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Sweethearts Always.

BY DANIEL O'CONNOR. If sweethearts were sweethearts always, Whether as maid or wife, No drop would be half as pleasant In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes, When the wife has frowns and sighs, And the wife's have a wrathful glitter For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always—
The same to sweetheart and wife.
Who would change for a future of Eden,
The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent, And care on the anxious brow Of replaces the sunshine that perished With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still—
Whose voice, as of old, can charm;
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill; Who has plucked the rose to find ever Its beauty and fragrance increase, As the flush of passion is mellowed In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness; Who finds in the form a grace; Who reads an unaltered brightness In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy
Is he crowned with such a life!
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart, And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

MGR. SATOLLI ON SEMINARIES.

Whatever fosters clerical and religious education makes for the cultivation of the civic virtues and therefore for the common good. Such is the relation between religion and the republic that whatever benefits or harms the one benefits or harms the other, for both come from the One Supreme Being and have been placed by Him in the world to live side by side in friendship. The young men trained for the ministry of the Church cannot and should not forget, whether during the years of their training or later on during the years of their ministry, that they are bound by the requirements of their office to foster and uphold by word and deed the highest and purest citizenship.

Whoever studies history knows that the Church, in adversity or prosper-ity, has ever cared for the welfare of society, that as soon as she has gained a foothold anywhere, she established schools not only for the training of her ministers in their specifically professional studies, but also for the teaching to them and others of every science that was within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass of the various times within the reach and compass the reach and the laborer. In our seminaries theology teaches the has endeavored to make much on this morality revealed by God: the strict logical method of study teaches how to University at Washington has significant to the reach and the way of all things and institutions human that assert their independance in the way of all things and institutions human that assert their independance in the way of all things and institutions and institutions human that assert their independance in the way of all things and institutions and institutions human that assert their independance in the way of all things and institutions and institutions where the way of all things and institutions and the laborer. Among these opportunities is that of in our seminaries theology teaches the has endeavored to make much on the masses, the capitalist and the laborer. Among these opportunities is that of in our seminaries theology teaches the way of all things and institutions where the way of all things and institutions are all things and institutions and institutions are all things and institutions and the laborer. Among the advancement hither densities that the capitalist and the laborer. Among the advanc compass of the various times within which she lived. That she has been the foster mother and the preserver of knowledge through the formative centuries of European civilization is a fact denied by no one who is not sunk in ignorance of the past. This being so, I am not wrong when I say that amongst the more remarkable and subject in hand. I have just stated efficious means for the promotion of the civic virtues is the institution of and must receive if it would last and the seminaries, and that they are among the people's greatest benefactors and deserve greatest glory who employ genius, authority, wealth in establishing or perfecting homes where chosen youths may be formed into learned ministers of the Church and model citizens of the State.

Fifty years ago the illustrious New man spoke thus of the Church in the United States: "Few passages in the history of the Church are better calculated to raise the Christian heart in admiration and gratitude to the Giver of All Good than her fortunes in the United States-fortunes which are still a greater premise in the future than the present accomplishment." live and write to day how much greater would be his admiration of the present condition of the American Church! For during the past fifty years this things that are in accord with and the two Dakotas! And yet your tire from contact with men? Heaven astonishment at the prosperity of the forbid! Come down among men; North-West in the religious and the clasp hands with them; let your mintemporal spheres will be diminished if istry be co-operative in every good you but stop to consider the two chief causes of it—John Ireland and J. J. offers to stand by your side in the fight and material progress can be but a matter of course. Given three things—

against evil; hive aimst and with the people's prepared to entone its Te Deum? At servative" in the sense of an instinct-progress can be but a people; do not flatter the people because vices; do not hate the people because any rate, give us seminaries like this, ive opposition to change. There can breadth of mind to conceive, honest and inflexible will to execute, wealth

the powers of Him "who is able to raise out of stones children to Abra-ham." Look into history and you will see that in the Middle Ages she fos-tered, blessed and protected republics. They fell, it is true, but say not it was because of their connection with the Church. No; the usurper or the mob, the excess of authority and liberty, became deaf to her voice, violently upset the balancing of the scales in her hand, and so the mediaval Republics years of his pontificate, has taught this country, in the Eucyclical re-addressed to us last year, is this, that the Repub lie cannot stand without religion and

ought to live in friendly concord, peace and amity. Think not I am wandering from the what advantage the State may expect, flourish, from the Church. Now, if the Church represents Christ and His teachings in regard to the whole human race, the Seminary represents the Church and her teachings in regard to the country, or that part of the country it is intended to benefit and influence. The seminary trains priests in the deepest and the highest principles of Christianity and in the practical application of these principles on which the State is founded-makes men, in one word, who, as they are ready to die, if need be, for the Church, should also be ready to die, if need be, for the country.

In the American people, as in the peoples of all times, there may be some things that seem to be opposed to morality and religion, but I honestly acknowledge that there are many more favorable to Christianity; so that it is Throughout all its discoveries and thority to warn the Church of danger of their weaknesses; speak as one having authority; draw the people in to realize-and progress is a necessary all charity by word and example to the quickly. ship of these two men you will find combined those three qualifications, and, finding them, you need not and, finding them, you need not are the result. The race And now, Mr. Hill, permit me to depository, does not change, but the address you directly not only in my spirit of liberty, industry and manly own name but also in the name of him which to who in virtue of the leadership of the A MIRACLE.

Souls are never lost because their beginnings them, you need not onder at the result.

About six years ago I was present at About six years ago I w

no consistent solution but in the principles as taught by the Saviour and in the application of these principles as offered and imposed by the Church.

Any other solution starts from by the agitation of the "woman" wrong principles, or leads to false conclusions, or is lacking in practical Now we hear much of the "New we clusions, or is lacking in practical power to get itself accepted by the passions and interests of the two parties concerned—the classes and the parties concerned—the classes and the lack to lake the lack the finally, the social power given by Chris

the inauguration of the Catholic University of America in the captolicity of America in the Capt

thority and in her hand the scales balance. It is her peculiar glory to have saved the race from despotism and license, to have raised it from the shame of vice and the darkness of ignorance, to have called into being, wherever her voice was heard, a new civilization, which is Christiandom, to have broken the idols religious, and political, of paganism, and out of their scattered fragments to have built up nations on principles that come from Heaven; and all this she has done by the powers of Him "who is able to" the saved the race from despotism and is groping for the solution of what is call question. Now such should be the training of our priests that they may show the world that its aspiration after belief is to be realized in the Christian religion and in the Church which is the organized form and concrete expression of Christianity; that they may show that Christian truth is based on and political, of paganism, and out of their scattered fragments to have built up nations on principles that come from Heaven; and all this she has done by the powers of Him "who is able to" the third is that manance. THE "NEW WOMAN" REALLY AN ANCIENT WOMAN.

Much ado has in recent years been made about what is called "the liberation of woman." Women are declared to have been in our time freed as a class from many fetters of old-fash-ioned conventionalities. There is, no doubt that the reform, for instance, of the laws relating to independent tative facts of history; that they may tative facts of history; that they may property rights for married women was show that the social question can find a improvement over the theories that

> draw carefully inference from premise; the moral discipline trains in the prac tical application of ethical conclusions to conduct, private and public, and, to His Church holds within the boundthat it is to be observed, first, that the term "conservative" is constantly aries of justice, duty and charity the contending divisions of humanity. The Church alone can throw across the chasm the bridge and on the bridge set the guards for the struggling mass to pass in safety to social peace and to say, it preserves all that ought to be universal brotherhood. I am free to preserved. But it is not conservative confess that Christianity has not yet in the sense of being opposed on princome into full and complete possession ciple to change. of the world, but that in the past she has had her ebb and tide. What bless ings could we live to see at high tide, to behold her inspiring and directing the leading nations of the civilized world! Would it be too rash to tives, in the ultra sense of the term, assert that such a glorious mo- just as there are many others who pass ment is at hand for America? I know for Radicals of an advanced type. there are difficulties to overcome, Between these extremes are every dedangers to prevent and avoid, yet it is gree of conservatism or radicalism commonly thought and securely anticipated that Christianity is on the eve of one of its greatest triumphs in this land. Great are the hopes of this people, high and noble its projects, intense its dull and conceited old fogies who imaspirations, vast its enterprises and agine themselves, even though the wounderful its accomplishments. laymen, invested with some sort of auopen, that it might consciously intend part of our human nature and affects what is implied in the very nature of all Catholics, ecclesiastics or layman, that progress, and then burst into an in one direction or the other acexultant hymn of thanksgiving to the think you, or rather, is not the age Catholic Church to speak of it as "con-Maker of all things. Is this a dream, ment.

obstacles to the legitimate development and improvement of her intellect and The son and I started off instantly. capabilities by the New Woman, any more than it did by her remote grandmother, the Ancient Woman liberated

by Christianity, and enlightened and guided by its precepts. - Catholic

DEPEW VISITS LOURDES.

s Puzzled by the Performance of a Miracle-Investigates the Matter. Chauncey Depew, of New York, who returned from Europe Sunday, tells the following story of his visit to Lourdes and of the miracle which he

"Being near Lourdes while in the Pyrenees," says Mr. Depew, "I paid a visit to the shrine. The village church stands on a high hill, and on one side is a precipice running down to the river about two hundred feet. At the bottom is a grotto, such as are common in the rocks in that region. witnessed: common in the rocks in that region, about a hundred feet deep, irregular and rough in shape. The legend of the place is that in 1858 the Virgin appeared to a child in this neither seems probable." approving of the New Woman." As to grotto with promise of healing for the sick, and a fountain burst forth, the waters of which have miraculous Of course the Church is conservative in

fied its willingness to admit women on

is the conservative

qual terms with men to all the courses

study in its faculty of philosophy. Tremendous!" they exclaim, "here the conservative Catholic Church

abused in its application to the Church

the proper sense of that term ; that is

We have had altogether too much of

this twaddle about conservativeness be-

ing characteristic of the Catholic

Church. There are, it is true, many Catholics who like to pose as conserva-

power. ways along the river and over the hills for the pilgrims to march on, constructed two splendid roads from the plain to the church, enclosing within the arches, on which they are carried, a broad piazza and under the terrace the grotto is a bathing place, with ingly austere rule. four bath tubs filled with ice cold water months, however, the from the spring. Into this the patients

among Catholics. It would be strange if it were not so, as the Catholic Church day I was there. OH LORD, HELP THIS SICK MAN." embraces men of every race, tempera-"In the afternoon a vast procession formed at the grotte and marched along whose guidance alone the monastic life ent and disposition. It has, of course, the river, turning into the plaza as it can flourish. These Protestant Bene passes the point where the road rises dictines have been devoting themselves from the plain upon the arches to the church. On side of the plaza were boys of Fallington, Pa. They have lands and ages. If this statement be true in regard to the country at large, how much more true is it in regard to the archdiocese of St. Paul, whose on the archdiocese of St. Paul, whose on the archdiocese of St. Paul, whose on the uniform the suffragan diocese of Minnesota and the two Dakotas! And yet your in society. What then? Shall the priest go into despair and return the suffragan diocese of Minnesota and the two Dakotas! And yet your in society would be the training of our priests as the world's Creator. Oh that the century might open its eyes and see whither its justly boasted progress tends of itself! and having its eyes tends of itself and others, dream into and others, dream into the theorists these, who are unhappy because the Church does not enter with the race; —and the result, whether in the common good, the benefit of the race; —and the result, whether in the common good, the benefit of the race; —and the result, whether in the common good, the benefit of the race; and the result, whether in the sufferer. The sight of these helpless, the world of our sinto a protuct of the race; and the common good, the benefit of the race; and the result, whether in the common good, the benefit of the race; and the result, whether in the common good, the benefit of the race; and the result, whether in the common good the benefit of the common good, the benefit of the common good, the benefit of the race; and the result, whether in the common good the church does not enter with the race; and the common good the th conservatism or radicalism is a part of our human nature and affects all Catholics, ecclesiastics or layman, patient. Another priest, with a voice testant Benedictines. Father Ignatius, of great power, cried out: 'Oh Lord, whose visit to Boston a few years ago cording to their personal tempera-ment. But it is slander on the slander on the help this sick man! The hundreds of and whose public appearances in the priests and 5,000 pilgrims repeated full Benedictine habit the cry in unison. As the procession bered, founded a similar community moved down the line of wagons, haltprepared to entone its 1e Deum? At any rate, give us seminaries like this, ive opposition to change. There can multiply them in the land, and the wished for consummation will come quickly.

Servative in the sense of an institute of the can moved down the line of wagons, halting and repeating these supplications in gand repeating these supplications and also a sisterhood. The abode of the monks was Llanthony Abbey, in Wales. But while Father Ignatius was sojourning in America some of the And now, Mr. Hill, permit me to depository, does not change, but the patients grew frenzied with anxiety monks and nearly all the nuns became

Receives From the Church.

At the dedication on September 4, of the Seminary of the Archidoceso of St. Paul, Minn., the gift of Mr. James J. Hill, Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolio Delegate, delivered a splendid address. The English translation of it was read by the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, as follows: but the seminary devoted to the study of seminary, devoted to the study of seminary, devoted to the study of the Apostolio Delivered as plendid address. The English translation of it was read by the Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, as follows: a seminary which is an institution from a which rather tend to seminary, devoted to the study of seminary, devoted to the study of seminary, devoted to the study of the Church that search the Citizens of this city, this State and the great North-West. An enterprise of this kind is beneficial not only to the Church but also to the State.

Whatever fosters clerical and religious and whatever fosters clerical and religious and wasted the race from despotism and structured as proposed as a state of the colory of the church but also the State.

Whatever fosters clerical and religious and wasted the race from despotism and structured as a state of the color of the church that can distract the New Woman " are that the New Woman is the work with the work will bring to which is attached your name is the whole in attaching of the feather sand the great is that most people and the great is that most people and the actual state of which is attached your name is the work and the work and the wave of the state of the Seminary of the Apostolio Deliveration of the Seminary of the Apostolio Deliveration of the Seminary of the Apostolio Deliveration of the study of the state of the sta all their talents will operate as check on the tendency to succeed. In the meantime the Catholic religion, as MonsignorSatolli intimates, presents no my hotel with a message that she and

"I found a young lady about 17 years old with a sweet, innocent, happy face. She told her story substantially as I had heard it, and that she had been unable to walk a step in six years. I asked her if she could walk now, and she went several times around the room, limping some, but with no apparent pain. I then ven-tured to request a sight of the knee. Her friends said certainly. The knee seemed quite normal. The flesh and muscles were firm and natural. Black spots marked the places where the "Being near Lourdes while in the healed and healthy skin and not scales

Protestant Monks

The latest development in the High WHAT HAS FAITH DONE?
"Faith in this has built broad high--in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a community of monks called the Monks of St. Benedict. They were originally called "The Brothers of the Church," having been inctituted by Bishop Potter, last fall, at "a Chrysosa broad piazza and under the terrace of the first landing a basilica for thousands of worshippers. Alongside with temporary vows, but an exceed-with the most of a bathing place, with ingly auster rule. Within a few months, however, they became so devoted to their hard life that they made are plunged, no matter what their disease or deformity. I was told that over twelve hundred were dipped the old Catholic Order of St. Benedict. May it be granted these evidently hon est souls to go farther, and unite themselves to the body of the Church, under

clear morning sunlight brings it gladness and renewed en Sunlight

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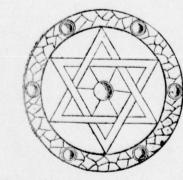
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OR, WHO WAS GUILTY?

By Christine Faber, Authoress of "Carroll O'Donoghue.

CHAPTER XIII.

The under-waiter in the Bernot household had a weakness for musical clubs, and carried that weakness so far as to become a member of one himself, and to undertake a few lessons on the banjo from an amateur performer on that instrument. But either the on that instrument. Dut enter the treacher failed to work rightly on the musical genius of his pupil, or the pupil himself lacked ability to profit by the lessons of his tutor, for the persevering efforts of three evenings week for many months had failed to make the under-waiter bring forth single tune from his much abused instrument.

