The Catholic Record, dark clouds to hover over bonnie Scot-London, Saturday, September 5, 1891

EDITORIAL NOTES

REV. FATHER BRENNAN, who has been stationed in London for the past twelve months, took his departure for Toronto last week, where he will be mently stationed as pastor of St. asil's Church. During his short stay in this city many warm friends had he made. Nor could it be otherwise. He is a priest of God's Church in every sense of the term. Loveable in his intercourse with young and old, earnest and energetic in the performance of every duty, a bright future must assuredly be in store for him, and that it may be so is the heartfelt wish of the Catholics of London.

THE editor of the Montreal Witness is presently in a very bad mood in consequence of the exhibition of the Holy Coat of Treves. It is a dreadful thing to see an editor in a rage, and more especially one who has for so long remained nobly attached to the moorings of quiet, saintly and philosophical Evangelicism. We hasten to assure our brother that there is no divine honor paid to the coat in question. All Catholics, quite as intelligently as Protestants, believe it to be simply a coat and nothing more, the honor and veneration being directed solely towards our ed Redeemer, who had worn it while on earth. No one believes that miracles must necessarily follow from seeing it or touching it. They may or may not occur, according to the Divine will. The demonstration may be considered an exhibition of warm Catholic faith, and if an increase of love and admiration for our Saviour is thereby brought about, surely much good will have been accomplished.

WE are sorry to note so much sore ness and sourness on the part of our Montreal contemporary for all that is Catholic. Living, as he does, in a locality where the very atmosphere, as the were, seems to be permeated with the faith once delivered to the saints, the good soul is fairly beside himself in tumultuous anger. It would be much better, however, were he more tolerant, and accept the situation as he finds it. No good can be achieved by this continual carping at the old Church and its methods, but, on the contrary, much harm caused by setting neighbor against neighbor.

In the midst of the Witness' thunderstorm which broke over Treves it seems rather odd to note a little quiet pleasantry indulged in by the editor in giving the name of Mr. Chiniquy as his authority for some charges made against the use of relics. The world knows pretty well by this time that the n priest in question is a very unreliable encyclopædia.

Bur let us look over the garden wall of our neighbor. There we have a pilgrimage of pious Methodists traveling three thousand miles to visit the grave of John Wesley. Will we call them dust-worshippers? Why go so far to visit the tomb of a very mortal being long since dead? Will they go to pray, or is it idle curiosity that takes them so far from home? If the former. why travel over the Atlantic to pray ide the grave of the founder of Methodism? If the latter, what is it if it is not sinful? Would it not be better to remain at home and spend the money for some better purpose?

WHILE Catholics have a proper regard for all pertaining to the servants of God-pure beings whose lives shed a halo of glory during the equal, if not greater, regard many things belonging to individuals whose doings, for the most part, left the world no better, but in many cases infinitely worse; and we firmly believe that were a hat or a pair of boots belonging to John Knox now on exhibition in London, the Witness editor, together with Dr. MacVicar and Mr. Chiniquy, as well as scores of others, would pack a few necessaries in a bundle, take the "road and the wattle," and march,

Signor Crispi has written for the English Contemporary Review an article on the Italian question. The current of thought is to the effect that in France the Pope's temporal power is still an open question, and that on this account Italy was obliged to enter into the triple alliance to protect itself against French machinations. The French Radical journals declare, however, that there is no thought in France to revive the Roman question, and that Crispi's pretence is false and foolish. Yet it cannot be doubted that the position of the Pope must sooner or later be taken into consideration by the great powers, as it is intolerable that the Head of the Universal Church should be subjected to the whims of any Government, and the more so when that Government is undisguisedly hostile

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, with all his anti-Catholic tendencies, is once in a while obliged by the force of truth to give his testimony to the indubitable claim of the Catholic Church to be the one body which has real authority to speak in the name of Christianity and to assert Christian truth. He does not believe in the claims of the Episcopate to be an institution of primitive Christianity, yet in an article in the New York Independent on "The Oxford Movement," he thus speaks of the Ritualistic claim that Anglicanism is an integral part of the Universal Church of Christ, with an Episcopate having authority from Christ to teach all nations :"

"But supposing it to be primitive, and supposing it to be primitive, and supposing the Bishops to be the divinely appointed transmitters of truth, the immense majority of them are in the Church of Rome. On what ground can a believer in Apostolic succession reject the doctrines of the Vatican Council? On what grounds can a believer in the infallible authority of a visible and universal Church ity of a visible and universal Church refuse his allegiance to the only Church which, being visible, even pretends to be universal?"

AT A meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, held on 29th August, the motion of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray was carried changing the the composition of the Board of Direc-The Board was composed of Parnellites for the most part, and the paper will now be published in the nterests of the Nationalists. The motion was carried by 1200 to 900.

Advices from China are to the effect that an organized attempt is being made by the secret Nihilistic societies to uproot Christianity. Several missionary settlements have been burned. a number of convents have been sacked and their inmates murdered. The Government appears anxious, however. to protect the missionaries, and an imperial decree has been issued, calling upon the local Governors to make strenuous efforts to arrest and punish the murderers, whose ultimate object is said to be to bring about the overthrow of the Government by embroiling it with foreign powers. The decree states that the doctrines of Christianity teach men to be good, and that the right of Christians to propagate their religion is provided for by treaty, and that it is the will of the Government to protect them in these rights. The Government, however, appears to be powerless to prevent these murders from taking place, and the foreign fleets in Chinese waters have demanded reparation, which the Government is unwilling to make, for fear of incurring general popular disapproval.

THE enemies of Irish nationality are very fond of asserting that the cause ages in which they lived—it is a fact of Home Rule is completely dead and that our separated brethren hold in that the Liberals of England have abandoned it as part of their programme. But this is far from being the case. At a banquet held a few days ago in London to celebrate the Liberal victory at Wisbech, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the chairman on the occasion, declared that he had seen Mr. Gladstone that very day, and had conversed with him concerning Home Rule, and that it is still his firm purpose to undertake the great task of securing that boon to Ireland. He all the way, were no other mode of declared also that the people of the conveyance at hand, to pay reverence country are animated with the same sentiment. The English Home Rule baneful work has for three Union have also drafted a Bill which hundred years caused the darkest of has been adopted by the Liberals.

CONFIRMATION AND BLESSING OF

On Sunday last the people of Mt. Carmel enjoyed the privilege and consolations of a religious celebration which shall be long remembered in the Huron district. The holy sacrament of confirmation was administered in the morning to sixty-five candidates and in the afternoon a very fine bell weighing 1200 pounds was consecrated. Bishop O'Connor officiated, having for attendant priests Rev. Dean Murnhy of Lightown Box Exception Murphy, of Irishtown; Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas; Rev. Donald McRae, of Parkhill, and the zealous McRae, of Parkhill, and the zealous and indefatigable pastor of Mount Carmel, Rev. Father Kealy. The beautiful church was built by the late lamented Father Kelly. It is 120 feet ful church was built by the late lamented Father Kelly. It is 120 feet long and 50 feet wide in its whole length. The spire, surmounted by a beautiful Celtic cross, is 150 feet in height. The stained glass windows, representing several Apostles, Confessors and Doctors of the Church, are the clifts of paighbody are parish priests and gifts of neighboring parish priests and of generous parishioners.

On last Sunday a new altar, the gift of Mr. John Barry, and constructed by the Bennet Furnishing Co., of London, was blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, who celebrated the first Mass and gave first Communion. O'Connor, who celebrated the first Mass and gave first Communion to a large numbers of children. The boys, neatly attired, wore silken badges; the girls, all robed in white, had wreathes of flowers and veils, which represented the modesty and innocence of the Christian virgin approaching the altar of sacri-

High Mass coram pontifice commen at 10:30, the Venerable Dean Murphy acting as celebrant, Rev. Fathers Flannery and Kealy assisting at the throne. The choir, under the able direction of Miss M. O'Meara, rendered Concone's Mass very effectively and sang very pious and well-finished selections at the offertory and Commun-

After High Mass His Lordship spoke After High Mass His Lordship spoke to the chiliren on the importance and dignity of the sacrament they were about to receive and the preparations necessary for obtaining all the graces attached to the sacramental bestowing of the gifts of the Holy Ghost. Configuration was they administered effectively and the sacramental properties. firmation was then administered, after which the Bishop addressed the children on the obligations they had contracted and the virtues they bound themselves to practice during the remainder of their lives. His Lordship then spoke to the congregation, congratulating them on the beauty and grandeur of

to the congregation, congratulating them on the beauty and grandeur of their new church and on the splendidly constructed new altar which had been blessed that morning.

Vespers commenced at 4 p. m. Rev. Father Flannery ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon on the blessing of a bell, taking for his text the words of St. John the Bantist. "I am the voice of convergence." Baptist, "I am the voice of one crying out in the desert; prepare the way the Lord." The rev. preacher said that the Christian bell is for the people or this world what the pre-cursor was for the people of Judeah. to repentance, spoke to them of death and judgment, and reminded all within its hearing that we are not made for this world, that, as St. Paul says, we have not here a lasting habitation, but that our conversa tion is in Heaven. This world, he continued, is a desert; a place of exile, a vale of tears; but through God's infinite mercy a voice is heard to cheer us in the desert. As the poet said:

Hark a glad voice the lonely desert cheers. Prepare the way; a God, a God, appears.

The voice of the parish bell is heard over the glittering roofs of populous cities, in the busy mart of town and village, on hill and vale, in the lonely country districts where no other sound is heard. The men of business, or it may be, the votaries of pleasure hear its warning voice or its lugubrious its warning voice or its lugubrious sound and are startled as though God Himself had spoken. It is the Christian bell which preaches from the house-tops and cries out in the language of the Apostle, "What does it profit a man to gain the whole world if he suffer the loss of his own immortal soul." The parish bell announces the passing of a soul to eternity, or whon tolling out the funeral death-knell proclaims that a soul has departed this life and is now before the dread tribunal of Him who judges every man according as judges every man according as he hath done, whether good or evil. But its lessons are not always of the gloomy character. It symbolizes the apostles whose voices were heard over the earth. It recalls the Church of God the earth. It recalls the Church of God which is the voice of God, and which all must hear—"he who hears you hears Me." It takes the place of the Good Shepherd and pastor of souls, warning and reproving in season and out of season. It has its cheerful and pleasant awakenings in store for men of good will, continuing the refrain of the angels who sang on the first Christmas morning "Glory to God on high and peace on earth to men of good

This bill gives to the proposed Irish Parliament greater powers than were contained even in the famous measure on which Mr. Gladstone was defeated in 1886.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Lordship the ceremony of the blessing of the bell commenced. Bishop O'Connor, with attendant priests and acolytes, advanced to the eastern nave, where the large bell was suspended, Rev. Father McRae acting as deacon and Dean Murphy as sub-deacon. Meanwhile Rev. Father Kealy took up a collection, which amounted to \$150.

After the solemn ceremony of the

which amounted to \$150.

After the solemn ceremony of the blessing of the parish bell Bishop O'Connor spoke for more than one half hour on the meaning and significance of the ritualistic observances prescribed by the Church and invariably used on such solemn occasions. His Lordship reminded the people of the lesson that would be announced to them three would be announced to them three times each day when the Angelus would ring out the history of the Incarnation of the Son of God and call each one to lift up his heart in thankfulness and in love to God for mercy and pardon for the past and grace and blessing and plentiful assistance in the future.

His Lordship finished a beautiful address by imparting his blessing to all, when the large congregation slowly filed out of the church charmed and delighted with the day's proceedings.

The parish bell, weighing 1200 lbs, and the beautiful new altar are the gift of Mr. John Barry, of McGillivray, and cost \$1,000.

Let other rich Catholic farmers obey the voice of the Good Shepherd—let them go and do likewise.

CONFIRMATION IN SIMCOE Simcoe Reformer, August 27, 1891. The late comers at St. Mary's Church last Sunday morning were obliged to content themselves with a view of its neat exterior. The interior was filled to its utmost and certainly looked its prettiest.

At 9 o'clock His Lordship Bishor O'Connor celebrated Low Mass at which the candidates for confirmation received thecandidates for confirmation received Holy Communion. At 10:30 they re-assembled and an hour was spent by the Bishop in testing their knowledge of Christian doctrine. At the conclu-gion of the examination the celebration sion of the examination the celebration of High Mass was commenced by Rev. Father Corcoran of La Salette in the presence of a congregation as large as it possibly could be. His Lordship assisted at the Mass in cope and mitre and was attended at the throne by the Rev. D. Cushing, C.S.B., President of Assumption College. After Mass the agrament of confirmation was admin. ascamption Conege. After mass the accament of confirmation was admin-istered to fifty-six candidates—His Lordship addressing the candidates before and after its administration and giving, to the boys confirmed, a pledge against the use of intoxicants until they should reach the age of twentyone. The ceremony concluded by the presentation to the Bishop, on behalf of the two recently. presentation to the Bishop, on ocna-the congregation, of an address the reading of which was well effected by Mr. W. E. Kelly.

Notwithstanding the rain the church was again filled at the evening service. Rev. Father Corcoran officiated. Vespers concluded His Lordship choosing as text the words of the Virgin Mary, according to St. Luke, "Henceforth all generations shall call me blessed," delivered an admirably clear instruction explanatory of Catholic veneration and love of the Blessed Virgin.

The musical portion of both services was good. Miss Ellie O'Mahony ably presided at the organ; whilst the choir, Notwithstanding the rain the church

presided at the organ; whilst the choir, under the efficient leadership of Mr. R. H. Nicholls, and assisted by Miss and Mr. E. Varey, basso, gave a splendid rendition of Bordese's Mass in F. The Offertory solo was Wiegand's beautiful composition "O Heavenly Father," of which Mr. Varey gave a very feeling interpretation.

In the evening the choir was still

further strengthened by the assistance of Miss Ada DelCrippen, whose solo effort was Rodney's "Calvary." This was an artistic rendition by a charm-ing singer. Miss Belle Tisdale also ing singer. Miss Belle Tisdale also kindly assisted and accompanied several of the soloists with great taste and skill.

The sanctuary and altars were beautifully decorated under the tasteful supervision of Mrs. Albert Chanda, and elicited much admiration. Following is the text of the address

presented by the congregation:

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, C. S. B., D. D., Bishon of London:

To the Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, C. S. B., D. D., Bishon of London:

My Lords, — We have been told that Your Lordship does not care to receive "addresses." On the occasions of future visits then, My Lord, we will not present any. For we, for the most part, are farmers, more used to guiding the plough than the pen, and of us the writing of an address demands more or less of an effort.

But this, My Lord, is a special occasion. It is the occasion not only of the visit of a new Bishop, but it is also the first official visit of a Bishop to a new parish—the youngest in the diocese—the latest to rise from the standing of a mission to the parochial dignity and its rights. And we are proud of our new rights; and when we came to decide the question "Address, or no address?" we found that we were still too human to give up our right, as a full-grown parish, to present an address to day—still too human to give up this right even to please Your Lordship. And sowe made the effort, and have come with it feding confident, however, from what we have heard, that Your Lordship will be more pleased to gratify us than to be gratified by us.

To us, My Lerd, you do not come a complete stranger to day. Some of the children of the parish have spent years in the college of which Your Lordship was for so long a period the President, and, through hem, the name of Father O'Connor has long been well known in many of our nomes. It was, therefore, a special pleasure to many of us to learn that Father O'Connor was named to exceed Bishop Walsh; because

measure, to know and to equally respect and admire.

But, My Lord, we must not tire you. When we say that we are glad to greet and welcome you—when we say that we are glad to have you as our Bishop, and when we say that we hope long to have you as our Bishop—believe us to be sincere: and let us hope that Your Lordship will never regret to have us amongst your flock; and will always find the members of the parish of Sincoe loyal subjects and good Catholics.

After the long ceremony we will not expect a formal reply. Just a few words of encouragement and Your Lordship's blessing.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, Geo. E. Foster, Bernard Barnes, Daniel O'Mahoney, John Smith, sr., Bernard McNally, John O'Hearn, James Smith, sr., John Murphy.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin a reception and profession of Sisters took place at St. Joseph's Convent. His Lordship officiated, giving the habit to the postulant, Miss Sullivan, and receiving the pro-

On Sunday, the solemnity of the Feast of the Assumption, being within the octave of St. Lawrence, the Bishop visited St. Lawrence Church morning visited St. Lawrence Church morning and evening. Solemn Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Father OSullivan, Father McEvay acting as deacon and Father Buckley, of Owen Sound, as sub-deacon. The Bishop preached after the gospel on the subject of the Assumption and in the evening spoke on the life, labors and virtues of St. Lawrence.

A grand picnic of all the Catholic children of the Separate schools took place at Dundurn on Thursday afternoon, 27th of August, which is thus described by the Hamilton Times:

The picnic of the Separate schools

described by the Hamilton Times:

The picnic of the Separate schools which took place yesterday afternoon at Dundurn can safely be set down as one of the most delightful which have been held in that delightful park during the season of 1891. The street cars on York street were kept busy bringing the youngsters and their friends to the park, and the service was in every way satisfactory. The riends to the park, and the service was in every way satisfactory. The attendance was very large, including as it did the pupils of the seven schools, namely De La Salle Academy, Sacred Heart school, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Thomas', St. Vincent's and St. Lawrence's. The clergy, of course, was represented, prominent amongst those represented, prominent amongst those on the grounds being Rev. Fathers Coty, Haley, Clarkson, Donnolly, Hinchey. Bishop Dowling, accom-panied by Rev. Father McEvay, also drove up and spent an hour or so watching the various amusements of watching the various amusements of the occasion. That the pupils entered heartily into the sports prepared for them goes without saying. There were a couple of base ball matches, and the fun which the boys extracted out of them did the onlookers The races for the boys and girls were keenly contested, and the only trouble was that the number who pre sented themselves in each competition was so large that they could not, with any degree of comfort, start at once, so that the events were multiplied.

The match between the pupils of St.
Mary's school and the pupils of St. Patrick's school was as lively an exhibition of base ball as has been seen at Dundurn this season. The match resulted in favor of the St. Patrick's team were played.

Another match took place between the Excelsiors (St. Mary's school) and the Imperials (picked nine). This was umpired by Mr. J. P. Cummings, and resulted in favor of the Imperials by 4

The boys had looked forward with anticipations of pleasure to the tug-of-war between St. Mary's and St. Thomas schools. The teams consisted of ten, and St. Mary's had little difficulty in winning.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock a very pretty sight was witnessed on the green. The kindergarten class of St. oseph's Convent, to the number of the many of the beautiful some of their graceful movements, singing, the while, many of the beautiful songs taught them by their clever teachers. As the little ones—none of whom ever knew what it was to have a home, in memory of those who heard and saw the little orphans.

Sunday, August 30.
At High Mass to-day in the cathedra Rev. Father Collins of Toronto officiated and an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father McBrady of St. by Rev. Father McBrady of St. Michael's College. Rev. Chancellor Craven, of St. Pat-

rick's church, returned home on Saturday much improved in health, to the great joy of his many friends.

great joy of his many friends.

