Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

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NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 136 Dundas Street.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

Three Graves.

How did he live, this dead man here, With the temple above his grave? He lived as a great one, from cradle to bler He was nursed in luxury, trained in pride, When the wish was born, it was gratified; Without thanks he took, without heed he gave, The common man was to him a clod From whom he was far as a demigod. His duties? To see that his rents were

paid; pleasure? To know that the crowd obeyed. pulse, if you felt it, throbbed apart, a separate stroke from the people's His But wt eral majorities over the roles in these partiaments, averaged nearly one hun-dred. On the whole it might probably be a fair though a rough statement of the comparative strength of the two parties in the country, if we were to set down Was the less I know

blame, A nd as few to weep; but these marbles came For the temple that rose to preserve his name!

How did he live, that other dead man, From the graves apart and alone? As a great one too? Yes, this was one Who lived to labor and study and plan. The earth's deep thought he loved to reveal; He banded the breast of the land with steel; The thread of his toil he never broke; He filled the cities with wheels and smoke, And workers by day and workers by night, For the day was too short for his vigor's fight.

fight. Too firm was he to be feeling and giving: For labor, for gain, was a life worth living. He worshipped Industry, dreamt of her, sighed for her, Potent he grew by her, famous he died for

her. They say he improved the world in his time, That his mills and mines were a work sub-

lime. When he died-the laborers rested, and sighed; Which was it-because he had lived, or died?

And how did he live, that dead man there, In the conntry churchyard laid? O, he? He came for the sweet field air; He was jured of the town, and he took no

In its fashion or fame. He returned and

died In the place he loved, where a child he played With those who have knelt by his grave and

played With those who have knelt by his grave and prayed. He ruled no serfs, and he knew no pride; He was one with the workers side by side; He hated a mill, and a mine, and a town, With their fever of misery, struggle, re-

nown; He could never believe but a man was made For a nobler end than the glory of trade. For the youth he mourned with an endless

were cast like snow on the streets of the city. Who the city, He was weak, maybe; but he lost no friend; who loved him once, loved on to the end. He mourned all selfish and shrewd en-

deavor; But he never injured a weak one-never. When censure was passed, he was kindly dumb He was never so wise tut a fault would

He was never so old that he failed to enjoy The games and the dreams he had loved

formity with the advice of Lord Harting-ton, and, I think of Mr. Chamberlain, actually transferring their votes to the election as it is exhibited in the total return of members to the House of Com-The Liberal and the Irish supporters of

actually transferring their votes to the Tory Candidate. The Liberal party as a whole has been, since the Reform Act, the stronger of the two parties in the constituencies. The measure of its preponderance has sensibly increased with the extension of the frau-chies From 1834 to 1868, the Tory the policy of the late Government, taken together, amount to 280. The opponents of that policy are 390, showing a majority of 110 - a large number without doubt. It has been bravely stated by the Prime What shows a stated by the stated by the stated chise, From 1834 to 1868, the Tory party was rarely under, and frequently over, 300 strong. In 1841 it g-ined a majority of eighty in straight fighting. gives such verdicts has power to revoke Since the establishment of household suf-Since the establishment of household suf-frage in the towns, it has never had a majority; except in 1874, when the Home Rule party, finally braking away from the Liberals with whom they most com-monly had counted, took definite form as a separate section of the House of Com-mons. The majority of Tories, over Liberals alone, then amounted to fifty-nine; and it was known to be due partly to class interests, cultivated of late years so assiduously by the Tories, but mainly to discontent, and consequent slackness and abstention in the Liberal ranks. In 1868, 1850 and 1855, the Tory strength

nine; and it was known to be due partly swom no man was to him a clod whom he was iar as a demigod. duiles? To see that his rents were paid; pleasure? To know that the crowd obeyed. nine; fyou felt it, throbbed apart, a separate stroke from the people's heari. Pleasure? To know that the crowd obesed. nine; fi a separate stroke from the people's heari. Pleasure? To know that the crowd obesed. nine; fi a separate stroke from the people's heari. Pleasure? To know that the crowd obesed. Name, fi you felt it, throbbed apart, a separate stroke from the people's heari. Pleasure? Pleasure? No whom did he love, and whom did he bleas? The life of him more than a man's or Parliaments. averaged nearly one hun-

the Corn Law. The proposal to repeal it had been, since the Reform Act of 1832, frequently, and of late almost annually, debated; and the country had had unusual opportunities of mastering the question through the energetic action of the anti-In the country, if we were to set down the Liberals as represented, on the aver-age, by four-sevenths, and the Tories by three-sevenths of the electoral body. What, then, was the loss of Liberal strength at the late election in consequence through the energetic action of the anti-Corn Law League. Nevertheless, the people returned in 1841 a Parliament which by a majnity of ninety-one placed the Constructive party in office to uphold the Corn Law. And, considering and twenty eight Liberals voted for the Irish Government Bill, and ninety-three fourth of the whole. It very slightly ex ceeds two-sevenths, at which I take at for It is distributed, however, with Treat inequality

present purposes. It is distributed, however, with very great inequality among classes. It has hitherto commanded, I fear, not less than

leverage to obtain the residue. So that, look at the question which way we will, the cause of Irish self gov ernment lives and moves, and can hardly ernment lives and moves, and can hardly fail to receive more life and more pro-pulsion, from the hands of these who have been its successful opponents in one of its particular forms. It will arise, as a wounded warrior sometimes arises on the field of battle, and stabs to the heart some soldier of the victorious army, who has been explifing one him.

soldier of the victorious army, who has been exulting over him. So much for the case of Ireland within the walls: it is full of hope and comfort. When we go beyond the walls and con-sider either the points of vantage gained, or the general progress which has been accomplished, it is yet more, and by far more favorable. more favorable.

Let us now take some account of the results of the elections, as they are ex-hibited, not in a gress total, but in differ-ent quarters of the country. The fact that Wales has been from the

The fact that wates has been from the first under an incorporating union, has blinded us to the fact that there are, within the United Kingdom, no less than four nationalities. Of these four nationalities, three have spoken for Irish autonomy in a tone yet more decided than the tone in which the fourth has forbidden it. Scotland has approved our Irish policy by three to two, Ireland her-self by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales by five to one. In the aggregate they have returned more than 150 sup porters of the policy, and rather above fifty against it; or three to one in its favor

In England I might dwell on some remarkable exceptions to the prevailing opinion, such as those of Yorkshire and Northumberland ; portions of the country commonly supposed to be above, and not commonly supposed to be above, and not below, the average in intelligence and force of character. But for the present purpose we must deal with Eugland as a whole, and we find that she has decided against Irelaud by returning 336 oppon-ents of our lish policy, against 129 who annow it

Present purposes. It is distributed, however, with very great inequality among classes. It has hitherto commanded, I fear, not less than five-sixths of the Liberal Peers. If we go to the Liberal working men. I do not believe it has touched a fraction higher than one twentieth. But I now refer to than one tawentieth. But I now refer to that an one tawentieth. But I now refer to that no ne tawentieth. But I now refer to that one tawentieth. But I now refer to the votes of others, it would, I fear, be reactally in a position to draw with them the votes of others, it would, I fear, be reacted anong the Dissentients; and these draw with them large numbers of de-the pendent, though, I doubt not, as a rule; perfectly willing voters. Again the streagth of the schism was unequally distributed, as is that of the party, in constituences swell as in classes in very many constituences Liberal and trength, transfers the seet as matter of teach, or even less, from the normal strength, transfers the seet as matter of teach, I the impossible to estimate with strength, transfers the seet as matter of teach, I the impossible to estimate with the greenel opinion of the ablies. At the ontset of the American Civil strength, transfers the seet as matter of teach, I the impossible to estimate with the greenel opinion of the ablies. At the ontset of the American Civil strength, transfers the seet as matter to the course with the normal strength, transfers the seet as matter of teach and the normal strength, transfers the seet as matter of teach and the prophyti

in this anti-Home Rule Parliament a real majority ready to act in the direction at least of Irish wishes, and to run the risk of seeing the grant of a portion used as a leverage to obtain the residue. So that, look at the question which representative system, may begin to ask herself whether, if at the first she felt something of an unreasoning antipathy, something of an unreasoning antipathy, she may not latterly have drifted into a superstitious worship, or at least an irre flective acquiescence. Of two things I feel assured. First, whatever practical claims either of these countries may make on their own behalf will be entertained and disposed of without stirring up the cruel animosities, the unworthy appeals to sel-fishness, the systematic misrepresentations, which have told so fearfully against tre-land. And, secondly, that the desire for Federation, floating in the minds of many, has had an unexpected ally in the Irish policy of 1885, and that, if the thing, which that term implies, contains within which have told so fearfully against Ire-land. And, secondly, that the desire for Federation, floating in the minds of many, has had an unexpected ally in the Irish policy of 1885, and that, if the thing, which that term implies, contains within itself possibilities of practical good, the chance of bringing such possibilities to bear fruit has thus been unexpectedly and largely improved. largely improved.

Let it not, however, be supposed for a moment that England is to be regarded as hostile to the claims of Ireland. What we have before us is not really a refusal; we have before us is not really a refusal; it is only a slower acknowledgment. Whatever efforts may have been made by individuals to bring the national mind at the election of 1885 to a perception of what was coming, it must be remembered that a powerful party had at that time, on account of the Irish vote, the very strongest reasons for keeping the Irish onestion out of view, and that they say question out of view, and that they set up other cries, such as the "Church of danger," which were known and familiar, and which drew away attention from what was real to what was imaginary. So it is no great wonder or offence if, when the subject was novel, and when the most powerful and best organized classes most powerfal and best organized classes in the country were resolutely bent on arguments which darkened all its bear-ings, it should have remained a little ob-scure. But mark the progress that has been made. A subject which, twelve months ego, was almost as foreign to the British mind as the differential calculus, has been insclibed among the chief lessons of all liberal teaching in every town and has been inscribed among the chief lessons of all liberal teaching in every town and county of the land, and is everywnere supported by a large bidy of persons with a warmth and earnestness equal to any that is felt for any of the dearest and the most familiar aims of public policy. All the currents of the political atmos-phere as between the two islands have An the currents of the pointest atmost phere as between the two islands have been cleansed and sweetened; for Ireland now knows, what she has never, even under her deteat, known before, that a deep rift of division runs all through the Brglish ration in her favor; that there is not throughout the land a district, a parish, or a village where there are not hearts beating in unison with her heart, and minds earnestly bent on the acknow-ledgment and permanent establishment of her claims to national existence.

She knows also that many, if not most, of her adversaries have paid the highest compliment to her claim for the adoption of the measure of 1886, in adopting, it is The games and the failed to enjoy The games and the frames he had lovel; The great had was sorry; but he never drew, trusting heart from the jures and the sonsorry; but he never drew, trusting heart from the jures and the sonsorry; but he never drew, through the schism; but it must have be, God grant they may say such things of me. *Bostom Pilot.* THE IRISH QUESTION Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Glorious Plea. be. It is just as in an arithmetical sum the misstatement of the terms of the pro blem, of course, if not detected, makes the problem hopeless. It is without example, so far as I know, in the political contro-versies of the last half century. It establishes a precedent which may, with some kind of excuse, be used hereafter sgainst its authors. It is a practice analogous to hitting foul in pugilism, or using weapons in war, which are prohibited by the laws of war. It constitutes a proof of the weakness in argument of a cause, driven to supply by prohibited means its poverty

deemed so blind as to intend cutting them away from the greatest of all the marks in the world for human enterprise, energy and talent, and to doom them to be strangers among nearly three hundred million men, with whom they have now a common citizenship? Why is she to be incersible to all the indications rature insensible to all the indications nature herself has given of the destiny of Ireland to be our partner in weal and woe. and ened out of their propriety lest Ireland should offer them violence, to tear herself away, unattracted to any foreign centre (for there is none), unwarmed by sympathy beyond her shores (for she would have

NO. 414.

none), unblessed by Heaven, and quarrell-ing suicidally with all that could minister to her material or her political welfare! No; the truth is, and history proves it, England has been strong enough to be, even through a course of generations, un-just to Ireland; and now it is not want of strength that will put a stop to such injustice, but her better will, her better knowledge, the action of the nation substituted for the action of the few, and an improved and improving moral sense in public affairs. What reason here indicates, history proves; for never did Separation become a substantive idea in Ireland, until the one unhappy period when the warlike instincts of France coincided with that infatuation of the British Government which in Ire. of the British Government which in Ire-land raised tyranny and sanguinary oppression, as well as the basest corruption, to their climax. Only superlative iniquity led Ireland even for a moment to dream of separating. Even then, the remedy would have been worse than the disease. None but the few fanatics of crime dream now of such a thing; and they, who im-pute it to the Irish nation, treat it as a

nation made up of men who are at once and equally traitors, knaves, and fools. III .- PURCHASE AND SALE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

I do not propose to examine in detail the causes of the signal defeat, which the

Glorious Plea.

THE GRAND OLD MAN STILL TRUE TO BRITISH HONOR AND IRISH FREEDOM.

He Demolishes the Foe by Unanswerable Argument.

TI.-LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

The satisfactory adjustment of the Irish question will now, I apprehend, be the supreme object of every member of the Liberal party who has embraced its prevailing sentiment at the present crisis. I shall, therefore, principally seek to draw attention to the bearings of the late election on that question.

But I will first endeavor to dispose of an important, though secondary point. Every Liberal politician will feel a reasonable anxiety to estimate aright both the immediate effects of the election upon his party, and the lessons which it teaches as to the real strength and eventual pros-parts of the treat strength and eventual prospects of that party; inasmuch as it, and no other, has been, during the last half century, the principal feeder of the political thought of the pation, and the main organ of its activity. In the remarks which follow, I intend no sort of reproach

It has this year, unhappily, been divided throughout Great Britain into a main body, and a seceding or dissentient wing, of which the energy has of neces ty been developed in directly opposing the candidates who belonged to the main body of the party, on the ground of the paramount importance attaching to the Irish question. The result has, of course, for the party, been disastrous, as a very large share of its energies have been spent in a suicidal conflict. Out of 292 epent in a suicidal connuc. Out of the context in Great Britain, no less than 114 have been fought between candidates proedly Liberal. Every one of was for a seat which was essentially Lib-eral. The result, therefore, does not ex-hibit nominally a deduction from the total allow nominally a deduction from the total roll of the party. But there have been, also contests between Liberals, or Dis-sentient Liberals and Tories. Where Tory and Dissentient have fought, the Dissentient have northely and the total of the total of the total descent of the total of total of the total of the total of total of the total of total of total of total of the total of to Dissentient has probably suffered from inability to marshal the full Liberal force. In the far more numerous cases, where Tory and Liberal have fought, the Liberal has commonly suffered from the defection of all the D ssentients ; most of these ab-staining from the poll, but some, in con-

235 to 196, or about one-sixth. The smallness of the aggregate poll as com pared with 1885, even on the Conservative side, is worthy of notice, and appears to show that a fraction of the electors, not inconsiderable, still holds its judgment in suspense. Again the total poll in Great Britain

sult

1.344 000 For Liberals Thus the Liberals of the main body came within 76,000, or only four per cent, of the united strength of the Torie and the schism. Considering that the aggregate party had suffered a loss which

cannot be taken at less than twenty or thirty per cent., this is a remarkable re-Nor is there any obvious levity or pre-

sumption in saying that, to all appearance, at the first moment when Liberalism is agnin united, it must again become predom inan' in.Parliament. But our anticipations of its real strength in the future grow more and more confident when we con-sider how much it is that Toryism, under circumstances of unprecedented advan-tage, has been able to achieve. It now reckons 316 members of Parliament. That is to say, as against the rest of the

House, it is in a minority of thirty-eight ; and it is less by mineteen than the Liberal numbers returned to the last Parliament. It has failed to win from our shattered It has failed to win from our shatterad and disunited party the same moderate amount of success which we obtained against it in November last, when it had the important accidental advantage of the the important accidential advantage of the lrish vote. If, with that advantage, it hardly touched the number of 250, and if it cannot obtain a majority of the House when Liberalism is divided against itself in a manner unknown for nearly a cen-tury, the inevitable inference, not de-monstrable but very highly probable. monstrable but very highly probable, seems to be that Tory ism can never by its own resources win, under the existing laws, a majority of the House of Comnons, unless and until the tendencies and temper of the British nation shall have undergone some novel and considerable change.

II .- THE LESSONS OF THE ELECTION AS THEY REGARD IRELAND.

abate the hopes or to modify the antici-pations of those who desire to meet the

Nor is this the only solace. What may be termed the pot valiant language, to which hot and passionate tempers have been occasionally treated, is now heard been occasionally treated, is now near no more. No longer is the idea of hold-ing Ireland by attachment, instead of holding it by force, illustrated by the sup-posed parallel of an attempt to govern by population of London. No more is the proposal of self-Government for Ireland compared with a proposal of self govern-ment for Hottentots. No more is heard the loud demand for measures of repres the loud demand for measures of repres-sion, which produced the policy named by the present leader of the House of Commons the policy of the 26th of January. Yet the agrarian crimes re-ported by the constabulary were (inclu-sive of threatening letters) in the 62 days of December and January, 185; in the 61 here of Luna and Lubr 184; and while

days of June and July, 194; and, while in two years preceding there was but one agrarian murder, in the twelve latest months there have been ten. What is weightier still, no more do we

hear of the famous twenty years, during which Parliament was to grant specia powers for firm government in Ireland, and at the end of which, in a larger or a less degree, coercive laws might be re-pealed, and measures of local self govern-

ment entertained. It is, then, evident, even amidst the shouts of victory, that the Tory alver-saries of Ireland have bad a severe, perhaps an irreparable loss: they have lost the courage of their opinions. On the other hand, the Dissentient Liberals genother hand, the Dissentient Liberals gen-erally, and their leader, seem now to be pledged to immediate and large concession; many of them on such a scale that they give to their idea the name of Home Rule, declaring themselves favorable to its principles, and only opposed to the awkward and perverse matter in which it was handled by the late Administration. So that while a large mainting of the to was named by the late A finitus factor. So that, while a large mejority of the present House was elected to oppose the measures of the bygone Ministry, a much less large, but still a decided mejority, has bound itself not less strongly to liberal measures of self-government for Ireland. The seceding Liberals, added to the main

body of the party and to the Nationalists, make a total of not less than 354. Even of the Ministerialists, some have declared

blush take a favorable view of the advantages of incorporating unions. But the question of majority and

minority does not rule the whole case. Ireland, with the minority of 280 in her favor, and carving out of that aggregate minority large majorities in three out of the four nationalities, stands far better than she would stand were that minority proportionately diffused in four, or eve in three of them : were our opponents able to say that England, Scotland and Wales were all against her.

The figures stand thus : 465 . . 205 Vales 1 6 of 205 = 34 344 But 1 of 465 = 155 5.6 of 205 = 171 - 326 Majority . 18 Case 2. 465-116 = 349

The rest of the House 321

Majority . 28 The recent contest has been fought upon the question of nationality; upon the title of Ireland to some recognition (in Lord Carnarvon's phrase) of her natio aspirations. Now, in the first place, this very fact, that an election has been contested on grounds of nationality, of itself gives a new place to nationality as an element of our political thought. Secondly, these nationalities will be inclined to help one another. Ireland has received signal assistance from Scotland and from Wales on the great and capital subject of her nationality. Should there be, and will there not be ?-quesould tions coming forward, in which Scotland or Wales have a special national interest

or feeling, it is probable that Ireland, so long at least as she continues to have a voice through her members in British where through her members in British affairs, will reciprocate the boom. What is not less likely, and even more import-ant, is that the scene of nationality, both in Scotland and in Wales set exit, both in Scotland and in Wales, set astir by this Separation ? controversy, may take a wider range that would t than heretofore. Wales, and even Scot- to Ireland ?

imate resource. Apart from this grave aspect of the case, is there not something beyond the ordinary licence of controversy in charging upon the Irish people the idea and intention of Separation, in connection with

the present subject? As the adversary believes the measure involves by way of consequence the sep-aration of the countries, he is entirely justified in pressing his argument ; but he should eurely press it ir the right way. There are two methods of conducting the argument, either of which it has been open to him to follow, and which I will call respectively the humane and the sav-

age method. The Irish nation, while it is recovering

from its very natural estrangement, and learning with a good heart the accents of loyalty, disclaims in the most emphatic loyalty, disclaims in the most emphate and biading way, by the mouth of its authorized representatives, the idea of separation. The opponent of Home Rule might say, "I take you at your word; I am convinced you do not mean Separa-tion; but I will show you that, by certain consequence, this mischievous Bill in-volves it." That I call the humune mathed of argument. method of argument. But the method generally adopted has

been to say, 'You disclaim S perstion; but I do not believe you; and so I cal you, and all who aid and abet you, Separsavage method ?

At least it may be held that, when we begin by giving the lie, there ought to be in the essence of the thing that we impute something of a nature to render our in-putation probable. Is this the case with Separation ? What is there in Separation that would tend to make it advant geous

result was, in my judgment, aversion to the Bill for the Purchase and Sale of Land

in Ireland. This aversion grew out of misapprehension, which was itself founded on (what I think) misrepresentations, such as the complexity of the subjet made it im-possible to remove. But, however ille-gitmate may have been the means employed, the result is not to be denied, and has to be taken into practical account. The gigantic bribe which was detected in an offer to pay to Irish landowners what Parliament might deem to be the fair market value of their rented lands; the attempt to combine a large equity with policy in an employment of British credit warranted by such high calls, and in its pecuniary results absolutely safe; the daring attempt we made to cury to the

very uttermost our service to the man whom we knew to be as a class the bitterest and most implacable of our political adversaries, by declaring our two Bills to be, in our own minds, and for the existbe, in our own minds, and for the exist-ing juncture, inseparable; all these have been swept ruthlessly off the field of present action by the national verdict. Not merely the verdict expressed by the English majority; for the sentiment is shared by many of the staunch supporters of Irish autonomy, and has not been hitherto repudated by the Nationalists of Irahand who had given a somewhat Ireland, who had given a somewhat reluctant assent to proposals entail ag so

heavy a liability on the whole public ie sources of their country. The two Bills, for the government of Ireland and for the Purchase and Sale of land have been used at the Election to destroy one another. The Land Bill had many friends, chi fly among Torics and Dissentient Liberals. But their love of the Land Bill was not so strong as their aversion to Home Rule, and they

it to lie pierced with a thousand gashes, in order that through it the sister measure you, and all who aid and abetyou, Separt of H me Rale might be wounded. On ators." Is it too much to call this the the other hand, the mass of the Liboa s throughout the country were fully pre-pared for the grant of Irish autonomy,

given to the Tories by Liberal abstentions There is nothing in the recent defeat to themselves favorable to large concession. than heretofore. Wales, and even Scot-to Ireland? These professions of individuals might be pations of those who desire to meet the wants and wishes of Ireland. Let us look first at the result of the any sort of Tory help, we seem to have the method is the set of the other. These professions of individuals might be drowned in the strong stream of party feeling. Without reckoning, then, on Let us look first at the result of the any sort of Tory help, we seem to have the method is the set of the other. These professions of individuals might be drowned in the strong stream of party feeling. Without reckoning, then, on the handling of a body, English in such the handling proportion as the present is habits, of small population, at d limited the set of the other. the set of the other. the set of the other. the balls, put to the set of the s and not a few to Liberal Dissentients, by

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SEPT. 18, 18%

vided death. We believe that the prayers HOLY PICTURES. of the Church are efficacious, if no obstacle be presented on our part, though we do not think those things an infallible cure for every disease of the soul and body. We ground our confidence on promises of Je us Christ to His Church, in which He left power to bind and losen, and de-clared that ber acts would be ratified in heaven.-S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian.

