school teacher of Massachusetts, speaking of an invention, asked his pupils who had made it, and some of them and among them a Catholic child, replied "A Protestant," whereupon he said : "Of course : a Catholic never invented anything." The insulting remark was expressly intended to make an impression on the Catholic child who gave the answer, and the other Catholic children in the school.

It is in this way of sneering against Catholics that some of the so-called non-sectarian schools are turned into Protestantizing institutions, and in almost every case the teachers who do this are sustained by the trustees. Thus the booby of the Massachusetts school was sustained by his trustees. who gravely maintain that all this kind of teaching is justifiable, as it is

historical and not religious. It was on this plea that a Boston High school teacher was sustained some time ago by the A. P. A. style of fanatics for attacking the Catholic doctrine of Independence to the former, even in their dulgences, and distorting history in regard to the practice of the Catholic Church concerning Indulgences.

The constantly repeated statement which is made habitually by many Protestants, that Indulgences are licenses to commit sin granted by the Pope for a certain sum of money, was introduced by the Boston teacher as a lesson in history, and the same method of introducing sectarianism under guise of teaching history was adopted by the ignorant fellow who recently told his pupils that Catholics

never invented anything, because they are kept in ignorance, and thus have not the intelligence to invent. We do not propose to enter into any

set refutation of this statement of the school teacher, for it is as notoriously false as it was malicious and impudent: but we will cursorily call attention to a grand invention which was recently made by a Catholic priest of Sicily, Father Calendoli, of the Dominican Order. A full description of this invention was given in last month's issue of the Rosary magazine, with cuts representing the various parts of the

that the unanimous demand of the of course, the distinctive religious tenets of each will be inculcated, but Conservatives are strong for the parents must select the religion which moment, but they know well that a shall be taught their children ; and in united phalanx of 82 votes will have case the large majority in any locality its effect at some time or other, and be of one religion, so that there are no distinctive schools for those who are in they demand. No doubt it is the con- the minority, the clergy of the minority creeds will supply the necessary religious teaching to the children of their own belief.

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These are wise provisions, though their introduction into the school laws was opposed by most of the Protestants. who appear to have made common cause with the Infidels for this purpose, hough their religion has been carefully provided for by the new law.

The Belgian bill is similar to that which was proposed by the Emperor William for Germany, but which was defeated by the Reichstag. It would appear that the principal motive which induced most of the Protestant party of the House to oppose the bill, was that Catholic education might be rendered more difficult. This is the same motive which influences many in Canada to oppose religious education. difficult as it is to conceive that any Christian body can seriously

throw obstacles in the way of having their children religiously educated. The opposition of the infidels, however, is easily understood. They are anxious to have the rising generation educated without a knowledge of God, and, if they had their way, the name of God would not be heard in the school room.

It will be remembered by our read ers that Mr. Dalton McCarthy in his argument before the Canadian Government, against Separate schools in Manitoba, instanced the example of Belgium, where he said the schools are secular and efficient. We pointed out Mr. McCarthy's error at the time, mentioning that the Belgian schools teach religion. The new law makes no change in this respect, but it prescribes that all parents must select the religion in which their children shall be instructed.

It may be fairly inferred from this that Mr. McCarthy is very careless about stating the truth when he has an object in concealing the facts.

The liberality with which Catholic Belgium and Quebec provide for the religious education of Protestants should be a reason for the people of Manitoba and those in other Provinces of the Dominion to deal generously with the Catholics, by permitting the latter to maintain their Catholic schools without any obstacle being thrown in their way by hostile legislation.

ROYALTY AND THE REGICIDE. It is positively stated that her Majesty the queen was delighted at the defeat of Lord Rosebery's Government on the question of erecting a monument to honor the memory of the machine, and a portrait of Father Regicide Oliver Cronwell. Her Majesty entertains a profound veneration

for King Charles I., whose obstinacy in

Nationalists out of 33, constituting a Catholic population of the Province, Nationalist majority of 1. and also that the average of wealth is Catholics being poor half breeds,

It is an accidental circumstance, in favor of the Protestants. Both of therefore, that at present there is a these causes tend to affect the character small Tory majority of members from of the schools unfavorably, yet in spite Ulster ; but from Ireland, as a whole, of all these circumstances which cannot the unmistakable voice is for the right be controlled, we have shown from of self-government, and the demand is time to time by detailed figures that all the more imperative and undenithe Catholic schools compare favorably able, as the Nationalist majorities were with the Public schools of the Province in almost every case extraordinarily in every respect under which the sta barge, going up into thousands, while tistics furnished by the Education De the Unionist majorities are small, and partment give us the opportunity of in many cases precarious. instituting a comparison. The teachers

The perseverance with which the are as good, the higher forms have as whole nation insists upon redress canmany pupils in them, and when they not but secure its object in the end. compete for entrance into the Collegi and it is now rumored that even the ate Institutes and High schools, the Tories will endeavor to pacify the Separate school pupils stand as high country by making some concessions as, and often higher, than their fellowin the way of granting self governcompetitors from the Public schools ment ; but it is probable that the only It is also a fact attested year after concession which will be granted thus year in the departmental reports that will be municipal rule. Even this will the average attendance at the Separ bean improvement on the state of affairs ate schools of the Province is considernow existing, but it will not satisfy the ably higher than at the Public schools. Irish people, who have been con- in comparison with the total number vinced by experience that the country of pupils enrolled ; and every one of is not governed for the good of the these circumstances must be weighed people, but only for the aggrandize- in making the comparison as regards ment of the landlords, and that there efficiency.

will be no change in this respect until We gave last week the figures show there be a real Parliament at Dublin. ing the success of Catholic Separate In the past Ireland could never even school pupils in several localities at secure a hearing in the House the recent High school entrance exof Commons when legislation which aminations. We have heard details would benefit the country was asked of comparatively few sections this for. It made no difference whether year as yet, but judging from past Whigs or Tories were in office, or in a achievements of which we are aware. majority in the House of Commons. we are confident that the Separate Irish measures were voted down by an schools of the Province have not been

almost unanimous House, which seemed a whit behind. to derive a grim pleasure from refusing In addition to localities we have alto listen to Irish demands. ready mentioned in our columns,

This state of things continued till we have received the exam-Mr. Gladstone took up Ireland's cause, ination returns from Kingston, as gold watch, you ought to attend to its animity of the Irish people in making shall be Catholic for all the children. their graves and exposed to public and educated the people of England published by the Education Depart- disposition. And if there are people their demand keeps themselves in Protestants and Jews are allowed to ignominy and scorn on Tyburn giblet.

off by the recent elections to a date far of the character of the two populations away in the future. are taken into account, many of the

That this view of the situation is correct may be inferred from a speech made by Mr. Walter Long, the Minister of Agriculture in the new Cabinet. Mr. Long has asserted that there will be a new Irish policy, the outlines of which he gives. He says there will be county councils, and some central machinery which will relieve Ireland of the necessity of coming to England for her lesser local legislation.

How will this proposal be received in Ireland ? We have no doubt it will be accepted, not as a finality, but as a measure of half justice while more is to be expected. It will be at least an improvement on the present condition, and if the powers of the "central machinery "be extensive it may be that the new policy will be a fairly good ad intermin measure, until real Home Rule be conceded by a future Parliament.

Mr. Long, while foreshadowing this new policy, has thought proper to accompany his statement with insulting words. He said :

"If the Irish choose to accept this because, like whipped hounds, they could get nothing else, and call it Home Rule, they are welcome.

It certainly reflects but little credit on Mr. Long and the administration he represents, that the concession they propose to grant is accompanied by an insult. It serves only to indicate that the concession is grudgingly given, and this language will not increase the respect entertained for the Govment by the honest electorate. Notwithstanding the decisive victory gained by the Government at the polls, the use of such language as indicates the blustering bully shows that the un-

Calendoli working it. The invention consists of an electri-

cal type-setting machine, which surupholding the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and their absolute passes by far anything which has hitherto been made in this line. It authority, was the direct cause of his enables a good compositor to set up 50, deposition, resulting finally in his 000 letters in an hour. The import- mockery of a trial and his condemnaance of the invention may be estimated from the fact that the best machines hitherto in operation enable the most expert compositor to set up about 14,000 letters in an hour, whereas, by hand, only about 3,000 can be set.

It is surely time that New England school trustees should insist upon it taken on the question of the erection of that their teachers should confine their the statue. This majority would not pretendid historical teaching within the bounds of truth; but we do not expect this to be done. They will continue to make " the little red schoolhouse "the medium for inculcating falsehoods against the Catholic Church on the minds of the Catholic pupils. in order to Protestantize them if possible. And yet these people profess to

be greatly scandalized because Catho lics prefer Catholic parochial schools to their proselytizing institutions!

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDU-CATION IN BELGIUM.

A cablegram informs us that in the stultify itself and cast discredit upon

religious education compulsory. The bill was favored by the Catholic party in the House, but was bitterly tion of seeing the Parliament of Great opposed by the Infidel socialists, who must have had some support from the cide whose name she detests. The Liberal or weak Catholics, otherwise consistency of the Nationalists forms a the majority would have been much striking centrast to the vacillation of larger, as the Catholic party constitute Orangemen on the question. about two-thirds of the Chamber. This compulsory religious education lish throne he had the bones of Crem-

tion to the scaffold, and his memory is cherished by the Church of England to the extent that he is still honored as a martyr in the offices of that Church. The wonder is that even a small majority could be secured in the British House of Commons on the first vote have been attained were it not for the support given by Irish Orangemen to the proposition, but that support was

withdrawn when the matter came before the House a second time, under the form of reducing the appropriation to so low a figure as to make the proposition of raising the statue ridiculous.

When the reduction of the appropriation was carried by a substantial majority, the Government acknowledged its defeat and withdrew the proposition. To the Irish Nationalist party the chief credit is due for the fact that the Parliament did not

Belgian Chamber of Deputies the bill monarchical Government by approvhas passed by a fair majority to make ing of the statue. Her majesty should feel grateful to the Irish Nationalists

for having saved her from the humilia-Britian honor the memory of a Regi-

When Charles II. came to the Engdoes not signify that the teaching well and his chief advisers taken from animity of the Irish people in making shall be Catholic for all the children. their graves and exposed to public

Sisters of St. Joseph. For Those we Care For.

There are very few of us earning our living who have not some one else to care for, and that is much to the credit of the American girl, writes Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home Journal. Sometimes it is the folk at home; some times it is a younger sister who is to be helped with her education, but always a helping hand is needed. You laugh at the idea of making a will, but no matter how little you have, if it is nothing but your

standard of work is being done in our chools. All honor say we, to little Maggie, and her teachers, the good It would be a strange reversion of the monarchial tradition if Cromwell were now to be set before the people of England as one worthy of public honor.

Ireland was the chief field wherein the tyranny of Cromwell was exercised. No quarter was given by the psalm-singing soldiers to Irishmen who remained faithful to their king, and Cromwell's military successes in Ireland were followed by wholesale murdering, pillage, and confiscation ot property.