RR-OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

All the schools resumed studies on Tuesday, the 1st inst., including Loretto Convent, and the De La Salle Academy, a department of which is to be occupied by students entering on a classical course, to be conducted by Rev. Father Clarson, late professor of Mungret College, Limerick, Ireland, a learned gentleman who has been for syveral years preparing students for Maynooth and for the Royal University

of Dublin. Father Clarson is prepared to give a special course to students desirous of taking degrees at the Catholic University of Ottawa.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS

Cardinal Lavigerie has begun in rance an active agitation in favor of a full acceptance of the Republican form of government and of Republican principles by the Catholics.

Among the Cardinals there are sev-Among the Cardinals there are several who distinguished themselves in the army in their early years. Cardinal Lavigerie was once a beau sabreur; Cardinal Howard formerly held a commission in the Life Guards, and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Pesth was in youth the smartest of Austrian hussars.

The new Archbishop and Patriarch of the Russian Church is Sergius, lately Bishop of Bessaravia. He threatens to persecute all who do not belong to the Schismatical Church more bitterly than his predecessor, Arch-bishop Nicanor, who died about four months ago.

Viscount St. Cyres, son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, and grandson of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was the first to ear the title, has joined the Catholic Church. His conversion was announced some time ago only to be denied. It is now announced with authority.

authority.

Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute were among those who wrote congratulating Cardinal Manning on the celebration of his eighty-third birthday. A congratulatory message was also received from the Irish Parliamentary party through the whip, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde.

The loss of the Vatican treasury, through the imprudent management of Mgr. Folchi, is said to have reached 20,000,000 lire or \$4,000,000. This is, of course, deeply to be deplored, but the Catholic world would certainly make it good to the Holy Father if appealed to for this nurses. for this purpose.

The heroic Cardinal Lavigerie, the Archbishop of Carthage, has his tomb ready in his cathedral when God pleases ready in his cathedral when God pleases to call on him. It bears this inscription: "Here lies he who was Cardinal Lavigerie, and who is new nothing but dust. Pray for him." The Cardinal says: "Only the date of my death is wenting to complete the largest." wanting to complete the legend."

Berg, who figured in Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis as a bogus monk, and a scaly customer generally—although warmly welcomed by Protestants when he joined them in the character of a fresh "Convert from Romanism"—must be near the end of his career. In Cincinnati, quite recently, the police judge sent him up for four months for late exploits that would not bear the light.

Among those who were introduced to the Holy Father with Mr. Mercier was Mr. Robert Ness, of Huntingdon, who was one of the Mercier party during their recent visit to Europe. Mr. Ness is a good Presbyterian and a Scotchman, bis respectively. Scotchman; his presence with the Mer-cier party in their Papal visitations was, therefore, highly interesting to himself. Mr. Ness describes his visit as one that he would never forget as long as he lived. He was with the party when he was introduced to the cier as a Scotchman and a Protestant. ter as a Scotchman and a Protestant. He shook hands with His Holiness, remarking with his keen Scottish perception that the Pope is a somewhat clever man, keen-eyed and keenly alive to the impressions he might make upon those with whom he spoke. In the course of his remarks His Holiness said course of his remarks His Holiness said he had heard of Canada and of her progress, but of course it was God's country, and God's people always pros-per. This introduction was a rare chance, Mr. Ness said, as many hundred persons were waiting to merely pass by and salute His Holiness.

DELORO SEPARATE SCHOOL. — This small and recently established section has made a very good record at the entrance examination, reflecting great credit on the skilful teacher in charge—Miss Maud Macaulay, of Trenton. In December the Public and the Separate school each sent one pupil; the first failed, while the Separate school pupil was successful. Each school sent four in July last: all from the Public school failed, while all from the Separate school passed, one gaining a diploma for being among the three best of the thirty-eight who wrote. May this good work continue! DELORO SEPARATE SCHOOL - This

The Western Fair.

The enviable record of this great exhibition is known far and wide and it is a matter of is known far and wide and it is a matter of the greatest concern to the people of London that this meritorious undertaking should receive the support which it justly deserves. Special attention has been directed to the advancement of the several classes and we are informed that the prospects are exceedingly bright for the most successful show ever held in London. Several new features have been introduced this year, among which may be mentioned the working Dairy in which will be demonstrated the latest and most improved methods of manufacturing butter. A little of everything is necessary to insure the be demonstrated the latest and most im methods of manufacturing butter. A leave that the show, and consequently special tions of the show, and consequently special tions of the highest order have been a at great expense and trouble, so that the lic may depend on witnessing a progrum unsurpassed by any exhibition in One of the leading features of

Our hired GITI.

Our hired girl, she's 'Lizabeth Ann;
An' she can cook best things to eat;
She ist put dough in our pie pan.
An' pours in sompin' at 8 good and sweet.
An' nen she salts it all on top
With chinamon; an' hen she'll stop,
An' stoop, an' side it, ist as slow,
In the cook stove so's twon't slop
An' git all spilled; den bakes it so
It is custard pie, drest thing you know!
An' nen she'll say.

"Clear out o' my way!
They's time fer work, and time fer play,
Take your dough an' run, child, run,
Er I cain't git no cookin' done!"
When our hired girl though title she's road.

Er I cain't git no cookin' done!"

When our bired girl 'tends like she's mad,
An' says folk's got to walk the chalk
When she's around, er wish they had!
I play out on our porch an' talk
To th' Raggedy Man' at mows our lawn;
An he says, "Whew!" an' nen leans on
His old crooked seythe, an' blinks his eyes,
An' sniffs all 'round an' says, "I swan!
Ef my old nose don't tell me lies,
It 'appears like I smell custard pies!"
An' nen he'll say,
"Clear out o' the way!
They's time fer work, an' time fer play,
Take your dough an' run, child, run,
Eg she cain't git no cookin' done."

—James Whitcomb Riley.

'TONIA.

Mary Louise Sandrock in Catholic World. In the women's work-room of the Warham Penitentiary there were two or three dozen women languidly at There is not, as a rule, much zest of industry among the state compulsory servers, men or women, but always there is more purposeless performance of duty among the latter The reasons are evident enough; among them being, perhaps, the greate variety and pleasantness of the work allotted to the men. The women in this particular institution had no occupation but various kinds of mending. They were of all ages and of varying degrees of degradation in appearance The coarse, loose-fitting, blue-checked gowns they were were far more slovenly looking than the grey stripes of the men. They worked in silence except men. for an occasional whispered word o two, an occasional cough or giggle. Without much nagging from the matron their apathy would have accomplished nothing. Only one of them seemed industrious—a young mulatto at the end of the row, who sewed with a feverish rapidity that betokened an anxiety to compel into inactivity thoughts that were vigorous and un welcome. For half an hour her fingers flew, her eyes never left her work. At the end of that time there came a sound of noisy little feet along the corridor outside. The door opened and a child, about three years of age, came dancing in. The mulatto woman looked up and the sudden gleam of fierce affection that lit up her hand some eyes proved, more than the like ness between them, and this was her Most of the women smiled, look child. ing for the moment as if the chubby hand of a little child had taken from their faces the mask of sin and weak ness and placed there again the radi ancy of innocence and purity. The matron took the little girl in her lap and started to talk with her. mother sprang up from her work and stood gazing hungrily upon the child. "Tonia!" she called. The matron turned to rebuke this breach of discipline. The little one sprang from her arms and rushed to her mother. Just then the bell sounded for the end of the work. The women began filing away to their cells. The matron, a sharp-faced, kind-hearted women, came up to the mulatto and said to her, "Send away Tonia now. I will come

and talk to you in a moment.' When the prisoners were disposed of, and the spring had been drawn that locked the tier of cells, the matron returned and said, kindly enough, to the mulatto, "You may get ready to go, Rosa. In an hour your time is up."

here again. You're a bright, smart young woman and this is not the place Besides you've got your child It's your duty to make a respectable woman of her.

Rosa eagerly caught the matron's hand and said in a soft, sweet voice singularly free from the negro accent and peculiarities of pronunciation:
"Mrs. Last, what am I to do with I can't take her with me, and Tonia? I can't stay here with her, and I won't let her go into an asylum where strang ers will be unkind to her and teach he to despise her convict mother. Do you the superintendent would allow me to leave her here a few months till I have found work and made a little home for her? You will be good t her, I know, and the superintendent seems very fond of her."

Mrs. Last's sharp eyes measured Rosa p and down while she meditatively plaited and unplaited the hem of her After a few minutes she said apron. After a few minutes and apron. You may ge ready to go. I will give you your things, and when you are dressed you may come to the office and Mr. Sefton will tell you his decision.

In half an hour the mulatto, dressed neatly in a plain dark gown, brown ulster much the worse for wear, and close-fitting bonnet, tapped at the of the superintendent's private office In response to his "Come in" she entered timidly and stood, with downcast eyes, just inside the door. superintendent, a tall, loosely-built, shrewd-faced man of forty, looked keenly at her. She was clean, neat. intelligent-looking, and, with the ex ception of her color, possessed scarcely

any negro traits. "Well, Rosa," said he kindly, "Mrs Last has been telling me your request concerning your little girl. It is quite to all the rules, I am afraid but I will see what can be done. have a suggestion to make to you. am very fond of children and I am a childless widower. Your little girl is a bright, lovable child and I am willing to adopt her as my own. But you will have to sign a paper agreeing to forego "You shall stay with me always, ite. The fact of her adoption by the

all claims on her hereafter. You must promise never to seek any communication whatever with her. In that case, I am willing to take her for my own, to educate her, and care for her in all respects as if she were my own daugh-

violently, her eyes dilated, but she still said nothing. "There is another thing," he continued: "a negro called John Hunter, a short-term man, who will be out in a few days, wants to take your little, girl, with him. He wants He paused. The mulatto trembled your little girl with him. He wants your little girl with him.

to turn over a new leaf, and he says this paper?"

She took the paper mechanically and she would keep him straight. It is a risk for the child, but in some respects it would be better for her to be with her own kind."

'No, Mr. Sefton, sir, I should never A nigger is not her own allow that. kind. My father was a French half-breed Indian, my husband an educated kind. Italian.

Sefton smiled incredulously 'You are sure that is true, Rosa?"
"Yes, it is true. I am a thief but

not a liar. "Yes, it was thieving, I believe, that brought you here. How did you come to it

"My husband died when Tonia was a year old. My parents had died long before. 1 was alone in the world. All before. I was alone in the my life I had been poor. Carlo was an educated man, but always in ill-health, always discouraged, always unlucky. He left me penniless. For a year I managed to earn a living for my child. I could not do much. There were no influential friends to help me on and procure me congenial work. I did whatever I could get to do, but finally constant anxiety and lack of proper food and rest wore me out. I could not work any more. One day there was nothing in the house to eat. I was sick Tonia was crying for and faint. Tonia was crying loo-bread. At last I could stand it no longer. I rushed from the house in despair. I came back a thief, but Tonia went to bed that night satisfied and happy. I was too miserable to sleep at

The next day I was caught, and —and then we came here, and you were very good, sir, to let Tonia stay here with me. But I can't let her go to the nigger, and I can't take her out with me.

She ended abruptly, a sob in her ce. Her black eyes filled with tears.
Sefton cleared his throat. voice.

"I can quite understand your feeling, my good woman, but I still think it might be a wise plan for the negro to take her. For your sake I wish you would decide to keep her yourself. I think I shall leave the decision to the A child's intuitions are somechild. times clearer than any man's judg Will that satisfy you, Rosa?

It did, indeed, satisfy her. Her pas sionate mother-love fought against the idea of giving her "Tonia" even to Mr. Sefton, which was the course that common-sense seemed to approve. Now her common-sense and her motherlove would at once be satisfied, for Tonia would come with her. Mr. Sefton sent for the convict, then for the child.

When Tonia came running into the room three anxious people looked at her. The mother, by a great effort, controlled her face and held back the tears that were gathering in her eyes The effort was so great that her face became positively gray in the struggle The passionate love in her heart was se ompletely held down that her expres sion became cold and repellent. negro's broad face grinned cheerfully when he saw the child. He was a burly, good-natured fellow, whose con vict stripes had not taken all manliness from him. Mr. Sefton's shrewd Rosa. In an hour your time is up.

There was no reply, and the matron continued, somewhat sharply: "I face relaxed when he, too, looked at hope you mean to behave and not get hope you mean to behave and not get hope. Tonia glanced from his blue eyes. one to the other. It was only her mother who looked coldly at her, although she half-involuntarily put out her hand to the child, then res drew back. Tonia came towards her then stood still, afraid of this new strange 'expression on "mammy's face. She looked up at the negro an smiled in answer to his grin she sprang toward Mr. Sefton. his grin.

'Oo want me, Missa Seffon?" "Yes, my child," he said gravely, and held out his arms to her. clambered up to his shoulder and put her little mouth to be kissed. mother clinched her hands.

"Tonia," said Mr. Sefton, "I want to know what you wish to do. Your mother is going away. Will you go with her, or with John Hunter, who wants you too, or will you stay with

The negro came forward. Tony come wif John an' she hab good times. Marse Sefton, lemme hab her an' I'se a good man. I'se keep straigh 'nuff ef she come 'long wif me. 'Tong gwine ter come?" And the negro dis played his ivories in another good-

natured smile. Tonia smiled, glanced from the negro to Mr. Sefton, and then slowly shook her head. The mulatto heaved a sigh of intense relief. The "nig ger," at least, should not have her Her face still wore its intense strained look, and her voice was ner vously husky as she stepped forward and said, "Tonia, come to mammy

The child buried her face on Mr Sefton's shoulder and made no answer There was pitifu Rosa came nearer. entreaty in her broken voice: ' on't you come to mammy

The little girl raised her head and looked gravely at her mother, then her baby voice said, very gravely and decidedly: "Tonia 'fraid of mammy Tonia stay wif Missa Seffon."

There was silence for a moment. Mr. Sefton put the child down and solemnly kissed her. He laid his hand was of her.

'Tonia," he said, "but now run away for a while."

John Hunter, grumbling loudly at the child's decision, was ordered back to his work. Rosa still stood, silent and motionless. Mr. Sefton looked at her motionless. very sadly and pitifully for a moment. When he spoke his voice was very

but the child has decided, and I trust it will be for the best. I solemnly promise you to love and cherish her as if

read: "I solemnly promise neve henceforth, in any way, to attempt to hold communication of any kind with my daughter Antonia, who is hereafter to be known as the daughter of Charle Sefton, superintendent Warham Peni Mechanically she took th tentiary pen and wrote in a firm, legible hand, 'Rosa Corsini." She re-read the aper, seeming for the first time to realize its meaning. A strange light came into her eyes. She drew a long, deep breath, regained her composure. and, rising from her chair, handed the

paper to the superintendent.
"Now I am ready to go," she said slowly

"You must first go and say good-by

to Tonia," said he gently.
"No, I do not want to see her again. Now I can go. I could not consent to leave her if I were to look at her again

"As you think best," he replied.

"But tell me what you are going to do
now that you are free again?"

He spoke very kindly, but her face
hardened at his words. She gave a short, scornful laugh as she answered: 'Do? What do you think an ex-con vict can do? Is there any honest live lihood open for a woman who has served a year in the penitentiary? Do you think there is one home in this city ready to employ me as servant? Oh! there are plenty of charitable people, Mr. Sefton, in this big city, but their charity draws the line at the inmates of the penitentiary.

"You are too bitter," said Mr. Sef-"You do not consider how few inmates the penitentiary has who are at all desirous to do well when they are free. I am sure you will do your best for the sake of your child, and I am sure you will succeed in earning an honest living. Come, I am going to give you a 'character' that may help to get you a place in some respectable

He went to the desk and wrote, with a slightly humorous smile on his thin lips:

"This is to certify that Rosa Corsini is a neat, competent, and conscientious servant. Charles Sefton." ervant.

Rosa took the paper, read it with aint smile, and put it carefully in her pocket. Mr. Sefton took out his purse counted out two ten-dollar bills, put them in her hand as he cordially shook it. "This may help you shook it. little," said he. "Remember that you have always my best wishes for your success. Good-by."

She turned to thank him, but he had quietly slipped out of the room. She put the money in her pocket, picked up her small bundle, and noiselessly left In a few moments the heavy door of the penitentiary had opened and closed upon her. Rosa stood upon the stone flagging leading to the high gate in the great wall that surrounded the penitentiary and gave a last look at the white walls and grated windows of the dreary building that for a year had been her home. As she stood there the doors of the workshop in the lear of the enclosure swung open and a long line of convicts, marching with the prison lock-step, each man's hands upon his leader's shoulders, filed slowly from work. The dingy stripes of their ill-fitting garments, the tread so suggestive of shuffling chains, gave spectator the impression of a serpent writhing past. Rosa shuddered as she looked at thnm, and hurried from the place. In her face the gray and hope-less look had deepened and intensified.

II.

We hear often of children's "laughing eyes," but I think we very seldom see them. There is generally a sweet seriousness in a child's innocent eyes. It seems almost as if seriousness were part of innocence. It is only when the first wandering consciousness of glory and delight of the wide heaven and earth above and about has passed away that the carelessness of laughter amusement takes its place and twinkles even from the soul's fair winows. So perhaps it was not so stranged thing as Mr. Sefton fancied that Tonia's great black eyes—bright, gay active child though she was - should have been very serious and earnest. She was a remarkably beautiful child, in whose face it would have been difficult to trace either Indian or negro trait, excepting that her soft black hair fell in straight masses around her head and that her lips were too full for the delicacy of her other features. Her complexion was a clear olive, her

hands and feet were finely formed. Fortunately a child's remembrances fade quic'.ly. At the end of a few Tonia had grown used to 'mammy's" absence, and soon had ceased to talk of her. She grew accustomed to Mr. Sefton's caresses and constant attention, and she learned to lisp "father" very prettily. She was a gleam of constant sunshine for the lonely man who had made her his daughter. He felt that since the death but had suddenly been thawed back of his wife his heart had been frozen, into life. All his plans now had reference to Tonia; his last thought at night All his plans now had refer-Throughout the peniten-



superintendent seemed to make her even better liked. She loved to spend hours in the workshops, fascinated by the whirr of the machinery, watching with deep interest the long lines of busy, silent men. None were too busy, silent men. abstracted, however, for a kindly glance, smile, a half-whispered word for the a smile, a half-whileheld was great even with these lawless characters; for in spite of the fact that a face of the Nero type, or of that of the utter sentence in the spite of the spite o sualist, is not infrequent among them there are more countenances that display weakness of will or good-natured irresoluteness in the penitentiary in-mates than faces which show complete and hardened depravity. No man possessing a spark of goodness is in-sensible to the influence of a sweet and

second of space of goodness has been been controlled that is a special problem. The property of the property o

THE HAMILTON SENSATION.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED BY A GLOBE REPORTER—THE FACTS FULLY VEHISTIFF—ONE OF THE MOST REMARKS FOR THE CASES ON RECORD—A SHARKS FOR THE CASES ON RECORD—A SHARKS FOR THE CASES ON RECORD—A SHARKS FOR THE CHESQUES FOR SJOOD PAID BY ROYAL TEMPLARS ON THE CHESQUES FOR SJOOD PAID BY ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPLERANGE FOR TOTAL DISABILITY—HUNDREDS OF VISTORS.