We beg you all to place your children, early in their childhood, at good Catholic Our separated brethren can only learn what the Catholic Caurch believes and teaches from herself, and not from her schools, and to endeavor, by every means in your power, to keep them there in constant attendance. The child whose early years have been spent in a well-ordered Catholic home, and in regular and healthy attendance at a good Chris-tian school, has made the best preparation towards meeting the temptations and daugers which beset the manhood years

them." What gib stories are told of a Catholics Inceling down with clasped hands before pictures in their churches, and calling on them to hear, help and grant their requests. Such sweet little itories, too, for children are written, "The litaian boy such is medal" of the B'essed Virgin and others of thiskind. The Cthildren should begun with morning prayer. God, in the oble and begun with morning in commanded prayer. God in the oble and there of this kind is prayers. Yes he does, in the church is prayers. Yes he does in the church is prayers. Yes he does in the church is prayers, therefore, we speak to God. When peaking to our fellow man, we pay atten-ing our minds, first, to the words we are inccessary to rivet our attention when we speak to God. We can do this by confu-ing our minds, first, to the words we are intering, second, to the sense or meaning of them, third, to thinking of God and holy things. Lis wery difficult to hold the yeys fixed in vacant stare, but confine it to are used helps to concentrate the mind it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the different figures and signs which it cal problems the figures and signs which it me different figures and signs which it me different figures and signs which it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the prayers a king protection to Blessed Mary, the different figures and signs cause in the is prayer and it helps him to keep his mile it cont he seense in protection to a Blessed Mary, the different figures and signs cause in the is prayer and it helps him to keep his mile it. Lord, the seense in protection to all seed Mary, the different figures and signs cause in the prayers are guilty of a serious dereliction it with God's mercy towards sinners, and the is before his mind what the grace of God can in cherch is mind what the grace of God can in cherch is mind what the grace of God can other thing these holp pictures do. They before this mind what the grace of God can in cherch is mind what the grace of God can in cherch is mind what the grace rosary, said constantly in common, cannot fail to instil piety and faith into children, till these latter become a second nature to them. In long after years, perhaps in to them. In long after years, perhaps in far distant lands, and in very perilous circumstances, they will take a more than mother's place. The memory of the night prayer in the cottage home of one's parents and one's childhood will speak with willingness all its own, and be lis-tened to for good, when the priest's voice is not heard, or, if heard, is not heeded. Catholic brethren, you who give so gen-erously to buil i your noble churches, and who so love to see your temples fair and who so love to see your temples fair and decorus, remember that your little ones' first lesson in piety and virtue is your own example, and their first initiation into common worship, your household piayer. If in the former you lead them extrav and in the latter you nealest them bayer. If in the latter you neglect them, the deepest abyss of the sea would be better than the lot which awaits you. What we have been saying of house-hold prayer leads us to its more elevated

a sonorou ware of benchictions. O Rome! mother of virtue, mother of light and of hope mother of silswetness, of a logy and of all poesy! O Rome! inspired of God to fill with fortifying delights the antique void in the human hear! And the bell engenders the belfry. For these birds of brozze, whose learned and sweat chant rejnced the extent of earth, art; created marvellous cages which elance into the heavens. The stone, bedecked with sculptured flowers, shoots up into by the Sarker of Redemption. It living His Act of Redemption. It primarily, and in a certain sense alone keeps open the intercourse between heaven and earth, re-established by Him. As Christ did not change or cancel the commandments "Thou shalt not kill,"

SEPT. 18 1886.

NOTE-BOOK AND LOG. Social and Home Life in Cuba.

canno behiu they flashin you h

From the Chicago Morning News, July 24. expre at 9,

From the Chicago Morning Newr, July 24. Havana, Cuba, July 12, 1886. I have forborne any reference to social and home life and the relations of men and women in Cuba until months of study and observation could give fair opportunity for measurably correct, and at least honest, remark upon them. The fact is that the same principle laid down at the outset of these papers—that one must approach attempted analyzation of the character, customs and habits of any foreign people only after an earnest en-deavor to think with their thought and point as possible—most pertinen ly ap-plies to these matters. plies to these matters. All this whole subject here naturally

plies to these matters. All this whole subject here naturally centres about the Cuban woman. Alto-gether I believe her to be one of the most lovely women in the world. She may not have so much soul as some American women. But some of these American women who travel on soul are veritable devils in their homes. They are great artists, these women with soul. In church and society matters, and especially if they may have edged themselves within the outakits of some literary coterie through the wedge of some other person's brains and effort, they hold their own a bit by exuding soul. But God help the ser-vants, the family, the husband. The public is interested in the contoutions of soul for a little ; the revants and family suffer ; the husband gets done up. The other fellows get the soul, or whatever suffer; the husband gets done up. The other fellows get the soul, or whatever such females have to sell for their homes. A home is broken and ruined, and the sneering world rings up the curtain for another fool with soul to cavort before it. But in this fortunate land wives are not another fool with soul to cavort before it. But in this fortunate land wives are not wild with devilish ambition for personal, social, and other notoriety nor insane to become anything and everything but wives. They seem to continue to remem-her as it more that they really have a ber, as it were, that they really have a sex. If this is the result of the education and training of the Church, though every and training of the Childs, though every Protestant writer upon these people has a fling at the Catholic Church, I say all honor to it for its noble influence. But of the Cuban woman's loveliness

there can be no question. She is beauti ful in form, in movement, in face. From the nina or little girl to old age she is still the nina or little girl to old age she is still beautiful. She is as winsome as a child, lovely as a maiden, entrancing as a sweet-heart, adorable as a wife, dear and sweet as a mother, and again charming and win-some when the days have come wherein she is a child again. Somehow that sort of thing all the way along, would seem to comprise conditions out of which good women could secure the truest worship, the happiest lives. And I believe they do here.

do here. In the physical beauty of the Cuban woman the commanding features are the foot, whose daintikes and symmetry are marvelous; the supple, willowy grace of movement of peson; the exquisitely modeled form, and the eyes which never lose their lustre and glow. Cuban women wear shoes no larger than the No. 1 size for women in the States. Nor is this diminutive size the result of any pinch-ing proces. She is bon that way. That is her foot. You could hold two of them in your one hand. And, whatever the woman's weight or size, the foot is uni-versally this dainty and beautiful thing. Its arch is wonderful. But one thing about it offends the foreigner's eye. That is the high, marrow heel, two or three In the physical beauty of the Cuban about it cliends the foregners eye. That is the high, narrow heel, two or three inches long, and scarcely a third of an inch at its narrowest part. One feels afraid of accidents and contretemps from it. But this pretty-footed woman is a sure footed one. She is the most grace-ful woman on her fect, in her walk and carrisge, in the promenade, or in the dance, you ever sow. So this sinewy, ed, a part of the grain, fibre, blood, and the very spirit back of them. Of her form, it is perfection. Nine women cut of ten you meet are models of symmetry. I should say they were rather under the size of our average were rather under the size of our average American women. There is a greater delicacy in line and proportion. They do not so torture their persons or them-selves. They do not endeaver to abolish the action of every vital organ, and those organs themselves, in an effort to rival the hour glass in form. They are themthe hour glass in form. Trey are them-selves. Many American women run themselves and sicken the public.en-deavoring to be something besides women all around. These women are just as God made them. All women are physi-cally beautiful when they let God alone in these matters. All women who do in these matters. All women who do otherwise make themselves hideous to even men who pretend gallant admira-The Cuban woman's face may be said to be wholly interesting and lovely rather than wholly beautiful. Its beauty is in its expression rather than in repose. Som faces of women are grand and classic in repose. I have seen many English, Ger man at d American women of that typ But when they spoke or awakened t mental and social activity the spell wa mental and social activity the spell wa gone. Imperiousness, never a woman best acquirement only with which t create antagonism and dread; supe ciliousness, never a woman's best gree only with which to gain for herself con tempt; and insincerity, never a woman best weapon only with which to wonn friends until they become mortal encuh —all too often come with the play of those features. But there is a type -all too often c me with the play those features. But there is a type beauty, or loveliness, which glows activity. It seems to warm and col and beam with a certain goodness of r ture, of heart, of soul, bebind it. Y can hardly tell where it is, or what it but you see it truly. It is something this subtle sort men expect, and want, the face of women. And it is something ike this that is very engaging in the Cuban woman's face. This face is of the Latin mould, oval and with a delicate put truding of a pretty and shapely chin. I complexion is waxen, creamy, with carnation in her cheeks. But her moo large, mobile, tremulous, with just a s carnation in her cheeks. But her mo large, mobile, tremulous, with just a s gestion of pathos in the slight draw down at the corners, has lips so red ripe that her ever perfect teeth daza's brilliant contrast. Her hair is of lead black darkness which suggest meind eaft mist upon the nicht au: lead Diack daikness which suggest weird, soft mist upon the night at-indeed a glory ever. But her eyes her priceless crowning lovelines, never ending power and chaim. T

which has been for the two mote-which has been for the time disastrious to the hope: of Ireland, exists no longer. At the same time, the partnership between cnemics of Home Rule and enomies of the Lunt Bill, which has benuthe them this result.

2

ensmise of the Lind Bill, which has brought about this result, will now, we may hope, be dissolved. The enemies of Home Rule bave ever been the keenest promoters of Lind Parchase in the inter-est of the Irish landlords. The enemies of the Lund Parchase Bill, instead of stand-ing at ease, will now have to use all their vigilence for the purpose of preventing the adoption of schemes of Lind Parchase founded on principles very difficult from, and, indeed, opposite to, those of the Bill lately consigned to the limbo of abortions. We have lying before us a new point of

planation on the Bill. A main object of that Bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes, which alone had seemed possible in the present centralized condition of our arrangements for the government of Ire-land. Amorg the principles of the plan, any or all of which I reserve my title to unhold and urge at the proper time on the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the case of Ireland, and of Ireland alone the rest are held together by freewill; she alone is under the bond of force. In op-position to it, she has maintained from and has availed herself progressively more and more of the increased means of pro-test with which, in singular blindness to

tions of a wider scheme, were these:-1-To eschew entirely the establish-ment of the relation of debtor and creditor ment of the relation of debtor and creditor between the Imperial Treasury and the Irish occupier individually. 2.—To deal only with an authority empowered under the highest sanction to bind Ireland as a whole. 3.—To accept as security nothing less than what would suffice to place the fifty millions of Consols issuable under the Act

on a footing of perfect equality in the market with the mass of Consols already

there. 4 -- In fulfillment of this view, to place the charge, not on the rents proceeding from the land alone, but also on the entire public revenues of Ireland.

5 -To direct the collection and course of these revenues in such as channel, as to make their receipt and application not less safe and certain than the receipt and application of the revenues of Great Britain.

I trust that every British Liberal, consentient or dissentient, who may think that there are reasons sufficient to warrant some intervention of Imperial credit in order to solve the question of Irish land. will steadily resist any attempt to fasten on us a scheme of inferior security ; and especially will set his face against the establishment of direct relations between

the Treasury and the individual occupant of the soil of Ireland, by reason, not only of pecuniary risk, but als), and for more, of very grave political danger. The subject may be summed up in three short queries.

First, is it right that E gland, both on grounds of policy, and as having been att and part in the wrong done to Ireland by her land laws and by many of her land-lords, should bear her share in providing further facilities for the sale and purchase

further facilities for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland? Secondly, ought this provision to be made by a liberal use, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the public credit of the country ? Thirdly, is it wise or ju tifiable, instead

of dealing with some public authority in Ireland, to place the Treasury of this country in the direct relation of creditor to scores or it may be hurdreds of thous ands of the persons occupying land in Ire-

To the first two questions I give my answer in the affi mative ; to the third I say emphatically, No. IV.-THE CONSERVATIVE CHARACTER OF

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND. I deviate for a moment from my sur-vey of the political battlefield, to touch on a question more likely to receive consider.

scorn by the for whose benefit it was in great part designed, has been deadly to both, and has proved the most powerful cause of the defeat of the Liberal party at the elections in England. It gives a domestic aspect to commands which, when proceeding from a remoter acurce, want their bist pass of the obedience acce. The ruler's will is more largely obeyed; and the quality of the obedience forth for the severance of the two mass-trees is irrestible and that the twinning of the targed, for it becomes a willing obedience. There are functions of government which require It gives a domestic aspect to commands which, when proceeding from a remoter source, want their bist pissport to accept acce. The ruler's will is more largely obeyed; and the quality of the obedience is improved as the quantity is enlarged, for it becomes a willing obedience. There are functions of government which require from their own nature a central impul-sion. But, wherever the nature of the thing to be done does not suffer, the more locally it is determined the better. And in all cases where, population not being homogeneous, the different portions of a country (such as the United King dom) are variously coloured, as by race, or religion, or history, or employments, the argument against centralization ac-quires new force, in proportion as the

quires new force, in proportion as the central agent loses the power of sympathy and close adaptation to peculiar wants and wishes, and may lose also, where relations have not been altogether kindly, even the the adoption of schemes of Land Purchase founded on principles very difficult from, consciousness of this ingenital defect.
lately consigued to the limbo of abortions. We have lying before us a new point of departure; but, for the sake of the subject, it may be right to offer a slight explanation on the Bill.
A main object of that Bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes more all the portions of the Empire. All

test with which, in singular blindness to the state either of her mind or our own, or possibly both, we have incongrounsly supplied her. And when, more positively urging her demand, she at the same time narrows the demand itself, so as to meet imposite inclusion and complex the in narrows the demand itself, so as to meet imperial jealousies and scruples, the is rewarded for her moderation by the loud assertion that the Irish nation speaks, it is true, but speaks with a lie in its month. So, then, we may fairly say of the policy which aims at giving Irelaud an Irish Government, not only it is a policy broad, open, trustful, popular, and therefore lib eral; but also it is a policy which, instead of innovating, restores ; which builds upon the ancient foundations of Irish history and tradition ; which, by making power local, makes it congenial, where hitherto it hus been unfamiliar almost alien ; and strong, where hitherto it has been weak. Let us extricate the question from the low

Let us extricate the question from the low mist of the hour, let us raise the banner clear of the smoke of battle, and we shall vative policy is eminently a C nscr-vative policy. V.—TO WHICH PARTY IS THE WORK RESER-

VED ? It is one of the best characteristics of

the Liberal party, that it has never fore-gone an opportunity of closing with a good measure, come it from whom it might. It was in an endeavor to apply this that in December last Lowering whether

that in December last I promised my best support to Lord Salisbury, if his Govern-ment would introduce a comprehensive measure for the settlement of the Irish question. This was an offer made under bighly favourable circumstances. For, as between the two great parties in the States, the question of Irish self govern-ment, in its principal aspects, was then open ground. The Liberal party of 1800 had the honor of resisting the Incorporat ing Union. But for the last sixty years, on the question of repealing that measure, as the proposal was entertained by neither party, no distinctive character had attached to the action of the one or the other. Unhapp'ly, the last Tory Government, n stwithstanding the encourgement given by the opinion of their Viceroy, was not prepared to move. Accordingly, the ques-tion of self government for Ireland in Irish affairs has now taken its place in polities with the Liberal coat of arms goodwill.

stamped upon it, and has become a Liberal measure. But there remains an import-ant question behind. Will it, or will it ant question behind. Will it, or will it not, like other Liberal measures, owe its coming place on the Statute Book im-mediately, if not causally, to the action of official Tories, sustained and made effec-tive by Liberal patriotism and Liberal

posal of 1886, will be carried. Whether the path will be circuitous; whether the j urney will be divided into stages, and how many these will be; or how much jiding will attend the passage; it is not for me to conjecture whether in this, as in to many other cases, the enemies of the measure are the persons designed finally to guide its triumphal procession to the C p'tol. But I hope that, should this contingence once more arise, every Liber-al politician, irrespective of any misgiv-ngs (should he be tempted to entertain them), as to the motives of the men, will remember that his inexorable duty is to extract the maximum of public profit from their acts.

extract the maximum of public profit from their acts. YI — CONCLUSION. If I am not cgregiously wroug in all that has been said, Ireland has now lying before her a broad and even way, in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes. Before her eves is opened that same path of constitutional and peaceful action, of steady, free, and full discussion, which has led England and Scot-land to the achievement of all discussion, which bas led England and Scot-land to the achievement of all their pacific triumphs. Like the walls of Jericho, faling, not in blood and conflagration, but at the trumpet's peal, so, under the action of purely moral forces, have a hundred fortresses of prejudice, privilege, and shallow prescription, successively hundred fortresses of prejunce, privilege, and shallow prescription, successively given way. It is the potent spell of legal-ity, which has done all this, or enabled it to be done. The evil spirit of illegality and violence has thus far had no part or lot in the political action of Ireland, since, through the Franchise Act of 1885, she came into that inheritance of advante came into that inheritance of adequate came into that inheritance of adequate .representation, from which she had before been barred. Ireland, in her present action, is not to be held respon-sible for those agrarian (flences, which are in truth the indication and symptom of her disease; from which her public opining has, through the recent beneficial action, become greatly more estranged; and to which she herself ardently entreats us to apply the only effectual remedy, by such a reconciliation effectual remedy, by such a reconciliation between the people and the law, as is the necessary condition of civilized life. The moderation of the Irish demands, as they were presented and understood in the Session of 1886, has been brightly reflected in the calm, conficting, and constitutional attitude of the nation. I make no specific reference to the means that have been used in one deplorable case, under guilty used in one deplotable case, inder gnilty recommendations from above, with a view to disturbing this attitude, and arresting the progress of the movement; for I believe that the employment of such means, and the issuing of such recom-mendations, will eventually aid the cause they were designed to it its. mendations, while eventually and the cause they were designed to in jure. It is true that, in the close of the last century, the ob-tinate refusal of just demands, and the deliberate and dreadful acts of Ireland's

enemie^s, drove her people widely into dis-affection, and partially into the ways of actual violence. But she was then down trodden and gagged. She has now a full constitutional equipment of all the means necessary for raising and determining the necessary for raising and determining the issues of moral force. She has also the strongest sympathies within as well as beyond, these shores to cheer, moderate, and guide her. The position is to her a novel one, and in its novelty lies its only risk. But she is quick and ready of percep-tion; she has the rapid comprehensive glance, which the generals she has found for us have shown on many a field of battle. The qualities she has so eminently exhibited this year have already enrued exhibited this year have already earned for her a rich reward in confidence and There is no more to ask of her. She has only to persevere. August 19, 1886.

August 19, 1880. PostSCRIPT. Since these pages were written the principal intentions of the ministers in respect to Ireland have been aunounced. The statesmen who in January deemed coercive measures an absolute necessity do not now propose them, although agrarian crime has rather increased and Ireland has been perturbed (so they said) by the proposal of home rule. This is a heavy blow to coercion and a marked sign of programs.

"ANOTHER TELEGRAPH." From Le Parfam De Rome,

ranslated for the New York Freeman's

BY LOUIS VEUILLOT. A brief halt in a colitary place permits us to hear the Angelus The wind bears it from a belfry concealed from our view. A woman and a child, who are watching

A woman and a child, who are watching the wagons pass, make the sign of the Cross. "Why do they make the sign of the Cross? asks Coquelet; "is it the train or us they take for the devil ?" Neither the train, nor you, nor me, malicious Coquelet! That woman and that child are not thinking of the devil; they are thinking of God. They have heard the Angelus, and they are praying. Listen : it is the telegraphic language of the Church, invented long, long ago. 'What does it say?' asks Coquelet. It says something infinitely above you and all the Institute; bat these little ones, thanks to God, still understand it. Listen : "The Angel of the Lord announced to Mary that she was to become the Mother of the Saviour of the world;" and Mary replied to the Angel : "Be it done according to the will of the Lord;" and the Word of God enemies. Ask any child of ten or twelve years of age: "Do you Cathelics alore the pictures banging on the walls of your churches?" The answer will be "that the Cathelic Church forbids the aloration of them." What glib stories are told of Catholics kneeling down with clasped hands before pictures in their churches, and calling on them to hear, help and grant their requests. Such sweet little

the will of the Lord;" and Mary concerved of the Holy Ghost; "and the Word of God was made flesh and dwelt among us." To this Divine recital, the bell adds the prayer of the Church: "O Mary! Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death." That is what the bell and these people together are saying. The Word of God was made flesh; He has dwelt among us. Formerly, Coquelet, under the sole sceptre of St Louis, fifteen hundred thou-sand belfrys elevated towards heaven their Cross crowned steeples. One could not raise one's eye without seeing the sign of R-demption. The Word mate flesh has dwelt amongs us; He has died for us! In these belfrys, at every hour of the day and of the night, prayer was chanted. The bell sounded for the Sacrifice of the morn-ing and for the praises of the evening. The Word of God was made flesh for us; He has loved us to death, even to the He has loved us to death, even to the death of the Cross! That sweet voice of prayer ran along the

That sweet voice of prayer ran along the fields, ascended the mountains, hovered over the concealed valleys, pierced the profound forests, dominated all human noise. Voice of consolation, voice of hope, voice of love! He has loved us, He has redeemed us, He reigns over us! It snoke without cease one heard it wown. He has redeemed us, He regas over us! It spoke without cease, one heard it every-where. Without cease and everywhere it convoked men to unite themselves in love. It reminded them that they are kings, sons of God, co-heirs of Heaven. Heaven recompenses faith, hope and charity. Mother of God, pray for us sin-near l ners

The grand voice did not disdain to speak of men after having spoken of God. of men after having spoken of God. It announced baptism, marriage, death; it requested prayers for the new-born, pray-ers for the aginizing, prayers for the weddet. Brothers, assist your brothers! Then in the family of Christ there was no stranger. Tous this melodious tele-graph filled space, putting men in com-munication with men and with God, en-tertaining them with sublime mysteries and holy thoughts. It spoke of God to all the earth; by it, all the earth spoke to God. It does so yet, and the poor and ignorant still understand it; but many, rich and wise, no longer understand it. rich and wise, no longer understand it. A Pope spread the use of bells in sanctifying them. It is Rome which has given us this delicious voice and its Divine lan guage. It is she who baptizes bells, who

with sculptured flowers, shoots up into the clouds, to serve as a throne for the

In Catholic churches pictures of our In Catholic charches pictures of our Lud, of His immediate mother and of the Saints adom the walls. Non Catho-lic visit our charches, lo k at these pic-tures, then go home to talk about the idelatry of Catholics. It is unjust to charge a crime against others without an examination of the evidence. All that Catholics demand is: Hear, before con-demning us. There is not a tittle in our faith or practice, as Catholic, of which we are ashamed. We love all that there is in the Church and her teschings, and would prefer death to the loss of them. Our separated brethren can only learn

FAMILY WORSHIP.

From the Pastoral Letter of the Plenary Council of Australia.

with God's mercy towards sinners, and thus encourages him in prayer. If it be the Blessed Virgin or of other Saints, it keeps before his mind what the grace of God can effect in poor morta's like himself. An-other thing these holy pictures do. They bring to our minds the lives of the holy persons, represented by them, and this too, in characteristic manner. For as in every individual there is some one trait

too, in characteristic manner. For as in every individual there is some one trait of character prominent above the rest, so in the lives of holy persons, saints, one virtue and its practice is prominently peculiar to the life of each one. This marked characteristic of his or her life is shadowed forth in the picture of a saint. Thus by enumerating the paintings, pic tures and statues, which adorn the inter-tor of Catholic churches, one can count over practical examples of the virtues that distinguish the life of a Christian. These teach the learned and the un'et-

that distinguish the life of a Christian. These teach the learned and the un'et-tered. What are all these things but a book of one page in which is written the whole life of the person represented? But Catholics say : pray to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Joseph, to St. Patrick, to your patron saint and to others whom they mention. What if they do? Dues it fol-low from this assertion that they adore the pictures of these saints of God? We

on now than during the heat of the fight.

ation now than during the heat of the fight. For my own part, in arguing for the Irish policy of the late administration, have not found it my duty to attempt any narrow approbation of that policy to the Liberal party. It was indeed emin-nently agreeable to the principles of that party, because it proceeded unon a rational but a broad and generous trust in the people of Ireland; upon a large recog-nition of that people's right to liberty, which, says Mr. Burke, is the "birthright of our species," and which "we cannot for-feit, except by what forfeits our title to

abuse or oblivion of our rational facul-ties," which "destroys our social nature, and transforms us into something little better than the description of wild beasts." But unless the policy, from its harmon-izing with the love of liberty, and its epirt of reliance on a people, be, in the eyes of all but Liberal politicians, guilty of the unpardonable sio, atd thus exclu-ded from a hearing, surely it has high titles to a concervative character, and may reasonably lay claim to Conservative favour. For it is especially founded on titles to a conservative character, and may reasonably lay claim to Conservative favour. For it is especially founded on regard for history and tradition. It aims in the main at restoring, not at altering, the Empire. In this vast mass are straight in the unit of another the secured for pro-term on each occasion, both the aid of wh the Liberal vote in the House of Com-ernment in the House of Lords. One of other case stands alone. The Tory chiefs kin the another the secured for pro-ernment in the House of Lords. One of other case stands alone. The Tory chiefs kin the another the secured for the secured for the secured for the secure the secure of the tribute by the knotted strength thus inhering in each part, to increase the aggre-gate of cohesive force, which guarantees the permanence and solidity of the

Intermediate authority, set between the central power and the subject, is a contrivance favourable to both. It softens the whole character of government as a coercive system. It saves the centre from strain; and saves it also from excess

sign of progress. I am concerned to say that on no other head do the announce I am concerned to say There are at least four great cases, which

ments supply any causes for congratula. t on : 1. Large Icish subjects, ripe for treatnent, are to be referred to commissions of inquiry. This is a policy (while social order is in question) of almost indefinite

delay. 2 Moreover, while a commission is to inquire whether the rates of judicial rents are or not such as can be paid, the aid of the law for levying the present rents in November has been specially and emphatwhich, says Mr. Burke, is the "birthright of our species," and which "we cannot for-feit, except by what forfeits our title the privileges of our kind. I mean the abus or oblivion of our rational facul-ties," which "destroys our social nature, in the preceding year on account of a in the preceding year on account of a in the preceding year on account of a posing upon the State the payment of all state the payment of state the payment of all state the payment of st

moneys required to meet the d fference between these actual rents and what the land can fairly bear. This project is in principle radically bad, and it would be an act of rapine on the treasury of the

country. 4. Whereas the greatest evil of Ireland

is that its magisterial and administrative systems are felt to be other than Irish, no proposal is made for the reconstruction of what is known as the Dublin Castle gov ernment. 5 It is proposed to spend large sums

of public money on public works of all kinds for the material development of the Empire. In this vast mass are straight way discovered a multitude of subaltern integers; municipalities, counties, colo-nies, and nations. Does a true concerva-tive policy recommend that the dividing lines, which hedge about these sciondary organizations, should be eyed with an eager jealousy, and effaced upon any favourable occasion 4 I put aside for the moment all regard to the pollution and moment all regard to the pollution and state of 1832, with the exception of Sir Robert Issa, which the exception of Sir Robert Peel, fiercely resisting the Reform Bill of their own familiar fortress, the House of thores, and stopping its progress in their own familiar fortress, the House of the case at the concerva-tion of the stopping its progress in their own familiar fortress, the House of the question. But public indignation was too strong to permit the progress of the experiment. But public indignation was too strong to permit the progress of the experiment.

favourable constant is particular to the pollution and the tyranny by which an occasion for the Union was forced into existence; and I raise the issue on a broader ground. It is surely most desirable that every sub-altern structure is an enormous political fabric, having j ints and factenings, tie beams and rafters of its own, should con-tribute by the kooted activated for any structure is on subcond factorings, the beams and rafters of its own, should con-tribute by the kooted activated factorings, the barres of the transported factoring the transported 6. The limitation of local government in Ireland to what may at this moment be adopted. August 22, 1886.