Whatever was left undone by Queen Elizabeth in the way of despoiling the people of their soil was completed by the confiscations of Cromwell, and it is no matter of great surprise that the the actual murder having been perrepresentatives of Ireland in Parliament should bitterly resent the effort of the Government to set up a statue of the tyrant side by side with those men who have made England great and respected. The attempt of the Government to do this was one of its greatest mistakes. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was the chief promoter of the statue proposal. We should be sorry to think that he reflected his father's views in advocating it, but whether or not the Grand Old Man favored the proposal, the country is to be congratulated on the fact that it miscarried.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LAST week, during a jubilee festival in honor of Mons. Vuillemin, manager of a Colliery Company at Aniche, France, an Anarchist named Decoux fired five revolver shots at the old gentleman, while the latter was leaving the church. M. Vuillemin was wounded by three of the shots, but not seriously. Immediately afterward a terrible explosion was heard and Decoux's body was hurled several yards. He was disembowelled and terribly mutilated. On investigation it was found that he had been carrying a bomb beneath his coat, and that it had exploded prematurely while he was preparing to hurl it. Decoux's father immediately after the explosion rushed toward his son and kicked his prostrate body exclaiming, "Camaille ! Assassin !" After some difficulty the bystanders removed him. It is the only redeeming feature in the Anarchist outrages, that it frequently occurs that the murderous perpetrator is the victim of his own treachery, through the premature explosion of the bombs he carries about with him for the destruction of other people.

THE census of the United States, re on the 30th ultimo, was one of the largest, as well as one of the most cently published, shows that there are one hundred and forty-three distinct privileged, that have ever visited that famous shrine. No accident of any kind marred its success-a fact which religioussects, besides one hundred and fifty six independent religious organspeaks volumes for the management of izations in the country. In the large the C P. R., over whose lines the pilgrimage passed. There were about cities of New York, Chicago and Brooklyn the Catholics outnumber all the three thousand people, sixty priests, including, as has been intimated, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary. Four special trains started from various points in Protestant denominations, together ontario, while a considerable number of passengers from other places travelled in the same direction, attracted by the low rate or a derive. with the Jews and unbelievers. In New York the Catholics are three-fifths ; in the other two cities, two thirds, and in Philadelphia, Buffalo and Boston almos one half. These Catholics are as thor attracted by the low rate or a desire to see Ste. Anne's. The scene in oughly American as any element of the the church when all had gathered was beautiful and impressive in the ex population. They have grown up with the country, contributing their treme, recalling to many there the best ages and characteristic assemfull share toward its wealth and problages of a universal faith. His Grace presided at the grand High Mass, and gress, and doing more than their full share in shedding their blood to mainpreached. His sermon, appropriate to tain the Union. Like the rest of the the occasion, was marked by that eloquence and unction never absent from His Grace's pulpit discourses, community, many Catholics were born in the various countries of Europe, but which in presence of so many evidences of an active and touching and have been naturalized in order to become citizens of the United States, faith as surround even a casual visitor but the great majority are citizens by to Ste. Anne's were enhanced by the birth. Yet it is these citizens who are special force of such inspiring circum aimed at by the proscriptive efforts of stances. His every word was followed with the closest and most edifying atthe A. P. A., who wish to deprive half the population of America's greatest tention. The pilgrimage was privileged in cities of the means of earning their the number and nature of its remark able cures. There were eight notable living, and of any participation in the government of the country. Of course instances. The most extraordinary Martin Doyle, of Tyendinaga, Ont. For several years he had suffered from they will not succeed in their objects, but it is eminently proper that the American people should understand a serious affection in the knee cap Two years ago an operation was per how un-American and un-patriotic are formed by two of the best surgeons in the province, but without any marked the members of this hate-nurturing association which loves to work in beneficial effect. Too poor to provide darkness and by clandestine methods himself with any of those contrivances of operation. which human ingenuity has devised for physical deformity, he was obliged to use a wooden stump, adapted by a car THE coroner's jury in the case of the penter to take the place of an artificia two boys, Robert and Nathaniel limb. By means of this, but with the Coombs, accused in London, Eng., of stiffened leg from the knee downwards murdering their mother, have brought in an almost horizontal position, the poor fellow managed to move about. in a verdict against both boys, the on Wednesday of last week, at the former being found guilty of wilful altar rail of Ste. Anne's church, havmurder, and the second of being accesing piously performed the usual devotions and kissed the venerated relic, he sory before the fact. The jury attribfelt the healing touch in the helpless ute the crime to the bad influence exlimb, unstrapped the stump from his ercised over the boys by vicious literaknee, and rising to his feet walked, ture, and declare that this is answerwithout aid or prop, to the amazement able for many crimes, wherefore they of his fellow-pilgrims. The arrangements made for the conrecommend in their verdict that the venience of those attending the pilsale of such literature should be grimage, by the reverend gentleman who organized it, Father Stanton, of stopped. The reading of this character has become an evil of enormous Smith's Falls, were admirably magnitude. It is undoubtedly a result ceived and faithfully carried out. con

of the want of religious education in the schools and absence of moral training. We do not accuse the advocates of secularized education of desiring to

produce such a condition of affairs as will demoralize the rising generation. but the result will undoubtedly be the spread of criminality when their principles are put into practical operation. If children are educated without a knowledge of their responsibility to God they will naturally grow up into a brutalized manhood ; and such crimes as that of the Coombs children will be-

come more and more frequent every year. The Coombs boys are, respectively, thirteen and eleven years of age, petrated by the elder. After committing the crime they pawned many articles of value in the house, and pro ceeded to enjoy themselves as their fancy dictated. When arrested they were amusing themselves at cards. The father of the boys is purser on the steamer France, and was at sea when the crime was committed. He heard of it on his arrival at New York.

IN VIEW of the fact that the A. P A. is anxious to make it appear that their organization was the cause of the sweeping Republican victory gained throughout the United States last November, it is interesting to note that the Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, does not accord to them this credit. Mr. Stevenson was visiting Toronto last week on his return from Chicago, and being questioned in regard to the power of the A. P. A. as a factor in the next election said :

"There was no doubt that many votes had been influenced by the means of the association at the last elections, and no doubt in the future in certain localities the same result might be expected, but intolerance of any kind, either religious or otherwise, was not likely to maintain a very strong foothold in the United States. Of course no one entertains a doubt that "many votes" were influenced by the A. P. A. But this is not the question which concerns the public. What is desired to be known is whether it could control a sufficient number one way or the other so as to change the general result. On this question Mr. Stevenson is evidently convinced that it cannot, and he has as evidently no intention to pander to A. P. A. influences.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Father Stanton's pilgrimage, under the patronage and favored by the presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre,



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMII- life that comes to him with returning TON.

Hamilton is justly proud of her "Mountain," and equally so of the many beautiful homes that nestle, like gems in an emerald setting, at its base ous among these palatial residence is St. Joseph's Hospital, formerly known as "Undermount," the property of the late Mr. John Young. On the occasion f the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, the citizens were naturally desirous to place the very best accommodation at the disposal of their royal guest ; and during his stay in the city His Royal Highness occupied a suite of magnificent apartments at 'Undermount."

No fairer view can be imagined than that which greets the eye from the windows of the hospital wards. On the south towers the "mountain" clothed in luxuriant verdure ; to the west stretch fertile fields and grassy plains; while to the north and east lie Hamilton Bay ; the far-famed Hamilton Beach (the Naples of Canada) ; and, beyond, the blue waters of Lake Ontario lost in the horizon. The hospital grounds are extensive, neatly laid out, and interspersed with many fine shade trees. There are, besides, a large conservatory and well kept orchard, rom which are supplied the fruit and flowers so grateful at all seasons to the invalid.

The building and grounds were purchased for a residence by the late lamented Bishop Carbery, and were occupied later by the present Bishop, Right Rev. T. J. Dowling. His Lord-ship secured a more central residence on King street, and handed over the "Undermount" property to the Sisters of St. Joseph, for hospital purposes. The Sisters then made the necessary alterations and additions to the build ing to fill the requirements of a first-

class institution. The visitor to the hospital passes through a very fine classic portico in cut-stone, and enters the vestibule, on the right and left of which are the reception room and dispensary. The vesti-bule opens into the main hall which communicates with the chapel, parlors, corridors to new wing, serving-rooms, and the stair-case leading to the second and third floors. Adjoining the main hall is a very handsome and equipped electric elevator, fully erected and donated to the hospital by a well-known and deservedly popular citizen of Hamilton, George E. Tuckett, E-q. The principal room on the second floor is the large, airy and The new wing, erected last year to meet ever-increasing need of accom modation, is a handsome structure of brick with cut stone trimmings, the brick work being finished in free stone color to harmonize in style with the main building. The addition is 35x65 feet, exclusive of annex and chloroform and operating rooms, which form separate buildings Located on the first floor are the pri which vate entrance, office, dispensary, pri vate wards and large ward for male patients. Outside this latter is a large balcony which opens on to the lawn From the main hall on this floor is sit uated the chloroform and operating rooms, the former fitted up with all the applicances for administering anasthe tics to patients preparatory to being taken to the operating table. Adjoining is the operating chamber, a large, lofty, octagonal shaped room, well lighted from windows on each side as well as from large skylights. room has cement walls and granolythic floor, marble shelves and stands, hot and cold water, etc., and the temperature can be regulated to any degree required, either in winter or summer. The second floor contains private wards and a large ward for women. This also opens on a balcony. The third floor is finished with wards in suites (parlor and bedroom), and a large, well-lighted corridor leads to a balcony from which the view of the city and surrounding country is unsur-The entire building is heated with hot water, is well lighted, lofty and commodious, and is fully equipped with all the latest improvements in ventilation, bath rooms, lavatories, etc. The present institution, comprising the main building and the new wing,

health and strength. The new addition, called "Saint Ann's Wing," was created by the lib-eral donations of the late Mrs. Ann many beautiful homes that nestle, like Dowling, the beloved mother of Right gems in an emerald setting, at its base and along its easy slopes. Conspicu-marble tablet has been placed in the wing to the memory of the lamented benefactress, and bears the following inscription :

> ST. ANN'S WING. OPENED AND BLESSED ON THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 1894. THIS WING IS ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL TO OUR GENEROUS

BENEFACTRESS, MRS. ANN DOWLING, OUR DEAR BISHOP'S BELOVED MOTHER. DIED NOV. 11, 1893. R. I. P.

Over this tablet hangs a fine portrait in oil of the deceased lady; and on either side oil paintings of her two sons, the Bishop of Hamilton and Mr. John M. Dowling of Chicago. The three portraits were imported from Italy, having been executed specially for the hospital by a celebrated Roman artist.

What nobler monument to a Chris tian and Catholic than an institution like this for the relief of suffering humanity! And what fairer and sweeter shrine than this could a mother's heart desire, where her mem ory is held dear, and where the life work of the kindly hands now folded in death is taken up and carried on by her generous and gifted son, Right Rev. Dr. Dowling! That Right Rev. Dr. Dowling! That his life and his reign may be long and happy and prosperous is the fervent and earnest prayer of patients of all classes and creeds and colors who re ceive treatment in this excellent institution.

GEMS FROM THE LETTERS OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

The epistles of Saint Augustine are particularly interesting and valuable because of the importance of their hemes, and the instructions they con ain the practice of perfection. n them he mentions his own frequent iness and the habitual weakness of rofuturus, he states that he is confined to his bed under violent pain, but adds: "Though I suffer, yet l am well, because I am as God would have me to be ; for when we will not what He wills, it is we that are in fault. as He can neither do nor permit any thing but what is just.