Toronto Davily Globs, July 25—This is an age of doubt ; especially in regard to cure by patent medicines, and the cure of the city of the composition of the city of the cure of the cure of the cure of the cure of the

such a der all that we had sold it and since had sold told of set that had Webster, ataxy for certain re is now corner of of illness boxes of boxes of Mr. Bar who had effects of given up spoken I remedy Other dr. One the with the light These pior by the be had of Dr. Williams ST. DO

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One thing worthy of note in connection with the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pilks is the light expense attending the treament. These pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk or by the 100) at fifty cents a box and may be had of all dealers or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., or Morristown, N. Y.

ST. DOMINIC, FOUNDER OF THE

DOMINICAN FRIARS. London Universe, August 8, 1891.

The name of the great St. Dominic is indissolubly connected with that sweetest and most profitable of Catholic devotions-the Most Holy Rosary. H is one of those saints the defamation o whose character has so far seemed to afford a special delight to the enemie of the Catholic Church. Over and over again practices have been imputed to his nature, and which he never did nor could have countenanced. Catholics have ever estimated these diabolica calumnies at their true value, and we are happy to say that now-a-days the mists of prejudice are being gradually dissipated, and the full light of truth is illumining, and that to the great benefit of those outside the Catholic Church the noble life-work of this great ser vant of God. Dominic was born in 1170 at Calaruega, in Old Castille, in thediocese of Osma, of very distinguised and noble parents. Previous to his birth his mother dreamt that she had brought forth a whelp which carried in its mouth a flaming brand with which it set fire to the world,

A SINGULAR PROGNOSTICATION of the effect to be produced later on by the labors and preaching of her son throughout Christendom. From his throughout Christendom. From his youth the future saint evidenced a most remarkable sympathy for the suffering and a great spirit of self-sacrifice. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the public schools of Valentia, and, later on, passed thence to the renowned University of Salamanea. From his mother he had learned to entertain a most tender devotion to the Blessed Mother of God, and from her, too, he inherited a most extraordinary affection for the poor, to whom he gave his money and property, and on whose behalf, when all his money had been spent, he even went so far as to sell his books and manuscripts. More than once, too, he offered himself as ransom slave. In 1198 he received the habit of the Canons Regular of St. Austin, of which body he became Superior immediately under the direction of the Bishop of his diocese. Soon after this he accompanied the Bishop of Osma to France, whither they were sent by Ferdinand IX., King of Cas-

TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF HIS SON WITH A

heresies which have ever afflicted the Church of God, that of the Albigenses. We have not space here to trace the origin of this heresy. Suffice it to say that the Albigenses, in common with the Waldenses and the New Manicheans, held that there were two Creators or Principles: one good, the other bad. Two Christs; the one bad, who ap-perred upon this earth; the other good, who had never lived in this world. They denied the resurrection of the body, and held that our souls were demons confined within our bodies as a punishment for the sins committed by them in a former state of existence. They condemned all the sacraments, rejected baptism as useless, loathed the Holy Eucharist, never went to confes sion, believed marriage to be unlawful, and ridiculed purgatory, praying fo the dead, images, crucifixes and the ceremonies of the Church. DOMINIC WAS SO MOVED AT BEHOLDING

THE RAVAGES MADE BY THOSE

WICKED MEN in Languedoc, and, in fact, through out all France, that he instantly made up his mind to remain in France and to devote his life to laboring for the conversion of the sinner. His good Bishop who accompanied him shared in this resolution, and asked permission from the Pope to resign his See, which favor was denied him. He was permitted, however, to prolong his stay in Languedoc for the period of two years. From the very first day they began their work of defending the Catholic adoration consecrates the temple and the hearing Daminic insisted that they the heretics Dominic insisted that they in Boston Herald. would succeed far better by employing ments rather than force or terror, and from that hour he never made use of anyother means to repulse injuries save his meekness and patience. Finding that numberless children of Catholic parents were sally neglected, and that they were falling wholesale into the hands of those who corrupted their morals or their faith, he opened a numnery in 1206, at Prouille, near Fanjeaux, giving his nuns the famous rule of St. Austin. Here

which affects so many, and disease resulting from over-work, mental worry, abuse or loss of vital forces, etc..

John A. Barr, a well-known and popular dispenser of drugs here, told the reporter that he knew of no patent medicine that had such a demand upon it, or one that had done all that was promised for it. On that day he had sold no less than forty boxes of the pills, and since he received the first instalment he had sold nearly three hundred boxes. He told of several cases of great relief and cure that had come under his notice. Mr. Win. Webster, MacNab street, after suffering from ataxy for years, from the first had found certain relief from taking the pills, and he is now a new man. Mr. George Lees, corner of Park and Main streets, after years of illness of a similar nature, had taken three boxes of the pills, and was able to walk out greatly improved in health. Another case Mr. Barr vouched for was a city patient, who had been cured by the pills of the effects of la grippe, after having been given up by the doctors. Many others had spoken highly of the Pink Pills as a fine remedy for nervous and blood disorders. Other druggists told the same story.

One thing worthy of note in connection with the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the light expense attending the treament. These pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk who forced the landlord Government to the spread that lovilest of devotions. In 1215, when he had already preached for twelve years in Languedoc, he founded the great religious order which bears his name. There was one Englishman even then amongst his followers. They decided to follow the rule of the great St. Austin. Dominie wrote the constitutions, which were approved along with his Order by Pope Honorius III. on the 26th of December, 1216.

DOMINIC ASSISTED AT THE GREAT FOREXT COURSEL OF ASSISTED ASSISTED AT THE GREAT FOREXT COURSEL OF ASSISTED ASSISTED ASSISTED ASSISTED AT THE GREAT FOREXT COURSEL OF ASSISTED FOURTH COUNCIL OF LATERAN.

In 1219 he established the first house of his Order in Paris, and full of sancity and merit he gave up his pure soul to God on the 6th of August, 1221, at the age of fifty-one. St. Dominic was principally remarkable for his wonderful spirit of prayer. God, he used to say, never refused him anything that he had asked. The Holy Rosary was his most powerful weapon with souls. He spent whole nights in prayer, and ere morning dawned he had scourged himself thrice even to the shedding of blood. He rescued countless souls from heresy, and on three occasions restored quently declared that the man who governs his passions is master of the vorld. "We must either command them or be enslaved by them. better to be the hammer than the anvil.

We cannot do better than imitate the example of this great servant of God in his love for prayer, especially in his devotion to the Holy Rosary, which twice saved the cause of the Church at Lepanto and at Belgrade. St. Dominic was buried at Bologne, and was raised to the honors of the altar of Gregory IX. in 1234.

A Word to the Rich Man.

You propose to make a will. In your will you propose to give certain amounts of money to missionary and other organizations. Of course you propose to transmit a certain part of your estate to your children, if children you have, as we trust you have. Such a disposition is wise. Nature de mands that your love for your own kir should be manifest in your last will and testament. Grace demands that your love for the kingdom of God should be manifest in gifts thus made for the progress of the Kingdom.

But we venture to be so bold as to auggest to you the fitness of making these gifts for Christian work in your own lifetime. You have had the great happiness of amassing much property. We want you to have the greater happiness of giving at least a part of this property in God's cause on the earth. We want you to have the gereater happiness of seeing this property a large agent in accomplishing God's will among men. May we remind you it is the testimony of those who have given away much money in their own lifetime that they have found noble joy in this beneficence. Of course we recognize the possibility that your property is not in such a shape that it is available for large giving. But it MARRIAGE OF HIS SON WITH A PRINCESS OF THAT COUNTRY.

Journeying through France they passed through Languedoc, which was then the head-quarters of one of the foulest, most accursed, and abominable foulest, most accursed, and abominable fitting; but do what is possible and litting; but do what is possible and fitting; but do what is possible and

fitting.

If we were inclined to make more than a single suggestion, we might be so bold as to say that the intention of your last will and testament will be executed cannot be very great. Your lawyer may not so draw the document that it will stand the testing of the courts. Samuel J. Tilden was an astute lawyer, but his will is in peril of being set aside by the courts of the State of New York. Your children State of New York. Your children love you, love each other, but children whose love is no less filial than the love of your children to you have contested the will of their father. Therefore, our word is: Give away your money in your lifetime.—Chicago Advance.

Mexican Piety.

I never enter a Catholic church in dexico without a feeling of respect for a faith that has reared these innumering faith that has reared these innumering faith that has reared these innumering faith that has reared the second which are non-church-going Protestant, will place Mexico without a feeling of respect for a faith that has reared these innumerable temples, the doors of which are open to rich or poor on equal terms. No pews break in on the space reserved for worshippers, for before the altar all are alike sinners, needing the admoni-

it is almost pathetic in the villages to enter the poor little church and see the results of the efforts of the humble parishioners to beautify God's house. The altar is meagrely adorned, the walls are nearly bare; the parish priest lives about as do the members of his flock, but the spirit of devotion and

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE Another Victim. ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. Dublin National Press, August 16.

Landlordism has achieved another great victory. Yesterday an evicted enant of Mr. Smith Barry died in jail. It had been sent there by an order of he Vice Classical for facilities. We take the following from a letter from His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh which appears in the Irish Cathelic.

He had been sent there by an order of the Vice-Chancellor for disobeying the injunction to remove the market from New Tipperary, and died shortly after admission. His death is another I am asked whether the recent market with a gracement in the agreement. triumph for the eviction syndic and riage, that is to say, the agreement his Ministerial backer. The cruel recently entered into in the registry policy of war a outrance on the men office at Steyning, between Mr. Parwho forced the landlord Government who forced the landlord Government Ponosonby estate, and with his confederates of the eviction syndicates forbade the proclamation. He gave his voice for war and devastated hundreds of honest peasant homes and miles of fertile country. Revenge for the beaten faction, humiliation and perpetual drudgery and slavery for the men who beat them, were the objects for which he made ready to spend thousands. The rents of Tipperary were to purchase the crowbars for the work of vengeance. The men of

were to purchase the crowdars for the work of vengeance. The men of Tipperary struck and said it should not be so, and drew a line around the operations of the syndicate beyond which it has not dared to pass. We treat the control of the Catholics of Dublin and of the Catholic of Dublin and Other of Dublin and operations of the syndicate beyond which it has not dared to pass. We hear much to-day about their folly and about the unwisdom of the men whose own sacrifices inspired this sacrifice; but the people who criticise to-day, when the clouds are dark, forget the deadly nature of the conspiracy which Tipperary banded itself to fight, and forget, too, that the deeds of the conspiracy have been cribbed and bound in as by a line of fire. We have had no after-dinner heroics from Smith-Barry since. His syndicate has taken Barry since. His syndicate has taken over no other estate to ruin it for vengeance sake. Had the conspirators continue their sinful career. That, in ately enter into a public compact to continue their sinful career. That, in plain language, is the nature of the rish dissensions, the fragments of the treaty of peace which they tore and scattered would have long since been gathered and presented to Tipbeen gathered gathe taken heart at the spectacle of been gathered and presented to Tip-perary as the basis of new negotiations. It is not the fault of Tipperary or of the leaders of Tipperary that the conspiracy of exterminators have not been beaten to their knees. The struggle is prolonged and the triumph postponed, not because of their fib postponed, is to be looked upon as having set everything to rights. But then we are called upon to bear in mind not because of their faltering, but because of the treason of an unfaithful Parnell is a Protestant that Mr. man whom Ireland's unlimited trust Does not the Protestant Church, at all had empowered to do her an injury of events in these countries, fully recog almost unlimited magnitude. Even that black deed has not cowed Tip-perary, however. The sacrifice of this brave man at this hour is a rebuke nise the validity of a divorce such a that which was granted in the case of Captain and Mrs. O'Shea, and as a natural consequence gives its sanction to a subsequent marriage of the divorced to the factionists, and a reminder to wife with another husband?" He then still cruelly and relentlessly pursuing his ends, and that the division which is now preached by Mr. Parnell is proceeds to deal with the attitude of the Protestant Church on this question.

The Voice of the People.

the nation that the common enemy

division in the ranks of an army under

An Ancient Festival that Ought to

be Revived.

The curious old-fashioned festival of "Mothering Sunday" is still kept in some of the western parts of England. "Mothering Sunday" occurred in mid

ent, and was scrupulously observed by

all those who considered themselve

dutiful children, or who wished so to be considered by others. This Sunday

was kept in special honor of the mother

The pooror class made little excur-

their feast, but among the higher

ons to neighboring villages to keep

clases cake and wine were served at

home. A particular kind of cake was eaten, "mothering cake." It was highly ornamented by pastry cooks and

artists, and served with much ceremony and rejoicing before the beloved queen of the feast. The custom was of great

antiquity, and was not confined to the lower or poorer classes. It was kept as

carefully by the aristocracy-by all, in

fact, who wished to preserve their repu-

tation for goodness and amiable living.

King of the Cowboys.

General Lee's army.

Denver, Aug. 18.—Colonel William Lockride, known over the West as king of the cowboys, who died a few weeks ago at Denver, expressed a wish three

The Voice of the People.

In every part of Canada the voice of the people rules, and the voice of the people endorses Burdock Blood Bitters as the best and surest blood purifier known. Nothing drives out boils, blotches, humors, sores and impurity so quickly as B. B. B., and perfect health with bright clear skin always follows its use.

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

Several Scasons.

Several Seasons.

"For several seasons.

"For several seasons I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and find that it makes a perfect cure even of the severest attacks of summer complaint and diarrhea. It is as precious as gold."—Mrs. F. C. Winger, Fonthill, Ont.

All skin diseases of whatever name or nature are caused by impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is a natural fee to impure Blood, removing all foul humors from a common pingle to the worst scrofulous sore. Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls. of the family. Presents were made to her by her children, and the entire family assembled to do her all honor.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and GIrls.
The "Sunlight" Scap Co. Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 181, 419; 2nd, 26; 3rd, 38; 4th, 4; 5th to lath, a Handsone Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight Scap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not later than 26th of each month, and marked "Competition;" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

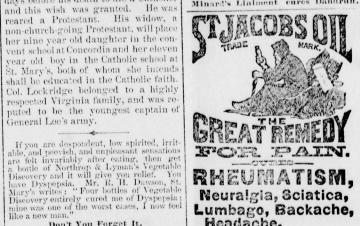
IT CAN DO NO HARM to try Free, ann's Worm Powders if your child is alling, feverish or freiful. Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls

feverish or fretful.

ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS of people may use National Pills without injury and with great benefit.

A SINGLE SCRATCH may cause a festering sore. Victoria Carbolic Salve rapidly heals cuts, wounds, bruises, burns and all sores.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.



RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache,

Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

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vegetable remedies, every ingredient being strictly pure, and the best of its kind it is

possible to buy.

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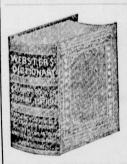
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London, Saturday, September 5, 1891

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOME RULE.

It is now so certain that Home Rule for Ireland will come in the not distant future that it seems an utter absurdity for the Tory Government to attempt to stem the current of popular opinion. The constituency of Lewisham, in which the most recent election took every one to expect would be the case : but the reduction of the Tory majority by eight hundred in such a Tory stronghold is a sign of the tendency of popular opinion to which the most ultra among the Tories cannot close their eyes. There was never anything more certain in political prognostication than that the cause of Home Rule is progressing surely in England, equally with Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in spite of all the drawbacks which have stood in the way, including the dissensions among Irish Nationalists.

Lord Salisbury still professes to believe that the cause of Home Rule will not gain the day. His nephew, Mr. Balfour, has put forward his halfmeasure of government by County Councils, such as obtains in England and Scotland, but this will not satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people, who desire real self-government, such as is enjoyed in Australia and Canada. The half measures of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour will not meet the demand; and the verdict of the constituences must have convinced the such is the case; and the lesson might be learned even from the result in

But Lord Salisbury in a recent speech stated that the popular verdict will be frustrated "by the play of other parts of the Constitution.'

The plain meaning of this is that the House of Lords will set itself as a barrier against the tide of popular opinion: that the Lords will presume to reject what the House of Commons backed by the people, will peremptorily

Mr. Gladstone has taken up in its proper sense this bombast of the British but more, like Bob Ingersoll, have gone Premier, and in a letter to the Liberal into open infidelity, and have vindipresented by Lord Salisbury. During | makes God a tyrant. the by elections the will of the people of the three kingdoms has been unequivocally expressed, and to their will Mr. Gladstone appeals with confidence, demanding whether their judgment is to be lightly overborne. He

"It is for the constituencies to decide how to receive this threat to overbear the judgment which has during the last four years been so unequivocally declared. I trust you will be enabled to show that the sense of the people, so evident elsewhere, is shared by the metropolis, and that the electors of Lewisham will perform their share in closing a controversy injurious to every interest of the Empire.

It is not the first time that the Lords have thought it fitting to oppose the expressed will of the people, but they were forced to yield, and they will equally be forced to yield now. They attempted to oppose the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and a deadlock was the consequence, but their opposition was fruitless, and it will be equally so in the present crisis. The question of Home Rule for Ireland is too serious a one that the Lords should attempt to thwart the wish of the nation, and if they make the effort, the ugly question may and will arise, "of what use is the House of Lords itself?" And by the time this question is answered the popular voice may sweep it out of existence.

Nothing is more certain in the world of politics than that the unmistakable ever. verdict of the people at the coming It is a curious fact that in the dis-

vail over that of the Lords; but the all clergymen shall be bound to adhere, London Daily News, which is the do not take this stand on the ground mouthpiece of the Liberals, does not that the Church should teach unaltershirk the issue, and in its issue of the ably the truth of God, but that the in-23rd inst. expresses its joy that Mr. Gladstone has promptly taken up the issue which Lord Salisbury has raised. It says:

"We shall be surprised if even Home Rule does not recede to the back-ground before this impudent attempt at dictation, and if the country does not send such an overwhelming majority to Parliament as will effectually frighten the House of Lords into submission and curb Lord Salisbury's tongue.

It was to such plain-speaking as this that the House of Lords succumbed before now, and it cannot be doubted that it will have to succumb once more.

THE REVISION QUESTION.

Confession recommended by the committee to whom the matter was referred, does not appear to have given satisfaction to either party. Professor Warfield, who represents the stand still party, and who occupies the chair place, went Tory, as its antecedents led of Dogmatic Theology in Princeton, protests in the July number of the Presbyterian and Reformed Review against the proposed "radical revision of the third chapter," which, he says, lowers and lessens the expressions of one of the essentially involved doctrines of Calvinism until it is all but expunged." The Professor objects also to a reconstruction of the section on infant salvation. He says we may have a personal belief in the salvation of infants; yet that there is no such clear and direct scriptural warrant for it as will justify the assertion of it dogmatically. The New York Independent, on the other hand, points out that the very chapter which has been so revised as to bring out Dr. Warfield's protest "is the very chapter which 106 out of 134 presbyteries desiring revision pointed out as the chapter which ought especially to be revised. A protest against the proposition to revise this chapter is a protest against all revision."