1829 and 1846, to make up for Orarge and Tory defections, so as to secure the specified and casiest, which would in my judgment have been also the most satis factory acomplishment of the great INCOMPARA Horsford's Acid Phosphate INCOMPARABLE IN SICK HEADACHE.

design. With regard to that design, I do not Dr. FRED HORNER, jr., Salem, Va venture to forceast the future, beyond the expression of an undoubting belief that a measure of self-government for Ireland, not less extensive than the pro-

the clouds, to serve as a throne for the Cross. Now this ensemble of prodigies, this aerial cage of winged prayer, this throne of the liberating Cross, this chief work of a grand art and a grand science united to adore God, have I characterized it sufficiently? No, the belfry was some-thing more; it was the monument of grainude and love. It attested that the human race, eaved by Jesus Christ, wished to belong to Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ has combatted to deliver us from hell. bas combatted to deliver us from hell, Jesus Christ has conquered, that He may reign over us, that He may command, that He may defend His people from all evil and from all tyranny ! May His flesh, which is given us, sustain our souls against the f-ebleness of our flesh; may it preserve us from the cowardice by which we would become slaves of the slaves of Satan; may we die faithful to God, Satan ; may we die fatting to God, rather than obey man against God! Thus the monument of gratitude and love guarded liberty, and such were the thoughts which the bell and belfry spread over the earth. Thus the telegraph of the Church bore things which the electric telegraph could never bear. REV. P. J. MCMANUS

Great Bend, Pa.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid vis cera to healthy action.

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Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the pro-fession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dys ntery, diarthe is the cure of cholera, dys ntery, diarthea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practi-tioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any sum-mer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for

25 cents. NATIONAL PILLS will cure constipated bowels and regulate the liver.

throne of God, and are His special friends, yet none would be so horrified as we at even the presumptious thought of giving to them any of the honor which balong to God alone. We honor them and holy pictures, images and statues with an in ferior and relative honor. We honor the Saints as God's friends and ours, too, the representations of them and holy things imply because they relate to God, and are memorials of Him and His Saints. But Catholics and their priests in Lenten services bend the knes in adoration before the pictures called "The stations of the cross." What does the priest say ? At the first station, for example, he says ? this station represents Jesus Christ being condemned to death. Then he and the people genulset. Now mark his words, they are not "We a lore thee, oh picture !' but "We adora Thee, oh Jesus Christ land bless thy holy name." It is God, then, who is alored and not an image, statue or picture. The people ans ere "Biscasse Thou hast redeemed the world." But in the month of May service, do not Cathor is called a we answer, yes. But do we say thead ? We answer, yes. But do we say thead? We answer, yes. But do we say

"oh statue I we crown and thus honor thee." Not by any means. All these marks of our weak attempts at honor, we refer to the mother of God, constituted the Qaeen of heaven and of earth by her divine son. We do not address the statue but the mother of God. People hang the portraits of frieds and relatives on the walls of their homes and hold them in veneration because of the persons represented by them. Who accuses them of a wrong, much less idolatry, for such a practice i

homes and nota them in veletation because of the persons represented by them. Who accuses them of a wrong, much less idolatry, for such a practice i The family and the world have their The family and the world have their heroes and honor them. Can the Crits-tian Catholic be blamed for honoring words of Christ, as the Holy Ghost has

tian Catholic be blamed for honoring those of the Church. These are the heroes of Jesus Corist, and at His invitation they took up the cross, loved it during life, and were crowned at death. Not only little children, Italian, Spanish, or Irish, but men and women of all classes carry about them medals of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, but they do not adore them or think these things can hear or help them. These innges are her or help them. These images are hear or help them. These images are carried by us as a reminder that God created us for Himself, hence these saints represented are to be our companions, if we imitat their virtues. These meads we imitat their virtues. These meads represented are to be our companions, if we imitate their virtues. These medals vation.

and images constantly remind us of these virtues. The Church also blesses all these and asks God to preserve those children that Freemau's Worm Powders who carry them from sin and an unpro- will surely cure.

NOTE-BOOK AND LOG.

Social and Home Life in Cuba.

From the Chicago Morning News, July 24.

From the Unleader atoming News, 5 any 21. Havana, Cuba, July 12, 1886. I have forborne any reference to social and home life and the relations of men and women in Cuba until months of and women in Cuba until months of study and observation could give fair opportunity for measurably correct, and at least honest, remark upon them. The fact is that the same principle laid down at the outset of these papers—that one must approach attempted analyzation of the character customs and babits of any the character, customs and habits of any foreign people only after an earnest en-deavor to think with their thought and

deavor to think with their thought and discuss as approximately from their stand-point as possible-most pertinen ly ap-plies to these matters. All this whole sulject here naturally centres about the Cuban woman. Alto-gether I believe her to be one of the most lovely women in the world. She may not have so much soul as some American women. But some of these American women who travel on soul are veritable devils in their homes. They are great artists, these women with soul. They are great artists, these women with soul. They are great artists, these of some literary cotrie through. He wedge of some other person's brains and effort, they held they outskirts of some literary coterie through, the wedge of some other person's brains and effort, they hold their own a bit by exuding soul. But God help the ser-vants, the family, the husband. The public is interested in the contotions of soul for a little; the tervants and family suffer; the husband gets done up. The other fellows get the soul, or whatever such females have to sell for their homes. A home is broken and ruined, and the smeering world rings up the curtain for sneering world rings up the curtain for another fool with soul to cavort before it. another fool with soul to exort before it. But in this fortunate land wives are not wild with devilish ambition for personal, social, and other notoriety nor incane to become anything and everything but They seem to continue to rememwives. They seem to contract they ber, as it were, that they really have a sex. If this is the result of the education wives. and training of the Church, though every Protestant writer upon these people has a fling at the Catholic Church, 1 say all

honor to it for its noble influence. But of the Caban woman's loveliness there can be no question. She is beauti ful in form, in movement, in face. From the nina or little girl to old age she is still beautiful. She is as winsome as a child, lovely as a maiden, entrancing as a sweet-heart, adorable as a wife, dear and sweet heart, adorable as a wife, dear and sweet as a mother, and again charming and win-some when the days have come wherein she is a child again. Somehow that sort of thing all the way along, would seem to comprise conditions out of which good women could secure the truest working, the happiest lives. And I believe they do her

In the physical beauty of the Cuban In the physical beauty of the Cuban woman the commanding features are the foot, whose duintiness and symmetry are marvelous; the supple, willowy grace of movement of pe son; the exquisitely modeled form, and the eyes which never lose their lustre and glow. Cuban women wear shoes no larger than the No. 1 size for women in the States. Nor is this diminuity size the result of any pinch-ing process. She is bon that way. That is her foot. You could hold two of them in your one hard. And, whatever the is her foot. You could hold two of them in your one hand. And, whatever the woman's weight or size, the foot is uni-versally this dainty and beautiful thing. Its arch is wonderful. But one thing about it offends the foreigner's eye. That is the higb, narrow heel, two or three inches long, and scarcely a third of an inch at its narrowest part. One feels afraid of accidents and contretemps from it. But this pretty-footed woman is a sure footed one. She is the most grace-ful woman on her feet, in her walk and carriege, in the promenade, or in the dance, you ever sww. So this sinewy, little grace must also be inbred, a part of the grain. fibre, blood, and the work work is a start of the grain. She blood, and the work work is a start of the grace must also be inbred, a part of the grain, fibre, blood, and the very spirit back of them. Of her form, it is perfection. Nine women cut of ten you meet are models of symmetry. I should say they were rather under the size of our average were rather under the size of our average American women. There is a greater delicacy in line and proportion. They do not so torture the r persons or them-selves. They do not endeaver to abolish the action of every vital organ, and those organs themselves, in an effort to rival the hour glass in form. They are themselves. Many American women ruin themselves and sicken the public en-deavoring to be something besides women around. These women are just as God made them. All women are physi-cally beautiful when they let God along in these matters. All women who do otherwise make themselves hideous to even men who pretand gallant admintion. The Cuban woman's face may be said to be wholly interesting and lovely rather than wholly beautiful. Its beauty is in its expression rather than in repose. Some faces of women are grand and classic in I have seen many English, Ger men at d American women of that up. Bat when they spoke or awakened to mental and social activity the spell was repose. spentar and social activity the spent was gone. Imperiousness, never a woman's best acquirement only with which to create antagonism and dread; super-ciliousness, never a woman's best grees only with which to gain for herself cononly with which to gain for herself (on-tempt; and insincerity, never a woman's best weapon only with which to wound friends until they become mortal enenies —all too often come with the play of those features. But there is a type o those features. But there is a type of beauty, or loveliness, which glows in activity. It seems to warm and color and beam with a certain goodness of na-ture, of heart, of soul, behind it. You can hardly tell where it is, or what it is, but you see it truly. It is something of this subtle sort men expect, and want, in this subtle sort men expect, and want, in the face of women. And it is something like this that is very engaging in the Cuban woman's face. This face is of the Latin mould, oval and with a delicate pro-truding of a preity and shapely chin. Her complexicn is waxen, creamy, with no carnaticn in her cheeks. But her mouth large, mobile, tremulous, with just a sug-gestion of pathos in the slight drawing down at the corners, has lips so red and ripe that her ever perfect tech dazz's in brilliant contrast. Her hair is of that lead black daknees which suggests a weird, soft mist upon the night ard is lead black darkness which suggests a weird, soft mist upon the night and is indeed a glory ever. But her eyes are her priceless crowning loveliness, her never ending power and chaim. They

eannot be described. When you say that behind their long, dark, balf hiding lashes they are large, dark, desamy yet glowing, flashing with fire, hq aid with langour, you have only hinted their inexpressible expressiveness. They are the same eyes at 9, at 19, at 90. And so it is that this woman, her features in active play, her the all radiant realm. In this Spain of our western hemisphere there is no other. Women are glad of it, Men are the proudest of men over it. All literature, at, music, jogs with it. Indeed, every power and derision at d contempt of these brilliant people here, thousands of whom have e joyed observant residence in the States, witheringly scarify these her-mophroditic alleged female beings who how in bad poetry and worse prose for at 9, at 19, at 90. And so it is that this woman, her features in active play, her grace, her good-nature, her good breeding, which rightly means good-heartedness, seems to you the perfect maid and mother; because you find in her the beauty men love to find, the grace all the world ad wires the charm of modesty all same love to find, the grace all the world ad mires, the charm of modesty all same women of pretended "graius" can t.ler-ate; the fidelity that itself holds all loyaity to it, and the lady and woman true, who appreciates and loves that royal queenship which owns the home as the most priceless and the noblest realm of

the care at d surveillance of girls as the Spanish. The idea extends to women in many wise respects. The American "gadding" is unknown. In school, at "gadding" is unknown. In school, at play, in the social home gatherings, the boy and the girl are nigidly kept aper;, or if permitted each other's society, it is under the strictest espionage. A little girl cannot step outside her home without a protector. A maiden er young lady is never seen upon the street alone. Any woman thus seen is instantly known as a donbting horson or worse. If my pine protector. A maiden or young lady is never seen upon the street alone. Any woman thus seen is instantly known as a doubtful person or worse. If my nina gots to school a father, a brother, or a mother accompanies. The airing is nearly always taken in a curriage. In it mutt be a responsible member of the family. No young, unmarried woman may visit a friend, attend the theatre, or be seen at reception or a ball, unless her parents are with her. She is not out of the sight of loving and guiding eyes from the cradle to the marriage bed. If she have a lover he muct come to the house and pay his respects to her like a gentleman. His at-tentions are not secret, surreptitions, dan grous. His choice is known to his friends, to hers. It mut be a clean business all around. Her proper privi-leges and his under this regime, I am in-clued to think, are greater, not less. She goes as much, but the whole family, comeiver as many with the sensible German

clined to think, are greater, not less. She goes as much, but the whole family, something as with the sensible German people, go along also. If the lover desire an engagement to the ball or opers with his secorita he must first propose at head-quarters. Then, her releasure is sought quarters. Then her pleasure is sought. If she accord there are no misunderstand-

of real bondage to the world of filtars, the happy slave, in that same love and duty, to his wish and their united need. This country and these people have been sadly mi-represented. Many otherwise Americans can learn much worth having and holdin g in a foreign lat d no farther from their own bloviant shores than is Cuba. EDGAR L, WAKEMAN. HICKS-BEACH'S BUNCOMBE. ings in that family. It is accommodated all around. If it be a ride on the Calle Ancha del Norte or the Calzada de la THE IRISH MEMBERS RIDICULE HIS EX-POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S Reina, they are all again there. If it be a promenade on the Prado, the whole family promenades, frequently both families. The lover himselt, in short, in In answering Mr. Labouchere's speech last Monday night in the Commons, Sir Michael Hicks Beach said it was the imfamilies. The lover himself, in short, in all these undertakings, is much less an affair to be considered than some other things. And perhaps that is well. In our country we turn our daughters at about 14 over to the caprice of every roue that comes along in the guise of a lover, or even

Michael Hicks Beach said it was the im-perative duty of the present Government to restore order and administer the gov-ernment in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he askel, did not Sir William Harcourt move an amendment to the address, instead of attempting to stab the government behind the back ? If it were true that the government had en-couraged outrage and promoted dicorder in Ireland, they ought to be impeached. The policy of the government was a plain and sober one; it was to promote the social and material welfare of Ireland and to assist the Irish in obtaining rest from to assist the Irish in obtaining rest from to assist the Irish in obtaining rest from the ceaseless political agitation to which they had to long been subjected. The government, therefore, proposed to insti-tute an inquiry into the development of the material resources of Ireland Sir William Harcourt's theory, that the social Villiam Hard disorders could not be treated with suc cess unless the causes were treated was of modern invention. He could remember when Sir William Harcourt denounced the Land Lesgue doctrine as a doctrine of assassination, and took an active part in the adoption of measures for the repres sion of the league without considering remedial measures. He believed that the TROUBLES IN BELFAST

IRISH POLICY.

CATHOLIC PILGRIMS. mothers in Great Britain, Germany, France, and even old Spain, the home is the all radiant realm. In this Spain of

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Journeying to a Holy Shrine, Marking the Martyrdom of Father Jogues and Rene Goupil.

THE SECOND EVENT OF THE KIND THAT HAS EVER OCCURRED IN THIS COUNTRY.

States, witheringly scatify there her-mophroditic alleged female beings who howl in bad pottry and worse prose for "courage" to sustain them in protracted public or private devilment; who, hav-ing murdered their own homes, charge forth as with an army of banners to run or ruin every body else's in crzy self-vin-dication; who discovers missions, lead bands, plastering themselves like bats upon every slime of life, and who flock other old hens like themselves together for organized social plunder of assassina-tion of everything holy or sacred gained or held by others. The home making, home-saving power in Cuba is the Catho-lic Church, and it matters not what your own religious feelings or preconceived notions have been, if you have eyes you will see it, and if you are honest you will say all honor to it for it. I cannot really discover here different lives and love, and sacrifice, and fidelity, than stand as the highest expression of manhood and womanhood in all lands, tave in the fact that the home is in-violably and neverendingly the central idea. All effort, aspiration, scquirement, accomplishment are for it. The every day, not potential enjoyment of love and home and the family relations, and not a sacrifice of all thirgs for literary itch, or social sggrandizement, or assertive in-dividuality, are absolutely universal. All From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 14. To morrow merning the scond reli-gious pilgrimage to a shrine by Roman Catholics that has been conducted in this Catholics that has been conducted in this country will start from St. Joseph's Church in Troy, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathens of that city. It is ex-pected that at least ten thousand devout worshippers will make the pilgrimage to the recently dedicated shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, located at Auricsville, Mont-gomery county, N. Y. It is the only shrine in the United States, and the first pilgrimage made on August 15th, 1885, at the time of its dedication, was a mem-orable event with the Roman Catholics of Troy and vicinity. The shrine has been Troy and vicinity. The shrine has been built in honor of and to commemorate the martyrdom of Father Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit, and Rene Goupil, a novice of the order of Jesuits, both of whom were slain for their faith, the latter for were stain for their fails, the faiter for making the sign of the cross, near the spot where the shrine now stands. Both were missionaries among the Iroqueis, Huron and Mohawk Indians in the seventeenth century, and in their missionary labors manifested a fortitude, zeal and Christian heroism in teaching the faith, eventually at the cost of their lives, that has moved the proper authorities at Rome to juridically declare and heatify the Jesuit priest and his novice as martyrs of the Church. social sggrandizement, or assertive in-dividuality, are absolutely universal. All immediate environment is different than the Church. The shrine of Our Lady of Mariyrs is much similar to the famous sacred shrines at Knock, Ireland, and Lourdes, France. Close by the shrine is erected a large metallic cross, bearing the inscription :

> St. Mary's 1667, St. Peter's 1673. "The Blood of Martyrs is the Seed of the Church."

This cross is the gift of one of the oldest, as he is one of the most saintly and noble harted, priests of the diocese of Albany, the venerable Father Hourigan, of Binghampton, New York.

FATHER JOGUES was the first apostle of the Irequois nation of Indians in the Mohawk country, and was the first missionary victim of their He was born in Orleans in a member of the Society of Jesus, and in 1636 was sent to Canada as a missionary 1636 was sent to Canada as a missionary among the Indians. He was first sent on a mission to the Hurons, but later was sent to missionary labors among the Irequeis, accompanied by Rane Goupil, a novitiste. Before he had reached his 6. Id of labors he was taken acritica with

novitiate. Before he had reached his field of labor he was taken captive, with Rene Goupil, by the Mohawks, and dur-ing his captivity endured cruelty and torture unparrelled in the history of Indian atrocities, all because of the faith he taught. During his suffering career between the taught of the state of the faith Father Jogues was twice a tortured cap-tive, enduring all the agonies of death, which at last claimed him after a massacre as cruel as it was sublime, because of th religious virtues displayed by the victim. Father Jogues' first term of captivity was a long one, and during it he was fre-quently clubbed to insensibility, his finger nails torn out, his fingers and finger bones crunched by savage teeth, and his body frightfully lacerated and mutilated. RENE GOUPIL

received similar treatment, and both suffered hunger and thirst, while festering wounds on their bruised bodies swarmed with vermin. It was on the Feast of the Assumption of the Biessed Virgin, the

the Society of J.sns on hearing of his cruel murder could not offer a R quiem M.s. for the repose of his soul, because in view of hs marty rdom they were inclined to pienesk in weak in the source to be come mainly Catholic is the above to be come mainly

to piously invoke him as a martyr rather than pray for his soul. They looked upon his end as a martyr's death in the causes of religion. It was long desired by the Society of Jesus that Father Jegues and Rene Goupil should be beatified as martyrs, but it was not putil the third. "devations." and "tendencies." and to piously invoke him as a martyr rather and Rene Gouph should be beathed as begin his course till we fetter him with martyrs, but it was not until the third Plenary Council of American Bishops met in Bultimore in December, 1884, that the appeal took definite form. That Council of even the Old World? In truth it looks as if some and a conciliar petition was sent to Pope Leo for introduction before the Sacred

Shortly after the shine of Our Lady of Martyrs was erected at the spot where they suffered martyrdom. The first pilgrimage occurred August 15, 1885, and the second takes place to morrow. The pilgrims will pray and fast going to the shrine, and religious exercises will be conducted on the trains by members of the various sodalities. All the pilgrims will hear mass at the shrine, and the greater number will go fasting and

greater number will go fasting and receive holy communion.

BAPTIZED DEMOCRACY.

ATHER WALTER ELLIOT ON THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC.

In the Catholic World, for September Rev. Walter Elliot, C. S. P., in eloquent words shows the harmony of religious pro gress and modern civilization. He asserts that in the republic and in liberal institu tions springing from the people will i future lie the true strength of advancin Catholicity. The imagination is awak-ened to a lively sense of opportunities which our free country offers to the progress of the true religion. The article is based upon a review of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent work entitled Carnegies recent work entitled in umphatt Democracy, or Fifty Years March of the Republic," lately published by Charles Scribner's Sons. "Twenty secret societies," he says, "could not do so much to overturn a

European monarchy as this one book. It's two red covers hold more dynamite in smaller bulk and of deadlier force than smaller bulk and of deadlier force than any bomb yet invented. The resources of civilization for blowing up the rem-nants of feudalism are here brought to the highest point of efficiency. Mr. Carnegie proves the case against monarchy and aristeerace, by the average the tri

Carnegie proves the case against monarcay and aristocracy by the success, the tri-umph of democracy. But the author has not got at the main question. He has told us what democracy can do for the farmer, for the manufacturer, the author, the artisin, the miner, the inventor, the secular educator. But what can democracy do for the man ?

"The democratic man na'urally tends to possible beliefs in the higher truths of reason; he joyfully welcomes the enno-bling doctrines of Christian revelation. That is our view of fur damental democracy, and it is plainly a better democracy than Mr. Carnegie's. It is baptized democracy. He seems to place the tri-umph of democracy mainly in its superior

capacity for getting wealth. "We claim that the triumph of democ "We claim that the trianph of denote racy is that in this age it is the form of government peculiarly favorable to the harmony of man's higher and lower na-ture by the grace of God in our Lord Jesus Christ. Furthermore, our demo-net most hourly answer most pressing crat must hourly answer most pressing questions of the soul about practical right and wrong involving time and eternity, or he becomes a slave to the most arbitrary

"For this people to become mainly Catholic is the chief work of Divine Provibegin his course till we fetter him with "devotions," and "tendencies," and "tiews," which have long since failed to the appeal took definite form. That the world's in train it looks as it some consider the apostolic office to consist and a conciliar petition was sent to Pope nowadays in the exhibition of the religious

"No; we shall neither maximize nor minimize. If we wish to succeed it can only be by delivering the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It is Leo for introduction before the Sachar Corgregation for Rites at Rome. The cause of the beatification was ap-roved, and Father Jogues and Rane Goupil were judicially declared martyrs of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Shortly after the shine of Our Lady of Marturs was erected at the spot where mizing of Catholicity within us and around mizing of Catholicity within us and around us. It is astonishing how much more liberal the Catholic religion is than Catho-lic people. The highest ene-mium that can be passed on a man is to say that he is as broad as the doctrines the Catholic Church teaches.

> AMERICAN GIRLS MARRIED TO ENGLISHMEN.

Henry Watterson in the Courier Journal.

Henry Watterson in the Courter-Journal. Few sights in art or nature can be more melancholy then that of the Ameri-can woman who has married, or who seeks to merry, a titled Englishman. If there be, is its the American mother who comes abroad and matcoavres for a titled husband for her daughter. I would have such a mother whipped at the cart's tail. Yet all through English society con have such a mother whipped at the cart's tail. Yet, all through English society you encounter them, the miserable Anglo-American wife, the villainous, match-making American mother, bowing and cringing to nobility, no matter how cor-rupt and vulgar it may be, and I do as-sure you that the basest and the coarsest are you to have basest and the coarsest specimens of humanity I ever met in Accent company have been titled men.

I do not by any means intend to imply in saying this that there are not as good in saying this that there are not as good people among the nobility as among any other class, though, relatively, they are fewer, because inherited rank and wealth are ever given to self indulgence and over apt to seek unfair advantage, setting laws unto themselves beyond and above the laws of God and man. At best a foreign mariage is a dangerous venture. The American woman was not born to be the doll of a d----d lord, or to herd with the doil of a d------ a lord, or to held with the poor wall flowers that decorate the great house much as the freecoes which appear upon the ceilings thereof. She may have been made to cook and to wash, for she may step from the kitchen to the draw

may step from the kitchen to the draw ing room, and has often risen from the washtub to the executive mansion. But she is a peer and not a vassal, and always a woman, which she is not, never has been and never can be in Eigland, or, has been and never can be in Figurd, of, indeed, in any land where feudalism holds its ba'efal, brutal and despotic sway over the minds of men and over the institutions which men ordained. I would rather follow the coffic of a daughter of mine to the grave, and see her laid tenderly away in the little old churchyard at home, than to follow her down the aisle of St. George's Chapel to see her croward with the richest coronet in England.

SCOTCH CATHOLICS.