Hannah Moore had borne the excruciating discord in her kitchen, and John McNamee had endured it in the carriage-house, whither the under waiter was accustomed to go in his leisure moments during the day, that he might learn from John what he thought of his musical progress; but both cook and coachman at last protested against the torture, and the cook assuming a motherly sort of patronage toward the effeminate looking little fellow, had seriously advised him not to be making a fool of himself any onger with the provoking thing, but just be sensible, like other people

And the little under-waiter, tired of the labor that was bringing no reward, ruefully adopted her counsel, and sold But he couldn't give up his visits to the club, where at least he could pretend, by his applause, that he understood and valued good music with the best of them.
Yet the little man's heart had been

secretly gladdened some months be fore, and his ambition to be considered a connoissieur in music very suddenly re-kindled. Among the occasional new-comers which the club admitted to membership had been one who was apparently a skilled performer on the violin-a genial, jolly fellow. He easily won the friendship of all, but eemed especially to attach himself to Samuel Lewis, the little under-waiter. When he learned (and he was not long n making the discovery) that "Little Sam," as Lewis was dubbed by his fellow-servants, had a weakness, and that weakness was to be able to play something on some instrument, He graciously favored the whim. talked music at the little man-played music for him, pretending that his fine musical ear could detect beauties of harmony inaudible to any one else, and at length proposed to give Lewis

instructions on the instrument for a trifling consideration. Lewis was in ecstacies. He forgot his former failure or remembered in only as the fault of an incompetent teacher, and, availing himself of the ess College, N. S. W. C. McCakea, Late Principal Coatloook proffer, determined to keep these ssons secret from his fellow-servant till he could astonish them with an un mistakable evidence of his musica ability. Somehow, the much-desired result was as slow and difficult in com ing as it had been before, but the acher was as earnest and hopeful as he had been at first, and the little man believed his repeated failures were only what every beginner had to ex-

> They hob nobbed together-teache and pupil-in restaurants, over tempteacher's cheap terms, and, under the



to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, withhood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and carring the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

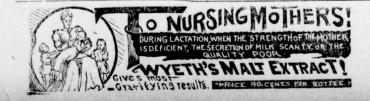
If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and eures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

"FALLING OF WOMB."

"FALLING OF WOMB."

MRS. FRANK CAMFIELD, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co, N
Y, writes: "I deem it Y, writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me. Mrs. Campield.

cure me.
Twelve bottles of Dr. Mrs. Campiello.
Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription
has cured me."



tutor insisted on providing, the little man was wont to grow very communicative. He had frequently invited the tutor to call on him, when he would have been delighted to introduce him to his fellow-servants; but jolly Mr. Liverspin always declined

servants.

the invitation. "I know you, my dear fellow," he would say, "and that is sufficient," and then he would artfully question "Little Sam" on the kind of "Boss with whom he lived, and, as Hubert's and Margaret's indulgence to their domestics was a theme upon which the little underwaiter easily waxed elo quent, cunning Mr. Liverspin grew wise very speedily. He used to seem affected when "Little Sam" described the apparent ill-health of Hubert and Margaret, and would shake his head in a lugubrious manner while Lewis recounted all the gossip about the Bernots that took place among the Bernot

When Hubert was arrested, and Little Sam "told Mr. Liverspin all about how Miss Calvert informed the help of that sad affair, the tutor seemed so affected that it required sev eral applications of his handkerchie to his face before he could ask a single question. The sight of this evidently sincere emotion increased little Sam desire to be more communicative, and so Mr. Liverspin found himself as fully enlightened upon every point conneted with that particular occurrence as though he had been present when Miss Calvert made her request of the serv

Though the little man was somewhat in his cups" still, after that chat, he had an uncomfortable feeling that he had been talking too much; perhaps it was owing to Liverspin, who, being slightly off his guard for a moment had permitted his face to wear a differ ent expression from his wont. Be that as it may, Lewis determined not to le his fellow-help know that he had beer saying so much to Liverspin, espe ially Hannah Moore, who, on "Little ' representations, had been Sam's anxious to see the new acquaintance, but, when she learned that Mr. Liver spin refused all invitations to come t the house, delivered as her indignant opinion:

"Them that keeps company with servants out of doors and are above coming to see them in their master's place ain't fit acquaintances for no

So the little man set his teeth hard that no impulsive communications re garding Liverspin might find their way to the ears of his fellow-help, and when he felt compelled to make some reply to their observations, he was careful to use only his stereotyped expression "that's a fact.

Generous John McNamee was con stantly on the alert to learn all he could regarding the impending trial, etailing the slightest fragment to Hannah Moore, between whom and imself a warm friendship existed - a friendship begotten of their mutua sympathy for imprisoned Hubert and anhappy Margaret. And both the unelfish domestics so constantly exhorted the others to be careful and watchful of everything pertaining to their young naster's interest, that when they were served with subpænas which compelled their attendance a second time in court. Hubert Bernot had no truer friends than that little circle of warmhearted, faithful Irish domestics. They prayed in their fervent way for an opinion, but he was not prepared him and devoted Margaret; and on for the passionate manner in which ing little treats provided by Lewis in the evening previous to the day ap-grateful acknowledgment for the pointed for the trial they remained together late, consulting about and arranging their statements for the morrow.

The evening before the day of trial, Plowden, by great effort, had obtained permission for Margaret to see Hubert again.

She had been with him in the morn ing in company with Father Germain and both had entreated him to permit the circumstances of the past which led to his crime to be told in court, but he was as flint to every appeal, an swering:

It is part of the atonement I am trying to make to permit nothing to be told save the crime itself. I will have nothing said that will tend to extenu ate my guilt, and I cannot and shall not break the promise given to my mother ; it is cruel to persist in asking me to do otherwise.

And the priest and Margaret de sisted from further efforts, and, for the first time since Hubert's incarceration his cousin's heart swelled with a rebel lious indignation, and an impatient murmur rose to her lips. It was almost as if she had said :

"Why is God so cruel? Why does He not make my aunt well enough to be told that she may release Hubert

from his promise?"

But, with the very first word of the eply which Father Germain made to her sorrowful repining, when both had reached the sun shiny street, her poor crushed heart regained resignation. and she murmured, white the scalding

tears ran down her cheeks: "Thy will be done." "It is somewhat singular," said the oriest, "that Mr. Plowden has never requested Hubert or you to tell him what you formerly knew of this poor murdered man. Surely it would be necessary to help the defence of your cousin ; however he seems so devoted o the case and so thoroughly understands his business, that there is little danger of his neglecting so important

point." Margaret made no reply to that, but in a few minutes referred to the command Hubert had enjoined upon her of giving as her testimony in court every word of the confidence with which he imaginary pursuer.

influence of stimulants, which the had entrusted her so many weary months ago.
"It will be helping to criminate

him," she said, with a fresh burst of tears

"Nay, my poor child," answered the priest," it will make him neither more nor less than what he is in the sight of God : neither will it definitely prove his crime in the eyes of men ; since his peace of mind here, and per haps his salvation hereafter, depends upon acceding to his wish, there is no alternative for you but to drink the

She had not promised obedience to Hubert's command, but possibly the prisoner had construed her silence into assent. However, when she returned that evening, accompanied by Plow-den, Hubert at once repeated his request of the morning.

Plowden had left the cell to walk in

the corridor-he invariably did when the cousins were together. His quick tread, and the restless look in his betrayed the anxiety, and even nerv-ousness, under which he labored. Hubert besought Margaret, by her

love for his soul-her earthly love for him-her affection for her aunt, to grant this, his one earnest wish. 'Why do you hesitate?" he asked.

'You prayed for pardon and peace for me; you begged to suffer that my mental torture might be lessened You have won for me a reconciliation with my Maker; now will you hinder the completion of such atonement as is in my power? You kept my secret for me, and I suffered the more because of your very faithfulness. I bid you fling it away forever now, to make it as public as you have hitherto kept it secret, and I shall be free. Oh, Margaret! why keep away the peace which will come to me when you have done

He spoke in a calm, even, low tone, without a trace of passion, and his face lit up with some strange feeling that riveted Margaret's eyes upon it

"I will try to do what you request, she answered, quiveringly. "But I also have a favor to ask of you. By the love you bear your mother, promise that you will plead not guilty, to-morrow in court. Of that mercy, at least, you may avail yourself without scruple. and for the sake of your mother, Hubert, I beg you to do so.

"Be it so," he replied sadly; "I shall plead 'not guilty." "And I," she answered, "shall do what you ask, though my heart should

break in the effort. Plowden, entering the cell to an nounce that the time was up, heard Margaret's reply, and he averted his head that he might not see the suffer-ing depicted in her face. When she had taken her tearful leave of Hubert,

and thrown herself back in the car

riage to weep unrestrainedly, Plow

den said, abruptly : "May I ask what request Hubert has been imposing on you, the grant ing of which seemed to cost you se

much ? She told him, adding :

"This morning was the first time he desired me to do so; I had thought it would be sufficient to give only the evidence I had given before.

"So it would be," said Plowden hurriedly : " nor could they force you to tell more ; but Hubert is mad, and the promise is not binding. He knew even while he spoke how

little Margaret would concur in such she proclaimed her duty to Hubert.

But think, Miss Calvert," said the lawyer, slowly, and as if he were try ing to stifle some impulse which urged him to speak as passionately as his companion had done, "your evidence may do much to weaken the defence may frustrate every chance of acquittal, and may tend to make the sentence a long imprisonment."
"But it will bring peace to his soul

-a peace that will sweeten even a life-long imprisonment," she answered.

It was too dark for either to see the other's face, and Plowden was glad, for he felt that he could not have controlled the expression which swep into his countenance, and which, if Margaret had beheld it, would have aroused anew her wonder and alarm.

"Suppose," he said, after a pause that your evidence would be suffic ent to commit him-would cause him to be sentenced to death, would you

still give it?"
"If his soul's salvation—if his peace

of mind-were at stake, I would. "And yet this man, whom you would deliver up to death, is dear to

Plowden spoke in a half curious, half cornful tone.
"Dear to me?"—her voice quivered

have strength to fulfil it, it will seem like plucking my heart out and flinging it down for others to trample up Plowden did not answer, and silence

was maintained till they arrived at Margaret's home. He accompanied her up the steps as he always did, and waited with his courtly manner till she had been admitted to the house, not descending even when, having promised to call for her on the morrow in order to accompany her to court, he bade her in the first degree. good-night and the massive door had closed between them. Once his hand was on the bell, as if

fingers before they had time to do their a companion: work, muttering:
"I cannot — not yet; till every

chance is lost !'

He bounded down the steps and into the hack, as if he was flying from some

CHAPTER XIV

The day of trial came at last. Aristocratic circles were in a quiver of excitement. The fair creatures who had een so assiduous in their attentions to Hubert were anxious lest brothers and fathers should not succeed in obtaining for them good places from which they might see and hear all the sensation that the affair should afford.

Lawyers who had attained pre-eminence in the profession, and shysters who fancied that legal skill could be obtained with little effort and less brains, shouldered each other on their rapid way to the court-room. Sensation seekers and idle spectators, who had little else to do with their day, were numerous, and thus all classes were represented in the crowded court-

Fashionable Mrs. Delmar and her daughter were there, under the espion age of Eugene. The elder lady's face had been subdued into an expression of the most tender melancholy, ready o be turned upon the prisoner the mo ment he should appear. The interest and sympathy of all the

fair creatures were concentrated on Habert-every eye was turned to the place where he was expected to present himself, so that when the heavily - veiled, slender-formed lady entered, leaning on Plow den's arm, and quietly took a seat near the witness stand, she attracted but little attention. Many recognized her, for there was a peculiar gracefulness about Margaret Calvert which no costume could conceal, but her former fashionable friends had neither sym pathy nor interest to spare for merely a dependent in the Bernot household Perhaps she had never been so keen

conscious of her want of female riends as at that moment when she took her seat in the great crowded Oh! for a mother who might whisper hope and courage to er-for some one whose hand might press under cover of her cloak

She looked over at the domestics who had taken their places a momen before her entrance, and read in their faces only the kindliest sympathy Little Sam Lewis in close proximity to Hannah Moore, as if conscious of some power in her which might help do his duty, looked restlessly about him in search of Liverspin, who on the previous day had said to the little man, with the usual application of his handkerchief:

"I'll be present to morrow, my dear fellow, though it will be a severe trial to my feelings."

Little Sam, firmly believing in the

sincerity of Liverspin's emotion thought it would not be amiss to tell the good-natured cook how fully Mr Liverspin sympathized with Mr. Hubert and Miss Calvert; but Hannah was slightly incredulous. No good man would ever be above

visiting servants in their master's house," she said, "but I'll be able to tell better when I see what he's like :' and she frequently stooped to Sam to know if his friend had yet made his appearance.

There was a sudden buzz and rustle of silken garments, as several ladies way to the sanctuary. This practice rose that they might have a better he never omitted. On one occasion, view, for the prisoner had entered. He after confirming in four city churches ooked neither to the right nor left, but walked with a steady, erect gait, and Grace had arrived three-quarters of an took his seat as naturally and quietly hour before. We presumed that he as though he had been long familiar with his strange position. For a second after he had taken his seat, he shaded his eyes with his hand, as if to ingly quite fresh, and the globule of shut out the multitude of stares directed at him; then, removing it, he sat erect, and slowly glanced about him till his eyes rested on the veiled face of self-indulgence. One result of this

almost directly opposite. He knew the countenance the friendly screen concealed and an expression of intense scorn swept over his fea-tures, as he marked the isolation, as it were, of her position. There was no lady in immediate proximity to her, no friend save Plowden, who was busy with some papers.

Hubert glanced away to the Del mars, and met the elder lady's look of tender, melancholy interest. not divine the motive of the fashion. able woman's extreme kindness to him, but at that instant, he intuitively guessed how his cousin had been treated by her fashionable friends.

Mrs. Delmar was so delighted that he had favored her with a particular glance, that she could almost forgive Eugene his harsh reprimand to hersel and Louise, for so unkindly remaining aloof from poor, forlorn Margaret. The good-natured fellow had besough his mother, even before they had left home that morning, to call for Miss Calvert, and accompany her to the court; but the elegant lady was at-tacked with hysteria at the very idea of such a request, and Eugene was fain to desist, though not without pitifully—"I had to trample on my heart to make myself give him that promise to-night; and to morrow, if I On Hubert's entrance, Margaret for-

got the awkardness and loneliness of her position. With his pale face, so strangely like his mother's in its spiritual expression, to contemplate, she saw nothing else; with his slight form -slight now almost to emaciationbefore her, she could think only of the long years of imprisonment which possibly awaited him.

Plowden had told her that, in any case, the verdict would not be murder

The dread proceedings began. A jury was impaneled, and Margaret's heart gave a terrified bound when she about to pull it, but he withdrew his heard some one behind her whisper to "There are members of Roquelare

on that jury."
She looked at Plowden, who also must have heard the whispered re mark, throwing her veil partially

His forehead was gathered into a heavy frown, and great beads of per-spiration stood on his face, but he beni over the paper he held as if to avoid

meeting her eyes. She held her breath as the prisoner true to his promise to her, pleaded with a firmness which she feared he would be incapable of assuming, guilty," and her breath came in labored gasps when Bertoni, the prosecuting counsel rose to make the opening speech. The intense silence that reigned was almost painful, and the stern, heavy face of the great lawyer wore an expression of triumph

as it turned itself to the dense crowd. He seemed to revel in the suspense in which he kept all waiting for his first words, and when he did begin he burst upon them with a sudden, almos fierce loudness that made many in the crowd start. Over their heads, in a perfect volume of sound, the words rang from his iron throat ; brief, clear, pithy sentences that carried their point and did their damaging work as they went. Like a man who is sure of his power and uses it fearlessly, Bertoni struck out boldly and swept on with masterly strokes until his goal was reached, and then the prisoner's chances of acquittal were meage in-

He reviewed the case from the first brought distinctly to the minds of his hearers each incident of the investigation that had occurred twenty-one months before; dwelt on Miss Calvert's visit to the morgue as the first clew that had been obtained to the murderer on the examination that followed ; and then he referred sarcastically to the position Mr. Plowden had occupied on the trial ; Mr. Plowden's disinterested ness at first; his eager proffer to work up the case that the the untimely end the deceased might be avenged the sudden diminishing of his interest his neglect to seize an important clew and his evident anxiety to bring the examination to a close.