The difficulty under which the Church seems to be laboring now is that those who desire to have the Confession revised expressly indicate that most ultra Tories by this time that it is the strong Calvinism which ought to be modified, as this is the feature which creates so much discontent at the CONVENTION OF NATIONALpresent day, and which the majority of the clergy now have tacitly agreed to ignore in their pulpit teachings. It is this extreme Calvinism which the people just now are not willing to believe, and which has been the real cause why thousands have left the Presbyterian Church, many giving, as a reason for so doing, the absurd consequences to which the Calvinistic theories tend. Some of those who have in consequence left the Church have gone into the ranks of other Churches, candidate, who was defeated at Lew- cated their course by declaring that isham, he boldly meets the issue as they will not accept a doctrine which

> These people forget that Presbyterianism is not Christianity; but they seem to be unable to separate genuine Christianity from the burlesque which John Calvin invented and called by

this name. The Revision Committee might have entirely eliminated Calvinism from their creed; and probably they would have done so were it not that while they were were aware that it was to its Calvinism that the advocates of Revision objected, nevertheless even those who were the loudest in calling for the Revision united with their opponents in passing a resolution that no change of doctrine should be made. Such a resolution hampered the Revising Committee, for it was incompatible with the changes which it was expected should

be made. The strangest thing in the whole transaction is that it did not strike the members of the General Assembly as an inconsistency to demand doctrinal changes, yet in the same breath to insist that the doctrines should remain unaltered. The committee took a course of its own under the circumstances, and recommended, indeed, some doctrinal changes, but not such as would satisfy either party. One party believes that they exceeded the instructions given them, while the other is of opinion that they have only succeeded in making matters more obscure than

general election will be in favor of cussions which have taken place on this Home Rule, and the Lords cannot be question, and on the case of Dr. Briggs, Dr. Cronyn, who was so brutally murallowed to stand in the way of its pass- which is another of the questions which dered in Chicago. The prospect of the are at present troubling the United convention breaking up in confusion

The Catholic Record. Mr. Gladstone for daring to insinuate most strongly on the necessity of pre- Parnell to have no convention in Balthat the voice of the people must pre- serving a standard of faith, to which timore. Therefore the delegates reshould be held at any time, under dividual preacher should not claim the "patronage and privileges of the Church" while he is teaching a doctrine which differs from the Church standards.

Thus Dr. Halstead, in the Western Christian Advocate, laid down recently the following principle as being that on which the Protestant Churches are now instituting heresy trials, and insisting upon the submission of their preachers to their creeds. The Doctor

"No preacher has any right to invade his Church with 'strange doctrines,' and still claim the patronage and privileges of that Church. are rightful and just means by which the errors of creeds may be eliminated and the truth substituted. No member The revision of of the Presbyterian of any leading Protestant Church is deprived of an equal opportunity with all the others to make all wise and necessary fundamental changes in the but this opportunity must be used in the way by which all changes

are safely made. It will be seen that it is not proposed to make changes in accordance with any teaching of Christ, but according to the whims and fancies of those individuals who can succeed by caucus ing to control a chance vote in the

governing body of each Church. This doctor, indeed, insinuates that thus truth will be substituted for error; but it is much more likely that error will be substituted for truth, or one error for another. But what are we now to think of the cry which has been hitherto raised against the Catholic Church for laying down her doctrines clearly and authoritatively instead of giving full play to the fancies of every private individual with his doctrinal hobbies?

Protestantism is itself now obliged to abnegate its own theories, and to acknowledge that there can be no Church without exercising real authority over its members, and especially over its clergy. Thus the necessity of an infallible guide is conceded, as otherwise the members of the Church must be "carried about by every wind of doctrine," a state of affairs which, according to St. Paul, the Church of Christ was especially instituted to pre-

ISTS.

Among the American despatches of Friday last we read that "John Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has issued an address calling for a meeting at Chicago on October 1 and 2 next. The address calls for the co-operation of all friends of the Irish cause, and says one object of the con vention is to examine into the present and past relations between the Loague in America and the leaders of the National movement in Ireland, with a view to placing them on a better and more satisfactory basis."

In the beginning of April, 189 meeting of delegates of the Irish National League was held in St. Louis, Mo., under the presidency of the Hon John Fitzgerald. At that meeting is was resolved to hold a convention in the month of September or October. The city of Baltimore, Md., was chosen as the place best suited for the assembling of delegates and members from the United States and Canada. On the second day of the meeting a despatch was cabled to Mr. Parnel advising him of the action taken by the delegates and requesting the Irish leader to cable a reply fixing the date for the holding of a general convention at Baltimore. The delegates waited and waited-day after day they waited: still no reply came from the sphinx, the mysterious guide and leader of the Irish people at home and abroad What was the matter? What reason had the wily chief for not send ing an immediate fiat, and ap pointing the day and date and naming the members of Parliament - whether Dillon or Sexton or O'Brien, or his own gracious majesty the uncrowned king, who would grace with their presence the grand conven tion and with their studied and prac ticed eloquence electrify it? What were the reasons which determined Parnell and his associates, if he consulted them (which is doubtful), not to have a convention in Baltimore or any other place? The natural dread, we fancy, of an explosion at such convention-the fear of wild exclamations of threats of war and of wilder and more fierce denunciations of the assassins of

turned from St. Louis to their homes without any information as to whether a convention should be held that fall or

orders from Mr. Parnell and his party. About six weeks after the meeting in St. Louis Hon. John Fitzgerald received a letter from Mr. Parnell stating that owing to divisions in the organization in America it was more advisable to hold no convention, but that henceforth all contributions, instead of being sent to the Rev. Treasurer, Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, should

be forwarded immediately and directly

to Dr. Kenny or Mr. Webb, secretaries.

in Dublin, Ireland. The fact of Mr. Parnell displacing Father O'Rielly by his own authority, without consulting Hon. John Fitzgerald, or anybody else, showed exactly where Mr. Parnell stood and where the whole organization of the Irish National League of America stood. Mr. Parnell was all: the National League of America and branches that sent to him their hundreds of thousands annually were nobodies. He could treat them all with the contempt of his silence, or

he could displace and degrade their

most trusted officers and staunchest

members at his own sweet will.

Dr. C. O'Reilly sent home to Dublin the remaining \$3,000 he held in the treasury; and there was an end to the Irish National League in America. The League had no motive or reason of existence other than to collect funds and assist the Irish tenant farmers in their struggle with landlordism, while also, by means of the same funds, talented and patriotic members of Parliament would have the necessary supplies for all expenses incidental to

their presence in the House of Commons

and prolonged stay in London. When Mr. Parnell dismissed the Rev. Treasurer of the League it was a virtual acknowledgment that he had no further confidence in the League. This was very evident also from his ignoring their demand for a convention to be held in Baltimore. When Messrs. John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien came to Philadelphia and New York last September they took no cognizance of the Irish National League, but went on lecturing and raising funds independently, as though it had never existed.

Now a federation is established in New York, with Thomas Addis Emmet as President and the famous Catholic banker, Eugene Kelly, acting as Treas-

Is it not possible for all well-disposed Irishmen to send their contributions to Mr. Eugene Kelly, or for all branches of the late League to request their Secretaries to open communication with Mr. Thos. Addis Emmett, and obtain all necessary information?

We have reasons to be apprehensive that if a convention is held in Chicago, as Mr. Fitzgerald suggests, that trouble will ensue. The factions in Chicago are more bitterly opposed to each other than they are in Ireland. No doubt a majority in that city, as in all others on this continent, are in favor of the new federation, and will be found on the side of Dillon and O'Brien, of Thos. Sexton and Justin McCarthy and of all the priests and Bishops in Ireland and America: but there is also in Chicago a formidable body in favor of Parnell having for leader and chief instigator the editor of the Citizen, with all hi

bold and fiery eloquence. We are of opinion that a convention such as proposed by Hon. John Fitzgerald would lead to scandal and riot. We are of opinion, too, that emissaries from Balfour and Salisbury would be there in the guise of patriots, fanning the embers of discord and helping to lead to some catastrophe that would shock the English people and do infinite injury to the cause of Home Rule in the approaching general election. We are strongly of opinion that no such convention should be held in Chicago.

If the National League still exists. as stated by Mr. Secretary Sutton and others, then let its provisions made in St. Louis be carried out, and let the convention of Irish Nationalists be held in Baltimore. If the League does not exist, then John Fitzgerald has no more right or authority to issue an address calling for a convention than any other man living.

But Chicago with its physical force promoters, its fiery orators, its paid emissaries and spies of Downing street is the very last city in America where such a convention should be held.

A cable despatch states that the Pope is preparing an encyclical on the different forms of Government, his object being to show how much the nations are indebted to the Church for concilia-

TYRANT BALMACEDA THE DEFEATED.

The despatches up to Friday last described the situation in Chili as gloomy in the extreme for the Catholic It was stated that reinforcements had been constantly arriving at Valparaiso to strengthen Balmaceda's forces, which already numbered 20,000. He had established a line of defence, which it would be impossible for General Canto to break through. Again, it was reported that Canto's army, which landed near Valparaiso for the purpose of storming, was attacked by the enemy, its retreat to the ships cut off, and that all the insurgent forces had surrendered.

This was sad news for all men who took an interest in the fate of a Christian people struggling for liberty against a usurper whose chief occupation while in power was insulting the Church and imprisoning priests.

Last Saturday's despatches gave the lie direct to these gloomy statements. It now appears that General Pinto appealed once more to the country. and, having landed any amount of rifles and ammunition, he found willing hands among the indignant peas antry to use both.

Balmaceda's troops were fiercely attacked all along the line, and after a stubborn resistance his line of defence was broken through. General Canto's volunteers pursued the fugitive army of the tyrant, who himself escaped, but five thousand of his subsidized mercenaries were slain on the battlefield and the city of Valparaiso surrendered to the victors.

The despatches conclude with the comforting assurance that the people of Chili have triumphed over the oppressors of their liberties and their religion and that there is an end to the reign of tyranny and infidelity in the Catholic republic of Chili.

THE HOLY COAT OF TREVES

Our Toronto contemporary, the Christian Guardian, begins an editorial article on the Holy Coat of Treves with the statement that baseless legends "are used in Roman Catholic countries to interest and please the credulous, and the tradition that the sacred relic which is preserved at Treves as the seamless garment worn by our Blessed Lord, is placed among these baseless stories. In the same article we are told that "there is not a fragment of trust worthy evidence that this Holy Coat is the coat worn by our Saviour," and that nevertheless "thousand are ready to accept the silly legend as true and to believe there is religious merit is going to see this Holy Coat."

In last week's CATHOLIC RECORD WE stated that there is no dogma of the Catholic Church in reference to the authenticity of this or of any other relic of our Lord or of any of the saints ; yet we have no hesitation in declaring that there is the strongest possible reason for believing that the tradition of the Church of Treves in regard to this holy relic is well founded.

It has always been the practice of that the practice is superstitious and idolatrous, they have themselves over and over again fallen into it. Thus it is officially announced that at the coming Methodist Ecumenical Council. which is to be held in Washington next month, there will be on exhibition papers "which were written by some of the early Methodist ministers," who are styled "the Fathers of Methodism." There will also be locks of their hair, spectacles which have been worn by them, and even a tea-canister which was once the property of Bishop Asbury. There will be also the razor cases of Rev. Dr. G. C. Roberts and Rev. Jacob Gruber, and a clothes-brush of Bishop McKendree, and a lock of hair of Bishop Asbury's mother.

We do not pretend that it is superstiwe maintain that it is the height of in- advantages it possesses. consistency to charge Catholics with with similar care the mementoes of Christ and His saints.

served in their cathedral.

The tradition in Treves has been so constant and unvarying that there can be no reasonable doubt of the authenticity of this relic. It is a fact attested by history that when the Empress St. Helena visited Palestine in the beginning of the fourth century, she obtained many relies of the Passion of our Lord, including His Cross, the crown of thorns, the lance with which His side was pierced, the windingsheet in which His body was wrapped, the nails which fastened Him to the

cross, and His seamless garment. Treves was at this time the western capital of the Roman Empire, and on her return to the city she presented to the cathedral the coat, one of the nails, and a portion of the crown of thorns, in the year of our Lord 824, and they have been preserved ever since with the greatest care.

In 1196 after the decree of Pope Innocent the Third, which forbade the public exposition of any uncertain relics, a careful examination was made into the evidence which attested the identity of these relics with those which had been presented by the Empress, and a legal document was drawn up and signed by a number of Bishops and clergy, and by the magistrates of the city attesting the fact, and this document is still in existence. There is no dogma of faith to oblige us to believe in the identity, yet as a historical fact there is no doubt about it, and it is most unfair for the Christian Guardian to pretend that there is no foundation for the tradition.

THE DOMINION CENSUS.

The census returns of the Dominion were laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 26th inst. They are very disappointing, as they do not show nearly so large an increase of population as was expected. The population in 1881 was 4,324,810. In 1891 the population is reported at 4,823,344, the increase in ten years being 498,-534, or 111 per cent. The following are the figures for each Province:

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Inc.	P.C.
Nova Scotia .	440,572	450,523	9,961	2.25
New Br'nsw'k	321,233	321,294	61	0.02
P. E. Island	108,891	109,088	197	0.18
Quebec	1,359,027	1,488,586	129.559	9.53
Ontario	,926,922	2,112,989	186,067	9.65
Manitoba	62,280	154,442	92,182	148.01
Assiniboia.				
Alberta & }	25,515	61,487	85,972	140.98
Saska'wan				
B'h Columbia	49,459	92,757	43,308	87.56
Unorganized				
Territory	30,131	82,168	1,237	4.00
Totals	,324,810	4,823,341	498,534	11.52

The increase for the decade falls far short of that of the preceding decade, which amounted to 638,214, or nearly 171 per cent. It is noteworthy, however, that great precautions were taken. in making the present census, to exclude non-residents, which was not the case in 1881. There is no doubt that this fact will account for a considerable part of the apparent difference between the two decades.

By the British North America Act, the redistribution of the representation of the various provinces in Parliament is made to depend on the decennial census. The number of members for Quebec is fixed at 65, and by dividing the poputhe Catholic Church to venerate relics lation of that Province by 65 we of the saints, and this practice is obtain 22,901 as the population which founded upon the nature of our in each province is entitled to be humanity. It is natural for us to represented by one member in the cherish that which has belonged to House of Commons. As the population those whom we love and venerate, and of Ontario when divided by this numthough Protestants have maintained ber gives 92 for quotient, which is the number of members to which Ontario is now entitled, the total representation of Ontario will be unchanged. though it is probable that when a new redistribution bill will be brought before Parliament the boundaries of many of the constituencies will be changed. Manitoba will be entitled to an additional member, but the maritime provinces will have their representation diminished. New Brunswick will lose two members, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island one each.

When compared with the increase of population in the United States, our increase is very disappointing, and it has already caused much comment which is not calculated to impress us with the idea that the Dominion is as tious to preserve these mementoes, but prosperous as it ought to be with the

The growth of Toronto has been idolatry or superstition for preserving phenomenal. In 1881 its population was 77,034, but it is now 181,220. This is an increase of 1354 per cent. A decree of the Council of Trent for- But when it is noted that this increase bids Bishops to offer relics of doubtful of population by 104,186 in ten years character for the veneration of the pub- constitutes the largest part of the in lic, and as early as the twelfth century crease in the Province, the fact is not a similar decree was issued by Pope at all encouraging. The total increase Innocent the Third. Surely the of Ontario is placed at 186,067, which learned and pious line of Bishops who leaves for that of the Province, outside lived in Treves would have obeyed this of Toronto, only 81,861, which is exdecree if there had been any doubt of ceedingly small. Part of the populathe authenticity of the holy coat pre-tion is due to the extension of the city limits, so that the actual increase is to

decade. Yet Dominion has more than ha total increase There has certa crease to the pe the children of young men and are these na women? The we are to judge elsewhere, to h one and a hal and in ten ye population of 5 ingimmigrant lation, without increase, would Where has t There is but o tion. It has ; the population public. Canad to induce imm and it seems th with the inter found it more make their fine States, and the have also fou there than in th We have he vears of a gre population of

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as the new cens therefore, that ward, unless which the cen responsible for ancy. At all o portant problem to solve, and 1 undoubtedly, as their help towa tory result, as t ment is to be population to p ing to other lar earning a respe ada itself ough this to its own ill to have luc those strangers dially to take u

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TEACHER Separate sch believe in the "Make hay w The religious greater or less tions holding m engage in var cises calculated always fresh ar their own efficie and to secure t of the schools Recently the R plete report of convention hele ters of the Han we learn that d closed the Bro schools conduc Treachers' Insti bers on a most scale. Details thispedagogic aptly called, ar

ave sufficient hat it was en ay be necessa semblies held inual affairs, aracteristic

ek rather to

Tory papers are condemning States Presbyterians, those who insist, and violence, if not worse, determined tory settlements of differences.

appear from the above figures.

total increase has been only 498,534. have so nobly devoted their lives. There has certainly been a natural increase to the population, by births, and the children of ten years ago are our young men and women to-day. Where are these native young men and women? There ought certainly, if one and a half per cent. per annum, and in ten years this would give us a population of 5,186,879, without counting immigrants. The immigrant population, without counting its natural increase, would raise this to 6,022,550. Where has this increase gone to? There is but one answer to this question. It has gone towards adding to Union." the population of the neighboring republic. Canada has spent much money to induce immigrants to settle here, and it seems that even those who came with the intention of so doing have found it more to their advantage to make their final abode in the United States, and the children of our own soil have also found greater attractions there than in their own native country.

We have heard much during late years of a great exodus of the native population of the Province of Quebec into the United States, and especially into New England. That this exodus has taken place there is no doubt, but when the figures given above are weighed carefully it will be seen that the exodus from Ontario has not fallen much short of that from Quebec. The immigration into Ontario has been much larger than that into Quebec, yet the increase of Ontario has exceeded that of Quebec by only a small fraction. Nevertheless the influx of French-Canadians into the United States has decidedly made its mark. Surely if Canada is to be the prosperous country which we have hitherto believed and have boasted, some effectual steps must be taken to make it attractive to those, at least, who are natives of the soil.