In the 36th Epistle he answereth Casulanus as to the fast of Saturday, that "the Church observes fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays because the Jews formed their conspiracy to put Christ to death on Wednesday, and executed on Friday. As to Saturday he bids him follow the custom of the place where he should be, according to the rule of St. Ambrose, who told his mother: "When I am here (at Milan) I do not fast upon Saturdays; when am at Rome I fast upon that day If the custom of the place be not uni form, asin many Churches in Africa, h advises him to do as the Bishop of the place should do or direct. He gives he same answer in Letter 54, to Januarius. He says in the same, that they do well who communicate daily, provided it be done worthily, and with the humility of Zaccheus when he received Christ under his roof ; but that they are also to be commended who some times imitate the humble centurion and set apart only Sundays and Satur days, or certain other days, for com-municating, in order to do it with greater devotion. He lays down this principal, that a custom universally received in the Church must be looked upon as settled by the Apostles, or by general council, as the annual celebra-tions of Easter, Pentecost, the Ascention and Passion of Christ. He says that though the faithful at first communicated after supper, the Apostles afterwards ordained that, out of reverence to so great a Sacrament, all should communicate fasting. In Letter 55, to the same Januarius, he speaks of Lent and other laws of the Church, observing that certain rites and customs may be sometimes practiced by particular persons, which are only tolerated by the Church, and may be, sometimes, such as are better re jected than observed. . . . With what charity and tenderness does the With the main building and the new wing, affords accommodation for about one hundred patients. It has been said of the spot in Rome where the poet Keats lies buried, that it is lovely enough to make one in boy with death : and if St. Joseph's He suffer us to be afflicted in hundred sickness enjoyable, it is at least calculated to make the invalid take a bright view of the new lease of

showing her that she is not only obliged to condescend and conform to th humor of her morese spouse, in duties which she essentially owes to him, but also in things indifferent -- for instance. she ought not to wear black that clothes, seeing this gave him offence and that she might be lowly spirited in rich and gay dress (provided it were modest, and not such as the Apostles condemn), if he should insist upon her wearing it. He tells her she ought, in all things reasonable, to agree with her husband as to the manner of educating their son, and rather leave him the chief care when he requires it. He severely chides her for having given goods and money to the poor without his tacit consent, and obliges her to ask his pardon for this fault, whether his unwillingness to allow her to give extraordinary alms, proceeded rom a just and prudent care to provide for their offspring, or from any imperfect motive. He exhorts her to gain him by meekness and charity, and to endeavor by all means to reclaim him from his immoralities and vices, especially by intercession and tearful fervor. "Pray for him" (says the Saint doubtless with a keen remembrance of Saint Monica's tears and petitions), " pray for him, and from the bottom of your heart. For For tears are, as it were, the blood of a heart pierced with grief, etc." In like manner, did he urge upon husbands the respect, ten-der affection and just condescension which they own to their wives with which they owe to their wives, with other wise counsels to persons in the various conditions of life. - Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Teachers' Convention.

Among the many enterprises under-taken at Loretto Abbey for the furtherance of educational development, the convention held during the past week is one of the most notable. The object of the convention was to analyze the various methods of imparting knowledge, consistent with the age, and the lecturers on the different subjects were persons whose names alone give assurance of success in school matters. The opening discourse by Rev. F. Ryan on the manner of im parting Christian doctrine was useful, instructive and interesting. The Hon. Minister of Education addressed an appreciative audience on the necessary qualifications of a successful teacher. He spoke in a most entertaining manner, interspersing among the serious facts happy reminiscences and pleasant aneddotes. Mr. Tilley's lectures on psychology were delightful. His charming delivery and genial manner made him the recipient of a cordial welcome. Mr. Scott's lectures on school management were admirable. Speaking from a long experience, he showed that "The Reign of Terror" in school is a thing of the past, and in school is a tring of the past, and our rising generation should merge into men and women ruled by a law of love. Mr. Houston on literary analy-sis, and Mr. Prendergaston annuities, imparted much wholesome knowledge on their subjects. The Siterar merge on their subjects. The Sisters were highly complimented by Hon. Mr Ross and his colleagues ; also by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., and Rev. Teefy on the zeal they manifested in the work of education, thus contrib uting to make the educational system of Outario among the best in the world. -Toronto Globe, Aug. 10.

O'CONNELL'S ANNIVERSARY.

SUMMARY REPORT OF HON. J. J. CUR-RAN'S ADDRESS AT EMERALD, EN-THUSIASTIC VOTE OF THANKS AND CHEER.

the noble purposes for which they had been banded together, but to any patriotic Ca a-dian it was a source of pride and gratification to see that, whilst they tressured the traditions of the OI Land, they were loyal and true to their Canadian home. The addresses gave him no slight task to reply to they referred not only to the occasion of their meeting, but to the position of the Irish race in Canada. He had the bonor of addressing them in the presence of a son of Ireland, the Lieutenant. Governor of the Province, Hon. Mr. Howian. (Cheers.) No more patriotic and progressive son of the OI Land could be found. Were he to sneak of the Irish men of Prince Ed-ward Island alone, it would occupy the whole of his address. Their Chief Lastice was a distinguished Irish Canadian. Men like Whelan and others had identified the Irish name with the history of the Island. Were he to travel over the old province the Irish names like McGee. Hincks, Drummonds, Kennys and hosts of others in every depart-ment of life, public cr private, were house-hold words. McGee had popularized the idea of Canada's Catefederation, and his glow-ing description of the greatness of Canada Confederated were now realities (cheers). Mr. Curran then gave a splendid account of the doings of men of different races and creeds in Canada, and a midst great en-tusiasm stated that the only hope of true greatness of this country was in the min of hearts and hands of the men from England, Ireland and Scot-iand with descendants of old France. We do not repudiate the glories and traditions of the past. We rovive at due intervals all that is inspiring in the history of our ancestors. We look to them for examples of heroism and amongst the intellectual giants of the great ano name stood higher as the fried of mankind, as well as of his native hiberator, a great emancipator, the fried of the past no name stood his native fiberator, a great emancipator, the tried of the serf at home and the slave abroad. His motion was : "Nothing is politically right which is the noble purposes for which they had been banded together, but to any patriotic Car a-

any other political leader in the last two centuries."
Lacordaire, the greatest of French preachers, had exhausted his cloquence in a magnificant eulogy of Ireland's great son.
Hon. D'Arcy McGee in the course of one of his speeches in the cld Parliament of Canada, ausworing a charge of former differences with the great leader, spoke of O'Connell in the following terms:
"Sir, I had the honor to know him slightly in bis latter days, and the misfortune to differ from that illustrious man, to whose memory 1 may be permitted to render the homege of my more mature judgment. It has been my lot, sir, to have seen many and to have known a few, a very few, historical persons, but I can truly say that, apart from the exaggeration of native patriotism. I never approached a person who seemed more truly deserving the tile of "great." than Mr. O'Connell. When I consider this exclusively Gaelie origin, his provincial birth, his proscribed treed, his forcign, when I consider the the fact of the sole arsenal, equipment and resource, was neither the fact when I consider in Kerry, nor of his stadies in France; when I consider all the fock he overcame, within and without; when I consider all the fock he overcame, within and ead held the further that the first time at the age of fity-four, and the position he made and held the four sum of the stice for the string a stadies in France; when I consider all the fock he overcame, within and we head and held the further the further the first time at the age of highting the stadies that the first time at the age of highting the first time at the age of highting the stadies the first time at the stadies the first time at the stadies the first time at the stadies the first time the stadies the first time the stadies the first time t remember that he entered the Imperial Par-liament for the first time at the age of fity-four, and the position he made and held till the last in that fastidious assembly — I feel that 1 do not place him too highly, when I claim that he should be ranked among the most original politicians of modern times." O'Connell had appeared on the scene of his native country like the ranbow after the terrible delage. His genins flashed through the dark clouds that had hung over that land for contries. Ho had mode possible the later efforts of other patriots and he had taught his people the futility of armed re-sistence and the sate and sure course of constitutional agitation. He said, in their address they had referred to Home Rule the natural sequence of O'Connell's teach-ing. The cause was still bright, desplie the faults of its leaders. The poople of Ireland were a unit in their desire and aspiration. Nothing could damp their ardor or destroy their hope for a glorious future. Vestal virgins ages ago kept alive the sacred fires on the altars of the Roman gods. Minister-ing angels would keep alive in the bearts of millions yet unborn the sacred lives of patriotism until Irelaud holds the proudest position in the mighty empire of which she forms part. Then will a union exist that may be prayed for in the words of Grattar, *Exto perpetua*, a union, not recking with bribery, but a union dear to every English-man, Irishnam and Scothman, a union of hearts, a union based upon jastice, within the four corners of which each great branch of the Imperial family will be enabled to make their own domestic laws upon their own soil, and in the great councils of the empire legislate for the peace and progress of the realm upon which the sun never sets, and for the benefit of the whole human race. In closing, the speaker again referred to our own Dominion. He said twas a land in which all races should strive to eliminate every grievance. The rights of Provinces were sacred, but no rights were more sacred than those of minorities. Th the settlement and the honesty and integrity of its people. Mr. Dilon followed, giving a carefully prepared and valuable statement concerning the daily industry in this Province. Father Burke, who was introduced by the chairman as one of the most active, energetic and enlightened clergymen in the Province, then delivered a short and eloquent address. Richard Hunt, Esq., moved that a vole of thanks be tendered the Hon. J. J. Curran. The motion was seconded by Hon. D. Ferguson, supported by His Honor Lieut-Governor Howlan, Mr. Yeo, High Sheriff Gatiney and United States Consul Kane, all of whom spoke briefly. It was carried en-thusiastically. Cheers were then given for Mr. Curran thusiastically. Cheers were then given for Mr. Curran and the Queen. After an exceedingly pleasant passage on the special, under Con-ductor Tanton, the party from the city, together with Mr. Curran and Father Burke, arrived in Charlottetown about 8:30 o'clock.

Charlottetown, P. E I., Examiner, Aug. 7.

CHEER. Charlottetown, P. E L. Examiner, Aug. 7. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon the conclusion of the games, those who had the good fortune to be present at the B. I. S. pienic assembled on and around the grand stand. Peter McCourt, Esq., President of the Charlottetown Branch of the B. I. S., pre sided, and delivered a short introductory address, in the course of which he referred to the fact that the society had been in ex-istence in Charlottetown for seventy years. The Provincial President of the A. O. H. in this city, Mr. M. P. Hogan, then read and presented the following address : Hon J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P. for Montreal Centre, Solicitor General for Canada: Honored Sir – Having learned that you were about to pay a visit to our island, the Ancient Order of Hiberians thought they would be re-miss in their duty if they allowed you to leave without testifying to the respect and esteem in which you are held by our countrymen in " this Canada of oura," where race or creed is no bar-rier to their advancement, that they are able to hold their own with the different nationalities of which our common country is composed; and it is no small source of satisfaction to us to know that you were chosen out of the length and breach of Canada to occupy the responsible position of Solicitor General for which you are endifference and you as a bie champton, both in your place on the floor of the House of Cour-themselves that we in Ganada enjoy, have endifference and on the galaform, and you can rest assured your countrymen in Prince Edward Island have looked upon your actions it this ment every gratifying to us the oritic child reno of the Gast that our lot has been cast in the grand on the platform, and you can rest assured your countrymen in Prince Edward Island have looked upon your actions it this ment re-establehed in College Green, Island have looked upon your actions in this ment re-establehed in College Green, Island have looked upon your actions in this ment

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

6

Lecture by Prof. W. F. P. Stockley.