TO BE CONTINUED

How a Great Prelate Has Lived

The following reference to the daily coutine of Archbishop Kenrick from one of his priests will be read with in erest at this time :

"In fifty years Archbishop Kenrick has not taken one hour's recreation. When indulging in what most men would relaxation, he was call changing his work, and only then prayer or meditation even was his mental occupation. Archbishop all his life rose at 4 and devoted three hours to prayer, the celebration of holy Mass and the divine office. This routine he never deviated from, even on his travels. When away from home his greatest annoyance was his inability to observe his daily routine. Seeing this, Archbishop Ryan presented His Grace with a small alarm clock, which he ever after carried with him on his journeys. Every day the Archbishop spent a half hour before the Blessed Sacrament. The stroke of the clock at 4 always started him on his we called, and were informed that His was taking a much needed rest and For a prepared for a long wait, when His water that clung to his forehead told where he had spent the intervening time. He was a remorseless enemy was the freedom of his mind from any personal bias. The Archbishop was as free from the spirit of resentment as a bronze statue veled at the mildness with which the Archbishop treated those who offended him.'

The Passing Bell.

Miss Florence Peacock, writing in he Dublin Review, thus speaks of one of many beautiful customs which were destroyed or mutilated beyond recognition at the rise of Protestantism:

"In pre Reformation times what is

now usually called the passing-bell, and rung an hour or two after death. was then really and truly a passing bell, for it was rung when the soul ap peared to be at the point of doffing the nortal for the immortal, but before death had actually taken place. Its object was to let people know by its solemn sound that one amongst them was in extremis, and to remind them that it was their duty to spare a few minutes from the cares of this world to pray that the soul so soon to be beyond earthly help might turn toward God and His saints. Then some time after death had taken place it was again rung; and this time it was known as the soul-bell, and was sounded to let all know that the time for earthly contrition had passed away, and to beg them to pray for the final repose of the departed.

The custom of ringing the passingbell before the death of a parishioner will surely commend itself to the clergy, and could easily be restored, at least in towns and villages. It was a public act of faith and charity, as beautiful as it must have been helpful to the fleeting spirit.

Testing his Honesty.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best foam in which to take Cod Liver Oil. Tell the Deaf.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Perth. writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thoma' Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

"Sightless Courie Trouble had come

SEPTEMBER

Florence and me in our married life which this simple n explain and remove st we had been liv ty in an Eastern ma where through the friend Bagley I had okkeeper in one make no pretention minded and the lack think. Whatever be stiff and rigid will break, since it mind, such as it is, I am joyous, it neve at the feast by remi

trary, it urges:
"Go ahead, old
good time. When else to do, then m able, if you like, lamentations."

Florence, naturative. I have often first days, when b so as to be compa Such exertion is accumulates a rese into habit. Now s I do, and when I must be gloomy, pockets and my something wrong word, we love e that common dece noticing the speck our genial sunligh Of course, in th we had no friends

any, but we coul hoewver urgent ou course," though must at present b existed, and lu Evenings, then, our wont to sit dov cribbage, and, stand between u glow over all the were such great ence's taste, and v ing and merry in it did seem as if spurt out of envy stick to his scyth and all the other and ends which his personality. we had been over made a succession mutual raillery, table of a sudder unsteadily, I not

she used to se home coming. "Come over h by me, I want to Now, if I had doubtless the stre tained my heart down it plumped its strings, for I about to be reve me_that I cou with a jest-bu

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Florence.
I passed over side, holding h ments in silence occurred which she had sat by r ment, administ fell on my hand the blazon of lo "Oh, Floren

it?" I cried. the light turned 'I wanted that we were a Florence replie going blind." "Blind !" I and then a tho my memory, now avenged

you so ;" the

uncertain ster things mislaid shall not be !' and then-ah soothings of the soft, submi ness for ble the midst of Her dear eyes been benefice now, when the buried. I cann of her afflictio of it, and if I merely smile

smile through I remember own trouble words of an o had ever beer Master Harry must face it. Florence and seemed to be sight was f could see bu "It shall no is Dr. Duane

the speech of filled with I first thing in prevent, he And Flore that we wer tion that nev that she wou self if happil

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ning, '

past we had been living in calm felicity in an Eastern manufacturing town, where through the loyalty of my friend Bagley I had obtained work as ookkeeper in one of the mills. I make no pretentions to being strongminded and the lack is a lucky one, think. Whatever is strong is apt to be stiff and rigid, and if over-tried will break, since it cannot bend. My mind, such as it is, is elastic. When I am joyous, it never acts the skeleton at the feast by reminding ; on the con-

trary, it urges:
Go ahead, old fellow, and have a good time. When there is nothing else to do, then make yourself miserable, if you like, with regrets and he interrupted.
"Not necessary," he said. "I'll

Florence, naturally, is more pensive. I have often seen her in those first days, when bitterness would recur, fairly forcing herself to be blithe. so as to be companionable with me. Such exertion is never wasted; it accumulates a reserve which develops into habit. Now she worries less than I do, and when I worry the weather must be gloomy, my feet wet, my pockets and my stomach empty and something wrong with Florence. In a word, we love each other so dearly

noticing the specks which flit through our genial sunlight.

Of course, in this town of our exile we had no friends; not that we craved any, but we couldn't have had any, hoewer urgent our desire. I say, "of course," though the reason therefore must at present be taken on faith; it existed, and lustily, never fear. Evenings, then, after supper, it was our wont to sit down to a cozy game of cribbage, and, with the lamp on the stand between us sending a gentle our sending a gentle our genial sunlight.

Less though her sight was than on the day before, still it was keen enough to see me.

"I like him, Harry," she cried, before I could ask. "And he's going to help me. Remember this, dear, while help me, but—but—I shall be worse before I'm better. Only for a little while, you know; nothing more than our wont to sit down to a cozy game of cribbage, and, with the lamp on the stand between us sending a gentle boy's beloved face again! He's going to the threshold. Less though her sight was than on the day before, still it was keen enough to see me.

"I like him, Harry," she cried, before I could ask. "And he's going to help me. Remember this, dear, while help me, but—but—I shall be worse before I'm better. Only for a little was than on the day before, still it was keen enough to see me.

"Why don't you?" I asked, rather defiantly I fear.

"Well, for one thing, it's the man who has been wronged who is apt to commit a cowardly murder. Of course, the latter might strike down the former in a sudden burst of passion, but to sneak to lie in wait, no, no! Besides, poisoning is essentially a feminine crime—who has been wronged who is apt to commit a cowardly murder. Of course, the latter might strike down the former in a sudden burst of passion, but to sneak to lie in wait, no, no! Besides, poisoning is essentially a feminine crime—who has been wronged who is apt to commit a cowardly murder. Of course, the latter might strike down the former in the threshold. were such great ones through Flor-ence's taste, and with the many excit-"But what can we do?" I moaned, ence's taste, and with the many exciting and merry incidents of the game, it did seem as if time made a double spurt out of envy, because he had to stick to his scythe and glass and owl his personality. One evening, when we had been overgay, for Florence had made a succession of false plays, to our mutual raillery, she rose from the table of a sudden and went, somewhat unsteadily, I noticed, over to the little rocking chair by the window, in which tion. Poor, dear mamma, it's natural she used to sew and watch for my

home coming. "Come over here, Harry," she said. "Turn down the light and come over

by me, I want to talk with you."
Now, if I had been strong-minded, doubtless the strength would have sustained my heart; as it was, however, down it plumped to the stretching of its strings, for I felt that some evil was about to be revealed, not some evil to me—that I could face and withstand with a jest-but alas! some evil to

I passed over and sat by my wife's side, holding her hand for a few moments in silence. Then something occurred which recalled a scene when she had sat by me in shameful confine ment, administering comfort; a tear fell on my hand, and there burned like the blazon of love.

"Oh, Florence, Florence! what is

Florence replied, "for, Harry, I am going blind." would come and be light to that dark room for that little while, which might

"Blind!" I repeated mechanically, and then a thousand trifles thronged my memory, once disregarded and now avenged by the gibe. "I told you so;" the mistakes at cards, the uncertain steps, the groping after things mislaid. "It cannot be! It shall not be!" I shouted. And then and then—ah! I cannot relate the soothings of which I was the object, the soft, submissive words of gratefulness for blessings vouchsafed in the midst of so awful a calamity Her dear eyes, whose very light had been beneficence toward me! Even now, when the evil days are dead and buried, I cannot endure the possibility of her affliction, and so we never speak of it, and if reference does occur we merely smile at each other, though we smile through tears.

I remember when the shadow of my own trouble first rested on me, the words of an old servant with whom I had ever been a favorite: "Face it, Master Harry!" she had said; "you store them, though there's certain to must face it." And so, when at length be a period of absolute disability. In seemed to be that day by day her eyesight was fading. Yesterday she sight was fading. Yesterday she could see but little, to day less. To-

morrow-"It shall not be !" I vowed. "There is Dr. Duane in the very next street : the speech of people, the papers are filled with his wondrous skill as an optician. I will stop and send him the first thing in the morning. He will prevent, he will cure, oh! I know he

And Florence was so confident, too. that we went to our rest comforted, though I knew in that secret conviction that never deludes through glamor that she would willingly deceive her-self if happily she might deceive me.

Yes, though shut out from the world, I had heard of Dr. Raymond Duane, and in the unanimous voice of praise. A young man still, he had enjoyed unusual advantages at home and abroad, and had profited by them. People never seemed to tire of telling People never seemed to tire of telling of his ability, his nerve, his kindliness, lieve. The District Attorney finally sistence attend you."

whether through sickness or sorrow or any other misfortune. My stringency stood me in good stead, however, for

there were not patients awaiting, and I was shown at once into the breakfast room, where the doctor was taking such cheer as dares lurk in bachelor loneli"Protest? When I was first ar-

sharp.
"Well?" he asked abruptly, never pausing from his roll and eggs.

I told him my name and address and

ing from this man which, if it didn't as it was proved, had cheated me and console, at least kept me so far removed with whom I had quarreled. from desperation that I was enabled to perform my daily task like the calcupoison from which he died." lating machine I was expected to be. Home at last! And there was Florence the doctor.

watching in the little sewing chair by "Go through a similar experience, the window; there was Florence holding the door wide open before I reached the threshold. Less though her sight was than on the day before, still it was keen enough to see me.

"I like him. Harry," she cried her defeating I form."

"Go through a similar experience, and see if you're not query yourself."

"Oh, I'm queer enough already.
For instance, I don't believe you are guilty."

"Why don't you?" I asked, rather watching in the little sewing chair by that common decency keeps us from ing the door wide open before I reached noticing the specks which flit through the threshold. Less though her sight

few days, and then light, and my ing is essentially a feminine crime-boy's beloved face again! He's going women, I think, are braver than men, stand between us sending a gentle boy's beloved face again! He's going glow over all the little comforts which to help me: never for one instant for-

twirling the wrong way. "I must work, and you can't be left alone and and all the other old curiosity shop odds | my God ! I must work or we'll starve ; and ends which he deems essential to yet perhaps that would be the best ending!"
"Hush, Harry," said Florence.

"You forget he's going to help me. I've had time to make my plans, and that she should be so vindictive. But there's Polly. And do you know I could see quite well enough to write her to come—just for a short visit, you know, which I did?"

I think this fact brightened me a little—at least Florence could still see. Perhaps the doctor might help her to be better before she was worse. The most skilful physician looks on the dark side, and reasonably so, since his point of attack so often lies in the shadow of death. I little reckoned the infinite pain and difficulty under which that letter had been written. have ever been childishly tossed by hope, as if the strength of a nurse could send one to the stars.

And there was Polly, truly! Pretty Polly Chester, my wife's cousin, who was still living at our old home. I liked Polly, she was so bright, sweet-tempered and capable. She had not been irreconcilable, nor bitter; she "I wanted to feel for the telling that we were alike in the darkness," Florence replied, "for, Harry, I am going blind".

"Oh," the doctor wishes to see you at 8 o'clock," said Florence, suddenly,

tive to my worrying. his study and sat me in a comfortable habit of coming to Mr. Prime's house?" chair by the grate, with as good a cigar as an ally as I ever smoked in must have shone full and strong on

my face.
"I am deeply interested in your wife's case," Dr. Duane began. "It is mysterious, and I'm a student, hence the interest. There is no growth or blemish or degeneration. Her eyes are functionally sound and strong, but their nerves are affected through the reflex action of some shock, I should judge. I believe I can tone and re-

remained for a space in silence.

cheer as dares lurk in bachelor loneliness. He was a young man, as I have said, of middle height, spare, with a pale, impassive, clean-shaven face and small eyes, which would have seemed mean had they not been so bright and shap.

"Well?" he asked abruptly, never pausing from his roll and eggs.

"Protest? When I was first areteed I couldn't find words or time beam" smile. She was so blithe and entertaining, so assiduous toward shape them, poor creatures without any stamina or endurance!

He was a young man, as I have said, of middle height, spare, with a couldn't find words or time beam" smile. She was so blithe and entertaining, so assiduous toward entertaining, so assiduous toward shape them, poor creatures without any stamina or endurance!

Florence, so charmingly saucy to me; she removed the gloom of the present and brought back all the joys of the particular to them, poor creatures without any stamina or endurance!

Florence, so charmingly saucy to me; she removed the gloom of the present and brought back all the joys of the particular to them, poor creatures without any stamina or endurance!

And so I was already half comforted, when at length the doctor came down with the mough for the purpose. But I'm sick entertaining, so assiduous toward entertaining, so assiduous tow

but their bravery is passive, not active. They dare, but they shrink from per feeling as if the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world will be the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world will be the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world will be the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent; hence a murder-twirling the world had started a poison is an agent where twill be a poison is an agent where twill be a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison is an agent where the world had started a poison ous woman would naturally choose it, and hide her face and have hysterics helpless in—in—that dark room! O while it was performing its deadly mismy God! I must work or we'll starve; sion. If you had made this subject a study you might retort that slaves have ever been addicted to poisoning. Most true; but the essential of slavery is de

pendence, and women are our dependence, and women are our dependent class. What sort of poison was used, by the way?"

"Oh, the commonest sort, which is sold every day to everybody for the destruction of vermin. Do you know the District Attorney made a point out the District Attorney made a point out of this against me, arguing that a shrewd man would select some ordinary household stuff to avoid tracing. couldn't help from agreeing with him though I'm not a shrewd man, however much people insisted to the contrary, directly I was charged."

"You're not sore, you're not sensi-tive, you're quite indifferent, now aren't you ?" reflected the doctor, with a pleasant little laugh. "By the way, who composed Mr. Prime's family?"

"My mother-in-law, Mrs. Prime, a sedate, severe old lady; Miss Chester, her niece; my wife and myself; sev eral prim, old-fashioned maid servants; a prim, old-fashioned butler. These have been in service for years and still remain there; good, faithful souls, without wants or grievance-no one

could suspect them.' "Perhaps not, perhaps not. And

so happy as when doing a kindness. Her uncle used to call her his sun-

after I had eaten my supper.

"Suddenly," as if I did not realize as I hurried to the appointment that beam. But I must hurry away; my poor wife is waiting—" poor wife is waiting—" "Don't be so impatient, my friend," her forgetfulness had been a preventive to my worrying.

Certainly the doctor was friendly for a stranger. He brought me up into

"Oh, the Mackinnans, the Murrays, the Dunbars-sober, respectable folk, my best days. It was not until long belonging to the Scotch Church, which after that I appreciated that the light the Primes attended. The stupidest detective in the world, and I employ the ultimate example of crassness. wouldn't have wasted a thought on

any of them."
"It is a far cry from a claymore to a poison," agreed the doctor; "and so, according to our sociatic method, you seem the most likely object of suspicion."
"That's what I told you in the first

That's what I told you in the first place, I lodge I can tone and reboth them, though there's certain to be one them, though there's certain to be one them, though there's certain to be one though there's certain to be one that the remains 0. Have been be hind the seenes and I know the value of the purpose of honor and esteem possible, I must ask your confidence."

"I told you my name," I replied.

"Yes; Henry Hilton, formerly of oldenburg, Well?" I repeated, gloomij.

"Oh, I see," he mused. "There is a seen motoriety of which you think I must have heard. My good sir, as! as an able information. Hence, I never heard hence, I make heard, My good sir, as! as an able information. Hence, I never read the newspapers.