During the decade preceding 1881 the progress of population was much greater than during the last decade, reaching 171 per cent., instead of 111, as the new census shows. It appears, therefore, that our progress is backward, unless the different way in which the census has been taken is responsible for the apparent discrepaney. At all events there is an important problem for our Government to solve, and men of all parties will undoubtedly, as they ought to do, give their help towards reaching a satisfacbry result, as to how sufficient inducement is to be laid before the native population to prevent them from looking to other lands for their means of earning a respectable livelihood. Canada itself ought to be able to furnish to have lucrative employment for those strangers whom we invite so cordially to take up their residence in our

It is to be remarked that the smallness of the increase in the maritime provinces is positively appalling. The increase in Nova Scotia is only 9,961, while in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island we have the ridiculously low figures 61 and 197 respectively.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Separate school teachers evidently lieve in the maxim of opportunity "Make hay while the sun shines. The religious communities spend a greater or less portion of school vacations holding meetings, at which they engage in various professional exercises calculated to keep their methods always fresh and vigorous, to establish their own efficiency abreast of the times, and to secure the steady advancement of the schools under their charge. Recently the RECORD published a complete report of the signally successful ters of the Hamilton diocese; and now we learn that during the vacation just Treachers' Institute for their own memek rather to hide than make known imply that by our prayers we may in your enterprising exhibition."

be reckoned at 19,196 less than would whatever good works they perform. obtain from God what He is willing to decade. Yet the population of the help and that they miss no opportunity God. Dominion has not increased to much of advancing themselves in that grand more than half of this figure. The profession of teaching to which they

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PRAYER

There is in New York an Infidel association which exhibits a zeal worthy of a better cause, in propagatwe are to judge by the natural increase ing literature the purpose of which is elsewhere, to be a natural increase of to destroy faith in the doctrines of Christianity, and among the papers which have been recently circulated with some industry in certain localities there is a short tract by Charles Stephenson entitled "The Logic of Prayer." There is in Toronto, we believe, a branch of the same association under the name of "the Secular

> As the Infidels of the Bob Ingersoll school all maintain that prayer to God is useless and inefficacious, it was to be expected that the tract to which we refer should take the same view, and the only feature about it which deserves any serious consideration is its pretension to be a learned and philosophical view on the utility of prayer. The absurdities into which the would-be philosopher who wrote the tract in question falls may be judged from the following passage which occurs in it:

"Prayer is simply supplication to God. God is a mystery—a mystery so profound that nothing is known of Him save that He is a mystery. Even His existence cannot be demonstrated. His non-existence is equally undemon strable, because no man has a definite conception of Him to use as a startingpoint for investigation.'

The association which issues the tracts of which this one is a sample calls itself "the Liberal and Scientific Publishing Co." We fail to see the validity of the claim to superior scientific knowledge on the part of an association which makes it its business to circulate such arrant nonsense as this under the pretence of fostering science.

We are here seriously informed that nothing can be demonstrated to be non-existent of which we have not a definite conception. We have a very definite conception of what is meant by God's essential attributes of Eternity, Unity, Omnipresence, Omniscience,

etc. Hence the writer of the tract must mean that we must have a complete conception of a being as possible, before we can prove it to be an impossibility; and it is this nonsense which the society to which we refer is circulating as scientific literature.

We may illustrate our meaning by a familiar example. We have a clear conception of what is meant by the terms circular and square. It would perplex us to unite these two ideas so as to form a complete conception of what a circular square or a square this to its own children at least, and circle looks like. It does not require scholarship of a very high order, however, to enable us to see that the two attributes are incompatible with each other in one plane figure, so that we can form the correct judgment that the figure is impossible. Mr. Stephenson's 'philosophy and logic" are evidently imaginary quantities, and it is scarcely necessary to say that as an argument against the efficacy of prayer his tract is simply a tissue of absurdities. There are, however, two attempts at constructing some kind of an argument which it may be worth while to consider, as the mode of reasoning adopted in them is frequently employed by unbelievers in Christianity.

> We are told that "prayer makes God a changeable being. It implies that He will grant any favor we ask, whether He had previously designed to adjudged guilty before a court of law. do so or not." The writer infers that ness of an unchangeable being, and is therefore valueless."

it does not follow from this that He wills authorities of the Protestant Church convention held by the St. Joseph Sist that there should be no change in the of which he is a professed member. condition of created things. There would be reason to call the will of God THE Free - thinkers' Association closed the Brothers of the Christian changeable if He absolutely willed an recently sent to the Rev. Father schools conducted in Toronto a event to happen and afterwards as Lambert an invitation to deliver an absolutely willed that it should not address before their annual convention ers on a most claborate and perfect happen. But there is no mutability or in New York. The Rev. Father scale. Details of the proceedings of inconsistency in willing one thing to considered that the object of this this pedagogic parliament, as it may be happen now, and another thing to invitation was sent simply for the aptly called, are not before us, but we happen afterwards. It would follow purpose of creating a useless controave sufficient evidence to conclude from the tract-writer's reasoning that versy, and he very properly declined hat it was eminently successful. It God's will imposes upon all creatures to accept. In his letter of reply he ay be necessary to remark that the the necessity of fate, which is contrary said: "I am always willing, under mblies held by these gentlemen are to the fact. Prayer, therefore, does proper conditions, to give an account nual affairs, but, with the mcdesty not imply a change in the arrange- of the faith that is in me; but I cannot aracteristic of religious life, they ments which God has fixed, but it does consent to become a part or an actor

However, we consider it a duty to let grant, but which He might not grant According to the reports of the De- the public know, from time to time, unless we prayed for it. Belief in the partment of Agriculture, 886,171 immi- that our religious teachers are continu- efficacy of prayer, therefore, does not grants settled in Canada during the ally animated with the spirit of self- imply any mutability on the part of

> The next argument to which we shall call attention is that "Prayer implies doubt of the wisdom of God. . We assume that such a blessing is best for us, and inform God of the fact. Prayer assumes that God does not know what your wants are. If God is a rational being, He can only treat such an assumption with contempt."

> In this statement of the case, Mr. Stephenson entirely misrepresents, or at least mistakes, the philosophy of prayer. In praying to God we do not pretend to inform Him of anything which He does not know. The reason for the necessity of prayer arises from our need, and not from any lack of knowledge on the part of God. If we need a grace or favor it is, in our nature that we should seek for it with earnestness, and this earnestness finds expression in fervent prayer. The philosophy of prayer consists, therefore, in this, that we do not deserve to receive from God the favor which we do not consider to be worth asking for. Prayer is an act of religion whereby man offers his homage to Almighty God, subjecting himself to God and acknowledging that He is the source from which all blessings flow. These are the considerations which show prayer to be not merely useful but also obligatory on rational creatures.

THE PARNELL-O'SHEA MAR-RIAGE

"In a recent letter Archbishop Walsh uses this strong language:

" 'Whatever may be the standard of morality before which Mr. Parnell may choose to regulate his course of life no section of the Catholics of Ireland-if their Catholicity had not been drugged into stupor by the poisonous doses ad-ministered to them day to day and in the columns of apostate journals—could his knee cap.
stand in need of any words of mine to "The sailors watched the scene, par them. These two things must be kept in view-first, that adultery is a griev ous and shameful sin, and consequently that the guilt of it, so far from being washed away, is but deepened and blackened when the sinners, instead of turning from their evil ways, deliber ately enter into a public compact to continue their sinful career. public compact the Archbishop refers to the fact that the couple were married at a registry office, the Roman Catholic Church in England not recognizing marriages contracted at such places as legal, although registrars are authorized by law to perform marriages, and that authority is recognized by every other denomination in England save that to which the Archbishop be

The above despatch was cabled on Saturday last. It does not deal exactly with Archbishop Walsh's letter, because what His Grace undertook to prove is that the Anglican Church, to which Mr. Parnell belongs, has, in one of its latest synods, condemned the remarriage of the guilty party in a divorce suit. The Dublin Freeman's Journal and other Parnellite papers maintained that the Anglican Church permitted divorced persons to be remarried, and that Mr. Parnell should not be condemned by Catholics for having done what is not only tolerated, but sanctioned, in the Church to which he belongs. This contention was ably refuted in a letter written lately by Archbishop Walsh, who quoted decrees passed in the Anglican synod and signed and endorsed by all the Protestant Bishops and Archbishops in England and Ireland. One article passed in the synod was to this effect: After a divorce case was decided in the courts of law, the innocent party could be re-married; but that in no case should a minister of the Anglican Church bless the second marriage of the party who was

The defenders of Mr. Parnell were, prayer is based on the changeable-therefore, driven out of their last stronghold and obliged to admit that the ceremony of a mock marriage This mode of reasoning confounds to- between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea gether two things which are quite dis- is under condemnation by the Catholic tinct. God's will is unchangeable; but Church, and equally reproved by the

IS IT A FICTION?

A strange story is printed in the Paris Eclair, which does not generally give publicity to matters which are intended merely to make a sensation, This story, together with other sensational things which have been printed concerning the German Emperor, have angered him greatly, and a most unequivocal denial of them has been issued. The Eclair, however, states that the following is confirmed by unquestionable authority:

"On the night following the depar-ture of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern from England the crew was beaten t quarters, and was surprised to find the quarter-deck brilliantly illuminated. 'An altar had been erected on the

deck, bearing the Old and the New l'estaments, and the Kaiser stood by wearing a white chasuble, with a rozier in his hand, and a black and white mitre on his head. He read the most warlike passages from the Testa ments, and invited the crew to respond.

"He then preached a long sermon on the duty of sovereigns to their people, the whole service lasting from 11 to 2 a. m. The crew was then piped below. "At 5 a. m. the Kaiser appeared on

the bridge in the uniform of the high admiral, looking extremely haggard, and addressing the commander, Sir, retire to your cabin. I shall take charge. "The commander replied: 'Sire.

permit me to observe that we are in a dangerous passage, and that it is advisable for Your Majesty's safety, as vell as for that of the crew, that a ailor remain in command. The Emperor responded: 'Never

mind, God will inspire me.' commander bowed and retired. "The second officer remaining, the Emperor angrily bade him retire, the

officer respectfully protesting.
"The Emperor then said: You resist. wretched creature. You trouble the spirit of God which is in me. This is he vengeance of God upon you, 'dealing the officer a heavy blow on the cheek. The officer turned crimson, but remained until the Emperor seized him by the throat and tried to throw him overboard. In the struggle that followed the Emperor fell and broke

alyzed with fear. The occurrence was one that cannot be forgotten. The Emperor howled with pain. His eyes started from their sockets. He foamed at the mouth. He swore terribly, and, in fact, displayed all the symptoms of nature, his priestly address, his gifted madness.

"The officers, after a brief consultation, carried him into a cabin padded with mattresses. Nobody was admitted except the doctor and the Empress. Men were necessary to help restrain him until his leg was bandged, and a straight-jacket was put on him. The crisis lasted three days.

ARCHDICCESE OF KINGSTON.

VICAR-GENERAL GAUTHIER, OF BROCK-VILLE.

On Monday, the 17th inst., a very solemn and interesting ceremony took place in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brockville. It was the official nstallation of the Very Rev. pastor as Vicar-General. The spacious edifice, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, was decorated with festoons of red. white and blue, stretched between the massive pillars. The ceremony was performed by His Grace, the Archbishop of Kingston, assisted by Father Kelly, the Archbishop's secretary, Fathers Masterson, of Prescott; Duffus, Perth; P. A. Twohey, Westport; D.

A. Twomey, Morrisburg; Kelly, Younge; Spratt, Toledo; T. P. O'Connor, Burgess : Collins, Brockville, and Carson, Prescott. The service commenced with a procession of the clergy. headed by the altar boys from Dean Gauthier's residence to the church.

The church programme consisted of the recital of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, which commenced at 7:30 p m., and was followed by the benediction. The musical part of the service was very fine. The solos were taken by Miss Rose Braniff and Mr. George Dickson, both of whom acquitted themelves in a highly creditable manner.

Immediately after the benediction, the trustees of the church proceeded in a body up the centre aisle to the altar, when Mr. John Murray presented His Grace with the following ADDRESS:

To His Grace the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Lord Archbishop of Kingston:

Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, — It is not a short time since this congregation ddressed you in words of thanks and praise or the innumerable good things you have one for them, and more particularly for he interest and energy you have displayed a bringing about what may now be well onsidered the completion of the Catholic onstitutions in Brockville.

It seems, however, that Your Grace has cot yet fushed conferring favors more St.

It seems, however, that Your Grace has not yet finished conferring favors upon St. Francis Xavier's parish, and it is with the keenest delight and most unbounded gratitude we now learn that our beloved pastor is the happy recipient of the highest priestly

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gift at Your Grace's disposal, in his promo-tion to the important office of Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Kingston.

Nothing that has yet transpired in con-nection with this parish could be better appreciated than the conferring upon our beloved pastor of this mark of your esteem for and confidence in him — an esteem well merited — a confidence that will never be betrayed.

energy and devotedness in the performance of duty, and tact, gentleness and affability in dealing with his fellownen; if, in a word, all those virtues that render the ministry of a priest successful and salutary could deserve a reward at the hands of so learned and distinguished a prelate as Your Grace is, then we feel assured that our pastor merits the high office of Vicar-General. Being fully aware of these genuine qualities of Rev. Dean Gauthier, we were not in the least surprised that both the clergy and laity of your diocese warmly received the intelligence of this appointment, and were deeply thankful for it.

Your Grace had already and on many occasions shown in an unmisfakable way your confidence in our good priest. He had been your faithful companion in your voyages and journeys, your obedient and respectful priest in the accomplishment of all your desires, and proved himself sincere and devoted to you at all times. As your Vicar-General we fell assured that he will display in a larger measure still the same devotedness to your person and the same zeal for the good of the Archdiocese.

That Your Grace may enjoy for many years to come the good services of our pastor is the wish of your person and the same zeal for the good of the Archdiocese.

That Your Grace may enjoy for many years to come the good services of our pastor is the wish of your person in the same zeal for the good of the Archdiocese.

Once more, Your Grace, permit us to offer you our sincerest gratitude for the honor conferred on our pastor, and through him on this parish.

Signed on behalf of the St. Francis

conterred on our pastor, and through him on this parish. Signed on behalf of the St. Francis Xavier's congregation, John Murray, P. Cavanagh, W. J. Mc-Henry, D. W. Downey, T. Browne, John C. O'Donahoe, Wm. Braniff, P. Barnes, J. J. Curran, S. J. Geash, W. H. Brown.

His Grace replied at considerable He returned thanks for th kind address presented and paid a high compliment to the ability, efficience nd many other excellent qualification of Dean Gauthier, which had led him o select him for the position of Vicar General, the highest he could confer in the diocese. The duties of Vicar-Gen eral were to act in an official capacity be absent or unable to attend to his

Dean Gauthier was then formally in-

stalled as Vicar-General. After the ceremony the new Vicar-General made a brief address in appropriate terms thanking the Archbishop for the honor conferred upon him.

The Archbishop then gave his bene-diction, after which the clergy formed in procession and marched back to the presbytery, which was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. THE NEW VICAR-GENERAL.

The new Vicar General, Very Rev Charles H. Gauthier, is a well-known ecclesiastic of Kingston. His kindly mind have made Vicar-General Gauthier a notable figure for the past eighteen or twenty years amongst the clergy of his native diocese. He is a priest of extensive and varied learning, and man of great energy and activity. He has left behind him in many missions where he has labored solid movement of his zeal and ability, memory which he left in the hearts of his congregations always of his nobl and generous nature. Ever since the arrival of Archbishop Cleary in Kings ton Vicar Gauthier secured by his eminent ecclesiastical qualities the approval and friendship of His Grace. and now we, as well as the new Vicar's host of friends, rejoice in the high and important office-the highest, indeed, which His Grace could bestowhas been given to Father Gauthier. In Kingston city we have, in common with many other places in the diocese pleasant remembrances of this distinguished priest and scholar, and we therefore heartily join with the universal congratulation, and through felicitate Vicar Gauthier on his well-merited dignity. We wish him length of years to serve the Church in this office-and we hope in still higher-before God claims him for His own. Kingston Freeman.

OBITUARY.

Miss Lizzie McCabe, Grafton. with fe lings of the deepest regalled upon to chronicle the

pupils, which was evidenced by the beautiful floral offerings, her grave being literally covered with wreathes and other floral tributes. Her foneral, which was one of the largest ever seen in Grafion, took place Monday morning, August 24, to St. Mary's church, where a solemu Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Fa her Larkin, assisted by a fell, thoir. There are

E. B. A.

Wedding Bells.

Fous, including several from members of the Branch.

At the Branch meeting held on Monday, August 21, the following resolutions were proposed by F. McGinn and J. O'Connor, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we, the members of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, having heard with pleasure of the marriage of our esteemed and beloved President, J. J. Nightfingale, hasten to take this, our first opportunity, to tender him our hearty congratuations, and do so with the ardent hope that he and his bride may live to only unany veras of prosperity and happiness ardent hope that be and his bride may live to enjoy many years of prosperity and happiness in this world, and eternal person in the next. Resolved, That a copy sort in the resulting sent to the President, and to the Grand Secre-tary for insertion in the official organs. W. LANE, Grand Sec.

TORONTO'S GREAT FAIR.

An Immense Exhibit, and Large Number of Special Features.

The wheel of Time has again revolved and in a few days Toronto's Great Industrial Fair for 1891 will be open to the public, and people will be again flocking to it from all parts of Canada and the adjoining States. The harvest has this year been good, and the attendance of visitors to the great Fair may therefore be expected to be very large. The entries in all departments are sufficient to completely fill every building on the grounds as well as the new ones that have been creeted during the summer. The Deminion and Experimental farms are each sending very important exhibits, showing the result of practical tests in the various departments in which the farming community are specially interested. British Columbia and Manitoba are also sending much larger exhibits than heretofore. The lies estock exhibit will be very fine. The list of attractions as amounced in the efficial programme issued by the Association is a very long one and cannot fall to please the visitors, as there will be something of interest to see every minute of the day and every day of the Fair. The Fair will be opened by Major General Herbert on the 8th of September, and closses on the 19th. The usual low rates and special excursions will be given on all the railways.

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THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Warrior Monks of the Sahara-A New Order of Chivalry.

BY F. CUNLIFFE OWEN.

France is indeed a land of surprises and paradoxes. Who in the world could have dreamt that the last decade of this prosaical, matter-of-fact and commonplace nineteenth century would witness the revival of one of the most romantic features of the Middle Ages and that, too, by the most sceptical, cynical and superficial people under the sun? For it is members of the jeunesse doree of France who have formed the first contingent of the holy order known as the Warrior Monks of the Sahara. The latter are the modern embodiment of the Knights of Malta and Knights Templars of crusading The steel helmet is replaced by one made of cork, with duly patented ventilating apparatus; the visor, in-stead of being of metal, is of cloth similar to those worn by the Tuareg Arabs, and in lieu of the pennoned lance, there is a far more deadly weapon in the shape of a repeating rifle. object in view, however, is the same, namely: the delivery of slaves from bondage, and the propagation of Christianity by means not of the Gospel alone, but of the Gospel allied to the

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, to whom the merit of this extraordinary revival belongs, has lived long enough in Africa to learn that the one is indis-pensable to the other—at any rate, among the turbulent and warlike races who inhabit the northern half of the Dark Continent. He has witnessed the marvellous success of the Moslem pro selytism, which, although attended by violence and bloodshed, has imparted a certain amount of civilization and enlightenment to nations steeped in the very lowest depths of pagan bar-After comparing the many millions of converts to Mohammedanism to the relatively few thousands of converts to Christianity in Africa, and after a careful and profound study of the problem—a study for which his breadth of mind and liberality of view particularly fitted him—he has come to the conclusion that the system of sending out unarmed missionaries to preach the gospel and nothing but the gospel among the savages was all wrong; that both the heroism and the martyrdom of these pioneers of Christianity were entirely wasted, and that if any material good were to be achieved it could only be done by means of a radical change.