A provincial courcel of the recently restored hierarchy and elergy of the Roman Catholic Caurch in Scollaud was to be held on the 17th inst. at the Benelistine and wrong involving time most arbitrary he becomes a slave to the most arbitrary and fickle despots—doubt. In reading of the great physical achievements of our people we are ever asking, What will not the American democracy do when it turns to God ? While the mass of our fellow-e citizens are seemingly quite absorted in what they shall eat and drink and where-mith they shall be clothed, there are wiser the first provincial council or synod which has taken place in Scotland since

3

however, when almost a reversal of con-ditions is found in both countries after ditions is found in both countries after marriage. With us whatever the freedom in society and with short-term lovers the American gil has been given, to what-ever extent she may have flirted to her own deight and the scandal of her family, with however many love:s her relations have been infinitely more loving than, and all but as comprehensive as the wife's substituent relation to her husband, the moment she is wedded custom binds her to a reserve a silence, a pretended her to a reserve, a silence, a pretended s clusion and servitude, that are as absurd as they are pretentious; and that make of too many homes a smileless, lightless, songless, hated plce; while with these people the girl who has led almost the infe of a nun, blossoms into a almost the fife of a full, blossons file fairer beauty, a more delightful compan-ion: a new and gladdening gayety, and ion; a new

the full, ripe, loving, nevre ceasing activ-ity of love's perennial joyousness. And all this nay be truly and earnestly raid by any patriotic American, not a writer simply desirous of turning fine sentences, but willing to see and state facts in sociology worth good people's thought, whether they be facts in Cuba or in Chi-

It would not be far from a statement holdir g true of denomination that in all Christian lands social mortality averages about the same. [7] Yet conditions evolved from heredity and custom, or newness and change, so widely differ that it is with the greatest conservatism and care general nent as to the superiority of clamed result should be made. We have a no-tion in the States-or that notion is tion in the States—or that notion is tolerated and sung to a good many tunes —:hat what is called the "advancement of women" in America is one of the noblest evidences of our exceeding superand laughter.

iority as a people. True advancement of women or men ought to be so regarded women or m anywhere. But to get at the marrow of it, this shibbleth is of a very few uncer-tain females—out of millions of truly ad-

were due to the unfortunate proposals of the late government. Were the dis-orders in Belfast and Kerry to be allowed to continue until the electorate changed their minds and returned a Parliament pledged to Gladstone's policy ? If not, why did Sir William Harcourt sneer at the present government for trying to do their duty to suppress crime? Wherever the government should find the laws harsh or unjust they would remedy them. Sir William Harcourt was afraid to attack the government openly and move an amendment to the address, but he chalked the wall with the motto, "No rent," and then ran away. The government pro-posed two things-to administer the law and to consider carefully a scheme of de-

centralization in the direction of local self-governmeat, framed upon a popular basis. The latter scheme would be framed as far as possible to meet the exigencies of Ireland, but in accordance with the verdict of the last elections. That was their whole policy. The government hoped that when their tenure of cifice closed they would leave Ireland more perceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found it. Sir Michael's speech was received by the Parnellites with jeers

Our Millionaires do not find all their investments golden,

by any means. But an investment in Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is certain to prove a good one. It cures coughs, consumption, bronchitis, sick-headache, skin diseases, dyspepsia, costive-ness, scrofulous 'diseases, chills and fever and dumb ague. It reaches the blood, and through it the whole system. Agreeable to take, permanent in its results. By druggist. druggists. In Season

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic and the various Bowel Com-plaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry is the grand energing for these bounders. specifi: for those troubles.

5th of Aug The function of the second sec Indian persecutors, every finger nail was torn out, and all forms of hideous torture were administered to both victims. The priest and novice bore their terrible sufferings with all the hercism of the Chris-

ferings with all the hercism of the Chris-tian martyr; and to morrow morning, as the anniversaly day of their resigned martyrdom, the pilgrimage takes place to the shrine in their honor. The heroic pair were sentenced to be burned alive, but they were spared for a time. While held in close and cruel captivity Rene Gauging the transformed to be burned about the Goupil was treacherously tomahawked by a murderous Indian on September 29, 1642. After several threats to kill 1642. After several threats to kill Father Jogues, the cruel intimidation finally ceased, and eventually the good priest escaped to France by the aid of the Dutch at Fort Orange, now Albany. The capture of Father Jogues by the heatile trouves had been long known in

hostile Iroquois had been long known in France, and it was believed that he had perished after Rene Goupil. The welcome received by the Jesuit from his Church and his brothers in the Society of Jesus was unprecedented, it being ac-knowledged by the members of his order that he had endured almost a Christian that he had endured almost a Christian marty rdom. On account of his mutilated hands Father Jogues could not longer solemnize the sacrifice of the mass without a dispensation from Rome, but upon application this was speedily granted. In 1644 Father Jogues sgain returned to his American mission. His second visit to the Mohawk Indians was as a French envoy, and was crowned with peace. The third and last visit shortly after was as missionary priest. Upon the third visit he found the Indians hostile to his faith, and, because of some superstitious con-

he found the Indians hostile to his latur, and, because of some superstitious con-victions incensed at him personally. He was placed in captivity, forced to endure further torture, the flesh was cut from his legs, and finally he was cruelly and basely massacred as he was entering an Indian cabin whither he had been entrapped by an invitation believed to be one of friendan invitation believed to be one of iness and hospitality. Father Jognes was a bald headed man, and for bald heads the Iroquois had a deep aversion. When the priest was massacred his skull

When the priost was massacred his skull was cut open by a tomahawk, his head severed from his body and placed upon a palisade. The massacre occurred near by the site on which now stands the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs. From that day to this Catholics familiar with the massacre have respected Father Jogues' death as that of a martyr. H s fellow brothers of

and better ones among them who will feel the impulse of the Holy Spirit, and will be the first to show what democracy can do for religion. We will see in the future the fulfillment of not only Mr. Carnegie's prophesies as to material progress, but, better, what a baptized democracy can do. but, The world has been waiting for nineteen centuries for a more perfect matrix for the reception of Christianity ; perhaps it will at last find it in the democracy of the

American people. "How will the American pro, le turn fully to God? What will be the charac teristics of their religious activity ? answer we remark that the practical character of democracy is conservative. The oretically, democracy is progressive; and indeed the last form of all that is good in the civil order is to be had in American democracy or nowhere. Yet prastically this people are more bent on preserving acquiring liberty. Americans

that democracy needs a controlling influence which makes for unity. The public life of a great democratic people needs to

be organically one. "How gladly does every patriot wel-come aty influence drawing men together into brotherhood ! We must have such a unifying power. In order to ufficence this people steadily and in the long run to maintain their common lo', a sentiment of unity stronger than any political sentiment is plainly necessary. Something more sacred than any civil bond must draw the dominant minds of a nation to gether. Practical men will be attracted to that form of Christianity in which they perceive doctrines and an organism which are an exhaustless reservoir of the very

are an exhaustless reservoir of the very element which is an essential requirement of a free and great prople. Whatever can unite the children of every race into one brotherhood, by methods at once of divine origin and representative of the people, cannot fail to elicit the admiration of men-mbers embition is to lice in a communwhose ambition is to live in a common-

whose amotion is to free. "The democracy of the free state is but a suggestion of the divine brotherhood wherewith Christ has made us free. That the American all men are brethren makes the American democracy a trae realization of native human dignity. Bat to be brethren with Christ in the supernatural state of chil-dren of God is the boon of Carist's true dren of God is the boon of Curist's true church to man, and it accepts and stringthens the equality of citizenship in the free state. The Catholic Church con-tains the ideal of the democracy, and in the long run will be found necessary as

the first provincial council or synod which has taken the in Scotland since the reformation, the last synodical scder-unt of the Catholic elergy of the kingdom having been held under Dr. James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, who was the lat surviving prelate of the accipath cathory, and went into ex la in arcient h'erarchy, and went into ex le in July, 1560 - and though restored to the July, 1560-and though restored to the temporalities of his see by King James VI. in February, 1598, he never returned to his native land, but died in Paris in April, 1603, sged 79 and was butied there in the old Scattish Dominican Convent. A movement lately initiated by the A movement netry included of the Catholic b dy in Sostland for the erection of a church in min may of May Queen of Scots at Linlithgow, the place of her birth, is being warmly seconded by their correligionists in England.

HEROIC CHARITY IN THE CHURCH.

Bishop Ireland.

Hercic charity blooms in the pastures of the church. I mean that charity which cheerfully sacrifices life in the service of the neighbor. The missionary emba king for the island of Mo'okai to spend himself in the service of the lepers, certain before him that the lostbome disease shou'd o... e day spreat itself over his own body; the Siciers Laving the his own body; the Sickers Laving the New York Convent at a moment's notice to land on the island in the East river, where smallpox patients need their care; the priest rushing headlong amid shells buildts to white bullets to whisper consolation into the ears of the dying warrior-scenes of this kind are ordinary, common occurrences. No one wonders at them. The marvel would be if they do not exist.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

C D LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, For Lung Troubles and Wasting Discuses.

Dr. J. SIMONAUD, New O.leans, LA. says : "Spott's E nulli n is the filest pre paration of the kind ever brought to my paration of the kind ever brought to my notice. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we may consider it our most reliable agent. In a perfectly elegant and agreeable form.

A National Lvil

There is no question but that D, spepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of unto'd misery. Burdock Blo d Bitters will almost invariably cure the worst case

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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insertion, proved by the Bishop of London, and amended by the Archbishop of St. Eac, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, tion, and Peterboro, and Leading Osth-Jargymen throughout the Dominion. Correspondence addressed to the Pub-I receive prompt attention. must be paid in full before the Arrests makes the stopped. Fersons writing for a change of address hould invariably send us the name of their mer post office.

the elite of Simcoe's intelligence. In the evening at 7 o'clock the pulpit will be occupied by that distinguished divine, the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford. Father Dillon, and his worthy assistant, Father McGrath, are deserving of every commendation for their efforts in securing the early completion of this fine new church. They are laboring zealously for the cause of religion in a vast tract of country where Catholics are few and fai between. That they are, however, under great difficulties, meeting with decided success, the church in Simcoe is clearest evidence. We hope and pray that Sun-

day's ceremony will be fruitful of many blessings to the people of that town and part.

Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1886. CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER. CONSECRATED TO THE DOLDRS OF MARY. 17 Stigmata of St. Francis of Assisi. Ember 18 St. Joseph of Cupertino, Conf. Ember Day. Fast, 19 18th Bur, after P

 19 14th Sun, after Pen. Feast of the seven dolors of the B. V. M.
 10 Vigit of St. Matthew. SS. Eustachius and Comp., MM.
 21 St. Matthew. Comp., MM. 21 St. Maithew, Apostle and Evangelist. 22 St. Thomas of Villanovs, Bp. and Cf. SS. Maurice and Comp., MM. 23 St. Linus, P. and M. St. Thecla, V. and

M. 24 Onr Lady of Ransom. 25 Off. of Im. Con. st. Cleophas, Disciple. 25 Ish Sun. after Pen. SS. Cyprian and Jus-tins, MM. 27 SS. Conness and Damiar. MM. 28 St. Wenceslaus, King and Martyr. 29 St. Michael, Archangel. 29 St. Jerome, Conf. and Doc. of the Ch.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Just as we go to press the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. is in session The Council has taken the Forest City by storm. On all sides the same remark is heard, that London has never had within its bounds a more intelligent, respectable, and gentlemanly body sitting in convention. The Supreme Council has important duties to discharge, grave questions to consider, but its members are fully equal to the importance and demands of the occasion. They bring not only intelligence and experience to the Council Board, but are guided by that Catholic honesty of purpose which is 'their association's mainstay. Few, indeed, outside the association can form any adrauate idea of the solid good done by the C. M. B. A. Supreme Recorder Hickey reports the present membership in good standing as 13, 191, the average age being on Sept. 1st last 39 years. During the two years ending Sept. 4th the total beneficiary fund transferred to the Supreme Treasurer was \$404,-841 07, while during the same period the beneficiary fund disbursements reached the enormous figure of \$406,-348 50, of which \$58,000 came to Canade. Besides the grand councils of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Canada and Ohio, there are branches in Kansas. Illinois, Colorado, Kentucky and West Virginia. The Association is in a most flourishing condition and bids fair to work with permanent success in the cause of that charity which hopeth all things, believeth all things, and endureth all things, that charity of which Burke

of the whole parish of which it forms NOT DEAD BUT LIVING. The list of subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund in the parish of Mount Carmel, elsewhere published, reflects the very highest credit on the priests and people of the united missions wherein so large a sum was raised. It is our pleasure also to note that the New York World testimonial to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is meeting with hearty support. Among the contributions we see the name of Mr. F. W. Glen, a respected and prominent Canadian gentleman and legislator, who enclosed his mite, in the following noble letter :

To the Editor of the World : Please permit a non resident of this country, although a native of this State, to express an opinion respecting your Gladstone testimonial. The citizens of the United States cannot fail to see that Home Rule for Ireland, which the Eng-lish parliament will certainly grant at an lish parliament will certainly grant at an early day, means the adoption sooner or later by the greatest commercial, mili-tary and naval power in the world of the American or Federal system of govern-ment. Therefore any act of the Ameri-can people which expresses admiration for or condidence in Mr. Gladstone gives him additional nowar to advance the him additional power to advance cause of self government, not only in Great Britain but throughout Europe. glorious motto : Christianus mihi nomen Great Britan but throughout Europe. A million dollars from a million citizens of the United States would be a fitting tribute to Mr. Gladstone's great abilities as well as his devotion to Liberal prin-ciples. The greatest among the living will certainly use it in such a manner as will best promote the cause of human will best promote the cause of human freedom throughout the earth. Please add the inclosed amount (\$2) to the fund. I would gladly give more, but the universality of the expression of confidence and approval is of greater importance than the commercial value

of the testimonial. FRANCS WAYLAND GLEN. Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Aug. 14. While such sentiments prevail in Canada and among Canadians, Messrs, Kane and Smith, the Orange delegates from Ulster, are likely to find it very cold in this far northern region. Men of every class, rank, condition and party are in this country solid for Gladstone and Home Rale.

OUR POSITION

The RECORD will, next month, enter on the ninth year of its existence. Locking back over the eight years of our journalistic life, we have, indeed, ample reason to feel gratified with the success that has at tended our efforts to conduct and maintain this journal as an independent organ of Catholic public opinion. The RECORD from its very inception never sought to make, and neger made, any alliance what soever, with any political party or fraction of a party. Keeping itself carefully aloof from all compromising positions and entangling alliances, it has felt free to discuss, and fearlessly it has discussed, measures, propositions and policies, from the high ground of Catholic morality-please or fiend whom it might. The independent Catholic journalist cannot think of pleasing, or even endeavoring to please, everyody. The thought were idle, the at. tempt were the sheerest folly. The pro fessional politician, looking at the grave questions that occupy the national mind from the standpoint of mere selfishness or narrow partisanship, is ready to applaud the honest Catholic journalist whenever the latter happens to egree with his view, but also prepared to condemn him unmercifully, or baselessly attribute to him motives like unto his own, when that journalist, in the discharge of duty, finds himself bound to condemn his opinions and denounce his policy. It is our satisfaction to have met with condemnation for outspoken devotion to Catholic principle from the professional

the six years of its existence, has striven the fix years of its existence, has striven earnessly to carry out the purpose and objects for which it was originated, and has been edited with judgment, zeal and ability. The result is that it has won the confidence of the Catholic public to an unusual degree, and that it counts its readers and supporters from the remote fishing villages of Newfoundland to the remoter regions of the fay North west halling villages of Newfoundiand to the remoter regions of the far North-west. It is our carnest desire that the RECORD should be a weekly visitor to every Eng-lish speaking family in this diocese. + John WALSH, Bishop of London. Pope :-

This letter His Lordship renews, and to its spirit we desire to proclaim unwaverng adhesion. The RECORD will in the future be, as it has been in the past, first and solely a Catholic journal, that has no alliance or connection with, and owes no allegiance to any political party. More stringently than ever, in view of the approach of general elections for the Local and Dominion Houses, will we adhere to our independent course. Resolutions of a partisan character have been sept us for publication, letters making appeals more or less openly to party feeling addressed to this office, that cannot and will not find place in our columns. If we are not

and cannot be made the instrument of the leaders of political parties, neither shall we be the agents of the " machine " mer - whose God is party. As we have never in the prat failed or feared to discues from the Catholic standpoint public measures bearing on Catholic interests, neither shall we in this regard be in the futare found timid or wanting. But our action in all such circumstances will be cllowed solely from the conscientious purpose of doing service to religion and to country, without collusion, connection or alliance with party leaders or party lowers. On these grounds we sppeal to the Catholics of Canada for renewed and continued support. Upon this support we depend, upon their confidence we reckon and rely in our efforts to bear aloft the standard of our faith, with its

st, Catholicus vero cognomen. THE CHURCH OF THE POOR.

Many non Catholics blessed with arge share of this world's goods set us an example of self-sacrifice-too rarely mitated by Catholics similary favoured.

The great works of Catholic faith, the Churches, Colleges, Orphanages and the like, are not the fruit of the rich man's generosity or self-denial, but the proluct of the faith that liveth by good works among the poor. Our noblest edifices of religion have been raised, and the most beneficient institutions of charity and learning are to day maintained by the mite of the poor. This fact, however, does not excuse the rich from their manifest dereliction of duty. At the Methodist conference, lately held in Toronto, there was a long debate on the subject of university federa. tion, involving the removal of the Methodist Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto. During that debate many munificent offers were made in support

of the college : "In the course of the debate which preceeded the vote, it was," says the Hamilton Times, "mentioned that cer-tain wealthy Methodists were prepared to subscribe large sums of money for the

might not give to Holy Church were they really sincere in their professions. The can lay down rules with great ease for Bishops and priests, but what do they themselves do to fulfil their duty of charity to fellow Christians and to fellowmen? How strange to them the noble sentiment so touchingly expressed by God loves from whole to parts : but human

soul Must rise from individual to the whole. Belf-love but serves the virtuous mind to Bell-love but serves the virtuous minutes wake, As the smail pebbles stir the peaceful lake; The centre movid, a circle straignt succeeds; Aucther still, and still smother spreads; Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will em brace; His country next; and next all human race; Wide and more wide: the o'erflowings of Take every creature in of every kind: Earth smiles around, with boundless beauty

And heaven beholds its image in his breast.

THE CEREMONY AT PENETAN-GUISHENE.

The ceremony at Penetanguishene, on the 5th inst., was one of the most signi ficant incidents in the eventful life of the Catholic church in Ontario. The Catho lic church had here in this-sometimes called Protestant_Province, churches and religious establishments while Protestantism still clung for life and death to the barren rock of Plymouth, the uninviting shores of New England and the savage wildernesses of Virginia. The Catholic church, as in the days of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, here began her career by winning for her worthiest sons the glorious crowns of martyrdom. And to day of Breberg and Lallemant may justly be predicated, as it has been and ever will, while time endures of Peter and Paul, "In omnem terram exivit sonus erum et in fines orbis ter. rae verba erum." The blood of martyrs has here proved the very seed of a fruitful Christianity. Through many trials and countless vicissitudes has Holy Church in Upper Canada passed. The redman has passed away. The French pioneers of civilization have been in large measure succeeded by brave Scotch and Irish Catholics-children of hardy and faith.

ful races, inured to persecution for Christ's sake, and none the less devoted because of the duration and intensity of that persecution. The three great races -the Irish, French and Scotch_whose sons to day form the strength and the hope of Catholicity in this Enpire Province of the Canadian Dominion, were all represented at the ceremony on Sun. day, Sept 5th. The Church of Upper Canada was there represented by its illustrious, venerated and saintly metropolitan, whose hope that he may be spared to consecrate the Memorial Church of the Martyrs, every Catholic in the Province, will re echo, and the state by the highest constitutional dignitary in the Province, the Hon, John Beverley Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Oatario. There was also present the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Bryen, Papal ablegate on the occasion of the investiture of Cardinal Taschereau with the red beretta, besides leading clergymen and eminent laymen, Catholic and non Catholic. We trust that Father Laboureau may, by generous assistance given him, be enabled to vigorously prosecute the work he has on hand, and that the College, some of the subscriptions being Memorial Church will soon be ready for

ANGLICAN MISREPRESENTATION.

Misrepresentation of the Catholic Church is not restricted to Presbyter. ians or Methodists or Baptists. Our Anglican friends, who are so anxious to be considered broad-minded and generous, and who, in places where Catholics are in a minority, affect to take them under their patronage, are very often open to the same charge. At the Anglian synod in Montreal on the 9th, Rev. Mr. Ford, of Woodbridge, Ont., moved "That this House would welcome legislation securing to the members of the Church of England throughout the Dominion the privilege of having their own schools on the principle of local option, supported by their own school rates, and receiving due assistance from the public tunds when other schools are so assisted, under regulations that

would secure a degree of efficiency in secular subjects at least equal to that of the other Public Schools. That the House of Bishops be requested to concur in this resolution, and that the Mos Rev. the President and the Rev. the Prolocutor of the House be requested to appoint a committee to ascertain the eelings of the Governments of the different provinces, obtain other information on the subject, suggest a scheme or course of action, and report at the next regular meeting of the Synod."

With this motion in itself we find no fault. If our Auglican friends want separate schools they ought to have them, but

in seeking for this object they must not misrepresent the Catholic Church. Dur. ing the discussion on Mr. Ford's motion several delegates, with more or less deliberation, misstated the position of the Church in Ontario in the matter of schools. For instance the

Rev. W. P. Carey (Kingston) said that an invidious distinction had been made in Ontario in educational matters in favor of the Church of Rome, and he might not dwell on the necessity of viewing the matter from that standpoint. He advocated the necessity of the Church taking some stand on the educa-

Rev. Dr. Carry, of Port Perry, Ont., said the Government of Ontario was forced by political exigencies, unwilling

as they were, to concede the right of religious instruction in public schools. Mr. George Elliott (Guelph) com-plained of the Bible lessons recently issued by the Government Educational Department in Ontario. He did no know who prepared the book. A Clerical Delegate-Archbishop

Lynch. (Laughter). Mr. Elliott said the Roman Catholics, with only one quarter the population, had obtained concessions which Protestants could not get in Ontario.

Here we have at least three palpable falsehoods on the subject of Catholic education in Ontario : (1) that an invidious distinction has been made in favor of Catholics in this Province in the matter of education; (2) that the Bible lessons were framed in Catholic interests; (3) that the Catholics had obtained concessions refused to Pro-testants. What are the facts ? The Catholics of Oatario are not only not treated with favor, but suffer many most grievous injustices and are subject to many scandalous inequalities in the matter of education. The Bible lessons SEPT. 18 1886.

Of the Isle of Skye he speaks in more hopeful terms:

hopeful terms: "Matters are not so quiet in Skye as in Tiree. Indeed it looks as if Skye would once again come to the front as the island on which will be bestowed the full and unlimited patronage of bailiff-protecting police and matines. On Monday it was intended to scatter a shower of writs over the Island of Mists (as Skye is termed); but a telegram was to set out on his journey, telling him to hold back until the settlement of some matters between estate officials and the sheriff. It is to be hoped the writs will be abandoned al together. No less than 500 were to have been served—some on Lord M'Donald's and some on Major Fraser's estate. The Skye men are of Fraser's estate. The Skye men are of tougher material than the crofters of Tiree, and if an attempt is made to serve the writs all the troopships, mariner, and police in the latter place will be required in Skye." Landlordism in Scotland is of the

same material as that of Ireland-inhuman, heartless, exclusive. By force only and by determination it must be met, and by these means only may and must be overcome. The Scottish tenants deserve and will have the support, moral and material, of all good men the world over. What a monstrous misnomer to call Argyle a Liberal ! The man is just as much a tyrant as his luckless son, the Marquis of Lorne, also an anti Home Ruler, is a drivelling imbecile.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

When Mr. Gladstone formed his second dministration in 1880, he gave the viceroyalty of India to the Marquis of Ripon. For this outrage on the Protestant character and constitution of the kingdom he was promptly called to task by the Brit. ish Reformation society. They indicted him in four counts : First, because, though not contrary to the letter it was contrary to the laws which preclude Roman Catholic from occupying the throne of these realms, and from filling the position of her Majesty's representative in Ireland. Secondly, because the Queen, having been created Empress of India, it is evident by implication that the same restrictions exist with respect to the appointment of her Imperial Majesty's representative to rule over her 200,000,-000 Eastern subjects. Thirdly, because the appointment is a precedent changing those aws which preclude Roman Catholics from the throne in this country, which laws were found necessary to preserve the independence of the throne as well as civil and religious liberties. Fourthly, because it has been so ably shown by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in certain

pamphlets, that more than ever since the decrees of the Vatican Courcil of 1870 no one can now become a convert to Romaniam without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his loyalty, civil and mental, at the mercy of

another." Mr. Gladstone met the remonstrances of the Reformation Society by

plain statement : the That the qualifications of Lord Ripon for the high office of Viceroy of India had been carefully considered by her Majesty's Government; that her Majesty's Government repose particular confidence in the honor, integrity and impartiality of Lord Ripon, and are con.

SEPT. 18. 18:6

is clear, held neither in reverence nor that dread by the new leader of the House of Commons. With awful daring he lays empl profane hands on the "Ark of the Coveernm ant" and dashes it to pieces. Lord hono Randolph is more regardless of the good | lead opinion of the Protestant guardians of mod the temple of the Constitution than even secu Mr. Gladstone. These choice spirits of of th the Reformation are to be pitied, To t are o

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT SPEECH AND ITS EFFECT.