"Well, then," I declared, "a year ago! I was a prisoner in the joil at a lodenburg, awaiting trial for the murder of Zenras Prime will be a flaw or blemish to my work in the father of the murder of Zenras Prime will be an able to free the won't be a flaw or blemish to my will your pride, impacence and fefather, at who here in business."

"Yes!" said the dector, with politic attention, asif I had started that a year ago! I was a prisoner in the joil at a lodenburg, awaiting trial for the murder of Zenras Prime will be an able to the feed of the murder of Zenras Prime will be an able to the control of the purpose of the purpose to furnish a copy to the propose of thraish a copy to the propose of the purpose of the p must face it." And so, when at length of a period of absolute disability. In this trace is the fact order that this may be as brief as of the puppets of honor and esteem friendship for which men strive.

Seemed to be that day by day her eyeseemed to be that day by day her eyeseemed to be that day by day her eyeseemed to be that day by day her eyeis the man fading. Vesterday she of the puppets of honor and esteem
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in the face it." And so, when at length of absolute disability. In the face it is a period of absolute disability. In the face it is a period of absolute disability. In the face it is a period of absolute disability. In the face it is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability. In the face is a period of absolute disability of the puppers o

The doctor whispered softly and then be only for a little while. Then, too, Polly was prompt in her arrival, and "You don't protest your innocence?" though I never had cared for Mr.

degeneracy and former crimes of an soon, ah! so soon, Florence had to decused. But as for making any im-I told him my name and address and Florence's disstress. I had begun to state my moderate circumstances when he interrupted.

"Not necessary," he said. "I'll call and do what I can. We will talk lar, when we can talk understandingly. Good morning."

Cool and abrupt, but not ill-natured, there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't there was a nimbus of power emanating from this man which, if it didn't the sewing chair in the shadowy window nook. So there was no recommens on talking, and there Polly window nook. So there was no recommens on talking, and there Polly window nook. So there was no recommens on talking, and there Polly window nook. So there was no recommens on the little sewing chair in the shadowy without nook. So there was no recommens on the little sewing chair in the shadowy without nook. So there was no recommens on the little sewing chair in the shadowy without nook. So there was no recommens on the little sewing chair in the shadowy without nook. So there was no recommens on the every family not constituted of stone as she spoke, yet they smiled to and putty, form a deliciously private vanquishment of that trembling.

> s the blend into affection of inharmonious and discordant elements. I must confess that Polly and I did most of the chattering. Still, if Florence was more silent, she appreciated just as vividly and laughed, oh, so unrestrainedly. It did my heart good to hear her, though I throttled many a sob in my throat, which rose responsive to her unselfish mirth. Little wonder, indeed, that the blind narticulate now are calling !"

But one evening Florence fairly vied with me in jocund remembrances The faithful doctor, cautious even his promises, had been undeniably sanguine that morning. Already her dear spirit was preparing to forget and to rejoice.

"And is old Mrs. Murray still alive, Polly?" I was asking, "and does she wear that same bird's-nest bonnet perched on her false hair ?"

'She is not dead, but she sleepeth as usual right through the service from long prayer to her namesake, The Old Hundredth, "retorted Polly." But her false hair is gradually perching on top of her bird's nest bonnet!"—
"Oh dear! oh dear!" laughed Flor-

ence. "Such comical people as we have known! Tell me, Polly, is Sandy Mackinnon as devoted as ever. You remember Sandy, don't you, Harry? That great lump of an innocent, with bulging watery eyes and a hyena's grin."
"And two teeth, 'arcades ambo'—

that is, both yellow?" I interrupted.
"I should say I did. He was always clinging to Polly's skirts like an over-grown baby. Really, Polly, such infatuation is dangerous—supposing he should become jealous! Why, he could destroy the entire community with perfect impunity!"
"Oh, an idiot is always harmless,"

said Polly. "Sandy wouldn't hurt a fly. I couldn't imagine his killing anybody."
"I could have bitten off my tongue

for having provoked such a heedless answer and have shaken this frivolous Miss Chester, she is the cousin for whom your wife has written, I suppose. I over to Fiorence. She had drawn her "You your wife has written, I suppose. I heartily approve of the plan."

"Yes, Polly is a bright, merry girl, thoughtless, yet unselfish, and never go happy as when doing a kindness."

So I made haste to was to solve the plan on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

"You needn't exert your powers, chair further into the recess and was resting her head on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

"You needn't exert your powers, chair further into the recess and was resting her head on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

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"You needn't exert your powers, chair further into the recess and was resting her head on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

"You needn't exert your powers, whise Chester," said the doctor, raising resting her head on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

"You needn't exert your powers, whise Chester," said the doctor, raising resting her head on her hand in a tested. But I don't understand—

"You needn't exert your powers, whise Chester," said the doctor, raising weary way. So I made haste to where she crouched rather sullenly. The Catholic Record of the Saints. change the subject.

"And the Dudleys," I exclaimed, with enforced gayety. "Those five long superannuated girls and the one forlorn little boy who drew pictures of his father in the hymn book! You surely must remember, Florence. My God! child, what is the matter?" I sprang to her side, for, as I had bent forward, I had caught a glimpse of her face and it was ghastly, as if from

horror. "I am so very tired," said Florence, feebly. "I wish you would help me to my room, Harry," and as I bore her away her hands clung to my coat, as the hands of a little child will cling from sudden fright. And when we were together in her room she gave way unto a burst of tears, hysterical, broken, gasping; piteous to hear and piteous to behold.

"My darling, what is it? what is

which seemed to combine into a sort of spirit of adventure. Sorely, sorely was I in need of three virtues when I called at his door. It was early, I was Trouble had come to my dear wife form the early days of our married life—terrible trouble, which this simple narrative will both explain and remove—but for a year explain and remove—but for a year white had been living in calm felications. The state of the stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency and the stringency past we had been living in calm felications. The stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency and the stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in calm felications are stringency past we had been living in the offices of a him; oh! I like him!

And so, though the entry of a like the stringency of him; oh! I like him!

And so, though the stringency of a living and th St. Vitus' dance would be inertia to my twitchings. Oh, the men, they Prime's views on any subject, I found were all alike; and she did despise

> as she spoke, yet they smiled to the ison from which he died."
>
> 'You're a queer fellew," observed e doctor.
>
> and personal language, untranslatable, "Coterie talk," so the Germans, those experts ing like a little child to my hand. thought I was going mad, dear," she whispered and then fell asleep, cling in domesticity, call it, which so often

The next few weeks brought wondrous, rapturous changes, for the doc tor's prophecy came true, and Florence saw once more—and, curious trivial changes-for though we were one in rejoicing, she had very little to say re garding her recovery, or, indeed, any thing else. I noticed, too, that, especially toward Polly, Florence acted peculiarly-not that she was positively unkind, but somewhat indifferent and at times somewhat severe. Her whole bearing also had altered: she carried should be taciturn. A sleepless vigil bearing also had altered: she carried herself almost haughtily, and again say: "Hush, for voices unheard and again I noticed her dear eyes flashing and an excitable color rising in her cheeks. But I was too happy to be critical or captious. I readily accepted Polly's explanation that no one could act naturally at once after such a strain.

The doctor's calls became briefer and less frequent, and at length ceased for a full fortnight. Then one evening, while Florence and I were at our old game of cribbage and Polly sat at one side reading, he entered the room without ceremony. I saw that bright, almost fierce light shine in Florence's eyes; I saw that burning flush flash through her cheeks, and I expected something, I knew not what. "You are quite a stranger, doctor."

I began.
"Yes," he said calmly; "I've been doing a little detective work as a vaca-tion. I've been busied at your native town, Mr. Hilton, with the result that the murderer of Mr. Prime has been

apprehended and has confessed. He urned out to be that imbecile Sandy Mackinnon. You remember our conversation? A curious verification of my theory that a roisoner is likely to be a dependent—"
Here there was a sweep and a fall,

and Polly Chester lay prone at our feet moaning. "Mercy, mercy!" Pretty, blithe, good-natured Polly, what had she to do with such a humili

ating posture, with such shameful words?

"Yes, dear Harry," said Florence, softly, "as we have suffered, so we must be merciful."

"Test dear Harry," said Florence, softly, "as we have suffered, so we must be merciful."

"Test dear Harry," said Florence, softly, "as we have suffered, so we must be merciful."

"Since you are well again I don't care anything about the affair," I pro "But I don't understand-"Your silly admirer never mentioned your name. He merely avowed the deed and told where he had procured the poison, and where he had hidden the part not used, and then went off into a succession of convulsions which, landed him in an asylum and will shortly send him into his grave; but for the future I would advise you to

reserve your fascinations for more rational objects " "I had no connection with it," cried Polly, boldly; "I merely suspected that he might have done it, for he was very angry one day when uncle scolded me. And if Harry had ever been in real danger I would have told the little I knew. As it was, it wasn't at all necessary, and such a fuss is ridiculous : as for fascinating him, I never did. I can't help it if I'm attractive to men. They are all fools in that respect."

And precty Polly, tossing her head,



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London, Saturday, Sept 28, 1895.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN THE

ment in favor of the establishment of and when it is considered that the not only Ontario and Quebec, but also question of denominational or specific religious instruction.

There have been before now resolu- quarter. tions passed by particular diocesan synods of the Church of England, with have all along maintained the necesthe same object in view, but other dio- sity of Separate schools, and we have ceses have either steadfastly refused to said that the Synod has acted rationtake action on the matter, or have ally in maintaining it also, though se positively disagreed with the resolu- strong a party in that body wished to tions passed by their sister dioceses, pass a resolution favorable to a less and it was therefore difficult to say definite system of religious instrucwhat position the Church as a whole tion. would take. The resolution of the Provincial Synod, representing so large an area-almost the entire Dominion-may be presumed to settle this some of the speakers who are known to have been in the past the most earnest advocates of religious teaching in the schools, appear to have been lukewarm on the occasion of passing the present resolution, owing to the fact that all the resolutions hitherto passed ity in the Church, or lack of co-operation on the part of other denomina

The Rev. Dr. Langtry, of Toronto from the report given of his speech before the synod, appears to be one of those who despond of producing any effect by even the strongest resolutions of the Church in favor of religion in the schools. The doctor said he is in favor of parochial schools, but he now thinks they are impracticable, and his present proposition is that "The ignorant of the Bible; and if the pres-Church of England should unite wit other religious bodies in the endeavor to obtain the fullest possible teaching of the essential truths of religion in the Public schools."

and he supported the adoption of a cation. motion looking toward the introduction of such religious teaching into the schools as might be agreed upon by a compromise with other denominations. He argued that by determining to support Church schools, the Church would attaining anything; but by the course suggested she would gain a valuable prestige in public estimation by leading a movement in conjunction with education might be introduced into the school system.

This half way measure, however was not successful with the synod, large majority of the population." though it was the proposal of the committee to which the consideration of the ite religious teaching.

has now done, it would have succeeded the synod. creation of a public sentiment in favor State aid to denominational schools, as they could have kept up a splendid

no religious teaching at all.

serious difficulty in the way of securing to see their own children grow up such a school system as it desires, without religion, rather than that though it has also passed a resolution Catholics should have their own perline each "to appoint committees for each civil schools, that there has been so much with other religious bodies for the pur- that the schools of Ontario, so generfor the introduction of religion into fective in the matter of teaching relig the schools."

Is is almost needless to say that we ligious teaching may be introduced impossible for the various religious On the subject of religious education denominations to agree upon any such happy divisions existing among in the schools, the Anglican Provincial common religious platform, and Protestants." Synod, which met last week in Mon- if it were possible, such teaching treal, has issued a strong pronounce would be without fruit. If a system of Christian morality is to be schools which shall be under control of taught in the schools at all it must be the Church, and in which there shall based upon revelation. It must be be distinctive religious teaching. founded upon the positive teaching of There was some opposition to the pas- Almighty God, otherwise it cannot be sage of this resolution, but it was a system of morality which will bear passed by a very decisive majority: reasonable investigation into its grounds, and it cannot have a lasting ecclesiastical Province now includes influence on the minds of those who will bridge the difficulties of the posiare trained to it. We say, therefore, the Maritime Provinces of Canada, the that the only practicable, and the only decision becomes of great significance, useful, system of morality which can as indicating the stand which the be taught in the schools must be Anglican body intends to take on the founded upon some positive form of results. religion which can be maintained successfully against attacks from every

It is for this reason that Catholics

While arguing in favor of the reso lution which was passed, several of the speakers showed the direful conse quences arising out of the absence of rematter, though it is remarkable that ligious teaching from the schools as they have hitherto been conducted.

The Hon. G. W. Allan, of Toronto, declared that to his knowledge "hundreds of children in Ontario are growing up in utter ignorance of the principles of Christian knowledge, and with nothing to assist them in their by particular synods have been void of daily life as members of a Christian effect, either through want of unanim- community. The education of the Province had become almost wholly secular. At one time there had been a certain amount of religious instruction, but even this had disappeared. He continued :

" Of course we are told the common chool is not the place for this sort o hing, and religious instruction should be given in the home and the Sunday school. He believed that this argument is utterly fallacious. prepared to say after some experience. that when the children came to th Sunday schools they were deplorably nt system continued, he believed th utlook for the welfare and happines of the Dominion will be most lamen

The Hon. Mr. Allan also referred with pleasure to words uttered during Archdeacon Brigstocke was similarly the discussion by Chanceller Henneker in favor of Church schools, but did not in reference to the school system of consider that the time had arrived for Quebec, and he envied for Ontario the Church to declare itself for them, features of the Quebec system of edu-

Mr. Henneker had said in reference to Quebec that in that Province, notwithstanding the fact that the Protestants constitute only one seventh of the population, the character of legislation heavily, upon the people. had been such that "religious instruc isolate herself and not succeed in tion has been carefully guarded and provided for. Even before Confederation provision had been made to this effect with great care and delicate consideration for the minority. If this other denominations whereby religious could be done in a Province where only one seventh of the people are Protestants, surely it could be done in Provinces where Protestants form a

The fact is that the disastrous results of abolishing religious teaching from matter had been referred, and the the schools are becoming plain now to more decisive stand was taken whereby | Protestants, though in the past they it was resolved to declare in favor of a refused to listen to the warning voice system of church schools, with a defin- raised by Catholics against a godless This is precisely the ground which tion generally did not, and do not to place of the same size where the popuhas been taken all along by Catholics this day, appreciate the importance of in reference to Catholic children. religion, and this is why it has been There is no doubt that if the Church of driven from the schools, with the re-England had long ago declared its sults deplored in such strong language desire to have Separate schools, as it by Mr. Allan and other members of

equally with Catholics, in having There is and there always will be a schools to its liking; but it had no difficulty about religious teaching in der of education, and to this fact is which the difficulty can be met fairly

The Catholic Jecord. of a school system which has practically is done in favor of Catholics in On- edifice and supported with success and tario, and Protestants in Quebec ; and liberality all the religious agencies this purpose. Still the Catholic faith Record. This young gentleman has We believe that the synod acted we are satisfied that Protestants are isely in declaring itself in favor of themselves conscious of this burit is wisely in declaring itself in favor of themselves conscious of this; but it is borne by the people in supporting one religion in the schools, but it has done only because many Protestants so hate great Catholic church and the religthis too late, and it will now find a the Catholic Church that they prefer lous ageucies ordinarily connected province of the Dominion, to consult outery against Separate schools, and pose of adopting a systematic scheme ally excellent in some respects, are decerned, the genial editor of the Sentinel-Review might have found plenty ion and morality.

It is not due to Catholics that this is have no confidence in the success of the case. This was admitted by sevany scheme whereby an indefinite re- eral members of the synod, among whom we may mention the Rev. Dean into the schools. It will be next to McKenzie, of Brantford, who said, "The harm generally arose from the un-

It cannot be expected that there should be agreement as to any system of religion to be taught in the Public schools, where there is only a Babel of religions existing. The proper remedy would be a general return to the unity of faith; but as this is not to be expected within a reasonable lapse of time, the only present resource is to agree upon some modus vivendi which tion. But this bridging of the difficulty is not to be effected by abolishing religious teaching, as was attempted in Manitoba, with deplorable

A CLOSE OBSERVER AMONG A CATHOLIC PEOPLE.