With this purpose in view he has founded the order of the Warrior Monks of the Sahara. Instead of meekly bow ing their heads to receive the martyr's crown, they will fight for their lives They will seek to attract sympathy and good-will by developing the productiveness of the oases, and by the creation of new ones, where they will form stations for the relief of the sick, for the offer of hospitality to all comers and

for the refuge and

PROTECTION OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Their aim will be to afford practical demonstration of the benefits and advantages of civilization, to preach by example the elements thereof, and to thus prepare the ground for conversion to Christianity. The latter, although the practical object, is the last in order. For Cardinal Lavigerie proposes that instead of proselytism preparing the ground for the seeds of civilization, it is the elements of civilization which are to prepare the ground for the seeds of Christianity. Civilization will aet as forerunner instead of following in

the wake of the gospel.

The headquarters of the order are at Biskra, on the Algerian borders of the Great Sahara Desert, and were solemnly consecrated by Cardinal Lavigerie in the early part of the month. The name of the spot is M'salla, which is the Arabec designation for a "place of prayer." The estate contains a plantation of palms in full bearing, and is traversed in part by a small irrigation canal, which is the share of the precious fluid it is entitled to from the neighboring town. Great stretches of ground are, however, uncultivated for want of water, and measures have already been taken for its reclamation by the creation of an artificial supply. A well was sunk to a depth of fifty three metres, the water of which, de clared to be practically inexhaustible, rises naturally to within thirty-two metres of the mouth of the well, and is thence raised by pumps to the surface. A second well has also been dug, in order to provide auxiliary resources The monks will therefore be trained in the method of Saharan culture as well as in the use of arms, while the neighborhood of the illimitable tracts of th desert will enable them to acquire the most savage accomplishments of camelriding and hunting by practice. house, occupying an area of seventy metres by ten, with the kitchens and offices in out-buildings, has the groundfloor solidly built of stone instead of sun-dried mud bricks generally

used by the Arabs. THE CHOICE OF BISKRA for the headquarters of the order is a fortunate one, for the town, which is situated in an oasis, commands one of the principal routes of the Soudan The town proper is composed of one large street, full of European houses, and intersected by a number of smaller streets. The oasis, which is five kilometres long and half a kilometre broad, forms a forest of 150,000 palm trees. The population is cosmopolitan, and includes French, Tunisians, Arabs,

M'salla the ceremony of conse- and there is more than one who has crating and of administering been led to take the vows of the order the vows to the first batch of the by circumstances as tragical as those Warrior Monks took place. The pos- which impelled

tulants were twelve in number, every one of whom belonged to the French aristocracy, and had held the rank of Among them are officer in the army. two young lieutenant-colonels of the general staff who had abandoned a brilliant military career to devote from their lives henceforth to the good of humanity in the most terrible of all deserts. But probably the most notable of these neophytes was the Vicomte Guy de Brissac, one of the best-known and most popular of Parisian club-men. His achievements on the turf as the owner of a small but exceedingly choice stable were only equalled by his successes in the salons and boudoirs of the gay capital; and if ever there has been one who has merited description as a spoiled child of fortune Guy de Brissac was the man. A year ago his fiancee, whom he worshipped, died of a rapid decline - that strange malady which seems to enhance and ethereal-ize the beauty of its victims, and to illumine their eyes with a strange

She rests beneath a snowy marble cross in the pretty little cemetery that nestles among the pine trees at Arcachon, and to-day her lover, the pleas ure-seeking, sceptical and worldly Guy de Brissac, who had disappeared from all his accustomed haunts since her death, turns up at Biskra, on the borders of the great desert. in the guise of the newly consecrated

WARRIER MONKS OF THE SAHARA.

To those who are accustomed to consider the life of a monk as devoted entirely to prayer, fasting, meditation, and flagellation, the mode of existence of the members of Cardinal Lavigerie's newly-founded order will appear a strange anomaly. Fasting is dispensed with altogether, and the only dietary restrictions imposed upon the monks are that they shall invariably content themselves with the food of the district to which they are assigned. Thus, for instance, in places where it is impossible to obtain bread, they will have to be satisfied with dried dates. There is no fixed time appointed for their devotions. They are left free to pray when the spirit moves them to do so, and

Sunday, instead of being applied to solemn services is observed by military drill, and by rifle, sword and pistol practice. The rules, however, demand that they should never sleep otherwise than fully dressed and with their wea-pons beside them, so as to be always ready for an emergency. The rules of the order have been formulated by Cardinal Lavigerie himself, and every line of them contains evidence of the remarkable liberality, common sense, and breadth of view of their illustrious author, a prince of the Church who has not considered it amiss to inaugurate in Algeria dromedary races, with all the usual accompaniment of book-makers, professional bettors, and other analogous fungi of the turf, for the

toward the improvement of the animal known as the "ship of the desert." One of the principal features of the ceremony of administering the vows to the monks consisted in the solemn blessing by the Cardinal of their arms, of their equipment, and of their attire or uniform. The last consists of a long white tunic, descending below the knee, belted at the waist, and with a large red Maltese cross on the breast. The pantaloons are loose and baggy such as those affected by the Turks the old school; a voluminous white burnoose hangs from the shoulders, and on the head is a white pith or straw helmet, surmounted on grand occasions by a white plume, and embellished in front with

purpose of creating an incentive

A RED MALTESE CROSS.

The entire costume bears some analogy to that with which Daudet invested the ecclesiastics who accompanied the famous expedition of the immortal Tartarin de Tarascon. It should be added that, except when on the move or when fighting, they will invariably wear the veil of white or black cloth covering both the nose and the mouth, which is in use among the Tuareg These yeils, which are tied tribes. loosely at the back of the head, protect he mouths and nostrils from the terrible glare, and from the sand during the

It is among these Tuargs, the most fierce, bloodthirsty, fanatic and untamable of all Moorish races in Africa, that their lot is to be cast. They proceed among them with a knowledge that every one of the unarmed missionary priests who have gone before during the last three decades have been cruelly put to death. They profess the mos intolerant, bigoted and fanatica Mohammedanism, and hold all intercourse or contact with a Christian as sinful in the sight of the Prophet. It is their irreconcilable hostility which renders all projects for the construction of the great trans-Saharan railroad impossible, and it is worthy of note that the oases which it is proposed that the Warrior Monks should occupy, hold and develop are precisely those situated along the route of the contemplated railroad. The Tuaregs are all members of the Senousi fraternity, a sect which not only hold that it is wicked to salute, speak or trade with unbelievers, but also that it is lawful and even godly to rob and kill every Christian that

they meet. There seems to be no lack of volunteers, or, to speak more correctly, of postulants for admission to the new order of the Warrior Manks of the Over one hundred and thirty have already arrived at Biskra, and have commenced the novitiate, which Moores and Israelites.

A few days after the inauguration of the mother house of the order at without more or less romantic history, ships of desert life. Few of them are

THE BRILLIANT MARQUIS DE BRECOURT. who died a couple of weeks ago, to assume the habit of a friar, and to become the humble night porter of the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. M. de Brecourt, coming home one day from a shooting expedition, and finding himself unable to extract the cartridge from his gun, discharged it into a thicket. His only daughter happened to be standing behind it, and was killed on the spot. Curiously enough, the day porter of the Grande Chartreuse, who died within a few days of the Marquis de Brecourt, was a man who in secular life had been still more widely known, and whose name figures prominently in modern European history; for, prior to his conversion to Catholicism by Bishop Dupanloup, he was one of the most famous generals of the Russian army, and was commander-in-chief during the Caucasian campaign which resulted in the subjection and everthrow of

Two days after pronouncing their which, instead of being taken for life, are limited to a term of five ears, renewable at will, five of the Warrior Monks started out for Wargla an important oasis about three hun dred miles to the south of Biskra. is there that the first of the armed stations projected by Cardinal Lavi-gerie is to be established. It is entirely surrounded by sand, a green island in an ocean of fire. econd station will be at the oasis of Mes Jonah, near the Morocco frontier, which is traversed by all the great slave caravans coming from the south, and which has acquired a peculiarly evil name, owing to the fact of it being the place where lads are mutilated to render them fit for service as guardians of the various harems throughout the Mohammedan world More than fifty per cent. perish from loss of blood, which is stanched in the most primitive manner, i e., by burying them for the space of twenty-four hours up to their necks in the burning hot sand, leaving only their heads exposed to the torturing bites of the insects and the scorching rays of the sun. It is here where the military training of the Warrior Monks will be brought into full play. For the slave dealers are sure to make a hard to prevent the establishment within the narrow limits of the oasis

of a fortified station where every slave

who is able to effect his or her escapfrom their cruel hands is certain to find a refuge and protection. The slave-dealers, however, extend their activity even to the very doors of Biskra, which, as stated above, is built on an oasis, and one of the most dramatic features of the ceremony of the consecration of the monks was when Cardinal Lavigerie altar a little brown girl barely nine years old, who had succeeded in con cealing herself, and in effecting her escape from a slave caravan passing through the desert a few miles to the south of Biskra, A sudden movement of the child caused her to drop some thing that she was holding concealed beneath the folds of her djebba. The venerable prelate bent down and raised it from the ground. small dusky hand—the hand of the little girl who stood beside him, and which in sheer, wanton cruelty had been cut off by her captors. Holding it aloft, and pointing it southward toward the great Sahara, while with his own hand he raised the child's arm, so that all present could see the mangled stump, the Cardinal exclaimed in tones which seemed to ring forth as a clarion: "I would to God that all Europe could see this little hand! May it serve to direct your line of En avant for God, for France and for humanity !"—Harper's Weekly.

Gone to His Rest.

On August, the 17th inst., there passed away, in the person of Mr. Patrick Derham, of Tottenham, Ont., one of the pioneers of Catholicity in this section of the country, Mr. Derham was born in the country of Gal. Catholicity in this section of the country. Mr. Derham was born in the country of Galway, Ireland, and came to this country at an early age, when the right hand of fellowship was not extended to Catholics as freely or spontaneously by our dissenting brethren as at the present time. But, despite these disadvantages and difficulties, Mr. Derham, by his honorable dealings and business tact, compelled the better to recognize in him a man worthy of respect and the more rational a fellowman whom they could esteem and love. Thus it was that he, and others like him, smoothed away the prejudices with which his co-religionists were confronted on every side. Pleased with the country and its possibilities he resolved to launch forth into business, and forthwith opened a general store. In this he was eminently successful, for in a short time he built up a trade extensive and lucrative. While yet young Mr. Derham married Miss Judge, at daughter of the late Mr. James Judge, at one time a resident of Ottawa, and, later, of Toronto, and sister of Mrs. Roderick Ryan and Dr. Judge, of Ottawa. At the time of his death Mr. Derham was seventy-six years of age. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Of a retiring disposition he did not covet honors or fame, but deep down in the hearts of those who knew him there lingers sentiments of affection for him; and the prayer that instinctively rises to their lips is: "O Lord teach us to live as he has lived, that we may die as he has died," May he rest in peace!

"Five years ago I had a constant cough, nigh sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles of this medicine, was completely cured."—Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y.

Solomon's Wisdom.

The wisdom of Solomon, were he alive to-day, would lead him to choose Burdock Blood Bitters as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. It cures dyspepsia, billiousness, headache, constipation and all forms of bad blood from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

sore.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes:
"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
for some years, I have much pleasure in
testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in
back and shoulders. I have also used it in
cases of croup in children, and have found
it to be all that you claim it to be."

Minari's Liniment cares Luras, etc.

The Catholic News says: We take the following, by Rev. A. H. Howard, Ph. D., from the Independent, where it appears under the heading of "The Anti-Slavery Preacher on the American Continent:'

"It would seem that the first person successfully to lift up his voice against the abomination of human slavery on the American continent was a certain Dominican friar named Antonio Mon-

"With the first arrival in America of Europeans came the curse of slavery. Even pious Columbus sanctioned it, deeming the Indians better off as slaves of Christians (?) than as free

"In 1503 Queen Isabella of Spain gave to Ovando, governor of Hispaniolo, discretionary power to compel the Indians to work, but for wages. This permission was soon abused. This tyranny was continued until the natives were in danger of extermina Africans were finally imported to take the place of these decimated natives.

"On Columbus' third voyage, in 1498, to Hispaniola, he was accompanied by a young man of great ability and as noble as he was able, who was destined to impress himself most beneficially and ineffaceably on the fortunes of the new world, Bartholomew Las Casas. . . . In a mild way this Las

Casas at once protested against the iniquity of slavery which he saw rapidly taking root and springing up in the Spanish American colonies. I was not, however, until, in 1510, cer tain Dominicans, with Antonio Mon tesino at their head, came to Hispani ola, that this crying iniquity was firs adequately dealt with-was roundly fearlessly and unqualifiedly nounced.

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

Westfort Separate School. — The record of the girls' classes at the recent examinations for entrance to High schools and for teachers' certificates has been highly creditable, thus maintaining the excellent reputation it has long borne, and reflecting great credit on the teachers, two Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. Out of six pupils advised to write for the entrance five were successful, averag ing considerably over the pass stand ing; the one who failed had been but three months in school. For district teachers' certificate two wrote, and both passed with credit. One obtained a regular third class certificate. Public school in the same place sent up four for entrance, all of whom had failed at previous examinations; three passed but with marks averaging con siderably below those of the Separat school pupils — the highest from the Puplic school having 423 marks, and from the Separate school 527.

The Great Benefit

The Great Benefit
Which people in run down state of health
derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively
proves that this medicine "makes the weak
strong." It does not act like a stimulant,
imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's
holds up in a perfectly natura proves that this medicine makes the w strong." It does not act like a stimula imparting fictitious strength, but Ho Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly nat-way all the weakened parts, purifies blood, and assists to healthy action the important organs, the kidneys and liver.

A Karrow Escape.

"I would probably have been in my grave to-day had it not been for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. For two years I suffered from bowel complaint and became very weak and thin, but after using half a bottle of the Extract I was completely cured and have since had no return of the complaint."—Miss Hilton, 34 Huntley St., Toronto. A Narrow Escape. l'oronto.

Foreign or two bottles of Northrep & Lymar Vegetable Discovery will purify the bloor remove Dyspepsia, and drive away the extreme tired feeling which causes so much the statement of the causes of th extreme tired feeling which causes so mm distress to the industrious, and persons sedentary habits. Mr. W. E. Ellis, Druggi Fenelon Falls, writes: "The Vergetab Discovery is selling well and giving goo satisfaction."

Catarrh

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loath one and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarth for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Earsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

(Willow) Ayari, Sassacarilla, was received.

Boggs, Holman's Milis, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its emeacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

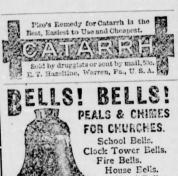
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

RUT.



Some women will persist in sticking to the old, hard rut through life, when the easy and pleasant road is open to them. For instance, many toil and slave over the washing, steaming themselves half to death, and rubbing their fingers sore to get the clothes clean; whereas if they would use "Sunlight" Soap and follow directions, this Soap would do most of the work for them, and save the house from steam, and the clothes and hands from injury Make up your mind to try it,



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JOHN TAYLOR & CO., hborough, Leicestershire, Engl.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Direct Route between the West and all Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nove Scotta, Prince Edwards island, Cape Bread and Magdalem Islands, Newfoundland and

Quebec; asso for New Brunswise, sectia, Prince Edwards sland, Cape Breton and Magdatene Islands, Newfoundland and St. Plerre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday exceptes) and run through without change between these points in 27 hours and 30 minutes.

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New and elegant buffet sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains.

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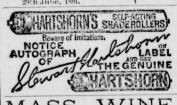
are along the Intercolonial or are reached by that acute.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offsized by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, including Cape Breton and Newfoundland; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route; also irright and passenger rates on application to N. WEATHERSTON,

Western Freight and Pass. Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York Street, Toronto DOTEINGER, Chief Supt. along the Intercolonial or are reache

D. POTTINGER, Chief Supt. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 29th June, 1891.



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WILSON BROTHERS Have just received a direct importation the Choicest and purest Mass Wine,

OLD AT REDUCED PRICES. They hold a certificate, attesting its purity, from Rev. Emmanuel Olea, Vicar-General of the Archdlocese of Taragona. The rev. cle gy are respectfully invited to send for sample.

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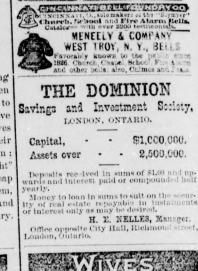
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W. FRASER, Proprietor.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, of gradually without weakening tem, all the impurities and foil humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stormach, curing Billousness, Dyspepala, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Mervousness, and General Debility talt these and many other similar Compleints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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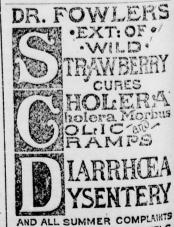
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No man ca Gospel of the

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FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTE-

No man can serve two masters."-Gospel of the day.

To-day's gospel is part of the Sermon on the Mount, and as our Lord was then addressing different classes of persons He gave, blended together, conveyle and precents. To-day's gospel is part of the Sermon

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for His apostles—and for those who in aftertimes should succeed them, Bishops, priests, religious, and chosen souls. Such were called, or to be called, directly to His service, to the up no more except for private consolation. Lyill no longer be hold responsi canceration of all their time and energy to His glory. They were to be without care or solicitude for temporal necessities. They were to serve him so entirely as not to be able to combine to make the combine of the combine of the combine of the combine to the combine of the c His service with ordinary attention to earthly cares, to which Christians are not accepted it myself. In the Church His service with ordinary attention to the doctrine I have taught, for I have earthly cares, to which Christians are commonly obliged. He knew their wants and He would provide. These high counsels, this absolute confidence believe that the faithful are permitted for such, the general spirit of them was

Sometimes, however, our Lord's words in this self-same discourse were of precept and had a binding force upon all. The words "no man can serve two masters" are so plainly of this universal character that no insist ence on their extent is necessary.

The two rival masters who lay claim to our service, and whose joint service is impossible, are God and the evil one God's claims are founded in justice they spring out of our very condition we are His creatures, utterly depend ent on Him; everything we have either by nature or grace, is His gift This absolute dominion cannot be shared or held by any one except God. He merits our best and most devoted service by right and duty, by love, gratitude and hope of reward. His service is easy, full of joy and ennobling, and, though all-engrossing, it is our

no claim upon us, except to hate him, the kingdoms of the earth, their wealth and therefore without doubt the true and beauty; but they are not his, nor children of God. can he use them save as a means of temptation. He does not put himself as above quoted, acknowledges frankly forward as our master-that were too much :- but he blinds us as to our real forty years, though he, himself, had dependence, he appeals to our pride, he flatters our self sufficiency. He he knew of many others who had not, he flatters our self sufficiency. He leagues himself with our sloth, our love of ease, our base passions; he puts a a doctrine which he did not believe, he false estimate, a deceitful glamor on is but repeating the experience of mul-

my master? in whose service am I engaged?