The Irish leader has, within a year or T two, risen to the front rank of Parliamentary orators. His speech at the nor opening of the present session, the ablest, we think, of his life, produced a prod profound impression on both sides of the House. Lacking the fervidness of O'Con. atm nor's and the brilliancy of Sexton's, it kno surpassed every other speech in the It is debate in diplomatic skill, lasting force, ica and thorough effectiveness. He discussed the relations between the two countries with a moderation and clear. The ness that carried the House with him. He told the government plainly that no ism system of coercion will be effectual in ness Ireland. Even though England should accompany it with the suspension of the constitution, of the rights of Ireland both in the House and out of it-she could not succeed. "You must," he said, prin "administer your coercion bills as Russia does. Then that will be coercion worthy of the name_but to keep up a pretended constitutional system in Ireland and to allow eighty-five Irish members to come into this House and expose the workings of your coercion, that will not be a successful system." He told them that they might put down freedom of speech in Ireland, that they might put down the right of public meeting, but they must, in turn, meet the representatives of the Irish nation to give an account of the workings of their policy. On the land question he reminded them that last year Lord Carnarvon had told the land. lords that they had duties as well as rights, and that this was a time of sore and serious pressure, upon which much might turn. It could not, he thought, be the desire of the government to enter into a deliberate conflict with the tenan. try of Ireland-to exterminate them by the thousand. He concluded in these

terms of adjuration and hope : "I do not see any other result if they proceed on the lines of the declarations we have heard from the responsible officials of the Government. However it may be, I am confident that whether It may be, I am conndent that whether the Government go on in the course which they have chosen, and whether they recognize the pressure which is upon the agricultural community in Ire-land, the National question, the question of autonomy for Ireland, now that it has been raised, will be always first in the hearts of the Lick near the laws been raised, will be always first in the hearts of the Irish people. The large Liberal majority—the vast mejority of the Liberal Party, who have voted for the solution at the general election will vote for it again, and their ranks will then be replenished by those doubters whose hesitancy lost the battle on this occasion and whose conversion will gain occasion, and whose conversion will gain it for us at the next. I beg to move as an amendment to the Address the words which stand in my name:

"And humbly to assure her Majesty that we fear that, owing to the heavy fall in the price of agricultural produce, the greatest difficulty will be experience d in the coming winter by the Irish tenant farmers

wrote when he said : "No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity," that sweet virtue to which Horace Mann pays tribute when he writes : "To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is God like," that charity, in fine, of which, under mercy's tender name, the greatest of

English poets writes the praise :

The quality of mercy is not strain'd, It droppeth as the genule rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd, It blesseth him that gives, and him that taken

takes : 'Is mightest in the mightest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown His sceptre shows the force of tempora

power, The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth sit the dread and fear

tings, it mergy is above this sceptred sway, is enthroned in the hearts of kings: han attribute to God himsell; destrip power doth then show likest

When mercy seasons justice.

We again bid the members of the Supreme Council a thousand welcomes to this city. We hope that it may be often London's pleasure and privilege to welcome to its midst a body so honorable. so respectable and so much respected. A full report of the proceedings of the Supreme Council will appear in the next issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT SIMCOE.

Sunday, the 19th inst., will be a red letter day in the ecclesiastical history of Simcoe, the flourishing county town party and country before self. Two of Norfolk. On that day will take place the solemn blessing and dedication to London favored us with the following the service of God, of the beautiful new letter : church, whose corner stone was laid early in June last by the Bishop of London. His Lordship will again preside at the ceremony on Sunday next, assisted by several well known priests of his diocese.

politicians attached to toth of our Canadian parties. Bat if we have had their condemnation, it has been our heartfelt

gratification to meet with the earnest ommendation and unceasing support of the Catholics who place religion before years ago His Lordship the Bishop of

It gives us great pleasure to renew our approval of the CATHOLIC RECORD, of this approval of the CATHOLIC RECORD, of this city, and to recommend it most earnesily to the favor and paronage of the clergy and laity of the diocese. The publication of the RECORD was undertaken some years The Bishop will also preach the sermon of the day. Needless to say that His Lordship's power of speech, which attrac-ted so large a concourse and elicited such high eulogiums last June, will again on the 19th bring together indefence and promotion of d others un

coupled with conditions and others un-conditional. Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, would give \$25,000; Mr. Wm. Gooderham, of Toronto, \$30,000; Mr. George A. Cox, Peterborough, \$30,000; Mr. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, \$50,000. Mr. Sanford's proposition hinged on the bringing of the college to Hamilton and the raising of enough money to make \$450,000 exclusive of his \$50,000." The Times tells us further, that Hamil ton was prepared to make great sacri-

fices to obtain the establishment of the college there. One gentleman was, it informs us, ready to give twenty five acres of most valuable land for the site of the institution, while others were eager to endow the college with rich noney gifts : "As for ways and means, it is known.

adds the Times, "that one wealthy Hamil-ton Methodist proposed to give as large a donation as Mr. Sanford, and other a donation as Mr. Sanford, and other citizens, many of whom do not belong to the MethodistChurch, were ready to come down handsomely. Without a doubt, \$200,000 of the required \$500,000 could be easily raised in Hamilton, and as the years rolled on and Hamilton University rivalled or excelled Toronto University n its achievements, new buildings would be added and new chairs would be en dowed by the subscriptions or bequests of Hamilton citizens."

The Catholic church counts not in this Province many rich men, but it does reckon amongst its members many men lessed with no small share of worldly against Catholic schools, and marvel why the ground. No wonder that brave men

and survive the niggardliness of these fellow beings-how much help they none.

assecration to the service of God.

A HUMANE SOLDIERY.

With genuine pleasure was the despatch from Dublin of the 9th, read on this side of the ocean, conveying intelligence that "the troops engaged in the Wood ford evictions on their return to the barracks at Birr protested against the work of forcibly putting helpless, infirm and starving people out of shelter into the roadway, and declared they would in future refuse to perform such obnoxious duty. No effort on the part of their superior officers could quiet the determined indignation of the soldiers. Twenty of them were placed under arrest

on the charge of mutiny." All honor to these good men and true,

It is simply barbarous to put soldiers trained and bound to honorable warfare at the savage work of eviction. It demeans the man and unmans the soldier. True soldiers have the brave men at Birr shown themselves by this dignified, manly, Christian protest against this foul practice. It is, indeed, an evil omen for the endurance of British institutions when British troops are made the instruments of landlord barbarism the chosen agents of a heartless aristo cracy in the horrid work of casting on the roadside the aged, the bed ridden and good fortune, that have made no sacri- the dying, the body guard of the mini ice in the interests of its matitutions. one of unjust laws, whereby the huts of Among these are many who grumble the poor are unroofed or levelled with

bishops and priests don't do this or that feel indignant at the infamy thus put on or something else---why they don't take them. Will the government continue to a leaf out of the book of our Anglican, keep its soldiers in degradation by forc-Presbyterian or Methodist friends. The ing them to do this odious and inhuman Catholic church, being the pillar and work, unknown in any land but bleeding ground of truth, the refuge of the poor and suffering Ireland ? It is all well of Christ, can afford to treat with indif- enough to cry peace, peace ; but there is ference the ill-natured querulousness not, nor can there be peace, while the commonest instincts of humanity are men, by a sad misnomer sometimes outraged by the tyranny of rapacious called leading Catholics. But how much and heartless landlords. Ireland must good might not these men be to their have peace with honor or she will have

were the result of Protestant agitation and are in their present form most unacceptable and even odious to Catholics. While Catholics have been again and again refused just demands, non-Catholics have never failed to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the government to secure the concession of their claims in matters educational. Will it be ever so? It will as long as Catholics tamely submit to injustice, indignity and inequality. That, however, may not be ong.

THE LAND IN SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Argyle, who took such strong ground in opposition to the Glad. stonian Home Rule Bill, has of late proven one of the most heartless of Scottish landowners. He well knows that reform in Ireland must be, at least closely, followed by reform as radical in Scotland. His sympathy with the Irish landlord is easily understood. The Glasgow correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal tells us of his unfortunate tenants, the crofters of Tiree.

"Still quiescent are the crofters Tiree. They seem to be waiting anxi-ously for the trial of six of their number who were lately arrested, and will be dealt with by the law authorities at Inverary next week. A little momentary stir was created on the island last Mon-day by the appearance there of Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, ex M P. for Argyllshire, who for a few minutes landed from his yacht, with which he is cruising about the Highlands. He was called upon to make a speech, and in the course of a few words spoken on the shore, Mr. Mac-farlane said he thought the marines and police on the island, judging from what occured previously in Skye, would side with the people rather than with the Duke of Argyll. Referring to the recent election in the county of Argyll (at which he was unsuccessful), the speaker said that when it was discovered he was no longer their member the policemen arrived in Tiree. If the authorities had sent the police a week before the poling day he believed he would now have been member for Areal blue member for Argylishire. But the expedition was cunningly delayed until it was too late for the people to remedy what had been done."

vinced from long experience of his ner sonal qualities that he would never allow his own religious leanings or professions to interfere with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned." He likewise adds that the office of Viceroy is one detached in a remarkable degree from all direct contact with religious or ecclesiastical interests.

And the British Reformation Society accordingly collapsed.

Lord Randolph Churchill has had. anent Mr. Matthew's appointment to the Home Secretaryship, a somewhat similar experience, as the subjoined correspondence will show :

Scottish Protestant Alliance, Glasgow,

Sept. 9, 1886, Sept. 9, 1886, To the Rt, Hon Lord Randolph Churchill: My LonD-I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting in Glasgow yester-day of the directors of the Scottish Protestant alliance the recent appoint-ment of a Roman Catholic to the cabinet office of the home secretary was considered, when the following resolution vas adopted : "That as the Papacy claims universal

supremacy over all sovereigns, its sub-jects, as Roman Catholics, can no longer render undivided allegiance to Protestant princes, and as the avowed aim of the Papacy is to reduce Great Britain to subjection to the Vatican, this meeting protests against the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and trust n the British empire."

I have the honor to be, my lord,

I have the honor to be, my lord, Your Lordship's most obedient very humble servant, (Signed), JAMES KERR, LORD RANDOLPH'S REPLY. Tressury Chambers, White Hall, Sep 9. James Kerr, Esq. Sia, -1 beg to acknowledge the re-ceipt of your letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by the directors of the Scottish Protestant alliance, and in reply to it beg to remark that I observe with astonishment and rearet that in with astonishment and regret that in this age of enlightenment and general toleration persons professing to be edu-cated and intelligent can arrive at con-clusions so senseless and intolerant as those which are set forth in the resolu-tion. I am sir yours faithfull ion. I am, sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) RANDOLPH H. CHURCHILL tion. The Scottish Protestant Alliance is, it

in the payment of their present rents, and many will be unable to pay these rents; that numerous evictions, confiscating the rights vested in the tenants by the Land Act 1881, causing widespread suffering and endangering the maintenance of social order, will be the result; that we deprecate any attempt to transfer the loss due to inability to pay the present rents from the owners of the land to the tarpayers of Great Britain and Ireland by any exten-sion of State-assisted purchase on the basis of rents fixed when prices were higher than they are now." ley are now.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected, but his speech still rings in the ears of Parliament. The government has consented to give him two days for the discussion of a land bill embodying in enactive form the principles of his amendment to the address, and the latest despatches received as we go to press convey the following :

"Nothing could be' more moderate in form than Mr. Parnell's offer that the courts should in each case determine on what terms immediate evictions should be suspended. This is what Lord Randolph Churchill is supposed to be inclined to adopt. But Mr. Parnell will be called on first for facts and figures to prove his case. The existence of wide-spread distress is affirmed on one side ad denied on the other. The Standard which argues this question very caut ously, but leans to compromise, says : 'If this be so, policy and humanity alike demand that tenants who are unable to pay in full shall not be compelled to pay the forfeit of their failure.' Still more the foriest of their failure.' Still more significantly it adds:--The Govern-ment must bid against the League for the gratitude of the Irish people. The Ministry must not be deterred by false pride from giving effect to whatever ele-ment of justice exists in Mr. Parnell's personel. If this has more find much echo in the Tory party, difficult indeed will the Ministry find it to meet Parnell with a mere non possumus. The second reading of the Bill is now expected to come on Monday week. The Govern ment insist on completing supply first. The Standard evidently speaks by the ministerial book. Mr. Parnell has already practically secured a great victory for the Irish tenantry. He has made Britain-even Tory Britain-feel

SEPT. 18, 18:6

dread by the new leader of the House of Commons. With awful daring he lays profane hands on the "Ark of the Covenant" and dashes it to pieces. Lord Randolph is more regardless of the good opinion of the Protestant guardians of the temple of the Constitution than even Mr. Gladstone. These choice spirits of the Reformation are to be pitied.

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT SPEECH AND ITS EFFECT.

The Irish leader has, within a year or two, risen to the front rank of Parliamentary orators. His speech at the opening of the present session, the ablest, we think, of his life, produced a profound impression on both sides of the House. Lacking the fervidness of O'Con. nor's and the brilliancy of Sexton's, it surpassed every other speech in the debate in diplomatic skill, lasting force, and thorough effectiveness. He discussed the relations between the two countries with a moderation and clear. ness that carried the House with him. He told the government plainly that no system of coercion will be effectual in Ireland. Even though England should accompany it with the suspension of the constitution, of the rights of Ireland both in the House and out of it-she could not succeed, "You must," he said, "administer your coercion bills as Russia does. Then that will be coercion worthy of the name-but to keep up a pretended constitutional system in Ireland and to allow eighty-five Irish members to come into this House and expose the workings of your coercion, that will not be a suc. cessful system." He told them that they might put down freedom of speech in Ireland, that they might put down the right of public meeting, but they must, in turn, meet the representatives of the Irish nation to give an account of the workings of their policy. On the land question he reminded them that last year Lord Carnarvon had told the land. lords that they had duties as well as rights, and that this was a time of sore and serious pressure, upon which much might turn. It could not, he thought, be the desire of the government to enter into a deliberate conflict with the tenantry of Ireland-to exterminate them by the thousand. He concluded in these terms of adjuration and hope :

"I do not see any other result if they proceed on the lines of the declarations we have heard from the responsible officials of the Government. However it may be, I am confident that whether It may be, I am condent that whether the Government go on in the course which they have chosen, and whether they recognize the pressure which is upon the sgricultural community in Ireland, the National question, the question of autonomy for Ireland, now that it has been raised, will be always first in the hearts of the Irish people. The large Liberal majority—the vast mejority of the Liberal Party, who have voted for the solution at the general election will vote for it again, and their ranks will then be replenished by those doubters whose hesitancy lost the battle on this occasion, and whose conversion will gain it for us at the next. I beg to move as an amendment to the Address the words which stand in my name:

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is clear, held neither in reverence nor that neither legislative coercion nor landlord oppression can any longer be employed as the only modes of Irish gov. ernment. The Tory government has honorably capitulated to the Irish leader. He will use his victory with moderation, but with determination to secure Ireland's people the full control of their own government and legislation. To this end his every action and purpose are directed.

NO ROOM FOR ANARCHISTS.

The trial of the Chicago Anarchists has shown to the world at large that there is no room on the free soil of America for Anarchy or Anarchists. These are the products of royal despotism and aristo. cratic exclusiveness. Their congenial atmosphere is in lands where liberty is un. known, and the people held in bondage. It is just as the American puts it : "America is not a field where the conditions produce anarchism. The principle of disorder is a foreign and imported thing. There is no atmosphere for it in this country. It is easy to see how Nibilism arose in Russia out fof hopelessness. The men who flung themselves against society there may not unreasonably ask, 'Why should we not ?' And in the German cities, under the system of iron and blood, it is not surprising that the social revolt has inten. sified in the minds of desperate men to the use of the most desperate methods. But in this country the conditions that breed desperation are entirely absent. Here man need not be hopeless, for Hope is always present to his view. He needed not despair for Opportunity is continually at hand. For him to rebel is to rebel against himself. That he should seek to destroy is wanton and abominable. When the wretches of Chicago prepared their bombs they were moral monsters, and they know it. It is this which has forced them to deny their own acts. If they had been desperate in a cause which they felt had a noral support and a public sympathy they would have exulted, as others have done, to suffer in its behalf. But anarch. ism in America has no root, no moral excuse, no ground of support. It is a vile and horrid plant, spread only upon

the surface." Our social and politicial systems are not indeed without fault, but they are, considering their brief duration, peculiarity of origin and strangeness of complex. ion, marvellously strong and equiable. Their force lies in their own power of self-adjustment, correction, reform and disciple of his "loyal minority" friend consolidation. The people here rule, the Rev. Dr. Kane. As the latter is to and though the people may at times be visit Ottawa under Senator Clemow's tyrants, their tyranny is not of the enduring kind. It is as transitory as it is senseless, and ever carries with it its own cure. Accustomed to self government, the people of the two great nations of North America desire no change but that which calm discussion and peaceful agitation may bring about. Anarchy, which is equality's deadliest foe, they look on with the horror begotten of love of true liberty, and murder done in anarchy's

name they are determined to punish swiftly, surely and mercilessly.

steel.

The

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

not rest content under one defeat.

respondent of the Post, under date Sept. inevitable defeat. But the missionary did "The Citizen of yesterday devotes two "The Outscan of yesterday devotes two columns to the most extraordinary effu-sion it has ever been my lot to read. It is signed 'John Francis Waters.' This is the person, I believe, who has enjoyed the reputation of being, as Mrs. Malap-rop would say, two gentlemen at once. rop would say, two gentlemen at once. But I think he has only furnished another illustration of the saying, 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' 'Arthur Niagarensis,' while unknown, gave annoyance to the St. Patrick's Literary Association. Now that the personality has been revealed the members feel like the Dublin College professor in Charley O'Malley when he was led to exclaim :

O'Malley when he 'May the devil admire me, it's a rat hole !' Mr. C Neville has set everybody in town laughing by asking in a brief note to the Free Press if ex monk Widdows is in town? Father Coffey, of the CATHOLIC RECORD, gave this person and those who prompted him to write, the benefit of a complete exposure some time ago. But I would say, if the reverend editor will permit the profanity, as Satan said to Asmodeus in Byron's 'Vision of Judgment,' Surely it was not worth your while to fold Such trash below your wing."

We had indeed followed the correspondent's advice, but for the reason that the Citizen's protege might misapprehend the true meaning of our silence. 'Tis a pity, we know, to assail "innocence" and "chivalry," even in an ex-monk Widdows-but persons of this type, like the crank, or the cad, should surely be the last to claim immunity from attack.

THOSE DELEGATES.

The Orange delegates, Rev. R. R. Kane of Christ Church, Belfast, and Grand Master of the Orangemen of that place, and Mr. Geo. Hill Smith, barrister, of Armagb, have arrived in Canada, and begun operations in that centre of bigotry in America, the "Belfast of Canada"_Toronto. Even there, however, they have not met with the success they anticipated. The usual howling pack, that any anti-Irish or anti-Catholic appeal gathers in that city, met to do them 'honor," but we look in vain in the list of those present who were in sympathy with them-many attended who are strong Home Rulers-for the name of any respectable man in the political or commercial world of Toronto. Messrs. Kane and Smith will produce no impression against Home Rule in this self. governed country. They will, we think, need assistance before their mission is concluded. The worthy young man of the Ottawa Citizen, who by necessity of position cannot have his full say on the subject of Home Rule, would, we think, form a worthy

auspices, he will, no doubt, consider our suggestion. CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

There is sad news from Torquin. L'Univers last week published a telegram from a Bishop in that country saying that 700 Christians have been massacred and forty villages burned in the province of Manhoa, and that 9,000 Christians are perishing of hunger.

minating it in glory. The France of to-

war with a barbarous nation without ter-

At that time the enclosure in which the Church stands was thronged. Of the greatest missionary society of any age, the greatest missionary society of any age, the society that has sent its prelates to every quarter of the habitable globe, that society which literally translated the precept to preach the gospel to every living creature, that society whose ramifications extended from pole to pole, and upon whose work the sun never set, that society which never lacked eager and enthusiastic agents—the Jesuit Fathert—determined to hold sway over the batbarians of western Canada, and commissioned one of their number. Father Detrebeuf, a stout. Dent in status was introgen. Of the priesthood there were His Grace Arch-bishop Lynch; Mgr. O'Bryen, the papal ablegate; Vicar General Laurent, Lind-say; Rev. Dean O'Connor, Barrie; Rev. Dean. Harris, St. Oatherines; Rev. J. Michel, Lafontaine; Rev. J. Gibbon, La-containe, Par. L. Landl Midland, Par. their number, Father Debrebeuf, a stout stalwart brave man, to undertake the task. Father Debrebeuf accepted the task and in 1633 landed in Quebec, whence he essayed to pass to the Huron country in the company of the warriors, who each year visited the capital to dispuse of their furs. In this he was unsuccessful, but the following year, in 1634, the savages, by dibt of many presents and many promises, agreed to his terms, and Debrebeuf, accompanied by Daniel and Davost, started on that long, nine hundred miles journey to the country of those with whom, for the balance of their lives, they were to associ-ate. After a thousand dangers, after a thousand difficulties, after day of hard ship and nights of toil, after sufferings that would have unmanned the stoutest hearts not upheld by a divine enthusiasm, these black robed priests who were ventur-ing where the armed white hunter dare not show his face, reached the Indian village of Shonatiria, on the shores of Penetanguishene Bay. They received the hospitality of the chief of the tribe, and the first residence of the white man in what is now known as the Province of Ontario was built with the help of the Indians on these shores, and the good work of evangelization and civilization work of evangeization and civilization went on. A chapel was built, the teach ing of the priests was listened to, Father John Debrebeuf faced every danger, and presently there came to his help the less robust, though not less determined, Father Gabrier Lallemant. The whole Huron nation were converted to the Christian religion through their efforts, and 13,000 warriors stood ready to defend the doctrine taught by the priests, But there came a time when the race that had so long gladdened the waters of Huron was broken. The tribes of the Six Nations, incensed at the new faith of their old time focs, infuriated at the teachings of the missionaries, took to the war path. On the 16th day of March, 1649, the Mohawk and Senacs tribes of the Iroquis broke suddenly from the forests, burned the forty five villages of the Hurons, slaughtered the unfortunate tribe mercilessly, drove the miserable remnant that remained to the islands of the lake, and ultimately to the neighbor-hood of Qaebec city, where their descend-ants still reside. At the village of St. Ignace, about 26 miles from here, the first worst fury of the storm was felt, and near the site of the present town of Penetanguishene the priests, the hated teachers of a new creed, were captured and the result is a matter of his ory. Eight of the priestly household were put to death, but among them all none were subjected to such horrible atrocities, such barbar-ous, intense cruelty of torture as John Debrebeuf and Gabriel Lallemant. From the setting of the sun at night until the rising of it in the morning, for twelve long hours, they were subjected to every refinement of cruelty that devilish ingenuity could

Their flesh was cut away in strips, levise roasted and eaten before their eyes; they were in mockery baptized with scalding water; when they attempted to pray their lips were cut away, their tongues torn out, and live coals forced down their bleeding throats. They were burned, hacked, hewed, slashed, scathed, roasted, boiled. The mind sickens in contemplation of what they had to endure. Enough This is one of the sad results of French radical aggression in the far east. The France of old had never undertaken a may with the fortitude Strong desires began to be expressed that a fitting monument to the expressed that a fitting monument to the memory of the martyred priests should be erected. Rev. Father Labourcau, parish priest of Penetanguishene, sharing these senti-ments and technication and technication. ments, and receiving encouragement from many sources, undertook the task of erecting a memorial church upon the ground where the Jesuits were martyred. nough money was collected to warrant the commencement of building operations Plans drawn by Kennedy & Holland, of Barrie, were approved of, building ma-terial was brought to the place, Arch-bishop Lynch broke the first sod, excavations were made, the foundations were laid, and to day in the presence of thou-sands of people, with all the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church the corner-stone was placed in position and the building consecrated to its hon ored and holy use. No more fitting site clould be chosen; no more fitting person

Michel, Lafontaine; Rev. J. Gibbon, La-fontaine; Rev. J. Lynell, Midland; Rey. J. F. McBride, Toronto; Rev. P. McCabe, of the reformatory; Rev. R. F. Labour-eau, the parish priest; Rev. M. J. Gearin, Rev. F. M. Hayden, Anto. Besides these were Lieut Gov. Robinson, Capt. Geddes, A. D. C. Dr. Canniff, G. Mercer Adam, J. B. Clastic, Geo. McKenzie, Alex. Madon. A. D. C., Dr. Canniff, G. Mercer Adam, J. B. Clarke, Geo. McKenzie, Alex Madon-sald, and J. Williamson, of Toronto. From Barrie, there were Thos. Kennedy, the architect; J. C. Morgan, Thos. McVittie, Alex. McCarthy, John Rogers, John Morrow, John Clayton, B. Devlin, Peter Kearns, John Oliver, W. Luder, Fred. Hewston, C. M. McBride, J. Quinlan, Hussey McCarthe, E. Sevienev, Robert Fred. Hewston, C. M. Möbilde, J. Chinan, Hursey McCarthy, E. Sevigney, Robert Fletcher, F. X. Marrins, Chas. Hinds, B. Hinds, P. Soules, J. H. Jacks, F. Baker, T. Hendricks, A. Creswicke, John Kerr, M. Maloney and W. H. Mulholland, Dr. Calligan, T. Cashel, J. Burns, and J. Stawart came from Thornton, John Me. Stewart came from Thornton, John Mc Keown, county attorney of Welland was present. Judge McCurry, Capt. Stewarf, Capt. Davie, John Bruce, and Capt. New burn formed part of the Parry Sound con-tingent. A. P. Cockburn, M. P. North Ontario, was present; and General Man-ager Hickson sent Division Superintenager Hickson sent Division Superinten-dent Macklin to represent the Grand Trunk. Among the more prominent citizens of Penetanguishene present were Mayor Keating, Dr. P. H. Spohn, Francis Bolger, Cnatles Beck, George Copeland, Antony Chateu, George E. Copeland, F. H. Corbeau, David Davidson, W. H. Hewson, F. W. Lefter H. F. Leftery, W. B. Lamoine, David Davidson, W. H. Hewson, F. W. Jeffery, H. E. Jeffery, W. R. Lemoine, John Lamb, A. D. Myers, M. J. Mundi, Charles McGibbon, Thomas McCroscon, James F. Osborne, James Smith, H. H. Thompson, W. F. H. Thompson, Chas. E. Wright, James Wayne, George H. Wright, J. J. Buckley, Archie Bachanan, George Craig, Napoleon Corbeau, Antoine Chatue, J. Cloutier, J. S. Darling, Joseph Dasome, Edmund Gendroc, Henry Jennings, John Edmund Gendrov, Henry Jennings, John Leith, Hector Marchildon, Peter Payette, H. H. Ross, Alfred Sneath, Alex, Sneath James Strathern, Wm. Thompson, J. C. Breithaupt, Z. A. Hall, W. M. Kelley, E. Murphy, R. H. Stedman and others. The press was represented by Hedman Edwards, Burie Enterprise; A. H. W. Courtland, Burie Advance; Wm. Ireland, Parry Sound North Star; J. C. Osborne, Destermine the Market Star; J. C. Osborne, etanguishene Herald; and the representative of the Toronto News. Archbishop Lynch in consecrating the edifice. said : We have placed this corner-stone to the greater honor and glory of God for having sent His Son to

church upon such occasions were observed.

save the world, and for all the mercies and favors He is daily pleased to bestow upon us, and because the holy sacrifice will be offered up here to God. This church is put under the invocation of St. Joseph and St. Anne, and is a monument to the heroism of those brave priests and martyrs who gave up their lives for the faith. God bless and give prosperity in this life and glory in the next to those who contribute for it. As was the bouse who contribute for it. As was the bouse of David, this will be the house of God." In closing he said : "Perhaps through the mercy of God I may be spared to consecrate the finished edifice."