Among those who are fond of misrepresenting the Catholic Church there is no assertion more common than that the Church is exceedingly wealthy, it would be well for the Protestants of cation was raised by Dr. Arthur Edimpoverishing the people, and that Ontario to be guided by in their dealby exorbitant taxation of the people ings with the Catholic minority. of Quebec it has rendered itself an in- Among those who have done this we tolerable burden on the population of may specify the Hon. Messrs. Joly, that Province. This has been the bur- Pope, and Holton, and Mr. Foster of lished in that portion of the Ontario is due for having braved hostile critipress which is hostile to Catholics, and cism in order to create a friendly feelespecially to French-Canadians.

In proof of these statements it has nationalities. een customary to point to the numerous educational and charitable institu- ism is not suspected, and hence his tions which are in the sister Province, testimony to the inherent weakness of and especially to the magnificent a system which has for its primary parish churches which are to be seen principle the right of individuals to throughout the Province, only a few pass judgment on all matters of remiles from each other, at most, and ligious controversy, is all the more cometimes in closer proximity.

his inferences therefrom, have been re- results. He says: markably accurate. He recognizes his account of his trip:

hale district In Ontario in the same area there would be the churches the power of the Catholic Church to of numerous denominations.

in the science of calculation to under- for the relief of every species of afflicstand that under such circumstances tion and misery to which humanity is the one church built for the use of a liable. The orphan asylums, hospilarge congregation such as will attend tals, academies, and other institutions it in Quebec, may be of much more which the Catholic Church establishes ample dimensions and a more elaborate building in every way than any Catholic teaching by the test of good one of the churches of half a dozen or half a score Protestant churches would lic doctrine and ecclesiastical discipbe if built within the same area, without bearing any more heavily, or so wealth either of the Catholics them-

the devotion of a community centres the spirit of self-sacrifice of the in one church edifice of great proportions rather than in many.

Another fact is mentioned which shows that this is the correct view of the matter, and accordingly, as there are places where Protestants outnumthat the latter were not able to build Mr. Patullo gives an instance of this kind as confirming his view of the matter :

"For instance, in a village at which I stopped, where the Catholics are in a minority, a church of moderate proportions was in marked conschool system. The Protestant popula- trast to the edifice usually found in a lation is entirely or almost wholly Catholic.

The name of the village Mr. Patullo has in view is not given, but he tells us that, notwithstanding the preponderance of Protestants there, the Protestant churches are not what might be expected, as there are over half a dozen struggling churches belonging fixed principle to guide it in the mat- mixed schools, and the only way in to various denominations. He adds: "If all the Protestants had been attributable in a great measure the is by allowing a fair proportion of united into one great congregation

therewith is greater than the self imposed burden of the Protestants, who, through their divisions, keep up half-a weak and self-consuming strong, healthy and aggressive organ-As far as the aggressiveness in con-

of it, for it is notorious that in the efforts at French evangelization, and in the attacks made from time to time on Catholic institutions and practices, there is a good deal of aggressiveness exhibited by a certain section of the Protestants, though not to the extent aggressiveness in Ontario, where Catholics are kept in a perpetual state of militancy in order to preserve their rights of citizenship. In Quebec the great body of the Protestants have observed the quiet and peaceable disposition of their Catholic neighbors, and the effect has been to make them reciprocate the good-will they have every where met with, and so among the Que bec Protestants there is not found to any considerable extent that aggressiveness which results in the establishment of the A. P. A. and similar organizations in Ontario, Manitoba and other Prov inces of the Dominion. On the con trary, there are many Protestants of mollify the Protestants of Ontario by pointing out the fact so well known to them, that the Catholics of Quebec are actuated by a spirit of toleration which den of many a newspaper article pub | Montreal, to all of whom great credit ing between the diverse creeds and

Mr. Patullo's thorough Protestantvaluable. He does not draw from the Mr. Andrew Patullo, the liberal- facts the inference that the Catholic minded and appreciative editor of the principle of Church authority in mat-Woodstock Sentinel-Review, recently ters of faith is the one divinely estabmade a trip through Quebec, and his lished, but he admits that, humanly observations bearing on this point, and speaking, it is more fruitful in good

"One thing seems certain, whatthat for a population united in one ever the merits or demerits of the faith, the church accommodation in the diverse systems may be, it is clear that in such a country division amongst Province is not excessive. He says, in Protestants means weakness, and the effort to keep up denominational "In Catholic sections in Quebec one agencies where there is no room for church usually does for a village or division, seems a great and inexcustown, sometimes for several villages able waste of money and energy."

Herein lies the secret, therefor give religious education to her It does not require great proficiency children, and to establish institutions everywhere prove the efficacy of results effected by the unity of Catholine. It is not by any extraordinary selves or of the Church that these Mr. Patullo adds: "In this way all results are achieved, but by Catholic people who maintain the institutions referred to. These institutions are not the signs of great wealth, and they do not enrich any one. They are merely what are needed for the remedving of conditions ber the Catholics, it was found which are the necessary concomitants of humanity, and it is the unity of such fine church edifices as elsewhere. Catholics which enables them to do much in this way with comparatively small resources.

Mr. Patullo makes a remark on another subject which we cannot well pass without mentioning here. Among the things that surprised him in Quebec was the fact that "The Catholic churches are always open. It would not be easy to go into one of them at any hour of the day and not find silent worshippers. "

This fact is not peculiar to Quebec, and our observant traveller might have noticed the same thing even in our churches in Ontario, though necessarily the extent to which the churches are visited during the day depends much upon the amount of time at the disposal of the people, and of course the working-classes have not a great not expressed this opinion of Mr. T. M. fication of the letters I. H. S., frequently

is a lively faith, and the corporal no doubt, some very good qualities, presence of our Lord in the Holy but we must confess that we would be Eucharist is a great incentive to delighted were we advised that Catholic devotion; for Catholics feel he had retired from the political life of that in the church, in the presence of Ireland. The other Catholic Record the Blessed Sacrament, they may com- seems to think that Mr. Healy deserves mune with our Lord Himself in a praise because he is fighting homelike manner which is not thought "bossism." In all sincerity we must of by those who have no conception of declare that this is nonsense. In Irish the actuality of the Divine Presence.

QUESTION.

When the question of religious teaching in schools is brought up it is usually supposed that Catholics are the sole people thereby affected, and the result is that a certain class who are hostile to anything which Catholics adto which we are the victims of such vocate are at once found ranged in opposition.

It is true that Catholics have, and will continue to have, fixed convictions | Rome to some of the London papers to on the subject of religious education the effect that it is seriously proposed in the schools, but there are others by many wealthy Catholics, including whose convictions are similar to those a number of Spanish and French we entertain. It is only because the grandees and nobles, to purchase a Protestant sects cannot attain to unity small territory for the Pope from that of sentiment on any religious question or doctrine that we find so much readi- pendence of the Holy See may become ness among our Protestant fellow citizens to applaud any speaker or writer who proclaims plainly that he is in of the part of the right bank of the favor of purely secular schools where Tiber known as the Leonine City no special religious dogmas will be and the site of St. Peter's church and taught. But the better informed and the Vatican palace would, of course, more zealously religious Protestants be included within the territory thus Quebec who have made it their special are not in favor of a non-religious or business, regarding it as a duty, to godless education, and this fact was emphasized at a meeting of the Detroit progressing between the Vatican and Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Ann Arbor on the 12th inst.

The question of purely secular eduwards, of Chicago, editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate, who made an address in favor of introducing re. tribute toward the purchase. ligious teaching into the Public schools and State universities. He did this in view of the fact that recent reports of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States show that this Church said that the Italian Government in its has in operation 200 schools and coleges, chiefly in the cities, with a to acquire the cash which it is proposed working force of 2,550 teachers and to offer as purchase money, as the 45,000 students.

Dr. Edwards stated that the Roman Catholic Church affords an example to averted. all Christians in their zeal for making education thorough, both in secular and religious subjects, and he expressed his admiration of the thorough ness of the educational work of the Catholics, stating that if the Methodists of Michigan were as loval as the Catholics, their college at Albion would soon be too small for the number of tudents desirous of entering it.

Dr. Edwards was followed in his adlress by President Fiske, who made a they would not be violated again at trong appeal to members of the Conference to support Albion College, and as soon as the purchase money the appeal was followed by many promses of substantial support.

It has been the custom of the enemies that the question of the restoration of of the Catholic Church to represent the the Pope's temporal authority is still a school system because they maintain parochial schools in which the Catholic religion is taught : but we never hear or read of any similar accusations against the Methodist Episcopalians or other like bodies because of their denominational educational institutions; for it must be remembered that the Episcopal Methodist is but a little one among the sects thriving in the soil of the United States. If the denominational schools of the various Protestant bodies were all accounted, the total number of schools and pupils attending would be a surprise to many who think, or pretend to think, that all patriotic Americans should send their children to the Public schools under pain of being regarded as enemies to the American constitution. A few such facts as those disclosed by Dr. Edwards will throw much light upon the inwardness of Apaism, which pretends to find a danger threatening American institutions in the Catholic preference for Catholic schools, while the sects are permitted to have as many denominational schools as they please without any question being raised as to their patriotism.

TWO OPINIONS OF TIM HEALY. Boston Pilot: The Irish cause would

be worse than a farce under the man-agement of a man like T. M. Healy. Catholic Record : Some of Tim Hea ey's colleagues would like to drive him out of parliament. Tim's tongue is as rough as a rasp, but he could not be well spared from the Irish ranks. He is right in fighting bossism, but he i wrong as to the time in which he chooses to do it. This is only a side ssue, and he ought to wait until the main issue- Home Rule-is definitely

The CATHOLIC RECORD, of London, has

amount of time at their command for Healy. It must be some other Catholic politics, as in the politics of every other country, the majority must rule : A NEW PHASE OF THE SCHOOL and when Mr. T. M. Healy and one or two followers imagine that they should be permitted to have their own way, in spite of the will of the majority, they simply make themselves ridiculous and become a nuisance.

> RUMORS CONCERNING THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

A despatch has been published from Italian Government, so that the indeonce more a reality.

The plan comprises the acquisition assured to the Holy Father.

It is said that negotiations are now Quirinal for the purpose of bringing this plan to a successful issue, and that the Cabinets of Europe have been for some time acquainted with the details of the plan, and that some of the Cath olic powers, especially Spain, will con-

While not denying the possibility of carrying out such a plan, we do not deem it probable that anything of the kind is to be attempted, though it is present financial straits would be glad national bankruptey which now threatens the country might thus be

It is certainly not a fair bargain

that the Holy Father or those who have his interests at heart should be compelled to purchase what already belongs to him by right and was taken from him by an act of unsurpation and spoliation. Besides, all guarantees made already by the Italian Government professedly to secure the Pope's independence have been grossly violated, and there is no assurance that the first opportunity-perhaps almost would be safe in the coffers of the Government. Yet it is certain iving issue. Popes Pius IX and Le XIII. never gave consent to the act of spoliation, but always protested strongly against it, and it is not to be expected that friendly relations can be restored between the Pope and the Italian Government till reparation be made. The Catholics of Europe entertain still the hope that this reparation will come, even though it should be brought about by the intervention of the powers, for it is certainly to their interest that the Holy Father should not be the subject of any Government which may at any time become hostile, even though it be now on friendly terms with them. In this the Protest. ant powers are as deeply interested as the Catholic, in proportion to the number of their Catholic subjects, and it is neither impossible nor improbable that both England and Germany may have a hand in the re-establishment of a Papal State.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE St. Thomas Times stated in Friday's issue that on the first Sunday in October (the 6th prox.) an address and testimonial will be presented to Rev. Dr. Flannery, by his parishioners, as acknowledgment of twenty-five years hard work and faithful service in that parish.

WE ASK our subscribers to read the advertisement of Benziger's Home Annual, which appears in another column. In a few days we expect to receive a stock of this excellent publication. Orders may be sent now and they will be filled immediately on the arrival of the books. The Annual of this year surpasses any hitherto published.

An old subscriber asks (1) the signi-

They are the words Iesus H ing, Jesus the this is the ser veyed by the man marries without obtain he be a prac Ans. Such void before as the imped institution th it. If such tracted, the practical Cat ate, or have t after procur POPE LEO of arbitratin

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Times stated in n the first Sunday prox.) an address be presented to

NOTES.

by his parishionent of twenty-five d faithful service cribers to read the Benziger's Home pears in another

days we expect to nis excellent publibe sent now and mmediately on the The Annual of this hitherto published.

asks (1) the signi I. H. S., frequently used as a symbol among Catholics. common good. Mr. Plunkett is a Con- Church reserves the right to substitute They are the initials of the Latin servative, but his plan is undoubtedly contributions of this sort in lieu of her words Iesus Hominum Salvator, mean- conceived with honest intention, for ing, Jesus the Saviour of men, and he is recognized as a thorough Irishthis is the sense intended to be con- man in feeling, and he has always veyed by them. (2) If a Catholic been ready to aid the cause of the man marries his deceased wife's sister, small farmers. He proposes a joint without obtaining a dispensation, can committee on which the anti-Parnelhe be a practical Catholic afterward? lites, Parnellites and Unionists shall Ans. Such a marriage is null and be represented to discuss matters of void before God and the Church; but general importance and necessity. as the impediment is of ecclesiastical The matter has been discussed by the institution the Pope can dispense from English and Irish press, and there are it. If such a marriage has been con- papers in Ireland of each shade of tracted, the parties thereto cannot be political opinion which favored the practical Catholics, unless they separ- plan, which it is hoped may produce ate, or have the marriage rehabilitated beneficial practical results, but the after procuring the proper dispensal majority of the members of Parliament

Pope Leo XIII. has accepted the task of arbitrating between the Governments of Hayti and San Domingo in the boundary dispute between the two republics, the Presidents of both having requested him to decide their controversy. Cardinal Macchi has been appointed by the Pope to investigate the facts of the case thoroughly and to make a report so that the Holy Father may be able to make a satisfactory and equitable decision.

THE king of Italy and his prime minister, Crispi, make a very peculiar theological system of the Roman Cathcombination. They wonder why in the world the Pope and the Church do not come to terms with them, shake hands and be friends. Fancy a man going along the public road attacked by two highwaymen, who take from tion for that form of sectarian bigotry him, at the mouth of the pistol, all his worldly possessions. Shortly afterwards they meet once more, and the knight of the road, still holding a firm grasp of his ill gotten goods, with no intention of restitution, expresses surprise that the injured party does not forget all about the circumstance and declare that the robber is, after all, an honest fellow. A perfect picture of the unfitness of things would be to witness Leo XIII. in People may live very near together friendly relations with that pair of Luciferians, the King of Italy and Chrispi.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, the editor and proprietor of London Truth, writing on the massacre of Rev. Mr. Stewart and his family at Sze Chuen, China, expresses great doubt that the results of the mission which was so completely destroyed by the massacre were sufficient to justify the existence of the mission at all ; and though Mr. Labouchere is a non- Catholic, he freely admits that Catholic priests have a great advantage over Protestant missionhampered with wives and families ship; their catechism, as one authorwhich are a great drawback to missionary labors. He says, among other

"If really it is deemed desirable to make an effort to convert the Chinese in either to bestow on them some blessing, provinces where we cannot protect our citizens, the task should be placed in ess, ready to live in poverty, and to die, if needed, as martyrs, but, above all things, of approved intelligence and discretion. A person should not get into missionary work as a profession in which he can keep himself and his family, as he goes into the church. It was not in this way that Christianity first made its way.'

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives currency to the rumor that Russia is on the point of being popularly governed. The statesmen who were identified with the despotic and arbitrary measures of the last reign have been notified of their removal from office, and their successors will be men distinguished for their progressiveness and liberality of views. When the present Emperor declared, shortly after his accession to the throne, that the government would be conducted on the same principles of absolutism which has prevailed hitherto, the announcement was made practically under compulsion and with reluctance. But now the influences that prevail are of a liberal character, the Emperor showing great deference for the counsels of his English-bred consort, and his cousin the Grand Duke Sonstantinopovitch, who is imbued with very Radical notions. The humane treatment of the poor Poles who were condemned to Siberia by the late Emperor and were freed by the present Czar is one of many evidences that the Tribune is not far from the truth, and that a new policy is to be inaugurated in the huge Empire.