This lecture was delivered in con nection with the effort of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America to found a chair of Celtic in the Catholic University at Washington - an effort already successfully made, indeed, re-sulting in \$50,000 or more having been raised or guaranteed. The first professor has been lately appointed and is a priest from the English diocese of Salford, an Irishman by birth, the Rev. Richard Henebry. The founding of this chair, the lecturer said, is one of the best things this society could possibly do. All will agree in that-whether we have any special interest in Ireland (and it might be added in Scotland and in Wales) or not. This will add dignity to all studies connected with the history, lit erature and characteristics and qualities of the Celtic peoples; and it will thus not only help and inspire the three millions who speak, and those who study Celtic languages, but it will gratify and help, too, all those bound by race or by affection to the Celts, and it will interest all who pay any attention to linguistic study and to the stady of races and who have any sense of what language and country and history mean for reflective minds and feiling hearts.

How ennobling are the subjects of interest your work will bring before us, especially from the land of Aghadoe and Avoca, of Cashel, Armagh and and Clonmacnoise, the land where the Colin was first cried out from a human heart, and where in later days a nation's defeat could speak of the exile of its leaders in such tones as the Song of the Wild Geese, the land whence the missionary monks went out to help to save a civilized world in ruins, which in the days of its own sorrows was the land of the midnight Mass on the hillside and of the De Profundis for the "legally" to be forgot-ten dead ; from that other Gaelic land, too, whose lochs and hills rival Wicklow and Killarney as background for national life and story; and from the Wales and Brittany rivals for the ideal of Arthur and his chivalry - how en-nobling those subjects may be, many of you will instinctively feel ; and al can come to know.

Educate, educate, educate. Light, more light. That is what we need. If ever there were people who can heartily utter those cries it is those whom your society represents and sup for they are of Celtic race or ports, connection ; and the Celt has been conquered (though it may be only as Greece was by Rome, becoming the teacher of her conqueror); and then they are Catholics, whom mighty powers misrepresent and distort from the days of Tacitus down to this ; ever since, indeed, there was set up in the world's reproach that sign that shall be spoken against. And then there is a fitness in speak

ing about France, when the object of our meeting is what we have spoken of. It is not only that France is largely Celtic in race and has capacit ies for understanding and sympathy in what concerns a chair of Celtic and in all the traditions of mind and heart coming to a centre there ; it is not that France has been a friend to what we hold dear, but it is that here in Canada French are with us, with English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, and are bound especially to these last. Bound, and yet not bound. What we are bound by too often, like the rest of mortals, is our ignorant prejudice. And if this

even wickedness of some of its members, her efforts were to try to do amid barbarous surroundings what she had been doing before under the civilization of the empire, whether persecut-ing or tolerant. Coming down through the middle ages, the Church is still the manifestation of God offering free salvation ; there is evil in the world then as now; those are fierce and roublous times, but there is peace and holiness, where men accept her explanation of life and receive pardon ; the Church grows rich often through the gifts of those who, more or less vainly, try to make some amends for having opposed God in opposing her. Popes resist kings, because Popes are striving to assert the spiritual against

the temporal, the supernatural against the natural, the soul against the flesh. This is the clue to St. Thomas and Henry II., to Innocent III. and King John, to Clement VII. and Henry VIII.; in France, too, to Innocent III and Philip Augustus, when that pow erful crusader could not get divine law in marriage tampered with, and finding power and passion checked, exclained, "Happy Saladin; he has no Pope." What the blind think weak-ness is love for souls, and what they think think tyranny is saintliness or zeal. Nowadays, Professor Fisher of Yale

does indeed gracefully confess : "The Church of the Middle Ages I do not consider 'a mitigated evil,' but an incalculable benefit to society. W may hope such professors of ecclesias tical history will even explain to people that the Church of to-day struggles against bull fights and forbids people to labor on Sunday-though the orld rebels, indeed.

And, to return, following our clue ; so, in the seventeenth century with Gallicanism, the special French error, and Jansenism, its attendant heresy, the French State was the most power ful in Europe; the old spirit of the world was checked and irritated by the Church ; the State wished or half wished for a tame Church, a compromise without too severe assertion of spiritual independence, a national Church such as could be seen in other countries. Then, as all through history, the centre of resistance to surrender of the soul was the this centre of truth, the Holy See. Whatever the faults or failings of its oc cupants, its instinct has been as true, in these ages against Gallicanism and Erastianism and geographical limita tion of truth, as it was in the early

ages, when Rome alone of the patri archates resisted heresy. Those who see know why this was and is so those who will not or cannot see can not know. As the writer on the modern 'American Commonwealth " says

speaking (unsympathetically enough of what is as applicable to one age of the Church as to another: "The whole fabric of mediæval Christianit rested upon the idea of the Visible Such a Church could be in no Church. wise local or limited. To acquiesce in the establishment of national Churches would have appeared to these men, as it must always appear when scrutinized, contradictory to the nature of a religious body and opposed to the genius of Christianity. Had this

on which so many have plan, dwelt with complacency in later times been proposed either to the primitive Church inits adversity, or to the dominant Church of the ninth century, it would have been rejected with horror." (Bryce. Holy Roman Em-pire, p. 95, 8th ed.)

And as the Church, on the one side, resisted the compromise with

could not. And why not? Because of the connection with the See of Rome. To the credit of the French clergy be it said that they, as a body, refused to submit to the State in matters of religion, that reductio ad absurdum as indeed it is of all religion.

And then began the murders of the faithful clergy at the altars, in prisons, in herds and singly; the drownings, the insults worse than death and the deportation or banishment of many hundreds.

The poor Revolution clergy who had submitted, lived on, scorned by their masters, until at last these masters decided to have no clergy at all and no religion but the worship of the flesh, enthroned as an opera dancer on the altar of Notre Dame.

Tyranny, which had tried to triumph under kings and emperors, barbarous and civilized, had succeeded after its

fashion under the people. The Holy See and religious liberty seemed about to be crushed to make way for pure atheism and man as an irre sponsible animal.

Those who believe in the existence of God and do not deny the existence of evil can hardly bear up in though under this story ; but at least they clearly principles and conclusions which is which, and what is what.

In the chaos of compromise outside the Church there are hesitancy and doubtings as to which was wrong or as to what was the cause. This is the "Liberalism" which shrinks from denying evil, yet shrinks from affirming and accepting it, which is always on the lookout for a half right or a half wrong, which admits into its considera tion numerous contradictory systems, yet will not always go on to the system

logically denying all systems ; nor in practice will deny all responsibility appily We shall have more to say of this

further on, as regards France.

Napoleon came and restored pub-lic decency and order; and, as being a something decent and orderly, he re-established the Church ; it was good as a police force; and later on he could direct priests to teach chil dren that belief in his divine right was necessary to salvation.

Did he not say in fact that he had proposed to make himself " patriarch of a Gallican Church?" His idea was to have the Pope at Paris, indeed, be admiring Meneval says (Memoirs quoted in The Catholic World, Feb. 895), but also and chiefly because of the "usefulness" of the spiritual power of the Pope to the governing State. Again the Church is seen adapting

herself to circumstances, trying to find enough liberty to do her work, in France, and so accepting the Concordat of 1801. But when it came to further claims of the State, Pope Pius VII., though at first yielding, was able, a poor prisoner in Napoleon's hands, to resist and to brave the emperor's fury Once again there is shown "the super natural power of Papal weakness. The scene between the two is the subject of a recent painting by Laurens. By the Concordat "suitable stipends are to be given to the clergy -all Church property had been as sumed by the State at the Revolution -but that is too generously interpreted : for instance, the salary of the Archbishop of Paris is \$3,000. "When you diminish an Arch-

bishop's salary, or punish a priest by seizing his goods, it is the poor and the unfortunate whom you harm,' said M. Maxime du Camp in La Charite

privee a Paris "I have seen how some of these 'princes of the Church'

which character they have and can have no pre-eminence over politicians selected from the laity and must stand on the same level with them." (Vol. x, p. 133.

But what a contrast there is between the ideal of a fair Concordat and the practice of the State in France may be seen in many examples. Take the army. Catholic soldiers in a body in en in many examples.

cannot show themselves in a body in France. Then in the civil service. In many, or in most, places no minor official can attend Mass on Sundays without expos-

ing himself to dismissal or disadvantage of some kind. Or in religious congregations-for instance in some sent out with the countenance of the Government itself to Africa to work for mercy and civilization among cruel and savage peoples. One of these devoted women dies, and the property consecrated to such work is taxed to an enormous

extent. I quote and summarize from the London Spectator (Dec. 13, 1890): "The complaint of the religious congregations is that, whereas individ uals pay 111 per cent. by way of suc

cession duty, they have to pay from 80 to 100 per cent. In one case (that of a congregation called Daughters of Charity, having a capital of 23,000,000 francs, with about 10,000 members), the succession duty payable on the death of each member is 2,283 francs -that is, only 20 francs less than the entire share of each member in the property of the order.

Not unnaturally that just-minded paper goes on to comment on "the gross injustice of such a tax as this."

TO BE CONTINUED. For the CATHOLIC RECORD

MARGIOTTA'S LEMMI. II

From 1852 onward, Margiotta give many plots, conspiracies and assassinations in which Lemmi was more or less unification of Italy. closely concerned. Many of them he substantiates with conclusive proofs. others he gives as the common talk among Luciferians. The history of these rascalities is somewhat dry, on account of their sameness, but they cause they show the almost incredible baseness o the Freemason Pope, to whom crime for the destruction of Christianity and the establishment of Lucifer's kingdom on next. earth is as necessary as the daily TO BE CONTINUED. bread to keep his vile body and sou ogether. During all the years of Spiritualism.

Italy's troublous times, from 1852 to the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanual, Lemmi exhibited an activity that mmandment of the Decalogue, which would appear almost superhuman. But he undoubtedly received his inspiration and prodigious strength in unstinted measure from Lucifer, his deceitful master, with whom he was. and is still, in habitual, personal intercourse.

Lemmi instigated an attempt on the life of Baldasseroni, the President of the Council of Tuscany, on October 21. 852. In 1853 he caused an insurrec tion at Milan by distributing, from Switzerland, a revolutionary proclama-tion of Kossuth and Mazzini. When the Emperor of Austria issued a decree confiscating the property of his Hun garian rebel refugees, Lemmi, being then in Switzerland, instructed a Hungarian agent to make an attempt on the Emperor's life, which happily failed -February 18, 1853. Thereupon the Emperor forced the Swiss Republic to expel all Hungarian rebels.

Freemasons well know the real cause of the Crimean War. Lord Crimean War. Lord Palmerston, who for some time had been the real chief of Freemasonry, had formed a plan, with Kossuth, Mazzini

ing the spread of revolutionary ideas

the assistance of Austria in crushing the

Hungarian rebellion. Now the Free-masons, directed by Lord Palmerston,

began to break up the under-standing between Austria and Russia, so that the latter power was

left alone in the war against Turkey

Piedemont, France and England

Russian alliance. During the Crime an War our Lemmi furnished supplies

to the Piedemontese army from Switz erland, for which he paid with forged

checks, and then fled to Malta. He was afterwards condemned in contumacy

by the Swiss tribunals for these hug

Lemmi succeeded in persuading the

instigated by our hero at Parma failed.