Lieutenant-Governor Robinson spoke eloquently for about twenty minutes, referring to the memory of the brave men they were present to honor, and the satis-faction it gave him to be one of those allowed to participate in the ceremonics. Of the priests he said their lives and their deaths are their greatest eulogy.

Rev. Dean Harris preached a most elo-quent sermon. The deeds of the Jeauit priests, he said, had consecrated the ground apon which they stood. He showed the missionary spirit of the apostolic church, how from the time of Peter and Matthew and the two fishermen it had permeated the earth and penetrated to the uttermost Daniel O Leary...

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

To the E litor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. DEAR SIR,—You will please insert at first opportunity the enclosed list of sub-scribers to the "Irish Parliamentary Fand" in parishes of Mt. Carmel and St.

Peter's. Checque was sent to Hon. Mr. Parnell, Londov, Eng., for amount to day, with a

few words of encouragement and praise from friends here. I might remark that the success of the

movement was largely due to our good priests, Father Kelly here at Mt. Carmel, and Father G han at St. Peter's, McGillivary. J. G. QUARRY. Offa, Aug. 31, 1886. Secretary.

MT. CARMEL PARISH.

T Kiligallen.... John O Hara.... J G Qaarry, P M, John Madden.... 5 Mrs A O'Leary .. 5 Mrs P Barry 5 Miss A Coughlin. Mrs T Coughlin. James Doyle 5 Mrs P Regan.... David O'Brien ... 5 Mrs Thos Murray B Coughlin..... Dan Coughlin.... 5 James Carroll 5 Patrick Ryan Mrs D O'Brien ... H Leonard Michael Doyle .. 4 Jeremiah Lynch. James Doyle, jr. A O'Leary, jr Denis Collins... 3 Mrs M Doyle John Dolehayle. 3 Mrs P Boland.... 2 Mrs J G Quarry,. John Ryan...... Dan McInnis.... 2 Mrs C Regan 2 Mrs J Malden... Mrs Jas Doyle ... Michael Hogan ... 2 A McCormac... 50c 2 Mrs H Doyle ... 500 Pat Houlihan 2 Miss A Rolands. 50c Jer O'Brien..... 2 Miss K Neville., 50a James Ryan 2 Miss N Hays.... 50c 2 S & M McPhee. 50c Peter Ryan..... Michael Kehoe... 2 Miss S McInnis., 503 Pat Sullivan 2 Mrs T Ryan 50; Pat Coughlin ... 2 Geo P. ckering . . 50: 2 Mrs O'Hara 50c Jos Guinane Patrick Regar 2 MrsAMcIllhargy 50c Daniel Regan... 2 Miss M Regan... 503 2 Miss E Sullivan. 503 2 Mrs P B Backley 506 John Hall Richard O'Hara. Thomas Carey.. Arthur O Neal.. 2 Mrs E Hall ... Thomas Regan... 2 Mrs T Regan, sr 503 Martin Breene... 2 Mrs A O'Neil... 50c Martin Breene.. Pat O'Connell... 2 Miss N Breene. . 50c 2 Miss M Guinane 50c Patrick Boland ... Timothy Lynch. Henry Doyle 2 Mrs J McIvor.... 50c 2 Miss O'Reilly... 50c 2 L McDonald.... 50: Mich Cronin..... Patrick Hall.... 2 A Morrison..... 2 Mrs D McInnis. 50c James Riordan ... Thos Patton 1 Dan McDonald, 50c Wm Burke..... 50c Mrs J Boland... 50c Francis Mohan... James Boland... Mich Neville..... Mrs A McInnes. 50c 1 Mrs J Hall 50c Maurice Hall Mrs D Lynch... 50a Sarah McLeod., 50c Ed Hall Pat Buckley Thomas Quinn... Daniel McPhee... 1 Philip McNeil., 25c 1 Mrs T Mohan... 25c James Hannon Andrew Collins. James McIvors ... James Hays Robt Ryan Dr Nasmith. John McNeil.... John Sullivan Martin Ryan John Quinn Mich O'Brien. Augus McDonald Pat Mahoney... James McCarthy. John Roberts... Pat Carroll James Scott James Cronip A O'Leary, sr.... S Middleholtz... Patrick Hanlan. John Breene, jr... Mrs T O'Leary... Denis Roberts ... R O'Rourke..... Edward Cotter ...

1 Mrs J Zyler..... 25c 1 M A McEachen. 25c Mrs D Coughlin 25c Mrs J Sullivan. 25c Miss M Mitchell, 25c Miss M Quinn... 25c 1 Mrs E Loughlin, 25c Miss McKinnon, 25c MissE Kulgallen 25c Miss A Coluns... 25c MrsA McCormac 25c 1 Mrs F Barry.... 25c 1 Mrs W Ryan.. 25c 1 Miss M Doyle... 25c Miss Riordan ... 25c Mrs J Lynch... 102 1 Miss E Quinlan. 25c 1 Mrs Quinlan... 25c Miss M Sullivan 25c Miss MacDonagh 25c MissLFitzgerald 25c Miss N Madden. 25c Mrs P Mahoney. 25c 1 Mrs M Hall 20c Miss A McPhee., 25c Mrs J McDonald 25c Miss B Murray.. 25c 1 Mrs Hurley..... 25c 1 MissSMcEichen 25c 1 Mrs Weldon 90: 1 Annie O'Leary, 250 1 Miss Killgallin. 25c 1 Mrs P Sullivan. 25c Mrs P Flanagan. 25c Mrs T Killgallin 25c Miss McLeod ... 25c Mrs A Campbell 25c Miss L Pickering 25c 25c 1 A Morrisey..... 25c 1 Miss M Murray. 25c Miss K McIsaac. 25c Miss McPeake... 25c Miss M McIntyre 25c

coming winter by the Irish tenant farmers in the payment of their present rents, and many will be unable to pay these rents; that numerous evictions, confiscating the rights vested in the tenants by the Land Act 1881, causing widespread suffering and endangering the maintenance of social order, will be the result; that we deprecate env attempt to transfer the loss due to any attempt to transfer the loss due to inability to pay the present rents from the owners of the land to the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland by any exten-sion of State-assisted purchase on the basis of rents fixed when prices were higher than

Mr. Parnell's amendment was rejected, but his speech still rings in the ears of Parliament. The government has consented to give him two days for the discussion of a land bill embodying in enac it chivalry, we ask the well-read but innocent M. A. of Queen's to threaten through tive form the principles of his amendment to the address, and the latest despatches the savage promptings of an untamed received as we go to press convey the folheart, a religious community of Cathlowing :

out shadow of cause or justification? "Nothing could be more moderate in form than Mr. Parnell's offer that the Is it chivalry to abuse our neighbor, courts should in each case determine on what terms immediate evictions should be suspended. This is what Lord Rannay, bear false witness against him, under cover of anonymous signatures? Is it dolph Churchill is supposed to be inclined to adopt. But Mr. Parnell will be called on first for facts and figures to chivalry to enjoy the hospitalities of prove his case. The existence of wide spread distress is affirmed on one side St. Joseph's College, Buffalo. He, no nd denied on the other. The Standard which argues this question very cauti ously, but leans to compromise, says: 'If this be so, policy and humanity alike demand that tenants who are unable to in full shall not be compelled to pay forfeit of their failure.' Still more significantly it adds:-"The Govern-ment must bid against the League for the gratitude of the Irish people. The Ministry must not be deterred by false from giving effect to whatever ele pride from giving effect to whatever ele-ment of justice exists in Mr. Parnell's proposal. ' If this language finds much echo in the Tory party, difficult indeed will the Ministry find it to meet Parnell with a mere non possumus. The second reading of the Bill is now expected to come on Monday week. The Govern-ment insist on completing supply first."

Thus do all traitors : If their purgation did consist in words, They are as innocent as grace itself, Mr. Waters speaks of courts. We are The Standard evidently speaks by the ready to meet him in any court, even that ministerial book, Mr. Parnell has of the Secretary of State himself. Does already practically secured a great victory for the Irish tenantry. He has this satisfy him? His letter to the Citmade Britain-even Tory Britain-feel izen is thus dealt with by the Ottawa cor-

CHIVALRY AT LARGE-INNO. CENCE ABROAD.

olic ladies with legal process with-

people thus injured and outraged ? Mr.

Waters assures us that he dined last

summer with the worthy President of

doubt, took pains to satisfy Brother

Anthony that he was not the author of

the vile production in the Ottawa Citi

en wherein the leading College of the

Christian Brothers in America was

termed a fourth rate institution_almost

unheard of and unknown. We have

heard of parasites sitting at table with

those they had treacherously reviled

and assailed elsewhere, but Mr. Waters

is surely not one of these. He is too

"innocent"-too "chivalrous," at least

so J. F. Waters, M. A., Queen's, tells us.

day, which hypocritically claims a protectorate over the Christian missions of One John F. Waters, an employe o China, makes war and wins ignominy, the Department of State, who loves, we leaving the Christians to die by the sword believe, to parade himself as an "M. A. or torch, or perish by hunger. Queen's", writes to the Ottawa Citizen two mortal columns to proclaim himself

WE HEARTILY congratulate the Rev. chivalrous and innocent, and other peo-Father Cronin on his earnest and brilple whom he does not name "arch-conliant defence published in the last issue spirators, rats, reptiles," and the like. of the Buffalo Union and Times in reply We have neither time nor space to waste to Mr. P. Ford, of the Irish World. The on this person whose innocence consists latter gentleman is a writer of much in loss of cerebral control, and whose force and great experience, but in our chivalry is of a character certainly unreverend and learned friend he has known in the days of knight errantry. Is

MARTYR PRIFSTS.

awakened an antagonist worthy his

Memorial Church at Penetanguishene.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES ON SUNDAY AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW EDIFICE-A FULL AND COMPLETE REPORT OF CEREMONY.

Penetanguishene, Oat., Sept. 5 -Two hundred and seventy one years, that is to say in the year of our Lord 1615, the Recollect Fathers sent Father Lecaron with Brother Legard, the historian, to establish a mission among the Huron tribes of Upper Canada. At that time the Hurons occupied the tract of lend lying between the shores of Like Huron and the Georgian Bay. Father Lecaron entered upon his work with zeal and en thusiasm, and though it took him years to even penetrate into the country of the Hurons; though every species of darger, discouragement, and obstruction that savage tastes, warlike propensities, and pagan prejudices could devise were placed in his path, yet the missionary spirit was able to surmount all but the latter. In the temperadus stund he ward between the tremendous struggle waged between the Christian fortitude of one man on the one side and the idolatrous doctrine of a nation of savages on the other, the one finally gave way before the many, and the

was abandoned in 1629. Father Lecaron, broken with toil and disappointment, returned to civilization, and the historian Legard has perpetuated in prose the indomitable courage that led him to accomplish so much in the face of

to carry on the work. Father Laboureau having charge of the Penetanguishene Mission, is the successor of the illustrious men the memorial church is destined to

From early in the morning people be-gan to pour into the town. It was like a fair day. Apparently the whole popula-tion of Lefontaine came over in a body; from all directions country people drove in, and by ten o'clock the town seemed

overflowing. Fally 3,500 people wit-nessed the ceremony of laying the cornerstone.

THE CEREMONY.

At 12 o'clock low mass was celebrated in the old church, and at 2 o'clock another short service was held. Immediately thereafter the procession was formed, first a boy bearing the crucifix, then a long line of children, then the male choir in white of children, then the male child in white surplices, then the priests suitably robed, the papel ablegate in scarlet, Archbishop Lynch in his archepiscopal robes and mitre, Lieut. Gov. Robinson and party, mitre, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson and party, and invited guests. A platform had been erected at the foundation, upon which was placed an organ, about which the children gathered and sang. The Penetanguishene company of the 35th battal-ion, Simcoe F-resters, with drawn bayon ets, kept the line of the procession clear. They were under the command of Captain Landrigan, who wore the Northwest medal. Down in the basement of the

foundation a wooden cross was planted at the spot where the altar will be erected. The spot where the altar will be erected, while depa The procession went first to this spot and sprinkled the cross with holy water and blessed it. Returning to the platform the usual services of the Roman Catholic so far seen.

earth and penetrated to the uttermost parts; it had conquered Rome and Greece, Exypt and Afiles, Syria and India, and the isles of the sea; had reclaimed the barbarian tribes of Europe and Asia and Africa, and h d in the per-son of Fathers Debrebeuf and Lallemont penetrated the wilderness of North America. Ha described the man having James O'Leary... Thomas Mohan... Will Rowland. Angus Campbell. Mich O'Rourke. Owen Mitchell. . Mrs Bat Carroll. . penetrated the whiderness of North America. He described the men leaving sunny France, their long journey, their terrible hardships, the awful horrors of their death, and he closed by asking : Are not these men entitled to our admiration Thos McDonagh. Mrs P O'Rourke. Thos Rowlands ... Rich Barry J H Conlon and respect? Mgr. O'Bryen delivered a short addres Mrs M Neville ...

dealing with the unity of purpose which characterized those present. A slight refer-ence he made to the wrongs of Ireland brought out loud applause. The speeches were all good and deserved much more space than can be given in this report. Within the corner stone in a tin box, besides the usual coins, papers, documents, etc., usual on such occasions, were the following inscriptions : "John Joseph Lynch by the Grace of God and appointment of the Holy See Archbishop of Toronto, etc., this 5th day of September, the year of our Lord 1886, being the 12th Sinday after Pentecost, we bleat and laid this corner stone of the new church to be built in Penetauguishene to the glory of the Good and Mighty God under the invocation of St. Joseph, patron of the Catholic Church and of St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary, our

Most Holy Lord Leo 13th, Pope happily reigning, Victoria I, being Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; Lord Lausdowne, governor general of the Dominion; Hon. John Beverly Robinson, lieutenant gover in presence of Right Rev. Mgr. O'Bryen, ablegate of the apostolic See. Here followed the names of those pre-

sent.

After the ceremonies had concluded, the foundation walls being blessed in all parts, the procession returned to the parsonage, where the clergy and invited guests (160) partcok of a sumptuous repast. The health of the Archbishop, the ablegate,

the lieutenant governor and the mayor were drank and responded to. The special trains and boats had mean-while departed, and a quiet evening brought to a close one of the days that will figure in Penetanguisher e history, un-doubtedly the greatest day the town has

Total......\$255.00

ST. PETER'S, M'GILLIVARY.

Rev Fr Gahan. . . \$10 Andrew Behan. James Doyle..... 5 Thomas Egan... Patrick Curtin... 5 John Doyle..... Anthony O'Dyer. 5 Louis O'Leary... Edward Ryan 5 Tim Crowley... 5 Sol Sweeney.... 5 Will O'Reilly.... Ben Quarry Pat Quiglev 5 E1 McDonald. Dennis Farmer. 5 Pat McPhillips ... Laurence Barry. . John Fianagan. 5 Miss M Glavin ... MrsJ Flanagan .. Miss S Glavin ... Philip O'Rielly ... Mich Thompson. William Kelly. Mrs J Glavin James Hennesy .. MissSchuellmann J McPeake John G'avin, sr ... J Barry (King).. Mrs L Barry.... John Mohan ... J Grace, Biddulph John Farmer Ludy Friend..... Tim Cotter...... Will Fogarty..... James Glavin ... Pat Carey...... Mrs M Glavin... 5 James Lune..... 4 Jer Collins...... John White Thos Glavin. Anas Barry 603 Pat McLaugh'in. John Whelan... 2 Mrs Fogarty.... 50c 2 Miss E Cotter.. 50c 2 Miss A Ryan.... 503 2 Miss B Barry.. 50c 2 Miss K Barry. 403 El Glavin, jr.....

2 Total \$160.00 John Barry

ON SUNDAY, Sept 5th, His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa solemnly blessed and laid the corner stone of a new church at South March, about 15 miles from Ottawa. Father S'oun, of the Basilica, has the new church in his charge. His zeal in the good cause will soon bring it to completion. The attendance at the ceremony on the 5th was very large. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa.

6

THE OLD NOTHER.

HOW THE CHILDREN OF THE PERIOD NEG LECT HER IN HER CLD AGE. "Going north, madam ?" "No ma'am." "No ma'am." "Going south, then i" "I don't know, ma'am." "Why, there are only two ways to go." "I didn't know. I was never on the rs. I'm waiting for the train to go to the " "John ? There is no town called John. Where is it." "Oh! John's my son. He's out in Kansas on a claim." "I'm goirg right to Kansas myself. You intend to visit ?"

The stranger waited till she recovered

"I went to Martha'z-went with a pain in my heart I never felt before. I was willing to do anything so as not to be a burden. But that wasn't it. I found they were ashamed of my bent old body and my withered face-ashamed of my rough, winkled hands-made so toiling for hem

The tears came thick and fast now. The stranger's band rested caressingly on the

At last they told me I must live at a "At last they told me I mut live at a boarding house, and they'd keep me there. I couldn't say anything back. My heart was too full of pain. I wrote to John what they were going to do. He wrote right back, a long, kınd letter for me to come right to him. I always had a home while he had a roof, he said. To come right there and stay as long as I lived. That his mother should never go out to atrangera. So I'm going to John.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Church Progra

ENTERING UPON THEIWORLD. THE DYING-OUT PUBITANS.

Catholic Columbian

Catholie Columbian. When young people grow up to a mar-riagrable age and determine to live in the world it seems bright to them. Their prospects are visionary. It is hard for per-sons grown old in worldly experience to view things as they are. Every one has expectations. These are nearly always at the top round of the ladder. Expecta-tions are seldom realized. Those of our youth are folly to the aged and those of the aged are purile to the youth. Expec-tations, hence, are nearly always unequal for the occasions to which the subject destines them in anticipation. The cause of this is an incorrect view of life and its dutias. We begin as infants with the extraordinary and make it seem ordinary. We throw God out of our thoughts and destiny is forgotten. Church Progress. A wail both long and loud has gone forth from the old Paritanic landmarks of Massachusetts, bewailing the degeneracy of the Paritan stock, and its place being filled by thrifty commical Celtic people. To one accustomed to read much of the stuff published in praise of Paritanism in the old Bay State, it would seem America owes much of her greatness and her dis-covery to Paritanism, while the real actors in the discovery and civilization were passed over in silence. But truth, ornshed to earth, will sgain revive, and only now, the superior race soming to the front,

"Oh! John's my son. He's out in "Oh! John's my son. He's out in "I'm goirg right to Kansa mysell. "No, ma'am." "And ait with a sigh so heart bur-"John ait ?" "No, ma'am." "The strange was touched. "John ait ?" "No, " The server tone, the look of pain in the furrowed foce, were noticed by the tight he's a the gray head bowed upon the toil marked hand. She wanted to hear here story: to help her. "Excuse me-John in trouble ?" "No, no--I'm in trouble ?" "The train does not come for some time. Here, rest your head upon my time. Here, rest your head upon my "A'to are kind'. If my own were so I help you." "You are kind'. If my own were so I help you." "You are kind'. If my own were so I help you." "The strange waited till the recovered when I doel hear tis to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, when I duid heart is to foll to keep it back, thing sont to the foll to the there of the foll the recovered held for the stranger waited to the foll the recovered held for the stranger waited to the there foll to the there to the foll the stranger waited to back and the foll heart is to foll to the serevertail the to the f

Where God is first, he is thought of

The stranger waited till she recovered her voice to go or. "I had only the cottage and my will-ing hands. I toiled early and late all the years till John could help me. Then we kept the girls at school, John and me. They were married not long ago. Mar-ried rich as the world goes. John sold the cottage, and sent me to the city to live with them and he went West to begin for himself. He said we had pro-vided for the girls and they would pro-vide for me now-"

vided for the girls and they would pro-vide for me now..." Her voice choked with emotion. The stranger waited in silence. "I went to them in the city. I went to Mary's first. She lived in a great house with servents to wait on her; a house many times larger than the little cottage the soon found there wasn't room enough for me..." The tears stocd in the lines on her checks. The ticket agent came outsoftly, stirred the fire, and went tack. After a passe she continued: "I went to Martha'z-went with a pain in my heat I never felt before. I was

notice and distinguish persons and things about them, God and His service is the first love placed in their hearts. Now let us ask does such a family never suffer any contradiction ? Life is full of them... from the cradie to the grave each hour brings its own. No one may be free from them. The family that has God's grace to help them suffer the ills of life and grace to help them suffer the fills of life and overcome its temptations. There are things to be endured and things to be overcome, and this is life. Trials and temptations come in this world, heaven is our home and God is our Father. Night He and without them God has no place in the

family. God is love and love alone can bind the family together. S. S. M.

A Slave's Revenge.

and the consequence is they flock to the factories, where they drag out a precarious living and become, in reality, a de-pendent branch of society, instead of a controlling one as they formerly occupied. Added to their diminished vital force, the adoption of absurd and injurious modes of living by both sexes has alarmingly effected the natural increase of the anci-

ent patives.

effected the natural increase of the anci-ent patives. Nothing except an infusion of new blood, will preserve the utter decay of the former race, which is silently taking place, but with it is infused new and more lib-eral ideas, by intermarriage with the Celts. The powerful influence a'ready wielded by Irishmen in official circles is an indication that Puritan's stock is left in the shade. The strange mutztion of fortune, by the irrepressible law of popu-lation and progress, is driving the Puri-tan's element to the wall, while the Celtic nature is boldly and numerously asserting its supremacy. The rising generation, imbued with the broadest charity and tol-eration for their neighbors, willing to ac-cord to others the rights they claim for themselves, a principle which Puritanism in Massachusetts, in the whole course of its existence never admitted and on ac-count of which their decxy, when their count of which their decay, when their work is done, is not to be lamented by a country and State, whose history is so intimately interwoven with the success of American institutions.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

.Catholic Columbian. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of converts abandoning the innum erable Protestant denominations to join

Irish, part'a'ly as-isted by Canadians. If the Anglo Saxons don't soon mend their ways, they will shortly become as scarce as the red men.

Milwaukee Citizen. Of the 900 delegates to the recent Irish Lesgue Convention at Chicago, 660 had epecches in petio. It was a trysting place for orators. Never before was so much eloquence confined within a single hall. But the six hundred had no adequate op-portunity to volley and thunder. Only a imited percentage won the attention of he chair. The Chicago Tribune says: "Eloquence has long since gone from Parliament; eloquence has gone from congress; but eloquence still exists in Irish convention. This is no idle gibe. For ready, brilliant, off hand speakers. an Irish convention excels any other gather-ing of men who speak the English lan-guage." Milwaukee Citizen. guage."

> WHY WE SHOULD STRIVE TO ASSIST AT MASS DAILY.