A PLAN has been proposed by the Division of Dublin county, whereby Irishmen of all shades of politics shall sink all bitterness and differences in regard to politics and religion for the substitute fines for punishments, so the a fool according to his folly :"

doubt very much that this will be the

FROM A PROTESTANT PULPIT. Dr. Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, Cor-

rects Some False Notions About Catholic Belief.

At the usual services at the First Congregational Church, this city, last Sunday evening, Dr. Gladden discoursed on "Why I am a Protestant," nstituting a comparison between the Mother Church and the modern sects which have sprung therefrom. Of course, as a Protestant minister, he drew the lines of demarcation sharply and avowed his utter disbelief in the olic Church. Notwithstanding his uncompromising Protestantism, however, he is willing to accord to his Catholic neighbors the same rights of conscience which he himself enjoys, and he had only words of scorn and denunciawhich stoops to every vile means to misrepresent and caluminate the Cath. olic Church. In the course of his ser-

mon Dr. Gladden said:
"In this brief sketch of the ancient Greek Church with which most of you are not, I dare say, very well ac quainted, I have indicated by comparson, some of the principal features of the Roman Catholic Church, with which you are somewhat better acquainted. Still it would not be safe to assume that you are all very well acquainted with the Roman Catholic Church. and not know each other very well. Most of you have learned what you know about the Roman Catholic Church from hostile or prejudiced sources. We are inheritors of a bitter conflict, a religious conflict; and history shows that there are no influences which so completely close the mind against the truth as those which are engendered by religious strife.

INVOCATION OF THE SAINTS. "I have no doubt, for example, that most of you would say, unhesitatingly, that Roman Catholics worship the saints, and the Virgin Mary; but that is not quite true. There may be ig-norant Roman Catholics of whom it is true; just as there are a great fnany Protestants who believe that there are three Gods; but it is not the Catholic aries, both because of their definiteness doctrine. All Catholics are taught that in doctrine, and because they are not God, and God alone, is an object of wor. ity says, "demonstrates the great difference there is between the manner of imploring God's aid and assistance and that of the saints ; for it expressly declares that the Catholics pray to God the hands of men, wifeless and child- acceptable in His sight than they are they beg of them to be their advocates only, and to procure for them such things as they want. For which reason the Catholics make use of two forms of prayer widely different from each other, for when they make their application to God Himself, they say, 'Have mercy on us! hear us!' But when they address themselves to the saints they only say, 'Pray for us! In all cases whether the prayer is direct or indirect, the favor is expected from

God alone. "I am sure that this distinction is perfectly clear and intelligible; and yet I doubt whether one Protestant in

ten ever recognized it. DOCTRINE OF INDULGENCES "So, too, with respect to the doctrine of Indulgences. I suppose that most Protestants believe that the Roman Catholics are able to purchase for money permission to sin; that the Indulgence is a kind of license which is sold for money, to gratify one's appetite and passions. Statements of about this nature have been made in school histories; and when Roman Catholics objected to such books, the Protestants have come to the rescue, and declared that the obnoxious state-ments should not be modified. But this is not the Roman Catholic doctrine of Indulgences. No Catholic is ever able to procure any license for future wrong-doing. Nothing like that was ever conceived of by any intelligent Roman Catholic. Nor is there any Roman Catholic. way of procuring absolution from past God, and receiving, through the priest, His pardon. The payment of money has nothing to do with this. But the Roman Catholic doctrine is that a sinner who has confessed and forsaken his sins must yet do works meet for repentance; that the Church Dr. Gladden a Jesuit!! Now Let Prohas a right to impose upon such a penitent certain works of penance. It is discipline prescribed for him, on account of his transgression. Now the Hon. Horace Plunkett, M. P. for South | Church holds that this discipline, which consists of fasts, pilgrimages, or other meritorious works, may be commuted by charitable gifts or donations of money. Just as the courts sometimes

other discipline. But it must be obis not the remission of sin nor of the eternal punishment due to sin-still ess is it a permission to commit sin in . It is a modification of the

the future. It is a modification of the Church discipline. "Doubtless the doctrine was itself crossly misrepresented and abused by se who in Luther's time went about hawking Indulgences; and the strong vords with which Luther denounced this abuse were well deserved. But we must be careful when we talk about it to know not merely what extravagant men have said in public harangues, but what is the real doctrine of the account for Church. Let me quote the definitions ances, etc. of this word in the Century Dictionary-A remission of the punishment which A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution; this remission being valid and fatal mistake, as I feel it to be. Yours, R. M. Corson.

Bentonville, Ark., Sept. 6, 1895. Rev. Washington Gladden:
Dear Sir — As one who has read

world that you have become a Jesuit?

former admirers deplore this sad fact, we must concede to you and to all men the liberty of choosing Rome if convinced in your own conscience. But we would certainly think far more men, if you would publicly avow boldly and fearlessly the fact of your change. lief that you have unitted with this order, as it is impossible to otherwise account for your recent course, utter-I am an A. P. A. leader and strong in this patriotic order, as the one hope of our country. May

the next day, Good Friday, every actor in this fearful farce was dead. They were all attacked by mortal sickness other discipline. But it must be observed that an Indulgence can be granted only to one who has repented and confessed and been forgiven; that, in the words of Bishop Keane, it is not the remission of sin nor of the and died in the greatest agony; not ease in the discharged of their duties. mately destroyed, but they had been overlooked in the panic and forgotten. This event caused the utmost horror of you, as would all, noble-minded house where the tragedy had occurred and fearlessly the fact of your change. People even avoided passing There is a general conviction and belief it in the street, and eventually it was pulled down.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF PON-TIAC.

St. James' Parish: Past and Present— Laying of Corner Stone of the New Church – Sermon by Rev. Father

were not accomplished, however, without severe financial struggles on the part of the untiring pastor: but, having been successful, he turned his attention to the greatest work of all, the erection of the church. Several times he was about to commence operations when hests of financial difficulties loomed up to oppose him. Picnics bazaars, concerts and the liberal contributions of generous filiands were the means used to

concerts and the liberal contributions of generous friends were the means used to advance the good work and at length the rev. pastor was pleased to be able to state this summer that he was about to commence. The old church has long since tailed to be able to contain the ever increasing congregation, and no amount of repairing could make it sufficiently large for the present population. The new building which is being erected will be a bandsome structure. It will be completed at an estimated cost of \$80.000.

The completed at an estimated cost of \$80.000.

The compression of the completed at an estimated cost of \$80.000.

The contractor is Mr. L. Joseph Fauteux, of \$t. Benoit, Que., a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, having in his day erected twenty foar churches, ranging in cost from twenty five to one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars each. The plans were designed and drawn by Messrs. Roy & Gauthier, the distinguished architects of the city of Montreal. The building itself was commenced under favorable auspices this summer, and daily progresses under the supervision of Mr. P. Foisy. The sire is both favorable and beautiful, occupying a prominent position on an eminence overlooking the banks of the Bonnechere, at the outskirts of the village. The structure being erected is 148 feet from the facade to the rear of the apse. Its width across the nave is 63 feet, 4 inches, exterding out to an extreme width of 78 feet 4 inches in the transept.

The new \$t. James' church will easily take

Secretary of the problems of t

Oh, it was but a dream I had
While the musician played—
And here the sky, and here the glad
Old ocean kissed the glade,
And here the laughing ripples ran,
And here the roses grew
That threw a kiss to every man
That voyaged with the crew.

Our silken sails in lazy folds Drooped in the breathless breeze ; And o'er a field of marigolds Our eyes swam o'er the seas!
While here the eddies lisped and purled
Around the island's rim, Around the island's rim, And up from out the underworld

And it was dawn and middle day
And midnight—for the moon
On silver rounds across the bay
Had climbed the skies of June—
And here the glowing, glorious king
Of day ruled o'er his realm,
With stars of midnight glittering
About his diadem.

The sea gull reeled on languid wing
In circles round the mast;
We heard the songs the sirens sing
As we went sailing past;
And up and down the golden sands
A thousand fairy throngs
Flung at us from their flashing hands
The echoes of their songs.

A PROTESTANT'S MUNIFICENT

The munificent new ecclesiastical seminary which the Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn., owes to the munificence of Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 4:
Archbishop Ireland said in the

course of his eloquent address :-St. Paul's Seminary proclaims tonight its solemn pledge that the education given within its walls shall be at all times the best and the highest. Nothing short of the best and the highest is worthy of the priesthood, worthy of the cause the priesthood represents, and of the interest which it is to serve. Should St. Paul's Seminary ever in days to come fall below this evening's ideal, be it publicly anathematized as faithless to its baptis mal promises-faithless to the just de mands of its founder, faithless to the inspirations and orders of its sponsor and first Archbishop.
Christ yesterday, to-day and to-mor

row. The Saviour of the past is the Saviour of the present, and will be the Saviour of the future. His doctrines and His moral enactments, not reduced by one jot or tittle, as understood and interpreted by the traditional Church, the Church of ages and of nations, the Catholic Church - there is the great subject matter of seminary teaching. Whatever else the priest takes with him into the world, if he carries not in soul and in hand the Gospel of Christ, he is not a minister of Christ, and will not be with Christ an upbuilder of humanity.

Side by side with theology in seminary halls would I enthrone the sciences in their fullest modern statures They relate the wisdom and power of God in nature, as revelation tells of His extraordinary mercies in the supernatural order. The sciences covet the aid of faith, which is a voice from the far-beyond, whereof nature is silent. Faith appeals to the sciences for confirmations of its credibility Nature and grace intermingle, and unite in chanting to the Author of both a hymn of adoration and thanks giving. A conflict between the sciences and religion! It exists in the fancies of men who mistake their own meams for the principles either of the sciences or religion. Listen to the teachings of faith or God, the creation, the human soul, hard by the workshops of the biologist and the geologist; read the Bible amid the exhumed bricks of Assyria and Babylonia, and the hiero-glyphic tablets of Egypt; the sciences will exult that impassable gulfs are filled out and the pages of the Bible will have received new light from the stories of the peoples among whom it was first written.

Political economy and sociology are so akin to moral theology that I should bring them into the closest quarters with it. Man is born for earth and heaven, and while the latter is the more important, the former cannot be overlooked. The ethical duties of men are more clearly told when the world is well known in which we live and move, and the world itself will work more surely toward its own wel fare when its activities will have been leavened by the eternal principles o justice and charity, which religion brings down to it as peace offerings

Literature should be called upon to unfold in seminary halls the treasury of its graces and elegance of form. Religion will teach it the lesson that beauty is the splendent reflection of truth and purity, and religion in its turn will confess that in respect for its author it is willing to robe itself in worthiest garb, when presenting itself to the children of men. Culture, refinement, scholarship are and must ever be the characteristics of Christ's

The country has no greater need than that of men who by correct thought and courageous heart are pillars of the social order, who know rights in duties and duties rights, who sway neither one side nor to the other, holding themselves sternly on the lines of law and principle. Be it the special mission of St. Paul's seminary to enrica with such men our America.

The principles of republican government permeate Catholic theology; the teaching of those principles in the seminary will be the natural flowering of its Catholicity. Allegiance shall be plenary to Church and to country, to each one in its own sphere; to Church

THE Most remarkable cures on record have been accomplished by Ilood's Sarband about unlocking that door. At that inhowever, after you have stant the policemen jumped forward tried to reason with him, he conand presented their pistols at the heads tinue wayward, be patient with him

in matters of supernatural belief and of ethical precepts -to country in all that appertains to the temporal interests of society. There is no room for divided allegiance. Aye, may rich blessings come to the North-West from

St. Paul's Seminary!
The influences radiating from the seminary will reach more immediately the people of its own religious faith They are a large part of the general population of the North-West. Beyond them, however, will its influences go. them, however, will its influences go. Its spirit will be to work for the whole people, offering its thought to uphold every noble cause, and willing to co operate with all men who labor to serve God, humanity and country. No narrowing lines, holding back from doing good wherever, for whom-soever and with whomsoever, will ever be drawn around St. Paul's Seminary Allies will ever be here for those who heal the wounds of suffering humanity, or strengthen the social bonds and the institutions of the country. Allies will ever be here who extend the hand in welfare for the living God of the universe, and Christ Jesus, the Saviour

And now I pronounce the name of the founder, the father of St. Paul's Seminary, that you may praise and bless him-James J. Hill. Before a word had passed between him and me, James J. Hill had meditated in his own mind upon the singular advantages to come from well-educated clergy, and had formed the resolution of which this day witnesses the glorious consummation. The merit of the whole project, from the first to the present moment, is all his own. fruits which are to come from it will be the fruits of his thoughts and his mun ificence.

To the carrying out of his project he has donated the princely sum of \$500-000. The highest use of wealth is in the service of humanity, and the owner is never so worthy of his possession as when by dedicating it to noble cause he proves himself superio to all its fascinations save that of divesting himself of it for the sake of a high purpose. Wealth, under the control of a noble soul, is a great social bless-

Mr. James J. Hill, I shall not speak words of gratitude as from myself. Such words from me were superfluous You know how grateful I am. In the name of the hundreds of thousands, whose spokesman I cannot refuse to be, I thank thee with all the warmth of which hearts are capable. They thank thee; their children and their children's children will thank thee. Above all, the seminary itself by its works enduring during long cycles of years will thank thee.

I must be permitted, though I may offend thereby her high born soul, so timid of the public eye, to name one whose heart so oft rejoiced in the work of St. Paul's Seminary, Mrs. Mary J. May God bless and reward, as He in His liberal justice alone may do the founders and benefactors of Paul's Seminary !

WHY JAMES J. HILL BUILT A CATHOLIC SEMINARY.

Said Mr. Hill, after the applaus which greeted his rising to respond to the Apostolic Delegate and the Arch bishop had subsided :

Some of you may wonder why I, who am not a member of your Church, should have undertaken the building and endowment of a Roman Catholic theological seminary, and you wil pardon me if I will tell you plainly why. For nearly thirty years I have lived in a Roman Catholic household and daily have had before me and round me the earnest devotion, watchful care and Christian example of a Roman Catholic wife, and of whom it may be said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," and on whose behalf to-night I desire to present and turn over to the illustrious Archbishop of this Diocese, the seminary and its endowment as provided in the deeds and articles of trust cover-

ing the same.

Almost all other denominations have in their various flocks those who are able to help their Church work in every material way, but the Catholic Church, with its large number of workingmen and women, coming from almost every nation and clime, have little else than their faith in God and the aid of those earnest, pious and devoted men who have been placed in charge of their spiritual welfare. They have to provide places of worship, and while the State provides schools for all their conciences call upon them to see that the education of their children goes hand in hand with their spiritual training, thus making for them an

additional burden.

Having seen the efforts of Archbishop Ireland in behalf of the Church, of which he is so distinguished a prelate, to spread throughout this country the light of religious truth, and show to all men that there was no conflict between scientific or physical truth and divine revelation, I felt called upon to devote a portion of this world's goods with which I had been blessed, o the work of educating for the priesthood men who would be able to preach down the spirit of unbelief, and to stand as shining lights along the path

way that leads to heaven May the work which has been commenced here, and has to-day received the blessing of your Church, continue to send out men who will bear witness to all the world that no nation of people can long prosper, or even continue, without the aid and direction of living and active Christianity!

A BICYCLE SCORCHER.

Arthur Clark believed himself the victim of gross injustice. His bicycle had brought him into disgrace. He had come home flushed with victory, ready to be hailed as the uncrowned king of scorchers, and here he was virtually a prisoner in his room, whither he had been sent directly after a wretched supper of oatmeal por ridge.

I wouldn't mind it if I had been ordered not to go into the road race. he said to himself for the fiftieth time as he rolled impatiently in his bed but just because I promised my father I wouldn't do any riding that yould exhaust me, he has packed me off to bed as if I were a mere child. That's pretty rough on a fellow of four Anyhow, I beat all the scorch ers in our school and that's some

Arthur could not go to sleep. He wisted and squirmed from one side of the bed to the other, listening to the solmen protests of the katydids and the shrill chirping of the crickets. That industrious prompter, Conscience, began to annoy him shamelessly. Now that the first flush of his resentment had died away he thought that perhaps his father was right, after all. True, he had beaten all the other felows easily; but then what if it had been a hard struggle? Wouldn't it have exhausted him? It occurred to him that he had broken his word.