There Lemmi and Orsini,

anti

Napoleon was duped into the

and actions in her own domains, camet

mont, had been working a long time with Palmerston, Mazzini, Crispi, Lemmi, Orsini, etc., for the unification of Italy under the House of Savoy, while Mazzini and his associate wished to establish a republic. In 1856 the revolutionary Central European committee decided to have Fertinand II., of Naples, assassinated. Lemmi was deputed to direct the job. He chose Beutivegna to create a tumult and Carabi to throw a bomb at the king. At a previous experimental throwing of a trial bomb in a Napolitan stone quarry Carabi was so terrified at its havoc that he refused to undertake the dangerous attempt. In 1861 Carabi was secretly tried for this refusal, condemned and put to death under the most horrible torments by his Freemason brothers. Lemmi found another man named Agesilas Milano, who, during a mili-tary review before the king, left hi ranks and made two bayonet thrusts at the king's breast. Fortunately the weapons bent and failed to wound the monarch. Milano was, of course, an rested on the spot, tried and executed. Cavour was working together with the Italian agitators, but for different ends. In order not to arose suspicions of this co operation a triple insurrec-

tion was planned out in Genoa by Mazzini himself as a sham; another at Leghorn by Lemmi, and a third at Naples by a Garibaldian. They failed. As a proof that the Genoese attempt was mide with the connivance of Covour we have the fact that Mazzini the instigator of the tumult, was not a all troubled by the police.

Orsini and others tried to blow up Napoleon on January 14, 1858, and in is certain that Lemmi was in Paris about the same time. Orsini having been caught Napoleon visited him in prison, when he was told that there were many other bombs ready for him if he would not redeem his promise given to Freemasons, to assist in the This frightened

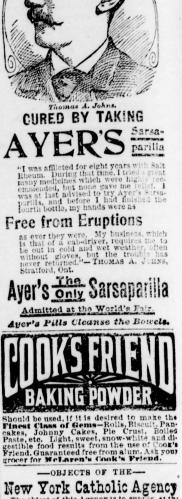
Napoleon into joining the Piedmontes in their war against Austria, which lost Lombardy by the treaty of Villa franca, in 1859. The Piedmontese were disappointed by this peace be did not get Venice. But the revolutionists gained Tuscany Parma and Modena, the Legations and the Romagna. How, will be shown

Spiritualism is forbidden by the first

prohibits all dealings with the devil, all improper inquiry after things to come, etc. Those who violate this come, commandment must pay the penalty. Mrs. Emma Ruttman is suffering the consequences of her infraction of it. she attended the Spiritualist camp at Brady Lake, became infatuated with the deviltry, and imagined that she had developed into a medium. She proceeded in her researches into occultism, and finally her mind gave way under the strain and she had to be bound and confined as a raving maniac.

Spiritualism is anti-Christian. denies the divinity of Christ. The spirits who sometimes take part in it are lying, malicious creatures, not the souls of the dead, as they claim to be, but fallen angels, imps of Satan, de mons of hell.-Catholic Columbian.

Mr. Natanel Mortonson, well known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most ex-



New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply. At the ported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: It is situated in the heart of the whole salegrade of the metropolis, and has completed turers and inporters as enable ft to purchase it agenting its profits or commassions from the im-orers or manufacturers, and hence— The Advantages made for them, end giving atoms on purchases made for them, end giving are indicated of the metron want several different arises in the actual prices charged. This of goods, the writing of only one lates while of goods, the writing of only one lates while of goods, the writing of only one lates while of goods, the writing of only one lates while of goods, the writing of only one lates while of goods, the writing of hy one lates while of goods, can get such goods all the area. The second count of the solid solid while the results of the work of the goods in the area. The sone outside of New York, who may be only one express or freight charge. The trade buying from this factor or and stream and the trade buying from this factor or and the trade buying from the stream and and the stream and religities factured and and and the stream and stream. Meneyer you want to buy anything send your orders to and and the buying from the stream. The stream and the stream and the stream and and the stream and and and the stream and and and the stream and the stream and the stre

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COFFEE

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

AUGUST 17, 1895.

lecture helps to make anything known which may dispel such prejudice, a little good will be done to us here in

this country. France is a logical country. And, as the English Church Guardian says priests there seem to speak to men on moral and social questions in plain language, as if the air was cleared for the battle, not as with us in Edgland, where we seem to think all men must 'a warm theological fog. be in (March 11, 1891.)

To be sure there is not much fog in any place where the Catholic Church and the world meet. But in France perhaps, there is less of it than any where else.

We can see some things very clearly by looking for a little at Church and State in France. We shall briefly consider (1) Church

and State in history in France ; (2) the actual condition ; (3) the causes and what is implied in this condition of sinner. and the Jesuits were suppressed ; in things.

There is one clue, and one only, to the history of the Church, and that is that she is preoccupied with one thing out of all proportion to everything elseher divine mission to unite individual souls to God. Nothing else is of any comparative importance to her. That is the clue. If we hold that we shall begin to read aright.

It is, no doubt, impossible that those children without her visible pale, however inculpable be Sth ed., 1881.) their

ignorance, can ever even see the clue to these things as they are. And it is not for the sake of arguing that this is said, but rather to remind us how useless is arguing when premises are You might as well not agreed on. You might as well argue with a blind man about colors as argue about the bearing of certain details of Church history with one who does not see what is that one motive of the Church's action and that one reason

for her existence. In France, as elsewhere, if we look blindly we shall think that after the invasions of the barbarians and the fall of the empire the Church was somehow responsible for the barbarism of

implied in Gallicanism, so on the other side, she resisted Jansenism—that Cal vinism from within-and condemned the fearful doctrine that our Saviour was the Redeemer of the elect only and that there was not free salvation to

Jansenism by its strained vigor had nade men shun the sacraments, had suggested that they were rewards fo virtue rather than helps against si and means of grace, and had hidde the love of God and prepared a pre-text for men hating the God of such cruel creed. They said, "you must love God ;" but, as has been noted by

a modern essayist, "the Jesuits made Him be loved." These were the great opponents of the Jansenists, these Jesuit apostles of truth in teaching and of love in practice ; unwearied in

turning men from sin, and yet ever unwilling to lose the last hold over the But their enemies triumphed

France, perhaps, chiefly because of their opposition to the King's mistress. What they were in their virtues and now unjust was Pascal let Voltaire himself bear witness. Or, perhaps, better take witness from a juster man when he speaks of "Pascal's pitiful

craze (egarement), making him, in a way I hope he was not responsible for, utter his calumnies against those purest of men." (Le R. P. Gratry ; De la connaissance de Dieu, p. 435.

And then came the Revolution. And those who had been the chief defenders of the Church were not there.

Poor Gallicanism. Had it triumphed completely before, what would have been its degradation then? Unless, indeed, it might have been saved from submission to the Revolution by nothing more spiritual or Christian than belief in the absolute divine right of kings or some other tyrannous dogma

of sectarianism. If the kings, however, could not have and, maybe, partly would not have (at least in France) a purely national establishment of religion, the Revolution was quite determined that | nations, for prince and subject, king the succeeding ages; but if we see it would have one. And so it pro-aright, we shall be sure that, notwith duced the "Civil Constitution of the beian, rich and poor, great and small, standing all the human weakness and clergy." It would have this, but it wise and simple; not as politicians, in

live; and I have been surprised at eeing the continual plain living and abstinence and a fare which would not satisfy an under government office clerk, but by so living there is more to give to those in want, more orphans can be taken care of and the aged can

find a refuge and a home." This whole book is very interesting, specially in its account of the Little Sisters of the Poor, those humble servants of the old and suffering, who first began not long since in France to do the work they are doing quietly in

every country now. The author of that book was a member of the Academy, representative of a high and serious France we know too little of. "With us no one of any thing like his literary power devotes himself to anything like his subjects. Saturday Review, Feb. 28,1885 This leads us to speak of the actual ondition of things.

frauds. Had the Concordat been carried out loyally, the clergy would have often been only too thankful, but they were leaders of the revolution to "remove Francis V., Duke of Parma, who, of not free to act within their own sphere: course, favored Austria. Provided they were denied the rights given to with a false English passport by Maz zini, Lemmi left Malta for Parma, other men. We here can have but little notion of the vexatious and the where he called together the chief conyrannous treatment they often were spirators, and instructed one of them, subjected to: high spirited and able named Lyspi, when and how to use the men, and men with power in their hands for good, naturally chafe under dagger. Francis V. was assassinated on March 26, 1855. The insurrection being the slaves of petty intrigues and illiberal enactment: the ideal of the He went to Rome with a Hungarian State seems to have been to shut them passport, and the result of his trip was up in the churches and never let them be seen or heard outside.

an attempt on Cardinal Antonelli, June 12, 1855. After a trip to Genoa They claimed nothing more than what is laid down in a writer like Browson, for instance. He remarks : he returned again to Rome and an at tempted murder of Father Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, was the result— We have had political priests even ince there was a Christian state, and July 9. another notorious assassin, organized a many of them have made sad work of conspiracy to massacre all the officers oth politics and religion." of the Austrian garrison of Milan.

"The principle we assert, however, acy of the clergy, but solely as the

suaded Napoleon, after the Crimean Church in their sacerdotal and pastoral War, to seize the kingdom of the two character as teachers, guardians and Sicilies for Prince Mural, another lead. judges of the law of God, natural and ing Freemason. But Russia's ener-getic protest against such a violation of international law balked this revealed, supreme for individuals and scheme.

Cavour, the prime minister of Piede-

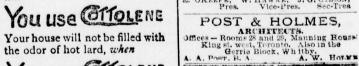
Lord Palmerston, the inveterate enemy

of the Bourbons and Catholicity, per-

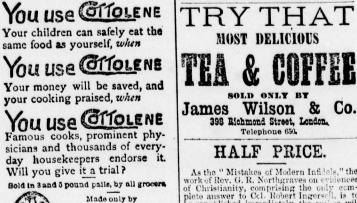
cruciating pains of rheumatism, was and other agitators, to ruin Austria, in cured, eight years ago, by taking order to unite Germany, Protestant Prus-sia and Italy under the House of Savoy Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since. and to create a Polish Magyar State or the ruins of Austria. But Russia, fear



High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales: XXX. Porter and Stout. Pilsener Lager of world-wide reputation. Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, E. 'OKEEFE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Trea



the odor of hot lard, when You use OTTOLENE Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, when





As the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," the work of Rov. G. R. Northgraves on evidences of Christianity, comprising the only com-plete answer to Ccl. Robert Ingerscli, is to be republished immediately, the author will sell the present edition, till exhausted, at 70 cents, cloth: 40 cents, paper: post paid. Highly recommended by the Bishops and clergy and the Press, Catholic and Protes-tant. Address: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.

THE CARELESS CHRISTIAN. He hath done all things well: He hath de both the deaf to hear and the dumb to ak." (St. Matt. vil., 31.)

To be deaf and dumb is generally esteemed a great misfortune. The poor person thus afflicted is for the most part cut off from the means of getting a living, and has to be supported by charity. He communi-cates with difficulty with his fellowmen, and this deprives him of a great part of the pleasure of life. We pity such a one and thank God that this calamity has not befallen us.

But to be deprived of the senses of hearing and of speech by the dispensa-tion of the Almighty, Who doeth all things well, without any fault of our own, is a mere nothing and unworthy of consideration in comparison with of consideration in comparison with that spiritual deafness and dumbness which is our own fault ; for this is a deliberate and obstinate wickedness on our part, which draws down upon us the anger of God, and which involves us in the deprivation of the society of God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the saints, and renders us poor and miserable for all eternity.