It is strange and wonderful that Catho It is strange and wonderful that Catao-lics are not more earnest in attending mass on week days. It is true there is no obligation, but we should be disposed to do more than we are compelled to, by the laws of the Church, to secure our salva-tion. The remittance of the temporal debts due to sin requires on our part much praver and works of supercogation, while debts due to sin requires on our part much prayer and works of supererogation, while in the flesh and there is certainly no time or place in which we can accomplish for ourselves so much benefit, as the time of Mass. There, as it were, Christ pours forth His graces in abundance, and pities the sinner's fallen condition. By an atten-tive hearing of Mass, the bonds of sin are broken, and the sinner is led to abandon evil ways, the just are strengthened to avoid and overcome temptation, while by every Mass that is offered, the world in general is benefitted, but more especially under severe penalties, infanticide, and all abuses of the marriage vows, is fast taking the place of the decayed human nature that now listinguishes the remnant of Paritanic manhood. Their puny frames are no longer capa-ble of enduring the toils of farm labor,

general is benefitted, but more especially the devout attendants. The grand spirit manifested by our people, the sacrifices they make and the suffering many of them endure to attend Mass on Sunday, are evidences of the deep-seated faith that binds Catholics to the Sacrifice of the Altar, yet a more practical display of this faith, in attend-ing Mass on week days would greatly redound to our own beacht, and serve as an example to those not of our faith, that could not be seen without being appre ciated. How many of our Catholic ness men in towns could attend Mass every morning, by a little exertion, if they tried. What peace of mind and conthey tried. What pesce of mind and con-solation, such a preparation for the day's work would bring; how many evils of the day may not be averted by our prayers said at Mass in the morning; how many occasions of sin may not be removed, none can tell but God, who sees the secrets of our hearts and who verily knows the attack that are made upon us by the enemy of our souls. The man who per-severes in prayer secures his salvation, and at no time of the Church's history was prayer so necessary for Christians as now. prayer so necessary for Christians as now The world seems to be fast descending into The world seems to be fast descending into the mire of immorality. The devil that tempts us to this sin is making great havocin America; neither youth nor old age is free from its blighting influ-ence. The total disregard of the sacred rights of the married state has opened the flood gates of vice, and naught except a stern opposition of Christians will ever bring back the proper observance of the sixth commandment, and throw around the marriage rows the mantle of purity, the marriage vows the mantle of purity, which in all ages and in every country, have distinguished the married life of Catholics. Any person who attends Mass and prays daily, cannot persevere in this

lived. That his mother should never go out to strangers. So I'm going to John. He's got only his rough hands and his great warm heart—but there's room for his old mother—Ged bless him—" The stranger brushed a tear from her fair check and waited the conclusion. "Some day when I am gone where I'll never trouble them again, Mary and Martha will think of it ail. Some day when the hands that toiled for them are folded and still; when the eyes that God, then, having provided us with the public through other channels. Converts are coming over all the time in every diccess of the United States, and no corr-motion is made by us in consequences. If, therefore, smorg the Protestants who read the Clumbian there are any who are Catholics, yet are deterred by a dread of notoriety, they can rest assured that no publicity will be given to their reception, if they apply for admission, and that they will be welcomed to the hospitalities of their Father's House as if they had never f been away in far counties. The investigations made by some of the Protestant journals of Montreal have gone d far to prove that the scure of Miss Her-is mine Labrie, at the shrine of Ste. Anne deed miraculous. Several persons who as, knew Miss Labrie for a long time bore a many ycars, suffering from naves, yomit deed miraculous. Several persons who knew Miss Labrie for a long time bore testimony to the fact that she was ill for of our salvation, as reasonable observe in the affairs of life. many years, suffering from nausea, vomit-ing, indigestion, and general debility, constantly growing worse, until she became unable to move without help, and that she now erjoys good health. Added to this is the certificate of the doctor who Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay this is the certificate of the doctor who attended her for six years, and who testi-fics to his own apprehensions of a fatal issue to the pilgrimage which the invalid longed to make, and which was so happily rewarded. Miss Labrie herself related that after six years of suffering, in return of her confidence in La Bonne Sainte Anne Sainte ague once works ende an A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh. that after six yours in La Bonne Sainte of her confidence in La Bonne Sainte Anne, she was now once more in the en-joyment of perfect health and strength. In proof of this she referred to the fact that when she reached home on the even-ing of the 15th of July she rebually ran up the stairs, down which she had had to be carried in the morning; that she had sin ce walked out almost daily to church, market, or to visit her friends; that she market, of patients presenting themselves to cent, of patients presenting themselves to cent. State the state th In proof of this she referred to the fact that when she reached home on the even-ing of the 15th of July she schually ran up the stairs, down which she had had to be carried in the morning; that she had since walked out almost daily to church, market, or to visit her friends; that she had been on a second pilgrinage to Ste. market, or to visit her friends; that she had been on a second pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre to return thanks; in a word, that "she was perfectly cured, and wanted all the woll i to know it." Baitimore Mirror. When it is remembered that her by be the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other all. In fact this is the only treatment Baltimore Mirror. all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Can-ada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment free on result of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-bery is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysen-tery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal. Of Vital Importance It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blodd, as that a tree or plant should have pure blodd, as that a bodily ills arise from unhealtby blodd. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this foun-tin of life, and regulates all the vital It is noted in the American Journal of

AYER'S PILLS

CURE RHEUMATISM. CURE HEADACHE.

Headaches are usually induced by cos- Rheumatism is among the most painful tiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangements of the digestive sys-blood and derangement of the digestive tem, and may be easily cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, and cure Rheumatism when other reme-Portland, Me., writes: "I had suffered dies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., dreadfully from Sick Headache, and writes: "I was confined to my bed, with thought myself incurable. Disorder of Rheumatism, three months, but, after the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became me entirely."

CURE COUT.

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes: "I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which "Recommended to me as a cure for was followed by Jaundice. I was so chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me not only from that trouble, Ayer's Cathartie Fills, and soon regained my cestomary strength and vigor. I feel certain that I owe my recovery to your invaluable Pills."

CURE INDICESTION. CURE PILES.

Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, influencing health-ful action, imparting strength, and eradi-cating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's years past. I found no permanent relief, Pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, disagreeable disorder, but gave me new life and health." which have effected a complete cure."

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. **THE OINT MEDNT** Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

SEPT. 18, 1896

Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. MISSI "A certain man went kown from Jerusa-em to Jericho. and fell among robbers."-it, Luat's Gospel, chap, x., v. 3). CASE Fath

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"A certain man went kown now borker."-Bit, Luse's Gospel, chap. x., v. 30. This man described in to day's Gospel, my brethren, is a type of mankind. Sup-pose any one who had determined to climb a mountain, and had made all his preparations were to say, after he had gone for a few hundred feet, 'Oh, this is too hard work, I will go back." Do you not think his neighbors would laugh at him 7 Yes. "Surely," they would say, "here is one who has no energy; he never will amount to much!" So it is with the world. The man who surely mounts to the pinnacle of fame, or wealth, or honor to which he aspires is celled great and has the respect and admiration of the world's esti-mation of man's efforts in this age, and he who does not succeed must, so far at this world is concerned, go to the wall. If this is so in the world, how much more in the Christian ? He who is sober, pious and good, or he who is intemperate, profane and wicked ? Who is the successful Chris-tian ? He who is constantly climbing the ladder of well-doing, or he who falls back and whether is constantly climbing the medal ladder of well-doing, or he who falls back as soon as he sets his foot on the first in and in. and

The very first thirg we notice in the parable in to day's Gospel about this man is that he had turned his back on Jrusa-There

is that he had turned his back on J ruea. I that one must go either up or down on the road to heaven; one cannot stand still. But notice, my brethren, the consequ-further and further away; at last he fell the Christian life if men do not keep their mide constantly sat on heaven their mide constantly sat on heaven their men day. the Christian life if men do not keep their minds constantly set on heaven and its attainment. They will begin com-mitting little venial sins deliberately, going down, down, and before they know where they are mortal sin has taken them. They have fallen into the hands of that robber chief, Satan, and he has despoiled them of their treasure and has left them in the hone that they may die before help in the hope that they may die before help

There is but one way to avoid this fate, There is but one way to avoid this fate, and that is by keeping one's self free from sin. By preserving ever a high standard of right and sticking to it. Don't get started on the downward track, for it is too easy to go on it and the end is disas-trous if you are not stopped. By the sid of prayer, with the help of the Sacramenta, and all the other assistances which the Church provides and suggests climb to the top of the mountain of perfection and reach heaven as your everlasting reward. Never turn your back on heaven to go down hill, lest when accounts are squared up at the last day your lot may fall with the unsuccessful ones. am a will

A WORD TO ALTAR BOYS.

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We have great admiration for the zeal We and perseverance of our altar boys; a zeal and perseverance which brings so many of them, morning after morning, at early hours, to serve at Holy Mass. If, therefore, we have aught to say of them, in the way of criticism, it is for the purpose merely of suggesting faults, in order that they may be remedied

merely of suggesting it. they may be remedied. In spreading the Communion Cloth, for the faithful about to receive, some of our young friends show too much haste, rushing to the railing, while yet reciting the Confiteor, and jerking swiftly, even the confiteor, and jerking swiftly, even violently, the cloth into its place. unseemly, occurring, as it does, during one of the most solemn parts of the Mass -the priest's Communion. So, it is entirely unneccesary, for there is always plenty of time to do all that is needed, at this stage, quietly and with becoming

So, we have something to suggest wit

SEPT. 18, 1886.

folded and still; when the eyes that watched over them through a many a weary night are closed forever; when the little old body, bent with the burdens it bore for them, is put away where

dens it bore for them, is put away where it can never shame them—" The agent drew his hands quickly be-fore his eyes, and went out as if to look for the train. The stranger's jeweled ingers stroked the gray locks, while the tears of sorrow and the tears of sym-pathy fell together. The weary heart was unburdened. Soothed by a touch of sympathy the troubled soul yielded to the longing for rest, and she fell askep. The agent went noiselessly about his duties that he might not wake her. As the fair stranger watched she her. As the fair stranger watched she saw a smile on the care worn face. The lips moved. She bent down to hear.

"I'm doing it for Mary and Martha. They'll take care of me some time."

She was dreaming of the days in the little cottage — of the fond hopes which inspired her, long before she learned, s which with a broken heart, that some day she would turn, homeless in the world, to go to John.—Lu B Cake, in the Current.

"Blood food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sursaparilla, Lecause of its blood-enriching qualities.

If attacked with cholera or summe If attacked with choiera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicinesay it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Honesty the Best Policy

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawbery is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to une Cholera Morbus, Dysen-tery, Canker of the Stomach and bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and

One day the planter wished to purchase twenty more slaves. He therefore went to the market with his faithful Peter, and to the market with his issuint Peter, and told him to choose those that he thought would make the best workmen. To the great surprise of his master, Peter choose amongst others a decrepit old man. The planter would not consent to purchase him, and he would have been left on the hands of the dealer had not the latter offered to "throw him in" for nothing if twenty others were purchased. This offer

was finally accepted.

On the plantation Peter took the greatest care of the old man. He lodged presentest care of the ord man. He lodged far to prove that the care of Mrss Her-him in his own cabin, and shared his meals with him; when it was cold, he brought him to the fire; and when it was hot, he let him sit under the shade of the trees. Knew Miss Labrie for a long time bore knew Miss Labrie for a long time bore In a word, he was as careful of him as a good son could be of a beloved father. The master was surprised at Peter's conduct towards his fellow-slave, and wished to know the reason for it.

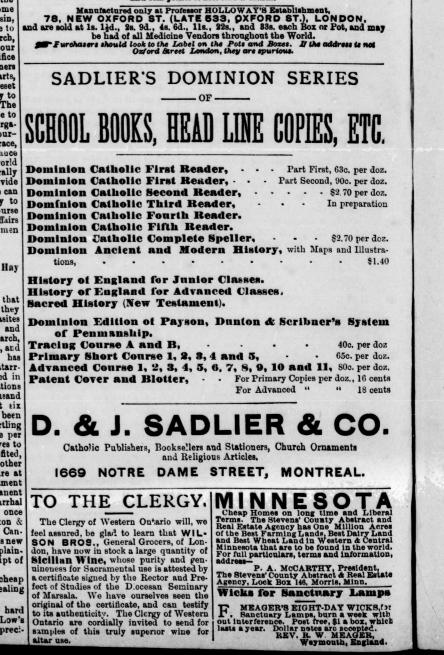
"Is he your father ?" he asked. "No, master : he is not my father." "Perhaps he is an older brother ?" "No, master : he is not." "Is he your uncle then, or some relative?

It cannot be possible that you should care so much for a total stranger." "He is not altogether a stranger to me,

master, though not a relative. He is my enemy; it is he that sold me to the white men, on the coast of Africa. But I must men, on the coast of Africa. But I must not hate him for that. The priest taught me: "If thy enemy be hungry, give him to eat; if he thirst, give him to drink." I try to follow this law of our Master in "The coast." heaven."-The Sodalist.

A Fine Fellow

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painless Corn Ex-



So, we have something to suggest with regard to the ringing of bells, during the progress of the Mass. Some churches use mounted gongs, rather large; and when it comes to sounding them, many of our young friends strike these loud-sounding instruments with all their force. The result is a series of jarring clangs, by no means musical, but on the contrary trying to ears and nerves; and not in keeping with the solemn stages of the Mass, at which the bells are to be sounded. The same with hand-bells; many altar hore, at the Elevation, Communion, etc.,

boys, at the Elevation, Communion, etc., clatter them with as much rapidity and force, as they possibly can. Thus sounded, these bells remind one of the boardinghouse call to meals ; or, of the clamor, on a larger scale, of bells in country towns, when the people are summoned in haste to put out a fire. Our churches are not so large as to re-

quire that gongs and hand bells should be so vigorously sounded, in order to be heard throughout. The hushed and adoring congregations, in most of them, can hear the slightest tinkle; and soft, subdued sounds are more in keeping with solemnity of place, and with the sacred character of Sublime Rites of our Catholic

Altars. We trust that those of our readers who are altar-boys, and who have not hereto-fore thought of these things as now pre-sented, will, for the future, amend these little shortcomings .- Holy Family.

MANNA STILL GATHERED.

Rev. Laigi Sartori writes from Upper Falls Post Office, Baltimore County, Md., as follows : "Travelling in the East last year, from Arabia to Palestine, I met a good Armenian Catholic priest coming from Mesopotamia. Among various articles of diet he brought with him in his journey to Constantinople there were about five younds of manna incased in a leather beg. At his meals he partook of that food as we do of cakes. He posi-tively maintained that such food falls from tively maintained that such food falls from heaven as white powder two or three times a year, and is collected from the leaves of trees and from the surface of flat stones. The food, when protected by leather, will keep for five or six years. I send you a piece of this manna for curi-osity. I eat of this food, and it contains a great deal of sugar. From the positive description of the good priest it cannot be a natural exudation from the leaves and hear ches of the plant albegi maurorum, brarches of the plant albagi maurorum, SEPT. 18, 1896

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty minth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "A certain man went kown from Jeuras-em to Jericho and fell among robbers."-st, Lute's Gospel, chap. x., v. 39. This man described in to day's Gospel, a bathen in the of the day's Gospel,

my brethren, is a type of mankind. Suppose any one who had determined to climb a mountain, and had made all his my brethren, is a type of mankind. Sup-pose any one who had determined to climba mountain, and had made all his preparations were to say, after he had gone for a few hundred feet, 'Oh, this is too hard work, I will go back." Do you not think his neighbors would laugh at him? Yes. "Sarely," they would say, "here is one who has no energy; he never will amount to much !" So it is with the world. The man who surely mounts to the pinnede of fame, or wealth, or honor to which he aspires is celled great and has the respect and adiation of the world. Success is the measure of the world's setti-mation of man's efforts in this age, and he who does not succed must, so far at this world is concerned, go to the wall. If this is so in the world, how much more in a wicked ? Who is the successful Christian if He who is intemperate, profane and wicked? Who is the successful Chris-tian ? He who is constantly elimbing the ladder of well-doing, or he who falls back as soon as he sets his foot on the first rung? The very first thirg we notice in the parable in to day's Gopel about this man is that he had turned his back on Jernea-lem and was going down. It is evident further and further away; at last he fell among robbers. So it will be gin com-further and further away; at last he fell among robbers. So it will be gin com-mitting little venial sins deliberately, going down, down, and before they know where they are morial sin has taken them. They have fallen into the hands of that at the time of her perfect recovery a suke had appeared on a beam in the grift little venial sins deliberately, going down, down, and before they know where they are morial sin has taken them. They have fallen into the hands of that at the time of her perfect recovery a suke had appeared on a beam in the critice. When they tried to kill it, the

the Christian life if men do not keep their minds constantly set on heaven and its attainment. They will begin com-mitting little venial sins deliberately, going down, down, and before they know where they are mortal sin has taken them. They have fallen into the hands of that robber chief, Satan, and he has deroiled them of their treasure and has left them in the hope that they may die before help They have

comes. There is but one way to avoid this fate, and that is by keeping one's self free from sin. By preserving ever a high standard of right and sticking to it. Don't get started on the downward track, for it is sin. By preserving even a high transmitted to don't which the first hits with the first hits is the weak of the service of the

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hours, to serve at Holy Mass. If, there-fore, we have aught to say of them, in the way of criticism, it is for the purpose merely of suggesting faults, in order that they may be remedied. In spreading the Communion Cloth, for the faithful about to receive, some of our young friends show too much haste, rushing to the railing, while yet reciting the Confiteor, and jarking swiftly, even violently, the cloth into its place. This is unseemly, occurring, as it does, during one of the most solemn parts of the Mass —the priest's Communion. So, it is neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the sillicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted Insecting, discrete prices of the stars one of the most solemn parts of the stars —the prices's Communion. So, it is entirely unnecessary, for there is always plenty of time to do all that is needed, at this stage, quicily and with becoming this stage, quicily and with becoming

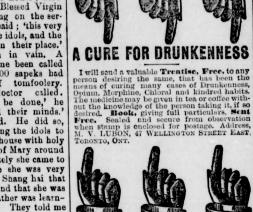
which was believed by the early Arabian which was believed by the esrip Arabian writers to have fallen from heaven. The good priest had excellent credentia's. We both were allowed to say Mass at the his-torical Franciscan convent at Jaffa."

POSSESSED BY THE DEVIL.

MISSIONARY IN CHINA RELATES TWO CASES OF THE FOUL FIEND'S WORK. Father Rossi, S. J., Missioner in Kiargnau, (China), reports two cases of diabon-

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of heaith, by using Dr. Pierce's Gold-en Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and coundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or cruption, to the worst Serofula, or blood-poison. Ex-pecially has it proven its efficacy in curing salt-theam or Tetter, Feverscores, Hip-Joint Disease, Serofulous Sores and Swellings, En-larged Glands, and Eating Ulcers. Golden Medicai Discovery cures Consump-tion (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and turfit or Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchits, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affec-tions, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the associations "In May," he writes, "a festival in honor of the Smake was held in the Pagoda Zuo wang-mias, not far from our house During the coremonies a girl of Severe Coughs, Asthma, and Endred arres-tions, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Couchs. For Torriel Liver, Elliousness, or "Liver Complaint." Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is no unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists. DR. PTERCE'S PELLETS - Anti-Billions and Cathartic, 25c. a vial, by druggists,

snake had appeared on a beam in the ceiling. When they tried to kill it, the reptile fell to the ground and instantaneously disappeared. "I add another fact which a woman that wanted to become a Christian told me: 'I am a widow, and one of my daughters is married to an under officer in the army. But the devil entered into her, and her husband sent her back to me. She will



CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

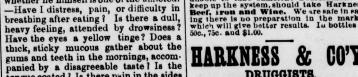
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W J. THOMPSON.



WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Purjative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adulta GENERAL DEBILITY.

relief from suffering, The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nouristment to keep up the system, should take Harkness? Beef. iron and Wise. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c, 75c. and \$1.00.



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NEW VOX CATHOLICAGENCY. The object of this Agency is to supply at imported or manufactured in the United areas. The above the manufactured in the United areas. The above the manufactured in the United areas. The above the manufactured in the beats is stated of the metropolits, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading anotacturers and importers as enable fit to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence-and the above the metropolits and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence-and the above the metropolity of the states in the sone purchases made for them and giving them besides, the benefit of my ex-generate. The sone such as many separate trades in the sone object will hence the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, the sum by sone dayless of Houses solling and the rade buying from this Agency area. The same hyse regular or usual dise, its Maseney area. Ary business matters, outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses solling and the trade buying from this Agency area. Ary business matters, outside of a strends, will be trade buying from the Agency will and selling goods, entrusted to the strends of maseling goods, entrusted to the strends of maseling goods, entrusted to the strends and selling goods, entrusted to the strends will be your orders to THOMASS D. EGAN,

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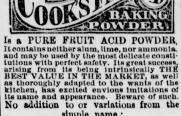
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-WITH A-Sketch of Irish Parties from 1843

By T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

this stage, quietly and while detorms decorum. So, we have something to suggest with regard to the ringing of bells, during the progress of the Mass. Some churches use mounted gongs, rather large; and when it comes to sounding them, many of our young friends strike these loud-sounding instruments with all their force. The result is a series of jarring clangs, by no means musical, but on the contrary trying to ears and nerves; and not in keeping with the solemn stages of the Mass, at which the bells are to be sounded. The same with hand-bells; many altar boys, at the Elevation, Communion, etc.,

boys, at the Elevation, Communion, etc., clatter them with as much rapidity and force, as they possibly can. Thus sounded these bells remind one of the boarding. house call to meals ; or, of the clamor, on a larger scale, of bells in country towns, when the people are summoned in haste to put out a fire. Our churches are not so large as to re-

quire that gongs and hand bells should be so vigorously sounded, in order to be heard throughout. The hushed and adornear the slightest tinkle; and soft, sub-dued sounds are more in keeping with solemnity of place, and with the sacred character of Sablime Rites of our Catholic

Altars. We trust that those of our readers who are altar boys, and who have not hereto-fore thought of these things as now presented, will, for the future, amend little shortcomings.-Holy Family. amend these

MANNA STILL GATHERED.

Rev. Laigi Sartori writes from Upper Falls Post Office, Baltimore County, Md., as follows : "Travelling in the East last year, from Arabia to Palestine, I mit a good Armenian Catholic priest coming from Mesopotamia. Among various articles of diet he brought with him in articles of diet he brought with hill hill his journey to Constantinople there were about five younds of manna incased in a leather brg. At his meals he partook of that food as we do of cakes. He posi-tively maintained that such food falls from tively maintained that such food falls from heaven as white powder two or three leaves of trees and from the surface of flat stones. The food, when protected by leather, will keep for five or six years. I send you a piece of this manna for curi-osity. I eat of this food, and it contains a great deal of sugar. From the positive description of the good priest it cannot be a natural exudation from the leaves and brar ches of the plant alhagi maurorum,

tongue coated ? Is there pain in the sides and back ? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging ? Is there coativness ? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position ? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing ? Does food fer-ment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach ? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart ? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread-ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. and back ? Is there a fullness about the

appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indication or desease is and a

malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has re-turned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distress-ing complaint is "Szigel's Curative Same 's constable preparation sold by

most effectual remedy for this distress-ing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup. Those who are in the "Asthma Fur-nace" should lose no time in obtaining

nace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Rosingweed Tar Mixture;" but do not use the medi-



O. M. B. A.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of Branch No. 11, C. M. T. A., Dundas, held in their hall on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7th, 1886, it was moved by Bro. Griffia, seconded by Bro. Hourigan and

arigan and Resolved, That whereas it has please by death th Resolved, That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed Bro. John Sourbier, a woman that during her life-time was highly respected by all that had the pleasure of her acquaintance, as a sincere Christian, a devoted wife and mother, and a good neighbor, ever ready to console the sflicted and assist in all desitable works, therefore he it

mother, and a good neighbor, est in all charitable works, therefore be it Resolved, That this Branch express our sincere sorrow and heartfelt sym-pathy for him in this his hour of silliction, and that we earnestly pray a merciful God to restore to health the remaining members of his family who at present are lying dangerously ill. WM. CASEY, D. GRIFFIN, President, Secretary.

Let Harmony Prevail. C. M. B. A. Reporter.