Arthur fell asleep very late. He usually slept so fast and so hard that from bedtime until the rising bell seemed like one minute. But now he ossed restlessly. His sleep was light. Suddenly he found himself sitting boltupright in bed. He saw a streak of pale whitish light on the floor and across his bed and caught a glimpse of the moon. Oh, yes, it was the moon that had awakened him! Queer that had never happened before! would go to sleep again. Th rough, rather hoarse voice startled him. It came from his father's room.

"You're comin' right down ter de bank, dat's wat vou're goin' ter do, the voice said, "an' if ye don't open de safe ye'll be learned how-see? 'I shall not go one step. You may

do your worst."

It was his father's voice now.

"Hurrah for you, father !" Arthur could hardly keep from shouting Then there was silence for a momen He heard two sharp clicks that told o the cocking of a revolver, then hi mother's voice pleading with his father to remember the children. Now there was the sound of a struggle. The burglar won, although he feared to use his revolver lest the noise might sum-mon help. Arthur understood it all. His father was the cashier of the Trad ers' Bank. The burglar probably had an accomplice outside who would help take his father to the bank and force him to open the safe.

Help must be got. The bank was in Plainfield, three miles away. If only there were some way of telephoning to the police station! He knew that a sergeant sat there all night. Men slept up stairs. But there was no telephone. Now a thought came to him that almost made him shout for joy. In ten seconds he had jumped into his sweater and knickerbockers and was lacing on his rubber-soled bicycling shoes. He did not wait for a hat or stockings. He peered anxiously over the edge of the porch

roof into the back yard. No, there was no one watching there. Noiselessly the boy lowered himself over the edge and climbed down one of the pillars, crushing the honeysuckle vine as he went. He found his bicycle eaning against the house, where he his next lecture. - Toronto Mail and had left it that afternoon after the

race. He picked up the wheel and walked on tiptoe across the grass at the rear of the house. He threaded his way be tween the rows of corn stalks in the kitchen garden. He made a long cir-cuit and at last came out in the road. Then he mounted his bicycle and wheeled away at a pace that would have astonished his friends. Going down hill he was very cautious. He back pedaled. There must be no falling, therefore no coasting. Again on the level road, he shot forward like a racer. He knew that if the burglars got his father into the bank they would try to make him open the safe, in which \$70,000 had been deposited that day. His father would resist, he knew. He remembered what had happened to other bank cashiers who resisted. The thought choked him. He bent over his handle bar and the wheels seemed to fly. The pale, sinking moon, the silent road that stretched its white length before him, the tall trees, mysterious in their own dark shadows, he grass shining with dew, all made a picture that he never forgot. Above all, a scene stood out that he could not shut from his mind, try as he mighthis father in the hands of the two ruffians, resolutely defying them in face of awful danger.

n the police station at 1 o'clock in the morning was startled by the vision of bareheaded, white faced boy.
"Hurry!" the boy exclaimed.
The Traders' Bank! Robbers!"

In less than a minute the sergeant and two of his men were on their way to the bank. Arthur followed them closely. He hid with them in the dark when his will is aroused to act on the vestibule of the bank. It seemed to the boy as if years passed before he at last heard footsteps in the silent street. Then the minutes were hours long. At last the two robbers and their victim arrived at the outer door. They pushed him in and told him to be lively and presented their pistols at the heads tinue wayward, be patient with him

ance. They were too surprised to him again. Possibly in your first Arthur and his father walked home conversation with him you were side by side, Arthur pushing his not clear enough or sufficiently long time they had pushing to long time they had nothing to say to , so quick as yours to understand, or you each other, for each was busy with his

"Arthur," said his father at length,

day."
"Perhaps I was too hasty," said Mr.

Clark. "But the bicycle has done one good thing. It has shown me that my son is as quick-witted as he is brave.

—Harper's Round Table.

THE ROMAN SEE.

Father Ryan Lectures on the Prerogatives of the Pope.

Rev. Father Ryan delivered a lecture at St. Michael's cathedral last evening before a large congregation, The Prerogatives of the See." The rev. gentleman having explained that this address was introductory to a course of lectures on the Papacy went on to enumerate supremacy, infallibility and temporal power as three prerogatives belonging to the See of St. Peter. The supremacy was the fulness of the power of jurisdiction, he said, given Peter and Christ to St. successors to rule the entire Church of God. It was not merely the supremacy of honor, or dignity, or authority, but essentially the supremacv of a three-fold power-legislative judicial, and executive. The power and the supremacy were given by God to the Pope, as it was given to St. Peter. The Pope therefore ruled by right Divine. The Papal power was ssentially a spiritual power, because the Pope ruled a religious and spiritual society. Therefore in itself it carried with it no civil authority, but as the supreme power of a spiritual society to save men's souls it essentially included infallibility, for the supreme pastor had not only to rule the flock, but to feed them. He had to tell them with certainty and security what they were to believe, and what they were to do in order to be saved, and so from the necessity of the case and from his position he should be infallible in his teaching. Proofs of the infallibility of the Pope did not, however, rest on the necessity of the case, but on the distinct promise of Christ and the perpetual assistance of the Holy Spirit The Papal infallibility means that the Pope, when speaking as universal teacher of the entire Church of God in natters of faith or morals, was preserved by the Holy Spirit from the pos sibility of teaching error. Most of the difficulties confronting the infallibility of the Pope arose from misconceptions of this prerogative. The supremacy of the Pope and his infallibility were gifts from God, and were universal in their range and extent The temporal power of the Pope, or his right and title to certain possessions. were gifts from men, and were limited in their nature and extent, but they were rightly given, legitimately acquired, and justly possessed, while not absolutely necessary to the Pope as supreme ruler and infallible teacher of the Church. All Catholics were bound to hold that the tempora power was not only legitimate, but that it was beneficial and practically necessary to the well-being of the Church and the untrammelled action of the Supreme Pontiff. Rev. Father Ryan will deal further with the sub-

Don't Beat Him.

After a boy is fifteen years old he should not be whipped. If by that time he is not trained to do right without flogging, the parents should be whipped. They have not brought him up properly. The fault is theirs. They ought to suffer for it, not he. Of course, there are exceptional boys,

and exceptional offences, and exceptional parents. But the rule is—no beating after the age of fifteen.

Indeed, corporal chastisement should seldom be used after the tenth to the twelfth year and then rarely be severe It should be inflicted only as a last argument or, rather, as a resort to force after all appeals to reason and

affection have been vain.
The youth of fifteen needs instruction to form his conscience and to persuade his will. He should find in his father a friend. He is developing into manhood and he needs information. sympathy, strength, help. A talk wil lo more with him than a beating. Blows are apt to make him bitter obstinate, vindictive, secretive and deceitful. They will never ealighten him, animate him, convince him. ace of awful danger.

They usually make him hate the par ent who inflicts them on him, and gen erally confirm him in evil ways.

No; the way to keep a boy good or to bring him back from the bad, is not by putting him in pain. It is t offer explanations to his mind, to touch his heart, to move his will. When you have made his reason perceive why he should do as you tell him and motives that you have laid before it as worthy to be obeyed—then you have Then you have the whole boy Then he will co-operate with you of his own accord, willingly, because his understanding and his will are on

of the burglars. They made no resist- until you have prayed and talked may not have the ability to make a conclusion evident. Or you may have been cross with him and spoken to him "Arthur," said his father at length,
"I'm glad there is a scorcher in the family, but I—"

"Yes, sir," interrupted the boy, eagerly "but I want to tell you I'm sorry I went into the road race to-day."

"Arthur," said his father at length, in a manner apt to hurt his feelings. You cannot benefit him by making him mad. If you cannot control yourself to talk to him gently, you would better call on some one who can. And day." perverse, you will still be more likely to rescue him by kindness than by

The rod should not be altogether spared in early childhood, but in youth it spoils the boy. -Catholic Columbian.

TO CONVERT PROTESTANTS. Letter From Rome Giving Sanction to

Cleveland, September 3 .-- Under the auspices of the Bronson Club, an organization of Cleveland Catholics, a mission for the conversion of Protestants will be established in Tibley street this week. It is in charge of the Paulist Fathers, and Father Kress, one of the order, will be the mission-The mission will be in a public There will be no altar and the priest will preach in his street clothes. The permission of Bishop Ignatius F. Horstmann, of the Diocese of Northern Ohio, was asked, and while he ap proved the plan he first wrote to Rome for sanction. The following letter

arrived to-day : " Illustrious and Right Rev. Sir With the greatest pleasure I read what Your Lordship wrote in your letter of the 5th inst. concerning the missions given to Protestants in your diocese. Undoubtedly holy is this work under any circumstances, and the plan adopted by you in order to obtain more abundant fruits merits all praise The salutary effects of the apostolate from the very first inception of the pro ject show that God is blessing the w and this ought to be for Your Lordship and the missionaries a strong incent ive to persevere in the good cause with zeal and with undiminished fer vor. The Holy Father sends his apos tolic benediction and grants the Indul M. CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI,

Prefect Congregation of the Pro pagation of the Faith.

Wrecked by Christian Science.

At the door of Christian science, Leh mann Picard, a prominent Chicago merchant, lays a wrecked home. In enswer to his wife's bill for divorce, he says that six months ago she became a eliever in the doctrine of Christian science. She refused to have a physician in the house when the children were ill, and declared that illness existed only in the imagination.

Their eldest daughter became ill, and it is said that the wife tried to cure her by prayer and laying on of hands. When a physician was called e said it was too late, and the child died. Another child was taken ill, and lied after much praying. Picard said that his wife declared that she could cure any disease by prayer, and de voted her life to circulating books and Christian Science literature.

He does not object to a divorce, but asks the court to give him the children.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. secret of its success as a medicine lies n its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood disease. Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it trial, and you will not regret it.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong "I have used six bottles of Hood's Sar

saparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brussells St., St. John, New Brunswick Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-

No Other Medicine

Ayar's The Sarsaparilla



-OBJECTS OF THE-

New York Catholic Agency

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the whole salegirade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase it any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a partial air line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

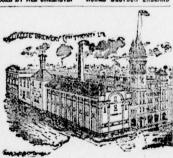
5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of the struction or management of the structed to buying and selling goods, entrusted on the tention or management of the structed to the property of the property o

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York.

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE DUNN'S FRUIT, SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY. DELICHTFULLY REFRESHING.



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High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales, XXX Porter and Stout.
Pilsener Lager of world-wide reputation. E. OKERFE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Trea

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ERNEST GIRADOT & CO Altar Wine a Specialty.

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E. GIRADOT & CO. Sandwich. Ont LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC.; BY ADELAID

SEPTEMB

I do not ask, O Lord A pleas

For one thing on plead—
Lead n
Tho' strength should bleed,
Throu

I do not ask my er My wa Better in darkness And fo Joy is like restless Like o Lead me, O Lord, Throu

FIVE-MIN Seventeenth St

whole heart, and wall thy mind. The commandment. A Thou shalt love these two commandment awand the proph It is remar teaching conce and our fello connected. T of God and our if they were on If we anal ments we shall relate to our

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Per Pacem Ad Lucem.

BY ADELAIDE ANNA PROCTOR. I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be A pleasant road ;
Ildo not ask that Thou wouldst take from me
Aught of its load ;

I do not ask that flowers should always

spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.

For one thing only, Lord, Idear Lord, I plead—
Lead me aright.
The strength should faiter and the heart should bleed,
Through Peace to Light.

I do not ask my cross to understand, My way to see; Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand, And follow Thee.

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MEANS

Joy is like restless day; but peace divine Like quiet night. Lead me, O Lord, till perfect Day shall shine Through Peace to Light!

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.

FANATICISM.

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy mind. This is the greatest and the first commandment. And the second is like to this; Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments dependent he whole law and the prophets." (St. Matt. xxii. 37.)

It is remarkable that our Lord's teaching concerning our duties to God and our fellow-men are inseparably connected. The two precepts, the love of God and our neighbor, are united as if they were one; and the whole divine law is included in them.

If we analyze the Ten Command ments we shall see that the first three relate to our duties towards God and the others to our duties towards men.

In the Lord's Prayer also we are taught our duties to God, ourselves and our neighbor. In the day of judg-ment our Lord tells us that our approval or condemnation will depend upon our performance or neglect of duties to Him in the person of His people. In a word, our whole duty as Christians is declared in to day's

we all condemn as fanatics those who select some particular virtue and make of it a religion, not indeed be cause we have a less appreciation of that virtue, but because we know that all virtue and goodness depend upon the love of God and man.

The men who would make of their favorite virtue the sum and substance of all religion are often opposed to true religion, and are at best only its mis-taken friends. Yet in our opposition to the false spirit of these men we must not show indifference to the virtue which they unduly extol, re-membering that it is impossible to love God without practising all the virtues. The saints, particularly St. Paul, ab stained from what was lawful lest the weak brethren should be scandalized.

Fanaticism is invariably the offspring of error; sectarianism breeds it: it rises like a storm, sweeps over the land, and disappears as suddenly as it came. We have an example of it in Puritanism, which once almost overturned society in England, Scotland and America. Now a reaction has taken place, and society is more Now a reaction dangerously threatened by irreligion and immorality. Catholics in this country to day are apt to be more or less affected by the influences which girls in town will be there. surround them. There is certainly a of our people will be corrupted by the license and profligacy which is so and the loneliness of the place without prevalent than that they will become extremists in regard to the particular doctrines of fanatics; still we must, as our safeguard, keep before our eyes constantly the absolutely perfect standard of the Catholic Church. not imagine that men outside of her have got any higher or purer rule of action than she has to offer. Her doctrines and counsels are the identical ones of Jesus Christ Himself. No man can improve on His teaching, nor can any human society amend that of His

Matrimony as a Last Resort.

"I'm about to be married," writes a girl to this office, "and instead of re ceiving congratulations I am aware that I need a defence, and take this means of making it. I am twenty seven years old-old enough to know better and do better-but I have no The man is a widower with one child. He liked his first wife better than he does me; I liked a man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper; I want a home. brought up to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents will be glad to see me settled. I would be happier earning \$5 or \$6 a week and taking care of myself, but I was not taught how.

"There are thousands of women in my position. Every man who brings up his daughters without starting them with the means of earning a livenhood is responsible for just such a mistake as I shall make next mounth. "-Atchison Daily Globe.

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping etc, These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellong's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

plaints.

Chronic derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These Pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Robin Redbreast.

As they to death 'mid contumely and scorn
The Blessed Saviour drove,
To pluck from off His brow a wounding thorn,
A passing robin strove.

The drops of blood upon the crown that lay Were on the robin shed,
And 'tis the stain of these that dyes, some say,
His pretty breast so red.

—BY FAUVETTE.

Found Faithful.

"As the business cannot be post poned, much as I dislike being absent on Saturday, I must go to the city today, Willie, so you must keep occu-pied and try not to be lonely."

"Well, I'm sorry you're going, mother, but I'll not be lonely, for the ice on the lake is splendid, and the boys will be there."

But you forget, dear, Louis can not be left alone; and besides the load of kinding came yesterday; you must cut and stack it in the wood house today."
"That's a bright prospect," an-

swered Willie, with a cloud overspread-ing his handsome face. "I thought I was going to have a glorious time; there's little enough fun comes to me, anyway. The mother's hand was laid very

gently on his head as she continued: "The winter is long, there will be lots of skating before it is gone, so try and make the day happy for little Louis; he always misses me sadly. Remember: "It is required of a stew ard that a man be found faithful,' and you are my steward to-day."

Then she turned away and soon had taken the train at the village station, and was off to the city. Willie felt that he was a much abused boy, and set about cutting and stacking the kindling with a very bad grace. Louis, only three years old, was lonely and very restless, and followed him out into the yard, but did not find the elder brother a very cheering compan-

The day seemed to creep along, and the hours to drag as never before, but at last the factory bell sounded for noon, and the two boys sat down to the

lunch prepared by their mother.
"I will take up the ashes," said
Willie, "and fix the stove, so that it
will be clean and nice when mother

So after the sandwiches were eaten he replenished the fire, and carried out the cinders to the ash heap in the yard.

"Now you stay in the house, Louis. I don't want you hanging around all the while," he said crossly, and then went back to his work, thinking: 'Oh, well, the day is bound to come to an end after a while.