God is speaking to us always. He speaks to us by His Holy Church and by all her instructions, which were carefully taught us in our youth. He speaks to us by the voice of His priests, who preach His word and the Gospel of salvation. He speaks to us in all events of life: in the loss of our friends and relatives, in the deaths of our brothers, sisters, parents and children. When such things happen we cannot help but realize the utter uncertainty and nothingness of all human things; that we must die also -when we cannot tell-and that it is the highest folly to live for the moment and forget eternity. He speaks to us in sending us sickness and disappoint ment and poverty. Oftentimes God speaks in our in

most hearts, stirring us up strangely and unaccountably to attend to our salvation. O, brethren! if we look hon-estly into our hearts, must we not confess that this is so ; that God has never ceased to admonish us, or to be solicit ous for our salvation? If we have sinned, even grievously, has He not excited sorrow and made us feel mis erable so as to bring us back to His love and obedience? Has He not dis-gusted us with the filthy pleasures of the senses, made us feel that all such his one of the back us fit for things are truly the husks unfit for any but swine to eat, and made us long for the peace and joy which ac-company innocence and a virtuous life? It is with this love and earnest ness and patience that God speaks to us and has spoken to us, all our lives long

And how have we responded to all this? Have we made ourselves deaf and dumb to His voice? When He has spoken loudly to us, so that we could not help hearing, have we not stopped our ears and just refused to listen? When we were indulging in sin and violating the laws of God, and we felt condemned and that we were doing wrong, and were urged to stop and repent, did we not say in our hearts, "My God, let me alone ; I cannot listen now, for I will not quit my evil When remorse continued, wavs?" we not plunge into the distrac tions of business or of pleasure in order to stifle the voice of God in our And has this spiritual deafhearts? ness not induced in us also a spiritual dumbness? so that we could not open our mouths to confess, so that year after year has gone by without our caring or daring to darken the doors after a feed on common steel, was of the holy tribunal of penance, thus brought into general notice in June, cutting ourselves off. from the society 1887. of the faithful, from all the merits of holy purposes and good works, keeping ourselves in the power of the evil one, to listen to and follow his evil suggestions, hardening our hearts more and more and dragging ourselves down to eternal perdition. Our Lord healed the deaf and dumb man apparently with difficulty. He did not merely speak the word and heal him at once, but He took him aside, He groaned over him, He put His fingers in his ears, and touched his tongue with spittle, before He said, Ephpheta-that is, be openedwhen he was healed. This he did to show us how danger ous and obstinate is the malady of spiritual deafness and dumbness. It requires a peculiar exertion of divine power to cure it. It admonishes us all of the peril of persisting in this hor-rible condition, and of the necessity of getting out of it without a moment's delay. But difficult as the cure may be in itself, it is not difficult with our Lord Jesus Christ. He is ready and willing to cure us. Let us go to Him in all sincerity and ask the grace of a cure, ask that we may be all alive and in earnest to hear the word of God and to keep it ; that our tongues may be un-loosed to make a good and sincere confession. Our Lord will hear us and grant our request, for He is the one Who doeth all things well, Who makes both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. LOYAL OBEDIENCE.

Off the Line. The boys stood up in the reading class-A dozen or so- and each one said That those at the foot should never pass, Or find it easy to get up head.

Harry was studious : so were Jake, Tim, and Robert, and Con, and Jack : For men of business they meant to make. And it wouldn't do to be dull or slack.

There wasn't another boy on the line More anxious than Jimmy to keep his place For to be at the head was very fine. But to go down foot was a sad disgrace.

But Jim delighted in games of ball, Polo, tennis, or tame croquet. And his mind was not on his books at all When he took his place in the class that day

Twas his turn to read, and he started off With an air attentive-a vain pretense; For the boys around him began to cough And nudge and chuckle at Jim's expense.

'You've skipped a line.'' whispered generou Ben, Who otten had heiped in that way before. 'You've skipped a line!'' shouted Jim; an then then Of course the school room was in a roar

And down to the foot Jim went that day : He learned a lesson that any dunce Might have known; for we're sure to stray If we try to be in two places at once.

Play, when you play, in an earnest way, With a merry heart and a cheerful face. But when at your books think not of your play Or else you'll certainly lose your place. -JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

A Priceless Bird.

"I own a singing bird that canno be got from me with money," said the dealer, as he turned to a cage behind him. "He only signs one tune, but I can tell you a remarkable story about him. My daughter trained him her-self when we lived in Germany, six years ago. She trained him to sing a song of her own improvisation. Of course it is much harder for a person to train a bird than for another bird to be the teacher, and it took her nearly six months before the little fellow could sing it through without making a mistake.

Here the bird-fancier whistled a few bars of a melody, which the bird took up and finished without a break. "Well," continued the speaker, "at

about that time I concluded to come to America, and leaving my daughter behind me-I was a widower-I sailed for the city of New York. A few weeks after landing I opened a store in Harlem, and sent for my daughter. By some unaccountable mishap, I failed to meet her, and the most careful inquiries threw no light on her whereauouts. knew she must have sailed, but I could not learn the name of the steamer, or anything about her. At last, after vainly searching for her until I had spent all the money I had, I gave up in despair. "One day I was walking leisurely

down Mulberry street, when I heard a small boy whistling this very air you have just heard the bird sing. I stopped him and inquired where he had heard it. He replied that a young woman in the seme tonemat hears woman in the same tenement house where he lived had a pretty canary that sang it. Need I say more? I made him lead me there at once, and soon discovered that the owner of the bird was my lost daughter.

"The dear girl was miserably poor, and was trying to eke out a scanty subsistence by scrubbing offices, etc. She had come on another steamer than the one I had intended her to take, and, having lost my address, had not been able to trace me any better than I had her.

Worms That Eat Steel Rail.

For the last two years the German Government has been looking into the life, history and ravages of one of the most remarkable worms known to exist. This wonderful creature, whose gluttonous appetite is only satisfied

The feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul stands in a unique position, at the close of the month of the Sacred Heart and at the incoming of the month of the the Precious Blood ; as though to teach us that the centre of truth and of divinely given authority is surrounded by a constant atmosphere of ardent love and most generous self-sacrifice. The lessons to be learned, this day, are very many ; but let us at present confine our thoughts to these. Love and self-sacrifice attending

upon authority-how strangely the words sound in our day of independent thought and action, of proud self-will ! Yet what is it all but the exercise of the highest faculties of man's being i He who was the supreme type of all human excellence, He who is our highest ideal and perfect pattern, has said: "Learn of me for I am meek and humble of heart." He who was infinite, eternal, co-equal with the Father, cried at the first moment of His human existence : "Lo! I come to do thy will, O God!" He who with the Father breathed forth, and is ever breathing forth, the eternal, co-equal Spirit, was swayed by the spirit, driven by the Spirit, led by the Spirit. He who created Mary and Joseph became obedient to them, and waited on their will. Shall we aim at higher things than these, or try to become wiser than our God ?

When we think of the intense in tellectual pride of our day, we may possibly find some reason there for the opposition felt to acknowledge the Sovereign Pontiff as the infallible doctor of truth, and it becomes the more necessary for us to examine our-selves and find out if we are really docile in word and in will. The mind of man must practice mortification and self-denial as well as his body, and must just as seriously fast and abstain as the body must, and far more severely. Bishop Gay says on this subject—words so full of wishom as to warrant an extended quotation : "The more humble of mind you are, the more rapid and the greater will be your progress in the science of God; and the greater is your progress there-in, the more reasons will you see for humility of mind, and the greater will be your relish for it, and the greater also will be your fidelity in its practice. . . . To aim at seeing, practice. . . To aim at seeing, in this world, what God forbids you to look at, is to deserve to be made blind. The history of the Church is full of the falls of the curious. Be sober, then, in these matters. The heart gains a great deal by these sacrifices to the mind, and strength is made perfect by these evident infirmities of our intelligence. . . . The more docile you are here below, the more instructed you will be hereafter on high; the more you are at first children — children in mind and heart, which is the same thing as being humble-the more you will have hereafter of that noble and strong manliness that St. Paul calls 'the measure of the age of the fullness of Christ.

And if this be true of our holiest studies, how true must it likewise be of our reading and study in things pertaining to the world and to morals There is a happy frame of mind which leads some men, if they hear that a book has been placed upon the Index by the authority of the Catholic Church, to lose at once any wish to read it ; and to be very content with their blissful ignorance. For we our-selves are quite aware what we would think of any man whose unnatural instincts led him to taste the contents of a bottle because it bore the word poison written on it. Is not the analogy plain, if we regard the two cases truth-fully and humbly? Oh, for the spirit fully and humbly? of loyal self-sacrifice to our Holy Mother the Church, not measuring and weighing out our obedience ; obeying joyfully, chivalrously, filially, the mother of our souls, and the spouse of Him who poured out His Precious Blood to the last drop for us ! What a trifle it is to renounce for His sake the What a reading of some book that the world talks of, and to gain instead the happy ignorance of what might for all time tarnish our souls or tempt our faith ? Is it so great a sacrifice to offer to the Sacred Heart that broke for love? That broke for love! Oh, let us give Him love for love! Let us hold nothing back from Him! When the Church speaks He speaks. Shall we ee how near we can come to the precipice without falling—how closely we can resemble non Catholics and yet not cross the line : how far we can dis regard the Church's voice and not be regard the Church's voice and not be driven outside the fold? This is not loyalty; this is not chivalry. Is it honesty—or Christian nobility—or self-sacrifice? Is it love, the love like the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ? Ah ! as the same great Bishop, already quoted, says ; "Be happy and proud to submit your intelligence wholly to the Church. Keep your-selves from those views which are at all doubtful or of ill repute. Think, judge, speak with Rome. When your spirit is submissive to the Church your interior brow is encircled with a more than royal diadem. Believe in the Church; be happy and proud to sub-mit your own intelligence wholly to the Church. Love this Church ; make your heart pure, large, strong, ardent, to love her. Where are limits? Love much, and you will be of much value; love always, you will always be of use he who serves best is he who loves most."-Sacred Heart Review.



and is put at a price that will not exclude e poor from its benefits.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develope A Sensation.-The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance.-A Story That Can be Vouched For by All the Neighbors.

From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole countryside as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to re-build. His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest. "I was helping to dig out the cellar," be said, " and in the dampness and cold I contracted rheumatism, which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I could nt sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without let ting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly affected can imagine. How



" I was helping dig out the cellar." was cured is even more interesting One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is some thing other medicines failed to do. don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son, Fred, bout twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in, and as he was recov-ering from this, other complications followed, which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured,

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ing to the Clementine edition of the Scriptures, with amotations by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Illustrated and Explanatory Catholic Dictionary of the Bible, each edited by the Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and prepared under the special sanction of His Grace the Most Rev. Jas. F. Wood, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. With references, a historical and chronological index, a table of the epistles and gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year and of the most notable feasts in the Roman calendar, and other instructive and devotional matters. With ledgrant steel plates and other appropriate engravings. This Bible will prove not only useful in every Catholic household, but an orma-ment as well. The size is 12½ x10½ x4 inches, weighs 12½ pound, and is beautifully bound. For SEVEN DOLLARS (cash to accompany order) we will send the Bible will give credit for one year's subscription of The Carnotac Record. The Bible and The Record for a year for Seven Dollars. Subscripters who live where there is no ex-press office can have book forwarded to the one nearest their residence. Please note that if, on examination, anyone is dissatisfied with the purchase, the book may be returned at our expense, and the money will be refunded. Bibles similar to these have for years been sold by agents for ten dollars each.