A few months ago, at the mission, we heard and made with joy a renewal of allegiance to God, a solemn and final renunciation of the evil one. Have not some, at least, unsaid and undone these words and acts? Have they not gone back to the slavery of Satan—to the neglect of Mass and confession and Holy Communion—to the degradation of impurity, or to the tyranny of drunk enness to sharp words and unkind looks, to cruelty or scandal? Let us one and all, my brethren, be watchful against the enemy of our souls, so there was a dinner party that the irrot. There was a dinner party that day but there were no grapes. This is probably the only case on record where there future Bishops were guilty of larceny. Were we punished? No, we were discreet. We gave ourselves up, and were forgiven.

It has invariably been found that it was not these enthusiastic, voluble persons who could tell a good "experimence" that made the most consistent, reliable and useful members of the Church. But think of the unhappy results of continuing to preach the time, and he was a very tall, heavy service of the good and loving Master, our Lord Jesus Christ, who made, who redeemed and who will judge uswhose yoke is so easy, whose service is so pleasant, and whose reward is so sure and unending. Amen.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Cardinal Manning, on being interviewed by a representative of the Daily Graphic, said of the Pope's recent

"It is the greatest Pontifical act of the present Pope, and I do not remem-ber any Encyclical that has so wide a scope. It is addressed to the whole scope. It is addressed to the whole world of capital and labor, rulers and that drop of bitterness was to abandon ruled, employers and employed; and there never was a period in the history of the world when wealth and labor of the world when wealth and labor were so universally extended as at this were so universally extended as at this denomination of Protestants, even of denomination of Protestants, even of have a universality of reach and appli-

to see the good will and wide assent with which it has been received all over England by public opinion, and by journals which represent and concentrate public opinion, and also in private life and in society at large. I private life and in society at large. I believe it will have a vary harny and spiritual leaders is, "How do you

"EXPERIMENTAL" RELIGION.

N. Y. Catholic Review.
We learn from the Gate City, or Keokuk, Iowa, that a man by the name of E. W. Howe is publishing a series of articles in what he calls *Howe's Quarterly*, in which he aims to expose the inconsistencies and absurdities of the popular Protestant religion of the day. Gospel," the writer makes him say:
"By the grace of God, Amen. I have by it to embrace the hopes and the been a preacher of the gospel for forty years, but this day I lay down my Bible in its letter and direct application was to know by the experience of years that for such, the general spirit of them was for all, though the application was in a less direct degree, or only at certain times.

Sometimes, however, our Lord's they are acceptable to the Master, and that they are drawing nearer day by day to the throne for which they started. This I have never been permitted to know. ** I have spent my they are acceptable to the Master, and mitted to know. * * * I have spent my life in the Army of Calvary, yet the Commander has given no sign of approval. My own experience has been a denial of that which I have

led to believe there is much of the same trouble among all sincere Christians. We have made this somewhat lengthened quotation because it reveals a weak point in the popular Protestant theology, a point which has proved a source of infinite doubt, uncertainty and scepticism, as well as unhappiness to thoughtful, well-disposed and even pious people. It is the doctrine of what they call experimental religion.
According to that theory conversion is always the result of an extraordinary impulse of divine grace operating upon the mind and heart, changing the sub-The evil one, on the other hand, has ject suddenly from darkness to light, o claim upon us, except to hate him, filling the mind with joy and peace in for he is a pretender, a usurper and a believing, and certifying to the sub-tyrant. He claims, indeed, to possess jects that they are truly born again,

taught as the sacred truth, and I will no longer teach a doctrine I do not

When John Whitlock, the preacher that he has taught that doctrine for and that therefore he had really taught

some master, he endeavors to leave him to a service whose reward is husks, fit only for swine—whose end is mockery, remorse and despair.

And the practical question we ought to-day ask and answer is this: who is my master? in whose service am I opened?

against the enemy of our souls, so theory when common sense and all ex-deceitful and cruel. Let us choose the perience proved its absurdity. We, ourselves, have been in a position to he saw the hare fall, he brought that witness the painful self-scrutiny, the witness the painful self-scrutiny, the deep anxiety, and unhappiness caused in sincerly humble and pious souls of Protestant friends who were in doubt whether they had ever been truly converted. They knew they had not gone through the experience which the teaching of their Church contemplated, and which was constantly either insisted upon or implied in the preaching of the coach house of these formidable weap-door. One of these formidable weap-door, or these formidable weap-door. of their pastors, and they could not help being uneasy and unhappy. There was ever a secret drop of bitterness in their cup of happiness which it seemed impossible to remove the constant of the door—the bullet went clean through, and nearly smashed the sisted upon or implied in the preaching

impossible to remove. the Calvinistic system, and that means those who professedly discard Calvin-ism. The difficulty is they all discard have a universality of reach and application beyond any Encyclical on record. Almost all others are directed to the Universal Church, which is wide enough, but this is directed to the world, whether Catholic or not.

"The effect of the Encyclical upon Catholic employers and employed will certainly be powerful. But I rejoice to see the good will and wide assent to see the good will and wide assent to those who professedly discard Catholic will discard the same and those who professedly discard Catholic will be completed to the same and those who professedly discard Catholic will be completed to the same and those who professedly discard Catholic will be completed to the same and those who professedly discard Catholic will be completed to the same and those who professedly discard Catholic will be same and catholic

believe it will have a very happy and healing effect upon all subjects relating to capital and labor."

Hood's Sarsaparilla has a steadily increasing popularity, which can only be won by an article of real merit. Give it a trial.

Jabesh Snow Gunning Core N. S. Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used."

opens the way to endless delusion, extravagance, and self-deception on the one hand, and to uncertainty on the other. In truth, if there are any sober, rational, steady and consistent Christians among them they are so in spite of their system of teaching.

scape from the thraldom of this imper escape from the thrandom of this imper-fect, unreasonable and unsatisfactory system is in the old, original, Catholic Church with its divine organization : its settled, fixed faith, dictated and guarded by an infallible authority; its magnificent worship, and its wonder-ful system of spiritual direction; altorether so satisfying to the intellect, so onsoling to the heart and so full of his spirit still lives in his disciples and omfort and encouragement to the in his written works. comfort and encouragement to the despairing soul. Would to God that counsels and precepts.

That is to say, His words were meant, sometimes, for those who were meant, sometimes, for those who were to work for the called to work

CARDINAL MANNING AT EIGHTY-THREE.

lovingly offers.

The Venerable Prelate Tells Some Stories of his Boyhood—How Three Future Bishops Robbed a Grape Ar-bor—A Birthday Photograph—A Word on Assisted Education.

London, July 25—Mr. Harry How, in the Strand Magazine, writes an interesting account of an interview with Cardinal Manning on his birthday. He writes: A door leading from the library opens into the Cardinal's work-room. What a litter! It is full of baskets, papers and pamphlets are scat-tered all over the place. Letters, bear-ing the postmark of every quarter of the globe, lie in a heap waiting to be opened. The Cardinal, who sits in a great blue arm chair, and rests back on a red velvet pillow, expresses sym-He goes on to say that he is pathy in my astonishment. pathy in my astomisment. There are no fewer than eleven tables about, and he happily remarks, "You cannot count the chairs, for every one of them is a book-shelf," then, in a voice of wonderful firmness, and remarkably clear, he invites me to sit close to him.
"Yes, every day brings a multitude of letters. I open them all myself Many I reply to, and the remainder keep two Secretaries busy all day and then they are by no means finished. At 7 I get up, and of times do not go to bed until past 11—working all the time. My dinner is early at 1:30, and tea comes round at 7 o'clock. News papers? I manage to get through some of the principal ones every day. Of course, I only 'skim' them over, but I make a point of reading the foreign news." He merrily—with He merrily - with great humility—remarked in reference to the many books he had written that

he "had spoilt as much paper as most "Will you tell me something about your boyhood?" I asked.

"Well, if you want me to talk non sense, I will say that it is a long way back to remember, for I am eighty of ease, our base passions; he puts a false estimate, a deceitful glamor on money, power, or fame, to entice us and make slaves of sin, and so his slaves. Knowing that man will serve some master, he endeavors to leave him to a service whose reward is husks, fit their theory by their practice. If they make to remember, for I am eighty-is back to remember, for I am eighty-it have a back to remember, for I am eighty-it have a back to remember, for I am eighty-it have a back to remember, for I am eighty-it have a back to remember, for I am eighty-it have I spent my childhood at touched there, but I spent my childhood at Totteridge. As a boy at Boombe Bank. Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and Charles Wordsworth, back to remember, for I am eighty-it have a back to remember, for I am eighty-it have the part of t mischievous. The two Wordsworths and I conceived the wicked intention of robbing the vinery. The door was always kept locked, and there was nothing for it but to enter through the roof. There was a dinner party that day but there were no grapes. This is

the time, and he was a very tall, heavy fellow, with a tremendous hand. When

panel of the coach."

But the photographer is waiting.

As the Cardinal sat down for a special picture for these pages he exclaimed wittily, "Well, you look like assassins waiting to 'take' me.'

There's a patent medicime which i not a patent medicine—paradoxical a that may sound. It's a discovery! the golden discovery of medical science It's the medicine for you—tired, rundown, exhausted, nerve-wasted mar and women; for you sufferers from diseases of the skin or scalp, liver or lungs-its chance is with every one. its season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life-the blood -upon which all such diseases depend The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial. That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it dosen't do what it's claimed to do, you can get was the group of it. your money back, every cent of it.

That's what its makers call taking the risk of their words.

Tiny, little, sugar-coated granules are what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are. The best Liver Pills ever invented; active, yet mild in operation; cure sick and bilious headaches. One

Of course, the only rational way of | CARDINAL NEWMAN'S "MARIA

The nearness of Cardinal Newman's death-date to the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin reminds us of the tender devotion which he cher-

"Who can conceive that God should so repay the debt which He condes-cended to owe to His mother, for the elements of His human Body, as to allow the flesh and blood from which i was taken to moulder in the grave? Do the sons of men thus deal with mothers? Do they not nourish and sustain them in their feebleness, and keep them in life while they are able Or who can conceive that that virginal

She died that she might live; she died as a matter of form, or (as I may call it) a ceremony, in order to fulfil what is called the debt of nature, — not primarily for herself, or because of sin, but to submit herself to her condition to glorify God, to do what her Son did not, however, as her Son and Saviour with any suffering for any special end not with a martyr's death, for her mar tyrdom had been in living; not as an atonement, for man could not make it and One had made it for all; but in order to finish her course and to re ceive her crown. And therefore she died in private. It became Him who died for the world to die in the world? sight; it became the great Sacrifice to be lifted up on high as a light that could not be hid. But she, the Lily of Eden, who had always dwelt out of the sight of man, fittingly did she lie in the garden's shade and amid the swee flowers in which she had lived. departure made no noise in the world. The Church went about her common duties, preaching, converting, suffering; there were persecutions, there was fleeing from place to place, there were martyrs, there were triumphs; at length the rumor spread abroad that the Mother of God was no longer upon

of Our Lady's Assumption, and says, in conclusion: "However we may feel towards the details of this histor, nor is there anything in it which will be unwelcome or difficult to piety), s much cannot be doubted, from the con the revelations made to holy souls, that, that we are enabled to celebrate no only her death, but her Assumption.

—Boston Pilot.

There are a good many in active training for acquatic sports who will do well to read the opinion of Mr. William Beach, a champion carsman of Australia, who says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stifness, cramps, muscular pains and soreness, it is invaluable. I advays keep a bottle with me. It cures rheumatism." This is standard authority for exhibites.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pecteral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The dectors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Com.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. So'd by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

O NORTHERNO Jusiness College

ROBINSON & JOHNSON,

ASSUMPTA."

Tuesday, August 11, was the first anniversary of the death of Cardina Newman. Death, in connection viti him, is a word of no sad meaning. He lived, an ever-growing blessed influ-ence, far beyond the ordinary span of mortal libeyond mortal life; and, even for this world,

ished towards her, and of his famous sermon for that feast, "Maria As-sumpta." We quote an opportune solations which she so freely and word:

frame which never sinned was to undergo the death of a sinner? . . .

The Cardinal recounts the tradition ent of the whole Catholic world, and as is befitting, she is body and soul with her Son and God in heaven, and

In Training.

IN its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.



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bolling or scalding a single piece. A great many people do the entire wash this way and save money, and always have the clothes in fine condition. Why don't you? It READ THE DIRECTIONS costs nothing to try. Ask for SURPRISE. READ ON THE WRAPPER.

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TICKET, - \$1.00

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

C. M. B. A.

Brother T. P. Tansey, of Montreal, intends to make a fine exhibit of society goods at the Toronto fair; and will be pleased to have all C. M. B. A. men call and examine them. Mr. Tansey has been very successful in this line, and uses every effort to keep ahead of all competitors in the matter of choice society goods of every kind.

poods of every kind.

Death of Bro. P. J. Dewan.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we chronice the said and unextected deads of the genial, generous and whole-souled gentle manner have heads this notice. The Lucar Lawrence of the death of Mr. P. J. Dewan, which was a more than the following notice of his death. His many free ds in this section will regret to hear of the death of Mr. P. J. Dewan, which cocurred on Wednesday, 19th instant, at his residence, the concession, Biddulph. Deceased had be a contined to his bed for one week and died from congestion of the langs. He was bern in London Townsh p in 1941. Mr. Dewan served the Township for thirteen years as Councilos and one term in the county council as Deputy Reeve. He was a man respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss, and they have the heartfelt sympathy of all the neighbors in their sad bereavement. He also was Township Assessor several terms, and served as Truste for S. S. No. 4, Eddituiph, for twenty-one years. He inster-sied himself very much in educational matters and in whatever tended to the m. terial and spiritual well-being of his fellow-men within his sphere. In his panegyric, Rev. Father Connolly said that in all his experience of many years as a priest, he never met a mon of a more calm and ven temper, or a more humble and virtuous Christian, than the lamened deceased, and that his was a most happy acd edifying deat. I regret my inability to adequately d serible the exqu site and tastefully wrought thoral decorations which, bedecked the casket which were the generous offerings of kind friends. Miss Manie McGrath, organist, presented a beautiful doral cushio-1 on b-half of St. Parick's caorir, which includes three of deceased, was charter President. The members of the branch offerings. Mr. John Morkin presented a beautiful foral cushio-1 on b-half of Branch brought floras offerings tastefully hade up into crosses, wrather, the firm of branch was charter. Presid Death of Bro. P. J. Dewan.

The Separation Question.

Dear Six—At the last regular meeting of our Branch 2nd Vice-President Smith read the following very able paper on the all-absorbing topic of separation from the United States. A resolution was carried unanimously instructing me to forward unanimously instructing me to forward the members are the members. you a copy of this paper, the members being of opinion that Bro. Smith's effort deserves the widest possible recognition. Trusting therefore you will kindly give it space at your earliest op, ortunity,
I am, yours truly,
W. M. Valle,
Secretary Branch 49, Toronto,

Mr. President and Brothers:

In compliance with my promise to this Branch, I lay before you the result of my enquiries into the proposition of separa-tion from or continuance of the Canadian Branches existing throughout the United States, forming, as we now do, one homo-

eneous body.

Upon admittance to membership I arly learned that some dissatisfaction existed, due to the apparently abnormal death rate of the United States member-Ship, particularly that of the State of New York, when contrasted with the death rate throughout Canada, as indexed by the assessment slips issued.

Knowing that on the face of those slips

evident cause of uneven pressure upon the Canadian Branches seemed to exist, cluded that it was desirable to ascertain if there was substantial grounds for the existence of the impression of un-

evenness of bearing so indicated.

With this end in view I communicated with S. R. Brown, Grand Recorder of the Canadian Branches, asking for statistics, the nature of which was read to you at a previous meeting of this Branch. The Grand Recorder, acceding to my

request, furnished me with information, a portion of which I shall presently make you acquainted with. The other matter contained in answer was not in such form as I would wish to convey to you, it being rate as applied per 1,000 members, gether with the approximate amount for-warded to the Supreme Council at each

There was placed in my hands by members of this Branch a copy of the minutes of the seventh convention of the Canadian Grand Council, held at Mont-Canadian Grand Council, near at Moni-real September, 1890, and a copy of the minutes of the eighth convention of the Supreme Council of the United States and Canada, held at Niagara Falls October, 1890, from each of which we ex-

October, 1890, from each of which we extract some information.

It appears in those minutes that the question of separation had been up for discussion and the pros and consentered upon to considerable extent, the Montre I meeting affirming the necessity of separation, while the Supreme Council was transfer in the consent that consimily steadfast in the opinion that cominuity of the purposes and intents of the Association should prevail. This diversity of opinion points the necessity of an un-biased conclusion as to which side the influence of this Branch should be cast for the advantage and welfare of its

Seeking from the minutes the informa tion necessary to form a conclusion, my attention was directed to the entire ab ence of a tabulated form slowing mem sence of a tabulated form showing membership and its annual increase, as well as the death rate per centage. The minues certainly contained detailed statement of beneficiaries paid and a death record (as on folio 18 of the minutes of the Montreal meeting), as well as a membershup systement and a column of bership statement and a column of finance, but no form which would tell at a glance the standing of membership, the death rate, the payments and other

matters.

It must not be concluded that these re marks are in ended as strictures upon the methods adopted in reports, for these reports evidence a great deal of care and labor; they are merely for the purpose of calling attention to the omission in the belief that such a form would prove of great benefit and enable rapid compari-sons and conclusions. All, however, may on the utility of such form.

Such method or form I herein give in

part—sufficient for the purposes of this paper—and with the belief that it will contribute to the ready understanding of the essential points of the sepa ation

The Grand Recorder writes me that in 1880 the United States membership was 1880 the United States member-hip was 2,660, and on June 30, 1891, it stood at 27,000, a most remarkable and satis actory increase; while in 1880 the Canadian membership stood at 220, and at date ra-f rred to the membership totaled 6,990 an increase within the decade vastly superior to the United Ctates, the proportions of increase being as 10½ times to 31½ times, or in caper words as 1 to 3.

or in the words as 1 to 3.

This is attement need create no alarm on the part of Canadians, but should prove a cause of congratulation, as such increase develops, the fact that a high consideration of the consideration ion of the methods and members of the tion of the methods and members of the C. M. B. A. has been the prime cause of such prolific movements. Such may also be truthfully said of the many United States Branches and the st-rling character of its members, not forgetting the sustaining influence of Mother Church. the countenance given and the expresse wishes of bishops and priests for its pros-

perity and increase.