When half a dozen members, more or ess, of any branch, come to the conclusion hat they know it all and are determined o have things their own way, they are making a very serious mistake that oftimes causes making a very teriode mistake that oftimes causes very bad results. To reason with them on any subject is im-possible. Stubborness is their fort and they must endeavor to hold it at any price. It matters not how well your they must endeavor to hold it at any price. It matters not how well your board of officers may transact their labor-ious duties, fault will be found with them by this class, which is unendurable after a certain period, and the results are that the faithful servant, wishing to rid them-selves of the unlimited abuse, quietly step down and out, thereby causing a wacancy, and a siege begins trying to secure another subject. Let this hit whom it may, it is certainly a very poor way to g-t along and anything but har-mony reigns in branches where such factions exist. We are all supposed to be brothers, and st no time should we forget it. If we are more fortunate than others in regard to the workings of the associa-tion, it is no reason that we should take advantage of it. We should endeavor to correct the errors and omissions of our correct the errors and omissions of our brothers and enlighten them as to their duties in a brotherly spirit, and not dis-gust the whole branch by their uncalled for and despisable actions in this respect. If you are of this class just come to the conclusion that your interest is not any conclusion that your interest is not any more than that of the brother who site beside you and never says a word. We do not by any means approve of silence while our meetings are in session, but we do consider the branch the winner unless you take the floor in a true brotherly spirit. You can talk and accomplish much more good by leaving your sarcasm on the street. Should you find that your on the street. Should you find that your absent brother has forgotten to pay his last assessment, do not demand his suspension without due consideration on your part, for the next meeting they might possibly find you in the same condition, and what an ungrateful set of brothers you would call them to allow you to be suspended. Should you get the worst of a debate in a meeting, treat it as a joke and prepare Should you get the worst of a debate in a meeting, treat it as a joke and prepare yourself all the more for the next one, but by all means do not allow any hard feelings to exist. Let all such feelings remain in the hall. The business of the association should be transacted in the halls adopted for such purposes, and not on the streets or other places. Our space is so limited that we will be ing this sub-ject to a close for the present. The writer has become so familiar from con-stant observation with these little fluctua-tions of human nature that circumstances stant observation with these little fluctua-tions of human nature that circumstances with a little more consideration on Gill-What will be the nature of the that with a little more consideration on the part of these brothers who are un-willing to listen to reason we may have support re harmony in our branches, as more harmony means greater success. IMPORTANT TELEPHONE EXTENSIONS. — The Bell Telephone Company has just completed a number of new and imporcompleted a number of new and impor-tant trunk lines, and others are under way, and will be finished very shortly. The following is a partial list of what has been done in this Province, viz:—A line from Walkerton through Mildmay, Clif-ford, Harriston, (taking in Mt. Forest), Arthur, Fergus and Elora, and connect-ing with the rest of the system at Guelph. This will be also connected with London, etc., direct via Palmerston and Listowel, and extended to Brussels and Wincham. and extended to Brussels and Wingham. A new line has ben run from Toronto to Barrie, giving splendid connection between those points, and in a couple of weeks this will reach Collingwood via, Stayner. A new line has been finished and is now working from Collingwood to and is now working from Collingwood to Owen Sound via Clarksburg, Thornbury and Meaford, so that the whole of this district will shortly be in communication with Toronto. In fact as the company is now using nothing but hard drawn copper wire, which is greatly superior to iron for these lines, and has already a copper wire from Buffalo to Toronto, the officials say they could easily guarantee a satisfactory they could easily guarantee a satisfactory conversation from Buffalo to Oven Sound-about 290 miles-if any one ever required to use a line of that length. A new line has been strung from Wallaceburg to Sarnia, which will be a great convenience to the Company's subscribers in the district between Windsor and Glencoe, who can now transact their business with Sarnia by a transact their business with Sarnia by a short line via Chatham. A new exchange has also been opened at Alvinston, and a trunk line connection made via Wat ford; also at Aylmer with a line to St. Thomas, and at Plattsville with a wire to New Hamburg. Men are now engaged in building from Hamilton to Braniford by an entirely new route to relieve the pressure of business on existing lines, and this wire will be ex-tanded immediately to Watasford extended immediately to Waterford and Business is now done over the Simcoe. whole of the Bell Company's system, comprising many thousands of miles in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at uniform rate for five minute conversa-lions, according to distance; and for tions, according to distance; and for dictated messages (in the very many cases where the sender has not time or does not speak direct to his correspond-orme. Gll — How do you regard the appoint-word message to any subscriber within ment of G:neral Butler?

150 miles of the sender, with an extra 121 cents for each additional twenty PARNELL ON THE SITUATION IMPORTANT GAINS FOR NATION-ALISTS.

Points Yielded by the Tories on Which They Had Expected to be Vic-torious.

London, Sept. 5.—I had the following interview with Mr. Parnell on Saturday morning after the close of the debate on

the address : Gill-How do you regard the present situation as it affects the rational ques-

Fituation as it affects the fational ques-tion ? Parnell—In my judgment the position of the National question grows in strength and interest in Great Britain from day to day. It might have been supposed that there would be something of a reaction or falling off in interest in the matter after the general election, but this is not so. The desire for information in England is constantly on the increase, and I am persuaded that nothing but time is requisite to convince the Liberal party that Home Rule is inevitable and that only a large and generous measure

time is requisite to convince the Liberal party that Home Rule is inevitable and that only a large and generous measure can settle the question. We lost the last election through want of organization and preparation amongst the Liberals. This is how all is being remedied. The Liberal party is being re-organized, and adequate means will be taken to instruct the people upon the merits of the Irish question and to counteract the propa-ganda of the so called "Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union." As an example of the exertions on the other side during the late general election, I may mention that fully 10,000,000 leaflets were distri-buted by the Conservatives during that period, while on the Liberal side scarcely one-tenth of the number was sent out. All this now will be charged. Meetings in support of Irish autonomy will be held in every part of Great Britsin. Special attention will be paid to the composition and distribution of suitable literature, and the energy will find themselves met and counteracked at every noint the enemy will find themselves met and countermarked at every point. Gill-What do you think of the situa-

tion in Parliament? Parnell-I am much pleased with the Parnell—I am much pleased with the results of the session, so far. At first the Tory newspapers announced that no dis-cussion by either party, except that con-nected with the bare voting of supplies, that they would refuse to take part in any debates on the address, and that, if discussion were attempted by us, it would be put down as obstruction with the strong hand. In fact, many of them fixed the duration of the ression as only a fortnight. It was confidently predicted that only the end of the first week in September would see supply finished and the House prorogued. That time has now arrived and they have not even begun to take supply, the whole time up begun to take supply, the whole time up to the present having been occupied in perhaps the most important and fruitful series of Irish debates ever heard in the House of Commons. These debates have completely altered the tone of the Government. They have wheeled round from Lord Salisbury's attitude of refusal to sanction even the idea of interfering with judicial rents and Lord Randolph Churchill's incitement to eviction, so far Churchill's indtement to eviction, so far as to promise, as the Government did last night, that without waiting for the report of their commission on Irish legis-lation in all its branches they should be ready for the opening of Parliament in February. They have also given a day for the discussion of our Land bill, upon which further Convention ? which further important developments

Gill-What will be the nature of the Land Bill, and do you expect to get much support for it? Parne!!-I hope to introduce a land Parnell-I hope to introduce a land bill for meeting the temporary necessities of the coming winter, which will go far toward uniting the different sections of the Liberal party and which will place those Liberal Unionists, who shall vote with the Tories sgainst it, in a false posi-tion. I explained its general purport last night. It will be a measure for per-mitting leaseholders to apply for judicial rent. It will also provide for a revision on the basis of prices of all judicial rents fixed previous to the fall in prices. The court will also be given power to stay proceedings in ejectments on certain con-ditions. With the help of such a meas-ure, I should hope that the stress of the winter might be overcome. Irish sup-porters of the Government will also find it difficult to oppose a measure such as this, inasmuch as, with the exception of whelming majorities, the invincible dethis, inasmuch as, with the exception of the members for Belfast, Derry and Dub-In University, they represent agricultural constituencies. In fact, I consider the concession to me by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, of facilities for the introduction and discussion of my bill, as the turning point in the crisis, the im portance of which it would be difficult to exagente exaggerate. Gill-What do you think of the pros pect of Coercion ? Parnell—The prospect of Coercion will depend upon the amount of agrarian crime and disturbance during the coming crime and disturbance during the coming winter, which again will depend on the landlords. The complete change in the attitude of the Government, to which I have alluded, will undoubtedly produce its moral effect upon the landlords. But how far they will proceed must depend upon the extent of further developments which I anticipate during the discussion on my Land Bill. which I anticipate during the discussion on my Land Bill. Gill—What will become of the evicted tenants, if your Lund Bill be rejected ? Parnell—I have it in contemplation to make an appeal in America for relief of the evicted tenants. My action, however, will be guided entirely by the reception accorded to my Land Bill. If there should continue to be the prospect of numerous evictions, I shall not nesitate to make a strong appeal to the generosity of numerous evictions, I shall not hesitate to make a strong appeal to the generosity of America for the support of those unhappy people. The knowledge that they would be supported would deter many land-lords from proceeding to the last extrem-ity and would assist the tenants in ob-taining fair terms, and also to tend to prevent that desperation which produces crime. year. The funeral took place from his late residence and conducted according to the ceremonies of the Catholic Church,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Parnell—This is the old device of link-ing Ireland with English capital, and it is the greatest folly the Tory Government proposes to lend themselves to. They talk of spending millions in building harbors of refuge, lowering the beds of the great arterial lines, drainage, pro-moting tramway and railway schemes, and fostering, as the phrase is, the indus-tries of Ireland. From every point of view, such an expenditure would be ab solutely useless. It would not succeed in

tries of Ireind. From every point of view, such an expenditure would be ab-solutely useless. It would not succeed in turning the people aside from their Na-tional purpose, and it would give estis-faction only to that class of persons who live upon job. We don't want English capital in Ireland. What we do want is to be allowed to keep the capital we have, five-sixths of which Irish banks are now investing in English enterprises. I don't believe in developing Irish industries by State aid. The only way to develop the industrial resources of Ireland is to let the Irish people do the work themselves, and allow them to reap the profit them-selves. The fine harbors of refuge they talk of building on the coast would be useless to meet the most pressing neces-sity of our fishing industry. What our fishing smack require are small harbors, at small intervals, not gigantic harbors great distances apart. But all this work here appointed to be undertaken by a commission appointed by the English Parliament is a work which would be properly undertaken by an Irish Parlia-ment. Parliament is a work which would be properly undertaken by an Irish Pärlia-ment. Appointing a commission to de-velop the resources of Irelan' is usurping the functions of that assembly which we are seeking to establish. If the Tories insist upon carrying out such a policy, it will throw a further immense obstacle between the British Parliament and the discharge of British business, and it will in the end be one of the strongest argu-ments that will weigh with Ecglishmen for permitting the Irish people to manage their own affairs. their own affairs. Gill_Are you satisfied with the Chicago

Parnell-The convention has opened a new view to the English public of the strength and influence of the Irish move-ment in America. The moderation of the resolutions passed by such over-

Parnell—If the experienced president magintrates, who know the country thor-oughly and are skilled in the defection of crime, are unable to put down agrarian disturbances, or establish social order in Ireland, it is not likely that a military officer, whose training has been entirely different, and who has no knowledge of the country and no experience whatever as a detective will be successful in the tak. Gill—What have you to say about Tory views on land purchase ? Parnell—The Tory scheme would be far more risky for British tarpayens that that gladatone was about to settle the sedue of Mrs. O'Driscoll, wife of Mr. M. O'Driscoll, barrister, etc., of this town. Mrs. O'Driscoll, was taken suddenly ill one day last week and all that medical kill could do could not keep the chord which bind the sould settle the scheme. Proposis to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land question only, ard to compel, as the scheme. Proposise to settle the land for the Irish tenants into constant collision with the English Government in the col-tection of the tax, would destroy the substant and species and relatives to suppathy of the whole community. -Pembroke Observer, Sept. 10.

National settlement and the bringing of the Irish tenants into constant collision with the English Government in the col-lection of the tax, would destroy the strongest security which the British tax. payer has for repayment of his loan. It must be remembered that a Tory Gov-ernment will be obliged to give a higher price to the ladlords than a Liberal Government would, and then put a heavier burden on the Irish tenaut and make a heavier demand on the British taxpayer. Gill—What do you think of the pro-posal to issue a commission to conaid Parnell—This is the old device of link-ing Ireland with English capital, and it sub tax the solution of the sincere ing Ireland with English capital, and it sympathy of all who were favored by knowing his wife.—Ottawa Free Fress Sept. 11

PERTH BAZAAR POSTPONED.

We sre requested to announce that for good and sufficient reasons, the Ladies Bazaar Committee of St. John Baptist' Church, Perth, Oat., have decided to postpone the holding of their bazaar in aid of the repairs fund of their church, from the first week in October, as previously intended, until Christmas week, that is, between the 27th and 31st December

This change of date will, it is hoped, enable both their patrons and themselves to make their bzzar a still greater suc-cess finaucially, than it would be if held at the period first determined on by the committee.

> To the Catholic Record. The Angel's Evening Hymn.

As rings with cadence sweet the vesper bell, And slowly, sadly fades the summer light, What softer, sweeter strains in chocus swell. And breathe a holy peace upon the night? The voices are not mortal, and their song Enraptures us with more than human Joy." No fieshly forms are 'mid that glorious throng, Their melody no earthly sounds alloy.

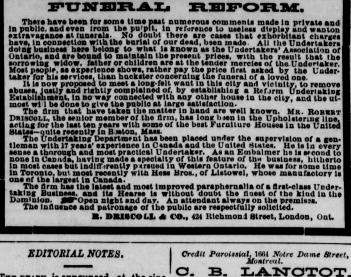
It is the Angels singing as of old, "Hall Mary, full of grace" the message As when Saint Gabriel the story told, And Mary bowed before "' Almighty

Each evening, when the Angelus is rung, And Christians humbly bend in holy prayer, The anthem of the Angels still is sung: "Hall, Mary! thou the Son of God shall bear."

Oh ! joyful words ! which Heav'n and earth combine To sing in homage to the lowly Maid; The humble is exsited, grace divine Hath <u>ali</u>led that bosom where the Lord is

"Hail, Mary !" sing the Angels; we of earth May with them glorify God's wondrous plan, And sing her praise, proclaimed by match-less worth

for the God made man.



FUNERAL REFORM.

SEPT. 18. 1866.

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traightions. Terms of repayment of principal made to to borrowers. First and second mortgages bought, ad noes on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No cost urred in making applications for money. No delay ties paying high rates of interest, by recent & to f Parlia mt, can pay of their mortgages and obtain lower rate

E. R. REYNOLDS, 20 Adelaide St. East, Teronto.

THE DEATH is announced, at the ripe age of 87 years, of Mr. James McShane, sr., father of Mr. James McShane, M. Gold and Silver Plated Ware, P. P. for West Montreal. Mr. McShane, sr., was long a well-known, respected and influential citizen of Montreal, filling a prominent place in the political and commercial world of that great city. He enjoyed universal esteem for his honesty and integrity, and succeeded in amassing in the cattle trade a large for-\$500,000 tune. His relatives and friends have our hearty sympathy in their bereave ment. Men of sterling worth, like the late Mr. McShane, however advanced in years, when called from this world, must long be keenly missed.

WE HAVE great pleasure in chronicling

the marriage, on Wednesday, Sept 8th ST. JEROME'S inst, at Detroit, of our friend Mr. Joe A. McConnell, of Minneapolis, Minn., to COLLEGE Miss Alice McEvoy, a distinguished and accomplished young lady of BERLIN, ONT. Michigan's beautiful metropolis-the

historic "City of the Straits." To the Advertiser's compliment that "Joe is one of the most popular railway men of America," we may add that he is popular because of his uprightness, his industry and attention to duty. We wish his amiable bride and himself many long years of unbroken happiness.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisment of R. Driscoll & Co, Reform Undertakers and Furniture Dealers, who belong to no combination, and retail their goods at wholesale prices. 25th, to These young men are workmen at the trade. Buying all their goods unfinished and hiring no help, places them in a posi-tion to be able to give better work for less money than any house in western Ontario. LONDON

During the past ten years thirty-five thousand copies of the likeness of Our Lord left on the veil of Veronica have been distributed from the oratory of the Holy Face at Tours in France, to various points in the world, and they are now being venerated in cathedrals, churches, chapels and private oratories.

A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.

A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400. Father Sebastiani, S. J., lately returned to Rome from his inteen years' apostolate among the saveges of Ecudor in South America, of whom, with the aid of his fellow-missionaries, he has baptized some lo,000. He brought with him the manu-script of a grammar and of a dictionary of their language, which is a relic of that of the ancient Inces; both works will pro-bably be published by the Propeganda A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400. NEW SUITNGS All Wool Tweed Suilings, \$14 All Wool Twee Suilings, \$15 All Suilings, \$15

Addres

VOLUME 8. NICHOLAS WILSON & CO thing, duties 136 Dundas Street. taugh Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. were Christ guage were a FINE AND Jews (1 Con MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY. all ch Christ Greek INSPECTION INVITED. broke fetter bowed dens a lifted towar Gra fal in: SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION OF THE ings o fall fr SUPREME COUNCIL. Powerful Sermon by the Bishop of well as London. of slav FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. ciple o The officers and delegates assembled at the hall of branch No. 4, and pro-ceeded in a body, escorted by members of that branch, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass was celebrated broken where solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Walsh and Dunphy as deacon and sub-descon. His Lordship the bishop occupied the throne. Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Rev. Dr. Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, assisted His Lordship. The choir, under the leadership of Dr. Warvinder, rendered Farmar's Mass in B Flat in a faultless manner. Miss Ryan, treatn of Toronto, sang "O Salutaris" in a style the la which merited and received the highest to compraise from the members of the Supreme ter of Council, as well as from all others who had the pleasure of listening to it. His Lordship Bishop Walsh preached a brilliant and practical discourse as fol-would The Bishop began by welcoming the insurn

always green encouragement and approval social to organizations for the promotion of good works and the diffusion of Christian ern be good works and the diffusion of Ontistian charity. It is Caristianity which gives freedom and dignity to labor. In the Pagan civilization of old the workmen had no place in the body politic; they coun-khaga.

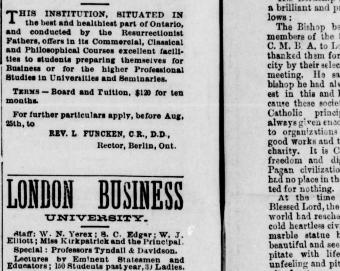
ted for nothing. At the time of the advent of our forces Blessed Lord, the civilization of the pagan world had reached its height, but it was a and control of the second world had reached its height, but it was a cold heartless civilization; it was like a marble statue by Phidias, exquittely beautiful and seeming to breathe and pai-pitate with life, but yet hard, cold, unfeeling and pitiless. There was then no pity for the poor and no consideration for the toiling masses. Labor had fallen into contempt, was a badge of degradation, and considered as only fit for slaves. Workingmen were depuyed of the rights Workingmen were deprived of the rights her re of manhood, were robbed of their liber-fies and civil rights, and were reduced to about the position of slaves. Both in Greek and the h Roman civilization work had been made count servile, and workingmen slaves. At the their time of Augustus Cæsar there were of the upwards of sixty millions of slaves in the Christ

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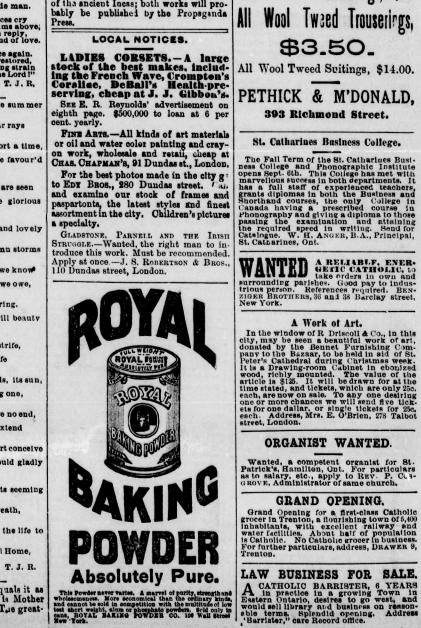
Verrinder, rendered Farmer's Mass in B follow

know The Bishop began by welcoming the members of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. to London. He said that he charked them for the honor done to the city by their selecting it for their place of meeting. He said that as a Catholic bishop he had always taken a deep inter-cause these societies were founded upon Catholic principles. The Church had always given ensouragement and approval

"Hail, Mary !" then let Angel voices cry In solemn anthem from the realms above, "Hail Mary !" let the sons of men reply, Hail glorious Queen of mercy and of love. termination displayed to stand by us here at home, and the true appreciation of the character of our struggle have made a profound impression and im-measurably strengthened our position. T. P. GILL, M. P. And, as the chorus swells, let once again. To ce le brate the peace to man restored, All men with Angels join in closing strain Of "Gloria in excelsis ! Praise the Lord!" T. J. R. Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1883. The warm, glad brightness of the sum met days Too quickly fades. And dies the spleodour of the solar rays In evening shades, OBITUARY. It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of one of the most honorable of men, and father of Misses Mariae and Kate Strong. He was born in North-ampton, Mass., on Sept. 25th, 1821, of a most illustrious American parentage and of English extraction. The deceased left the place of his birth at ten, with the spirit. energy and ambition, becoming a The swallows stay with us too short a time And then they fly Far to the south to some more favour'd Clime And warmer sky. The forests for a few brief months are seen In verdure clad, But all too soon is chauged the glorious spirit, energy and ambition, becoming a young American. He had certain ends green To colours sad. in view and directed his course to Buf falo, where he accomplished these ends, and was successful in attaining the high-est position that could be filled by any The flowers with brilliant hues and lovely forms Delight the eye, But soon, alas i beneath the autumn storms They droop and die. man in the architectural profession. He remained about ten years in Buffalo, where he had chosen his fair companion, and about 1841 he removed to Lewiston, where he remained till 1858, doing a Our life is like the summer. Ere we know That yet we live, Our time is past; our souls to God we owe, To God we give. But, as each winter promises a spring. Each night a day, As trees and flowers next year will beauty bring Forth from decay, successful business at his profession. In 1858 he removed to the village of Patter. 1858 he removed to the village of Patter-son, near Toronto, and for fourteen years filled with honor to himself and satis-faction to his employers the position as foreman for the firm of Patterson Bros. In 1882 he proceeded to Kansas, where he carried on business with his two sons, until the unmerciful disease called on him to retire from active service, and in compliance with his medical advices he So we, relinquishing this mortal strife, Like all that dies May hope, by dying, to a higher life From this to rise. The coming summer, with its birds, its sun, Its trees and flowers, Will be no longer than the passing one, As short its hours. compliance with his medical advis returned to Mount Forest, to join his family, where he remained confined to his bed until he breathed his last on Saturday, Sept 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m. He was the youngest of his family. His eldest sister died at the age of ninety-seven about a year ago. He was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. During his painful illness he never uttered a word of complaint but quietly accepted his sufferings with patience as being in accordance with God's will. He died as he had lived, in peace with God and his fellow man, being fortified with the sac-raments of our Holy Mother the Church. He breathed his last in his sixty fifth year. The funeral took place from his returned to Mount Forest, to join his But our new summer life will have no end, No death, no night; Its joy, its brightness ever will extend In God's own light. Eye hath not seen nor can the heart conceive The bliss design'd For those who, for God's love, would gladly leave All else behind. Then, like the seed, which, by its seeming death, More fruitful grows. Let us in resignation yield our breath, Our eyelids close; Knowing this is the entrance to the life to c.me.

c. me, The blest abode, Where we shall see, in our eternal Home, The face of God. Ottawa, September, 1886.

Pleasant as syrup ; nothing equals it as a worm medicine ; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The great-est worm destroyer of the age. which was very impressive and was largely attended by kind neighbors and friends from a distance. The



vast empire over which he ruled, And those slaves were not men on whose brows an Indian or an African sun had \$3.50. burnt the brand of slavery : they were, in labor blood and race the equals of their masters. eleva blood and race the equals of their masters. In Roman law a slave was not a person but a thing; he had, of course, no civil or political rights; he had no power to receive a legacy, no power of civil action, and was entirely beyond the pals and protection of law; he had not even relig-tions duties or hopes. He was in every-thing absolutely subject to his master's the had the nonverse of life and death the fill All Wool Tweed Suitings, \$14.00. PETHICK & M'DONALD. 393 Richmond Street. St. Catharines Business College. will, who had the power of life and death the for over him. Such is the frightful condition His of to which millions of workingmen were consi reduced in ancient civilization, when they matic were described by Senece as having "fet- is the tered fest, bound hands, and branded faces.

Oardivine Saviour became a working-man, was a carpenter, the reputed son of a carpenter, and for years labored and earn Ata shou toiled with St. Joseph for his daily In 3"

what were the associations of His public Chur What were the associations of His public life ? He might have gone to the imperial corp. city of Rome, and by His divine aged, grace and the force of truth have secured kings and nobles for His associates, but He did not go into this class. He selected fishermen and tent makers for His church. And hence, when Lohn the Bartist having of the select she and when John the Baptist, hearing of the and marvellous doings of our Saviour, sent disciples to Him to ask: "Art thou the that is to come? Art Thou the Divine Master thathas come to save us?" Our signe Saviour pointed to His works and said : "Go and tell John what thou hast seen. saint sanci ¹⁴Go and tell John what thou hast seen. I have made the lame walk, the blind receive sight, the lepers clean and the deaf hear. I have raised up the dead and the poor have the gospel preached to them. This is my work in the world, to the down-trodden up to the posses-sion of truth and justice. This is my mis-sion on earth, go and tell John that is what I an doing." bers Th what I am doing." The thus made labor sacred, He exalted cont

it in human estimation, and gave it a craft dignity in the eyes of men and a power of merit in the eyes of God. In the Christian these thesmot system, LABOR HAVING BECOME ENNOBLED

to p by the action and example of Christ, the justi workingman rose in the scale of human estimation; he ceased to be regarded as a and

This Fowder nover waries. A marrel of particly strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be of a morphic the multitude of low tens. BOYLE ARENG FOWDER CO. 100 Wall Street Heav. York: DARING FOWDER CO. 100 Wall Street