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In Your Blood

In Your Blood Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no ap-petite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tene your stomach, and invigorate' your nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in egect: 25c. Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

Impure blood is the cause of boils, pimples and other eruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures these troubles.

For some time preceding the public. ation of the account mentioned, the greatest consternation existed among the engineers employed on the rail way at Hagen by accidents which always occurred at the same place, proving that some terrible defect must exist either in the material or the

construction of the rails. The Government became interested, and sent a commission to the spot for the purpose of maintaining a constant watch at the place where the accidents -one of them attended with loss of life -had occurred. It was not, however, until six months had elapsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as if by acid, to the extent of

over one hundred yards. The rail was taken up and broken, whereupon it was found to be literally honeycombed by a thin, thread-like, gray worm. The worm is said to be less than one inch long, and of about the bignoss of a common knitting needle. It is of a light gray color, and in the head it carries two little sacs or glands, filled with a most powerful corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes when the little demon is lying undisturbed. This liquid, when squirted upon iron, renders it soft and spongy and of the color of dust, when it is easily and greedily devoured by the little insects. "There is no exaggeration," says the official report, "in the assertion that this creature is one of the most voracious, for it has devoured seventy-nine pounds of rails in a fortnight.

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A Comfort Sometimes. When health is far gone in Consumption, then sometime only ease and comfort can be secured from the use of Scott's Emulsion. What is much better is to take this medicine in time to save your health. Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes : "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning exeruciat pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box en-tirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least.' These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, broachitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse

facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a speci fic for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or : shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomo tor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of la grippe, Home Magazine urges upon us our duty to the little ones in the following language : "It takes so little to make loss of appetite, headache, dizziness chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental bestow an unexpected gift upon them, prepare a little feast or a day's pleasworry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes bearing the firm's trademark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50.

Scott's Emulsion

is Cod-liver Oil emulsified, or made easy of digestion and assimilation. To this is added the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, which aid in the digestion of the Oil and increase materially the potency of both. It is a remarkable flesh-producer. Emaciated, anæmic and consumptive persons gain flesh upon it very rapidly. The combination is a most happy one.

Physicians recognize its superior merit in all conditions of wasting. It has had the endorsement of the medical profession for 20 years.

Don't be persuaded to take a substitute! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and \$1.

Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is of the Chest it has no equal. Is an infailible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
 Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and still folia the file a charm.

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Letl Children Keep Their Youth. obliged to own that

A writer in the Catholic School and

children happy that it is a pity they

are not always so. Speak a kind word to them and you brighten a whole day,

ure for them, and in the sacred store-house of their memories is placed a

dreams of.

treasure whose value the giver little

" If they are well, have their wants

provided for and feel that there is some

one who loves them, -someone who

will laugh when they are glad, and be

sorry when they are sad-they ask nothing more. No dim "to be's," or

"mournful agones," cast gloomy shadows on their pathways. They lived in the sunshine of the present

And this is the point : " The chil-

are shortest, and the days of childhood pass soonest away. Teach the chil-dren and help them to make the most

of them. Let the children be happy, then. Let them be young. They will be old long enough. Don't try to make them The spirit

wise beyond their years. The spirit of these modern times will do that all

too soon. Keep sorrow and care from

them as much as possible. The day

will come for them, as for all others, when Joy will fold its golden pinions

and hide its face from them, while the stern master, Grief, teaches them life's

Life's sunniest days

and are content. But

dren leave us."

When youth, the dream, departs, It takes something from our hearts And it never comes again."

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsapar-illa possesses great curative value. You should try it.

should try it. Totally Deaf.-Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deat in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without ob-taining any relief. I was advised to try DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and ponred a little of it into my ear, and before one half the bottle was used my hear-ing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."



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stern master, Grief, teaches them life's bitter lessons. Or, even if they are spared from great trials, they will be

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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taken up at the convention 15 be held at Ottawa Sept. 21, 186. Tesolutions were passed thanking His Lord-ship the Bishop of Hamilton. Rev. Fathers hayden Ryan. Roholder and Mahouev for the interest they manifested in the association. The convention was a trans success. *NoTEs* The delegates had a drive through Alderman shawon. Wednesday evening at the close of the session. The decigates were invited by the of the session. The decigates were invited by the of the session. The decigates were shaving done that and the session of the session of the session. The decigates had the session. The decigates were having done the session. The decigates were shaving done that and the session of the decigates were for the long session of the shalle prizes were contested for. Many patronized the pavillon for dancing. W. LANK, S. 1.

HOLV CROSS COLLEGE.

New York Sun. Aug. 2. Deserving of particular attention among the Catholic institutions for the higher edu-cation is the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, which was incorporated in 1855 by the Massachusetts Legislature, and has from the start been under the charge of the Society of Jesus. A review of the catalogue for the academical year 1894-95 will make it evident that this establishment is in a flourishing condition, and that its Bachelor of Arts degree is less easily acquired than is the diploma of the same name at some older and richer universities. An extensive capacity for usefalness is attested by the fact that the scaff of professors and instruct ors comprises over thirty members, while the number of undergraduates and resideut graduates is two hundred and fifty. This institution consists of a college proper and of a preparatory school, which, as re-gards the lines of work pursued, may be compared with a German gymnasium. Alto-gether, the course of study prescribed for the attainment of an A. B. degree covers seven in the college. The last year is devoted ex-clusively to the natural sciences and rational philosophy. In no year is any of the studies elective. The study of French is obliga ceive a very strong support. Mr. Blake expects to leave for Toronto New York Sun, Aug. 2. in a few days, and after a brief rest will start for New Zealand, where he has been retained to arbitrate in a case of the Government of the Colony and the Midland Railway. He will return in time for the opening session of the Parliament early next year. A Protestant Minister's Opinion of

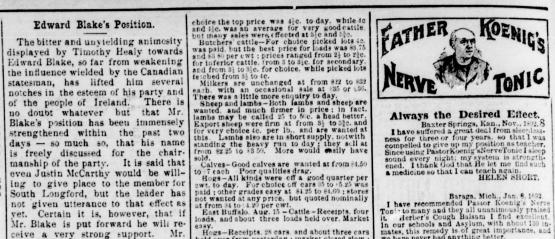
recently, Rev. Doctor Alexander Mc Kenzie, a Congregational minister, did not hesitate in letting his hearers know his opinion of Catholics. He aid : "We have crawled into prosperity over the prostrate form of the Puritan and ought not to complain b) preparatory school and the remaining four lin the college. The last year is devoted ex-clusively to the natural sciences and rational philosophy. In no year is any of the studies elective. The study of French is obliga tory for three years; that of Greek, Latin, and mathematics for six years. It is well to note the scope and character of the work performed in these three departments. No young man can graduate from Holy Cross without a thorough mathematical edu-cation; that is to say, without having mastered arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, plane and spherical trizo-nometry, surveying, navigation, analytical geometry, and the differential and integral calculus. In Latin he must be conversant with the grammar, including prosody, and be able to write Latin prose. He must have read Nepos's "Lives, the "Epitome His torian Sacra," Philedrus, Cæsar's, "Gallic War," Ovid's "Metamorphoses," selections from Cicero's letters and narratives, the "De Senectute" and "De Amicitia," and a large number of Cicero's oratins : the Ecloques, Georgies, and "Aenicita," and a large number of Cicero's oratins : the Ecloques, Georgies, and "Aenicita," and a large number of Cicero's oratins : the Ecloques, Georgies, and "De Arte Poetica "of Hor-ace: Sallust, the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitas, and finally Juvenal and Persius. Scarcely less noteworthy are the require ments in Greek. A candidate for the A. B. deuree must not only display a minute ac-quaintace with Greek grammar and the ability to write Attic prose, buthe must have read the selections known as "Graesa Minora," certain dialogues of Luctao, the "Anabasis" and "Cyroparelia" of Nenophon, Homeris " Hiad." the "Olynthines," "Phi-lippics," und "Pro Corona" of Demosthe nes, the "Antigone" of Sophoeles, and the ora-tions of St. John C I am a Puritan through and through But when I think of the unceasing, self-sacrificing, persistent, steady work of the Roman Catholic Church, I am almost tempted to say that they de-serve their success. They build brick churches ; you are too mean to even build wooden chapels to worship in.

HOW SHE WAS RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF TORTURE.

OF TORTURE. Perhaps no disease with which a person can be afflicted is so terrible and blighting in its nature as a nervous disorder, which gradually saps the strength of its victim and haunts him or her day and night. This was the melancholy prospect which confronted the young daughter of Mr. Sollers, the druggist, corner of sixth and L streets, in this city, and the gratitude of her parents when a complete and lasting cure was brought about may be imagined. Learning of the case—for it is one which has created a great deal of interest throughout the good could be done other sufferers by the publication of the facts of the case. The reporter found Mr. Sollers in his drug store busily engaged. He at once narrated priefly the particulars of the cure which had been effected in the case of his daughter. The facts which Mr. Sollers voluntarily and cheerfully stated, are set forth in the follow ing: Three years ago our little cirl, then three

cheerfully stated, are set forth in the follow-ing: Three years ago our little girl, then three years old, was taken with attacks which we have since found to be epilesy, but which for two years, notwithstanding we consulted from twelve to fitteen physicians of this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore, we did not recognize. She was treated for everything imaginable, but without relief; finally she got so bad that the physicians said she would soon die or become insane. The only thing that suppressed the attacks during this time was chloroform, under the influence of which she had to be kept for weeks at a time, or else she would bite her tongne or cheek, or crack her teeth. We sent her to Philadelphia and Baltimore to be examined by specialists, but she was re-turned without their, being able to locate the Notice to Manufacincers of and Deal-

AUGUST 17, 1895.



Always the Desired Effect. Baxter Springs, Kan., Nov., 192, S I have suffered a great deal from sleevless, ness for three or four years, so that I was compelled to give up my position as teacher. Since using PastorKoenig's NerveTonic I sleep sound every night, my system is strength-ened. I thank God that He let me find such a medicine so that I can teach again. HELEN SHORT.

Baraga, Mich., Jan. 8, 1892. I have recommended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Too't to many and they all unanimously praised it. Jerber's Cough Baisam I find excellent, In our schools and Asylum, with about 100 in-mates, this remedy is of great importance, and we have never had anything better. Rev. G. Terborst.

loads, and about three loads held over, Market easy. Hogs-Receipts, 28 cars, and about three cars held over from yesterday; market closed slow; Yorkers, 65 35 to 5,4°; mixed packers, 85,10° choice heavy, 85; common to good, -415 to et 40; rought, 85 75 to 42,55; pigs, 85,25 to 5,35; stags, 83,67 to 83,75. Sheep and lambs-Receipts, 37] cars; 25 cars held over; market weak; export ewes and wethers, 85,06 to 42,5°; good to prime: -3,40 to (3,60; rair to good, +2,5° to 62,25; common to (3,60; rair to good, +2,5° to 62,25; common to -4,5°; cuilts and common, 82,50° to (-3,50°; fair to ehoice, \$2,5° to +3 75. TREE asses and a sample bottle to any ad dress. Poor patients also get to ineq-time remedy has been properly the Rev. Father Roemz, of Fort Warre, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

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Send us your nan e and address on a post card, and by return mail we will send you on trial a Germicide Inhaler, which is the graudest remedy in the world for catarrb. Give it a fair trial and if satis-factory remit us S3 to pay for same: if not, return the Inhaler at our expense and no charge will be made. Could anything be nore fair? Address,

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The Thousand Islands,

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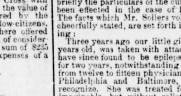
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Not having a

Jesuit Fathers to our Catholic fellow-citizens, We add that the opportunities here offered are not limited to those possessed of consider-able pecuniary resources. The sum of \$255 a year covers the necessary expenses of a student at this institution.