The evidence of carefulness of the financial management on both sides of the line, as manifest in the copies of reports to hand, is matter of further concentration.

gratulation. With this panegyric we proceed to elucidate the facts necessary to the formation of conclusions. Our prepared statement presents the

Ap'rox Ap'rox	222782	Xear
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This form, then, shows that the position

of the United States and Canadian Branches is a constantly changing one, and that the relative percentage is a fluctuating quantity; we can, theref re, only arrive at a conclusion by comparison. There being no Canadian deaths recorded There being no Canadian deaths recorded in 1880, we pass that year by. In 1882 the death percentage shows that the Canadians in that respect conformed to the requirements of a rate of 10 to 1—r, as the table shows, 4 to 40; thus in that year the Canadian Branches did not assist their United States brethren. In 1884 we find 9 Canadian deaths to 65 in the United States Branches. Therefore, we United States Branches. Therefore, we have an excess of United States deaths over the percentage proportion of 6 in number. Let us estimate four of those deaths as being covered by a \$2,000 policy and two of \$1,000 each. This means that a total sum had to be raised by all the Branches equalling \$10,000. The mem-bership in that year stood at 7,800 United states brethren to 1,200 Canadiao, or 15.4 per cent. Thus, then, of the \$10,000 the Cana ian membership had to furnish \$1,540. There wa-, therefore, on this ac-count an average amount of overdraft on each Canadian member of \$1.28, a sum each Canadian memoer of \$1.5, a sum certainly not over-weighting the ultimate projected good of the whole body. Is the position changed? We compare the ast figures given, being the first half of the year 1891. The membership then stood at 27,000 United States brethren to 6,900 Canadian a percentage proportion of Canadian, a percentage proportion of 25.56. The deaths stood at 128 to 28, or an excess beyond the proper proportion o United States deaths in the six months o 16. If we take as before, tw -thirds o those or 10, as \$2,000 policy holders and 6 at \$1,000, it will be found that a gross sum of \$26,000 had to be made up. Of this amount the Canadian membership would contribute a 25.56 proportion—say one-fourth or \$6,500 — and the United States brethren, in proportion, \$19,500. This \$6,500 would thus, for the six months of this year, average an excessive pay-ment of say 95 cents for each member of the Canadian Branches, a sum certainly not worth claunoring about and one of two little moment to cause a conflict of opinion in this or any other Branch, and one of too little importance for basis for the de-mand of separation, which some few Branches have already made, a demand

osition of the body as a whole does not From the statement, folio 36 of the minutes of the Supreme Council, the financial position presents itself thus: On beneficiary account a gross sum of \$851,-\$54.88 has been received up to date of statement. Of this amount Canada is credited with \$142,054.08, about 164 per cent. of the total contributions. The reserve fund account stands as a gross sun serve fund account stands as a gross sum g85,488 55, with a Canadian credit of \$10,997.58, about 16½ per cent. of the gross sim; while the percentage of membership, as shown on form above, stood at 23, with a backward reduction to 8.5 per cent, or an average of 16.96 per cent. This surely presents no element of un-

which a thorough understanding of the

equal pre-sure on the Canadian Branches. While calling the attention of members to the greater percentage of increase of Canadian members ip during the period tabulated than occurred among the sister Branches locate in the United States, it might not be unwise to assume that they in their first years of existence increased

with the same rapidity.

Neither must it be torgotten or over looked that the stage of rapid increase of membership has probably passed by and Ti that for the future the percentage of in-crease will more than likely be a diminishing one, for the reason that although the annual increase may be a large one, the increase of the totals will have the effect of reducing the percentage; moreover, as far as Canada is concerned, especially in the western centres of population, the supply of Catholics who can be induced to join is a limited one.

Although it is eminently satisfactory to have knowledge of the matters of the Association in these past respects, present knowledge of the standing and apparent destiny of the Canadian Branches is what we are most concerned about. shing one, for the reason that, although

then is it with the death rate? The table shows that the death rate, when considered with the membership, has so far in the existence of the combined body proved but slightly disadvantageous to the Canadian membership, and, it certainly appears to the writer, that as time passes that disadvantage will cease to exist. This conclusion is strengthened by reasonings not necessary to here append.

The seeming fact of the assessment sheets showing so few deaths throughout Canada most be looked at from this point

picnics, gained in former years, and sustained by this; and all left well satisfied and delighted with the day's outing.

The dinner, served on the grounds by the ladies of the congregation, was excellent and partaken of by all with a hearty relish, and was by no means the least important event of the day. Other attractions were the contest for a gold watch for "the most popular young lady"—between Miss Maggie Dufty, of Tilsonburg, Miss Maggie Hogan, of Otterville, and Miss Maggie Kelly, of Bookton; speeches by distinguished visitors, both clerical and lay, three games of base ball and a good programme of sports. Music was furnished throughout the day by the Delhi Brass Band, and an open air concert was an important feature of the day's amusement. A dancing platform was provided for the use of those who tripped the "light fantastic toe" and the fidler was kept busy allday. A gaily-dressed old piper was there also and lent his wind to add mirth and merriment on the occasion. Amongst those present from a distance we noticed the following: Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Woodstock, joint editors of the CATHOLIC RECORD; Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Woodstock, joint editors of the CATHOLIC RECORD; Rev. Father Flannery, St. Thomas, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Woodstock; Jas. Merather Traher, Sincoe; and Messrs. A. Dennie, W. Murphy, Woodstock; Jas. McRigh, W. Way, Otterville; Dr. Snyder, Geo. Forbes, Tilsonburg; O. McNally, Newarlk; A. Purvis of Wywatt & Purvis, Otterville; Dr. McKay, Otterville; John Hals, East Oxford; W. Rowe, J. Lawrason, P. Carolan, R. Davis, F. H. Gaynor, J. H. Howell; J. Millar, H. C. Bellew, E. C. Bradley, T. Brown, barrister, Norwich; L. Gray, and J. C. Nickerson, Simcoe.

The programme of games and sports, under the direction of Messrs, Geo. Forbes, Tilsonburg, and H. C. Bellow, Norwich, was rarely surpassed, and as will be seen by the complete list we furnish below the committee had its hands full.

omplete list we make ad its hands full.

The following is the result of the day's

sports and games; The Gold Watch Contest—Miss Maggie Duffie Tilsonburg, won. The contest was very close and

The Gold Water Contest—the Sauge close and exciting,
Tilsonburg, won. The contest was very close and exciting,
Tug of War—Team of ten men, Norwich vs.
La Salette—Norwich won,
Base Ball—Tilsonburg vs. Delhi, 13 to 2 in favor of Tilsonburg. Tilsonburg vs. Norwich, 13 to 5 in favor of Tilsonburg. Delhi vs. Norwich, 15 to 2 in favor of Delhi. First prize, \$25, Tilsonburg; 2nd prize, \$19, Delhi.
Quoit Match—ist J. Lawrason, Norwich; 2nd Win. Rowe, Norwich.
Vaulting—ist, W. White. Tilsonburg; 2nd. L. R. Lossing, Otterville.
Running High Jump—1st, L. Craig, Carholm; 2nd, L. R. Lossing; 2nd, L. Gray, Sincoe.
One Hundred Yards, Open—1st, J. C. Nickerson, Sincoe, 19 seconds; 2nd, L. R. Lossing.
One Hundred and Fifty Yards, Open—ist, J. C. Nickers, n. Sincoe. 14 seconds; 2nd, L. R. Lossing.
One Hundred and Fifty Yards, Open—ist, J. C. Nickers, n. Sincoe. 14 seconds; 2nd, L. R. Lossing.
Running Long Jump—1st, W. Clark, Tilson-Running Long Jump—1st, W. Clark, Tilson-

what we are most concerned about.

Reference to the list embodied in this communication points to the rate of increase of membership during the decade as wonderfully in favor of Canada; how

Putting Light (15 lbs) Weight-1st, Warren Haley, Norwich; 2nd, R. Davis, Norwich. Sack Race (One Hundred Yards)-1st, A. Den-nie, Woodstock, 16 seconds; 2nd, W. Murphy,

ad Competition-1st, Delhi Band. The day's proceedings were brought to a ose about 8 o'clock, and Father Corcoran, itertained the visiting priests, the sports aumittee, and about ten or twelve ladies he gave their assistance, to supper.

PICNIC AT MORRISBURG.

contention is attempted to the work of the content of the second processor to the work of the content of the co of those present were of a different religious belief to that of himself and the majority of his hearers. This, he said, was as it should be, for therein lay a sure and certain guarantee of the future greatness of Canada and of her people. He would, he said in conclusion, give away to his friend "the silver-tongued Curran," who, he had no doubt, would efford them a treat in'oratory. (A short biographical sketch of Mr. Adams may not be out of place here: He is a very eloquent and able barrister who has just turned his forty-sixth year. He entered the Local Legislature of New Bruns-wick when he was barely twenty-five years of age, and a few years thereafter was called into the Government of his Province as Surveyor-General (or Commissioner of Crown Lands), which position he held for some five years. Afterwards he continued in the Legislature till 1857, when he resigned to contest the County for the Dominion Parliament with the Honorable Peter Mitchell, but was then defeated by about seven hundred votes. In 1851 he again crossed swords with the "old war-horse" of New Brunswick, and was elected by a majority of about the same number reversed.) The next speaker was Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. Having already established a reputation in Ontario, his fame had evidently reached Morrisburg, and his reception was a warm one. He, too, complimented Father Twomey on the fact of that large assemblage comprising so many who did not kneel at their Altar. He enlarged upon the point and said that, while each one was free to follow his own belief their assembling there on s. ch an occasion, joining hands with one another in such a cause was an augury of the future welfare and prosperity of their common country. Hinself the son of Irish Catholic parents, he was always ready to extend the hand of friendship to his fellow Canadians no matter whether their parent stock was Irish, English, Scotch, French or any other. He, as had Mr. Adams felt it to be a pleasure it oaccede to Father Twomeys request—although he feared what the consequences

tween the friends of Mr. Ross, M. P., and Dr. Bergin, M. P. The fates, as well as a feeling of magnanity towards the "stranger" M. P., were in favor of the gadiant Surgeon General. (who sent an ayology for his unavoidable absence to Father Twomey). The day was one of perfect enjoyment in the fullest sense of the word, and if the residents felt only one half the pleasure that the visitors did, then, indeed, was the cup of their pleasures full to overflowing. The result in a pecuniary sense must also have been gratifying. result in a pecuniary sense must also have beer gratifying.

A fine brass band discoursed excellent selections of music during the day, and in the evening a number of the younger folk "tripper the light fantastic toe" to their strains in the Music Hall.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY!!

Another Fortune of \$15,000 won at

Decidedly the series of the Capital Prize's winners is opened. At the drawing of the 5th of August the Capital Prize was drawn by a carpenter of Weedon, Province of Quebec, Mr Justinien Benoit.

At the drawing of the 19th August At the drawing of the lit was drawn by a gentleman of the Province of Ontario, Mr. N. D. Mc-Callum, shipper for the firm Wm. Cald well, Carleton Place, County of Lan-ark. Mr. McCallum had much pleas ure in delivering to the Lottery the following certificate:

Montreal, August 22, 1891.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have drawn two prizes at the Drawing, of 19th instant of the Province of Quebec Lottery, one of lifteen thousand dollars and the other of lifteen dollars, and that on presentation of my tickets this day at the Head Office of the Lottery, I have been paid at once; the numbers of my tickets were 53,259 and 28,597.

N. D. MCCALLUM,
Carleton Place,
Lanark County, Ont.
LOUIS PERRAULT, Witnesses

Louis Perrault, Witnesses.

Mr. McCallum's luck was not limited to a fortune; a double shuftle had to follow and at that same drawing he drew a small prize of \$15, just about what to pay his travelling expenses.

However, it must be stated that this is not the first time that gentleman was in good luck. At the preceding drawing, on the 5th August, he had already won \$25, which he had the good idea of investing into Lottery Tickets for the drawing of the 19th, when, as first stated, he won two other prizes, one of which amounting to \$15,000

Mr. McCallum had never invested in lotteries but the Province of Quebec Lottery, and states he is not tempted

to invest elsewhere.

Last winter he began purchasing tickets, with the following results:

On the 14th January, he drew.
On the 11th March, he drew.
On the 8th April, he drew.
On the 1st July, he drew.
On the 5th August, he drew.
On the 19th August, he drew.
On the 19th August again, he drew.

For a lucky man he is a lucky man - Montreal Herald, August 26, 1891

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 3.—Evidently the farmers are of moving their grain, as the deliveries were done. Wheat receded to 95 cents per bushel tandard, or \$1.69 per cental.

The meatmarket had a large supply, and our abular prices ruled.

tabular prices ruled.

There was in charge in poultry.
Butter was firm, at 29 to 21 cents for best roll, and 18 to 19 for crock,
Eggs, 13 cents a dozen.
The vegetable supply was immense, and the calliflowers offered were the finest the world can produce. A number of specimens tipped the scales at 8 hs. a piece. This is a large average. Other vegetables ruled at our quatations.
The fruit supply was ample and prices were firm at our tabular quotations.
Hay 550 to 512 a ton.

firm at our tabular quotations.

Hay \$10 to \$12 a ton.

GRAIN (per cental) — Red winter, 1.50 to 1.75;

white, 1.50 to 1.75; spring, 1.50 to 1.75; corn.

1.20 to 1.25; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, mait, 1.10 to 1.25; barley, feed, 1.10 to 1.15; oats, 1.10 to 1.30;

peas, 1.20 to 1.25; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1.50; buck wheat, cental, 90 to 1.00.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, August 29, 1891.—There was a large representation of the cheese interest in the market to-day. Some 31 factories were represented. The steady, general rains of the patmonth have improved the pasture and there has been a good make, and the August cheeses are turning out well, and according to reports they are in fair shape. The buyers fought shy at anything over 9½ per pound. The factory-men wanted 10 and 10½ cents per pound. Of course the result was few sales. The majority of factorymen are hopeful of realizing 10½ to 19½ cents in the next two weeks. Taking the chances with other breadstuffs the prospects are for an advance in the cour e of another month. The following sales were made:
Gladstone, 220 boxes, 9½; Per pound; Mapleton, 230 boxes, 19½; Glamworth, 100 boxes, 9½; Rosediale, 130 boxes, 9c.

160 boxes, vc.
Toronto, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 95c to 98c; hard Man., No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 98 to 1.00; spring, No. 2, 94 to 96; white fall, No. 2, 95c to 97c; northern, No. 2, 1.00; reas, No. 2, 70 to 75 barley, feeding, 48c to 57c corn, 79; flour, extra, 3.86 to 4.00; straight roller corn, 79; flour, extra, 3.86 to 4.00; straight roller

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—GRAIN—The market is still very dull. but the feeling in wheat is stronger and prices are nominally \$1.08 to \$1.10 for No. 2 hard. Outs are declining; new are offered at 30c and ontario at 30c. Peas are stronger at 85c to 80c in store.

FLOUR.—The feeling in flour is still firm and confident. Quotations are continued unchanged.

confident, quotations are continued unchanged.

MILLSTIFFS.—Bran is in rather better supply and has been sold at 815 on track, the range being 315 to 815,50. Shorts are scarce and usually quoted at 819 to 229, though better qualities held all the way up to 825.

BUITER—A little firmer, though the block in the export trade is not quite over, still buyers are inclined to advance a little while holders will concede a fraction to clear stocks. We hear of sales of fine western at 14½ creamery, be to 250; townships dairy, ch ice, 17c to 18c; choice western, 10rto 15c; inferior, 13c to 14c. CHEESE,—The market is strong but not very active. We quote:—Finest western, 2/c to 3/c; innest eastern, 2/c to 3/c; tinest castern, 2/c to 3/c; tinest castern, 3/c to 5/c; tine, 5/c to 8/c.

innest eastern, whe towe the performed in seed to stee.

Eggs weaker under large receipts. Straight lots are seiling at he to 12/c, with allowance for handling. Some very choice selected lots are now being shiped for the English markets or f. o.b. terins. We hear from England that hundreds of cases shipped during the hot spell have had to be sold at from 1s 3d to 3s per hundred, making a pretty heavy loss to the exporters.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sep. 3.— CATTLE— The offerings were fair to-day, 17 cars, includ-ing 19 cars of Texas steers, held over from yes-terday. There was a fair enquiry for good fat native cattle, but there was but little call for the Texas cattle on sale or for anything in the line of common butchers' cattle and the pros-pets for next week are steady for good essir-able weight fat native cattle, but dull and lower for common grades.

p cts for next week are steady f r good desirable weight fat native cattle, but dull and lower for common grades.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There were only eight cars of stock in the pens to day, three of which came in late yest-raday. The feeling was steady and prices higher for good quality lambs, but only steady for critinary quality stock and slow for common thin lambs. Sheep steady; the offerings to-day found ready sale, and the market closed firm, some choice State and Candad lambs selling at 8.40 per c. vt.

Hous—The market ruled slow to-day; about 10 cars, mostly o, the thin, undesirable quality of grass hogs held over from yesterlay, and 2 cars only of fresh corn hogs were received. There was a fair demand for good corn-ted hogs, and several orders that were in could not be filled. Packers were out of the market, and if they rad wanted any hogs there were but few of their kind on sale; common to good Michigan

grassers sold at 4.90 to 5.00; best co York is 5.51 to 5.51; pigs of all a nad-guitable at 5.50 to 4.50 for common, light best corn fed; common to good roughs, 4.75; st 198, 4.50 to 4.90; market closed at c rm fed hogs, but slow for anything co and a number of bunches of common have held over or p st week.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gents - I have used MINARD'S LINI MENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. In fact I consider it a remedy no home should be without.

Cane Island

So SAY ALL - That MINARD'S LINI. MENT is the standard liniment of the day, as it does just what it is represented to do.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hyster-

ies, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

This medicine has direct action upon

Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Raverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

tion by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CC.,

50 West Madisse, cor. Cinten St., Chilcaeo, ILL,

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price 81 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5,

Agent. W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.



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SCOTT'S **EMULSION**

MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations

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Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 1,300,000 Reserve Fund. - - - 581.000

J. W. LITTLE, · · · President JOHN BEATTIE, · Vice-President

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received at highest currant rates. DEBENTURES issued, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and trus-

tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company. MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real

MORTGAGES purchased.

G. A. SOMERVILLE. MANAGER. London Ont



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Years ago, gives a complete commercial
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modern improvements in buildings and
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Boys are received at the age of seven years nd upwards. Board and tuition fees are \$13 or \$15 a month.
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369-4w BRO. STEPHEN, Director

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MISS WILHELMINE MALSBURG, bearing a first-class Diploma in Music, desires position as organist and music teacher in a parist of the state of t

TEACHERS WANTED. FOR THE PRESCOTT SEP. SCHOOL, two assistant female teachers, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence 1st Sept. State salary and experience. Apply to P. K. Halpin, Sec. R. C. Separate School Board, Prescott, Ont. 664-tf

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, NO. 14, Haldiman , a teacher holding 3rd class cer-tificate. Applicants must state salar; and give references. Jas. Carky, Sec. of Trusices, Vernouville, Ont. 671-3w CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

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Have always in stock a large assortment of
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