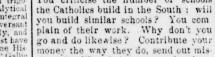
OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS MARSHALL, DETROIT.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Enders for Port-lat d Cement." will be received at this office un to noon on Friday. John August. 1805, for the supply and delivery of 2,500 barrels, or any por-tion thereof, of Portland Cement. Specifications and forms of tender can be ob-tained by the parties tendering at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals. Ottawa.

FOR S. S. NO. 18, TINY, A SECOND OR T third class, male or female, tracher — one with a knowledge of French preferred. Apply, stating salary and experience. to A. McNA-MARA, Sec. Treasurer, Penetangulshene. If you object to Catholic churches, why don't you build Protestant churches You criticise the number of schools the Catholics build in the South ; will money the way they do, send out mis-sionaries like theirs-men who abandon everything for the cause they have adopted." A LITTLE GIRL'S ESCAPE.



Catholics.

When addressing his congregation

letting his hearers

No. 1, P. J. O'Comor, and H. Nevile; No. 2, J. McCarthy and F. McGarry; No. 3, J.
Fahey. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
Gentlemen—For the fourth time it is my pleasure to welcome you to the annual convention of the Grand Branch of Cauada. It is the more pleasing because it was in this the Metropole city of our Dominion that I first became acquainted with the grand and emobling principles of the Emerald society. My greeting to you on this occasion is one full of hope for the future welfare of the order. Viewing as I do the past, in which so much good has been done for the uplifting of our members and the people of the Catholic faith, I cannot help but feel that success in the fature is ours if the members but alhere to the principles laid down in the constitution by the founder of the Emeral Mensional that the root be unmindful of the fact that in assembling to-day we do henor to ourselves and to the members point to do and whose memory is endeared to every Catholic heart, and to whose every not we can as Catholics point who did so much for our Faith, and whose memory is endeared to every Catholic heart, and to whose every not we can as Catholics point with pride, mean eight of the Dominion, animated, I trust, by one object—the advancement of the best in terest of Emeraldism. My duty on this and every occasion is to call your attention, in as brief a manner as possible, to the work accomplished during this year, and to put before you enterted upon me in the past in pasting me at the head of our order. I assure you, in all honesty and sing weight of our order. placing me at the lead of our order. I assure you, in all honesty and sin-cerity, that I know of no gift of any body of men in the land that could con-for higher honor upon the recipient. I am also aware that the position

be you so others kind and yree W.J. BARKER, Rec. Sec. W.J. BARKER, Rec. Sec. B. J. M. M. J. BARKER, Rec. Sec. B. J. M. J. BARKER, Rec. Sec. J. J. M. S. J. M. J. BARKER, Rec. Sec. J. J. M. S. J. M. J.

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"Be you to others kind and true As you would have them be to you, And neither say nor do to men Whate'er you'd not take back again."

Hamilton, Aug. 3, 1895, Hamilton, Aug. 3, 1895, W. H. Jamleson, Esq. Secy. of Sarsfield Branch, No. 1: Dear Sir I regret that other duties prevent me from accepting the kind invitation of the branch to attend the annual convention in Tor-onto, on Aug. 6th, as Chaplain of Sarsfield Branch, No. 1. However, I must express my satisfaction with the work done during the past year, and my appreciation of the utility of the E. B. A. in the cause of religion and soci etv. Wishing your convention the successit de-

I remain. Yours faithfully in Christ, JOHN M. MAHONEY.

The Rev. Father Ryan, S. J. and Rev. Father Rohleder addressed the delegates, com-gratulating them upon the good work accom-plished and wished them success. The dele-gates attended St. Michael's Cathedral for holy Mass on Wednesday, and St. Patrick's church on Thuraday. n Thursday. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Chaplain - The Very Rev. J. J. (McCann, V. G., was elected by acclamation. President--It baving become known that the very popular Grand President, D. A. Carey, had decided to retire from office, a requisition was in a short time signed by twenty-one dele-gates, "controling 33 votes, out of a possible 90," requesting him to stand for re election. Having consented, he was unanimously elected for 1856.

Paying requesting him to stand for received for 1895.
Vice-President-P. Brankin, Ottawa. Secretary Treasurer-W. Lane (acc.). Marshal-W. Keenahan, Ottawa. Guard-J. Fahey (acc.).
Grand Organizers - R. Tobin. Ottawa : W. Lane, Almonta: J. J. Nightingaie. Toronto; W. H. Jamelson, Hamilton; T. M. O'Hagan, London; E. J. Kneitl, Straitford; J. Daly, Peterborough; C. Podger, Lindsay.
Executive Committee-A. McGlun, A. Mc. Daly, Peterborough; C. Podger, Lindsay.
Marshal Supervisor-Dr. W. McKeowa.
Mida Supervisor-Dr. W. McKeowa.
Mida Supervisor-Dr. W. McKeowa.
Ming members of ladice circles to take out insurance. It being found that some of the delexates were pleded by their branches to avoit such as withdrawa. It will be again

MRS. THOMAS MARSHALL, DETROIT. The many friends of Mrs. Katherine D. Marshall, beloved wife of Thomas Marshall, formerly of this city, were greatly shocked to learn of her demise, which occurred at ther residence, 80 Labrosse street, Detroit, Mich., on the 6th inst; for, though Mrs. Mar-shal had been in failing health for some time, her death was wholly unexpected. Death, however, did not find her unprepared. She passed away fortified by the rites of the Church of which she was ever a faithful member. The remains were brought to London, Ont., for interment, and placed in St. Pater's cemetery, beside those of her som. They were escorted by a large number of the friends of the deceased. Marshall was a lady of great refine-maraces. Always cheerful, generous and charitable, and ever mindful of the contorts to those around her, she contributed largely to the hap inness of her friends, by whom she will be greatly missed. "None knew her but to love her; None named her but to praise."

Privy Council, Ottawa, accompanie Mrs. and Miss McGee and Mr. D'Arcy

The Irish Benevolent Society.

May she rest in peace !

ST. JOHN, N. B.

sent her to Philadelphia and Baltimore to be examined by specialists, but she was re-turned without their being able to locate the trouble. Finally, last December, a year ago, a physician brought us some medicine in a whiskey bottle, which he got from a drunkard, who claimed to have been cured by the same medicine from epilepsy, but would not tell the name of the medicine, which we later ascertained was Pastor Koe-nig's Nerve Tonic. The first dose of this stopped the attacks, of which our girl had from fifteen to twenty daily ; she did not

stopped the attacks, of which our girl had from fifteen to twenty daily; she did not have another attack for six months, and has had only one in fourteen months. Bsing convinced of the unusual effect of Pastor Keonig's Tonic, we have sold a great deal of it upon our own recommendation. The physician who brought it to us pres-cribes it, also others who know what a won-derful effect it had. — From Church News Washington, D. C., April, 1894. Paor netions, car Pastor Koming's Narua

Washington, D. C., April, 1894. Poor patients get Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by Father Koenig in Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and now under his direction by the Koenig Medicine Co., in Chicago, who will muil free to any address a valuable book on Nervons Diseases and a sample bothe by mentioning this paper, or apply for it to their agents, the druggists.—In London by W. E. Saunders & Co.

MARKET REPORTS.

August 10, 1805. August 10, 1805. The Right Rev. Bishop Sweeny, who was feeling unwell, returned, on Wednesday last, from St. Joseph's College. Memramcook, where he had been attending the retreat for the clergy of the Diocese of St. John. The Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y. spent Thursday, Aug. S. In this city, and was the guest of the Redemutor-ist Fathers in the North End. His Lordship is the author of "Apstelled Succession," A standard work on the subject. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, the distin-guished Baltimore lawyer, and a descendant of the famous Cornian, is sojourning at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, N. B., with his wite. This is his third season at that favorite watering place. Mr. John J. McGee, chief clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss McGee and Mr. D'Arcy Me-Mrs. and Miss McGee and Mr. D'Arcy Me-Gee, who have been spending some days in the Martine Provinces, arrived at St. John, N. B., from Halifax, Aug. 7. Mr. McGee and family started for home on the 9 h by the way of the Intercolonial Railway. During their brief stay a number of prominent Cath-olies called on the party at the New Victoria to pay their respects. Mr. McGee has visited St. John before, and is pleasantly remembered by many persons.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text> The Irish Benevoient Society. On Tuesday of last week took place at Port Stanley the annual picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society of this city. As usual, it was the largest excursion of the season. The utmost good feeling and order was visible everywhere. It was pleasant indeed to note the happy faces of the sons of the Emerald Isle as they exchanged reminis-cences of the old land. Mr. John Daly, the energetic President, worked unceasingly to make the event sno-cossful. In the afternoon he presented to Mr. John M. Keary, on behalf of the society, a benuifully-mounted black thorn stick, on the occasion of his retirement from the treasurership, which position he has held for the past twelve years.

Teronto, Aug. 15.-Export cattle-For very

Ditawa. In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the he actual signatures of the full name, the ature of the occupation, and place of residence f each member of the same, and further, an ccepted bank cheque for 5 per cent, of the total mount teudered for must accompany the ten-er. This accepted cheque must be endorsed ver to the Minister of Rail ways and Canals nd will be forfeited if the party tendering de lines entering into courset for the work of

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and will be forfeited if the party tendering de-clines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be re-turned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not. however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order. J. H. BALDER 30N, Secretary. Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 25th Jaly, 1865. S7-2 Send 6 cents in Stamps to

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The Catholic Record for One Yea: FOR \$4.00.

Stalls and space should be spoken for at once. Our a.m is to surpass all previous records. records. Entries close September 5th.' Stakes, 2..d payment, August 15th.

B44.000. By special arrangement with the publish, is we are able to obtain a tumber of the is we are able to obtain a tumber of the base of the special special special special and many special special special special special special me should and business house. It fills is recency, and turnishes knowledge which at me hundred other volumes of the choicesis books could supply. Young and Old, Edn is some have asked if this is really the bright Webster's Unabridged Dictionary we are able to state that we have learned di-there you he young and this have this high reat from the publishers the fact that this high the type of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the should be correct spelling, derivation and isfinite of same, and is bound is inches of printed surface, and is bound is inches. Auction Sale of Booths and Sites, Aug. 26th. THE GREAT WILD-EAST SHOW - 50 Arabs, ians, Sheiks, and Ladies of the Turkish Palace, with Horses, Camels and Donkeys; besides a host of other features. Special Excursions, Freight, and Express arrangements.

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Father Damen, S.J.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President.

One of the most instructive and useful pamph-lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that renowned Jesnit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible." "The Catholic Church, the only true Church of God,"" Confession," and "The Real Presence." The book will be sent to any ad-dress on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Thos. Coffey, Catholic RECOMP Office, London.

dard size, containing about 300,000 square inches of printed surface, and is bound it toth.
A whole library in itself. The regular selling price of Webster's Dictionary has here to fore been \$12.00.
N. R.-Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.
If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our expense.
"I am well pleased with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I find it a most valuable work.
JOHN A. PANNE.
"I am highly pleased with the Dictionary," writes Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont Address.