A half hour later, a merry crowd of boys called out eagerly: "Willie! Willie! where have you been all day? Come, we're going to have a race on

the lake. Willie heard and approached slowly, with a sullen look on his face. "Can't do it, boys," he said in a dissatisfied tone, "mother's gone and I must

remain here. " "Why, that's a shame!" answered Jack Thompson, "the ice is better than it has been before this winter: come along for an hour anyway; she'll never know it : we want you to race with Alf Simpkins ; all the boys and

The temptation was great: there was no other sport that Willie loved so well his mother. A vivid picture of the lake rose to his imagination—the glis-tening surface, the gay colored sleds, the bright faces and merry voices, and the swift flying figures dashing hither

and thither. "Well," he said, hesitating, "I'l -"but suddenly he remembered his mother's last words: "It is required of a steward that a man be found faithful, "and then came the thought of Louis-he could not be left at home, and he dared not take him along.

"No, boys," he said, impatiently there's no use talking about it, can't go; its my duty to stay here. A laugh followed this reply, and Jack Thompson said sneeringly, "Well, when did you turn preacher duty, that's a new word.

"New or old, I won't go, so there!" and Willie turned from them and hurried to his work. He had almost finished a day's work, and the sun was nearing the horizon, when suddenly a shrill cry fell upon his ear, and he gasped, "Louis, Louis, where is he?" Willie had not been very kind to Louis, and had not made the day a happy one, and as the cry grew louder he sprang out into the yard with a stinging feeling of remorse in his heart. But where was the child-into the house flew Willie, but he was not to be seen, then out into the side yard, and there rushing back and forth near the ash pile, his little check apron all ablaze, was Louis. The dress beneath was burnt through in one big place, the underclothing already on fire and the poor little fellow, in an agony of terror, was beating the flames with his hands and scream

ing wildly.
One glance and Willie jerked off his coat, caught the child in his arms, wrapped him in the garment, tumbled him on the ground, rolled him about, pressed out the flames with his hands and, when the fire was out, carried

the boy into the house insensible In a moment he had called a neighbor, and then started off for a doctor. Louis had only fainted, and his injuries, though painful, were not serious. The doctor had just finished

dressing them when the mother came. "Willie is a hero, madam," said e doctor, kindly. "Little Louis the doctor, kindly. "Li owes his life to his brother."

The mother threw her arms around her boy. "Oh, my darling," she cried, "thank God that you were faithful!"

Willie felt the tears rising to his eyes, to think how nearly he had been persuaded to desert his post, and what would have been the result? He lifted his right hand, "See, mother, I wish you would put something on this."

"Why, the worst burn of all, "said the doctor, "and he never even mentioned it."

That wight Willia told his mother.

That night Willie told his mother about the visit of the boys, and his temptation. "Once I decided to go, and now, only think what might have happened! I will remember this lesson as long as I live.

LOAFING.

Antigonish Casket. A serious evil obtaining among young men, both in itself and because it leads to other vices, is "loafing." In towns and villages it is especially prevalent. There is scarcely an hour of the day at which boys and young men may not be seen at the street-corners, in the shop doors, or upon the counters, doing nothing. In the evenings and on Sunday afternoons the street-corners and the door steps are crowded. Scarcely a step will one find that is not sustaining as many as it can well hold. This "loafing" is something for

which there is no reason or excuse. It furnishes neither instruction, recreation nor amusement. It is an utter and absolute waste of time—the most valuable thing in the world. The young man addicted to it will with perfect certainty be a failure in life. What can he expect to be when he squanders his time in this way? You will not find the youth who is going to be the successful man on the door-step or the street corner.

But this street loafing is worse than a mere waste of time: it is an efficient school of vice. The conversation that prevails on the street-corner is generally the reverse of elevating. There is everything of evil and nothing of good to be learned there. The old proverb about Satan finding employ ment for idle hands is an exceedingly wise one. It is seldom in his home that the young man learns to swear, to drink, to indulge in obscene language, or to practise any of the other vices. He commonly acquires these habits upon the street.

Young man, if you are tired and need rest, take it in your home. If you are in need of recreation or amusement, seek it in some proper place. If you require exercise, take it—take a walk, or a ride on your bicycle, or a hand in any of the innocent games that are going on. But you can get none of those, or any-thing else that is good, by sitting on a door-step, lounging on a counter, or leaning against the corner of a buildng. And if you do not need any of hese—if you have sufficient opportun ties for rest and exercise otherwise, you have a mind to improve. must be a veritable clod if you do not want to know something beyond who is absolutely necessary to enable you to do your work. The young man who has no desire for knowledge is a poor specimen of humanity. Do you intend to be a street-loafer all your life-to spend your leisure time in manhood and old age, as well as in youth, upon the sidewalk? Re nember that your manhood and old age street would be a suitable place fo you then, for pity sake get off it now.

There are some men in busine s who encourage this evil by allowing their shops to be made loafing places by boy and young men. Apart from the cour tenance which they thus give to this pernicious practice, they do themselves an injury. A gang of idlers about shop or its doorsteps is by no means an attractive spectacle, and is not calculated to draw customers. No respectable person cares to enter such a place to ednure the unmannerly staring of a crowd of loafers. If thes business men had an eye even to their own interests they would keep their premises clear of such illers, and insist upon their clerks doing likewise.

The Ideal in Selt-Sacrifice.

The New York Sun, in a recent edi orial, said that the surprise which some have shown at the strong position which Catholics have taken upon the temperance question is a sad comment ary upon the intelligence and education of such persons. The Sun said most truly: "The Church has ever stood for seld-denial. The way of celibacy, poverty and asceticism is to her the way of Christian perfection.
"'If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me.' 'Go sell all thou hast and give to the poor and come and fol

All are not called to this heroic fol lowing of Christ. "Let him take it who can take it." But this ideal of self-sacrifice must make the Church opposed to self-indulgence.

When that self-indulgence becomes downright sin, or borders upon it, she vill always raise her voice against it This ideal will ever make her put the interest of the individual below the inerest of the community.

In Your Blood

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

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c,

BESTFOR

True of

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

It is pleasant to welcome the returning light of the true Faith, so long eclipsed in Scotland. The shadows are passing away faster in England, for Anglicanism was never quite so dark as Presbyterianism. One of the best signs of the Catholic revival is the revival of the monastic orders in the land where they were practically exterminated three centuries ago. The Benedictines are fitly the pioneers of restoration; and their splendid new abbey at Fort Augustus, bids fair to surpass the ancient glories of Dunfermline, Paisley, Kelso, Arbroath, Crossraguel, and Iona. It is the subject of a very inter-esting illustrated article by Edward Austin, in the Catholic World for September. That the Benedictines should renew their existence in Scotland at ort Augustus is indeed one of the strangest revenges of the whirling of time. In 1876 the late Lord Lovat ffered the site and buildings to the enedictines.

This fort, writes Mr. Austin, had en built in 1729, to serve as a centre whence the war-like Highlanders who avored the cause of the exiled Stuarts might be brought into subjection to he Hanoverian Government. Only

oo well, as history tells us, did the Butcher" Duke of Cumberland and nis brutal soldiery subjugate the unortunate Highlanders by a policy of wasting and depopulating, till scarce a Catholic remained where previously a Protestant was almost unknown. Though no longer needed, the fort still retained a small garrison as late as 1854, when the soldiers were withdrawn for service in the Crimea. It remained unoccu-pied until 1867, when the grandfather of the present Lord Lovat purchased it from the Government. His great desire, which was shared by his son, the late lord, was to present the property to some religious order, so that the weapon of menace and repression wielded against Scottish Catholics might be gathered into the armory of the Church. This desire found its ful-filment in the acceptance of the fort and its surroundings by the Benedic

American Catholics need not go out of their country, brief as its history is, for similar examples of poetic justice. The fort was duly adapted to its new purpose, and the new monastery was solemnly opened in August, 1880. Young as it is, its chapel and library are already rich in treasures of relic and superb altar plate and vest-ments, in ancient MSS., etc., the gifts of friends. The Benedicines have a fine college at Fort Augustus, and the Benedictine Nuns, whose modest priory is in the shed. whose modest priory is in the shadow of the Abbey, have a school for the poor children of the neighborhood. It is pleasant to note also as part of the will be what you make them in your youth; and if you do not think the Catholic Revival in the land of St. Margaret that the modern teaching orders are firmly establishing them selves in all the great cities .- Boston

A FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

How it Cured Mrs. Somerville of Brant-ford—Her Case Had Bailled ten Years of Treatment—The Trouble Brought on by an Attack of Typhold Fever— She is Again Enjoying Good Health.

From the Brantford Nationalist.

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a favorite medicine in Brantford and vicinity will be readily borne out by the local druggists, and that much suffering has been alleviated by the use of this wonderful healer, is amply shown by the number of strong statements in favor of Pink Pills from this section. And yet the number of cases published is small in comparison with the total number that have found benefit from the use of this great blood builder and nerve restorer. It is true that Pink Pills are used in many cases to tone up the system, enrich the blood and stimulate the nerves where ne serious illness exists; but it is equally true that in many cases in which they have been used, other medicines have failed, and the result achieved by Pink Pills may very truly be characterized as marvellous. The editor of the Can-adian Nationalist came across just such The editor of the Cana case recently. It is that of Mrs. S Somerville, a well-known and highly respected resident of this city. Somerville does not seek notoriety, bu is willing that a statement of what Pink Pills have done for her shall be made public in the hope that some other sufferer may be benefitted thereby 'My illness at first," said Mrs. Somer ville, "was a serious attack of typhoid fever. Although I recovered from the fever it left its effects that have caused me many years of misery. The doc tor said that my blood had become impregnated with poison and that it would take a long time to eradicate it. The trouble seemed to have its chief seat in my limbs, which caused me a great deal of pain. For about ten years I continued doctoring, not continually, but at times, and I tried many

A STATE OF THE STA

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ing to the Clementine edition of the Scriptures, with amotations by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Challoner, to which is added the History of the Bible, each edited by the Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and prepared under the special sanction of His Grace the Most Rev. Jas. F. Wood, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. With references, a historical and chronological index, a table of the epistles and gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year and of the most notable feasts in the Roman calendar, and other instructive and devotional matters. With elegant steel plates and other appropriate engravings.

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They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceisms.

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Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes.

If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious

despared of getting relief. I had read much of the remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and became interested in them. One day I asked my physician if I might try them. He gave his permission and I began using them. By the time the third box was finished I found myself very much improved - in fact, the pains had entirely left me and I was growing healthier and more fleshy continued using the pills until I had taken six boxes more, when I felt that was entirely cured, and was enjoying better health than I had done for years I am satisfied that to Dr. Williams Pink Pills I own my recovery, and have implicit confience in their cura-

tive power, and shall continue to recommend them to other sufferers. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but are a long-tried prescription, acting upon the blood and nerves. They are chest, to regulate my bowels, and of great value as a tonic during rethose of the ship's crew. These pills upon the blood and nerves. They are covery from acute diseases, such as fevers, etc., building up the blood and ystem, preventing the often disastrous after effects of such troubles. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid, 50, at

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only sever pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful. Mrs. KENYON WILLIAMS,

May 21,1894. Cave Springs, Ga. Similar letters from other mothers.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute: Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and St.

became so much crippled up that I cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Good Rules For Daily Conduct.

Never speak unkindly of anybody. Never step over one duty to perform another. Never worry about what you can't

Never go where you wouldn't have your best friend follow you. Never do anything before children ou don't want them to imitate.

Never profess one way and behave another. Never expect to do any good without

"For years, "says Capt. C. Mueller, "I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else in the medicine are not severe in their action, but do their work thoroughly.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is planaut to take; sure and effectual in de-stroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN CUTICURA

C. M. B. A.

Their Crystal Wedding.

Their Crystal Wedding.

On Friday evening, Sept. 6, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Finigan, of Cobourg street, St. John. N. B. received the congratulations of a large number of friends assembled in bonor of the fitteenth anniversary of their marriage. The visitors, who had sent many beautiful remembrances, spent a very pleasant evening, in listening to excellent vocal muste, and in dancing. Dainty refreshments were served and the party dispersed at a late hour. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Fox. Mrs. Finigan, Mrs. McDade, the Misses Burns. Hall, McCaffrey, McPartland, and Misses Warlock, M. Gallagher, Finzpatrick, G. Gallagher, McGuiley, McSarlton, McGaffery, Dawson, Smith, G. Murphy, Mc Williams, Hayes and L. McCarthy; Messrs, H. Gallagher, W. Farrell, J. McPeake, T. T. Lantalum, R. O'Brien, W. J. Murphy, T. Finigan, Geo. McWilliams, J. McCarthy, J. Murphy, T. Finigan, Geo. McWilliams, Mr. Finigan is a charter member of Branch No. 134, St. John, N. B., and is an earnest and enthusiastic worker. The Reconn Johns with its St. John friends in their congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Finigan.

At the last regular meeting of St. Cecilia's ranch, No. 29, the following resolution was

dopted:
We, the members of St. Cecilia's Branch, No. We, the members of St. Cecilia's Branch. No. 20, desire to express our sincere thanks to the Grand Branch officers for the very prompt manner in which the death benefit of our late brother. Henry McDonald, was attended to as the cheque was received within three days after the Grand Seretary-Treasurer was officially notified of the death of our beloved brother. The prompt action of the Grand Branch officers in paying the death claims is very commendable and piaces the E. B. A. as one or the foremost of Catholic beneficial associations.

Signed on behalf of the branch by J. Walsh, R. S. pro tem.

St Patrick's Branch, No. 30, Kinkora. St Patrick's Branch, No. 30, Kinkora.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise Providence to call to her eternal reward Mrs. Wm. Gant. beloved mother of our much esteemed brother. Michael Gant, beit Resolved that we, the members of St. Patrick's Hranch, No. 30, E. B. A., beg to extend to Brother Gant and the other members of the family our sincere sympathy in their sad affliction, and pray that God. in His infinite mercy, may grant them grace to bear with humble submission and with resignation to His will the cross He has placed upon them. Be it further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Gant, and that they be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and a copy be sent to the Grand Secretary for insertion in the Satherla Resonance of the Brown, Rec. Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed:

Whereas, we, the members of Div. No. 1. A. O. H., having learned of the death of Mr. Kinsella, the beloved brother of our esteemed Brother, John Kinsella, and the regular to the Historian Condolence of the Artificial Control of the Minister and Catholic Register and Catholic Register and Catholic Register Section 1985.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 1
Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously bassed:
Whereas it has pleased.

resolution of condolence was unanimously passed:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death from our midst Brother Thomas McCaffrey, of Buffalo, brother of our worthy and esteemed Provinctal President, Hugh McCaffrey.
Resolved, that we, the members of Division No. 1. A. O. H., do take this opportunity to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Brother Hugh McCaffrey and other members of his family in this hour of their sad affliction, and pray that God will strengthen them to bear the sad loss which they have sustained. Be it further

and pray that you which they have surranged bear the sad loss which they have surranged be it further. Be solved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Brother Hugh McCaffrey, inserted on the minutes and published in the Catholic Register and CATHOLIC RECORD.

Signed on behalf of Div. No. 1, A. O. H.

WM. RYAN, R.sc. Sec.

177 Claremont St., Toronto.

OBITUARY.

The Late Mrs. Carrick.

We regret to learn of the death of one of our oldest and most respected citizens, in the person of the late Mrs. Rickard Carrick. The sad event took place on the 5th instant. The deceased was the widow of the late Rickard Carrick, a popular and highly esteemed resident of Montreal. She was a sister of Mr. T. J. Finn, of the Gezette, one of the most widely known and generally respected members of the C. M. B. A. in the city. She was a native of Castle Connell, county Linerick, Ireland, and had reached the ripe age of sixty-eight years. The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place on Sunday afternoon from her late residence, 53 Prince Arthur street, to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. Mrs. Carrick was dearly beloved by all who knew her and was a fond and loving wife as well as a devont and faithful member of the Church. We had occasion to make her acquaintance in a casual manner about a year ago; it was in the very cemetery where now repose her ashes. She was going to pray at the grave of her husband, and in the few moments of conversation that we enjoyed, we learned how deep, true, and pious was her nature. The devotion to the memory of her lost life-partner and the expressions of bright hope in the resurrection of the dead and a union hereafter told more than might be gleaned from a life long acquaintance. Now that her remains sleep beside those of the one she loved so well, we unite with the Church in the fervent prayer that her soul may enjoy, with his, the eternal reward of unending union and bilss.—R. I. P.—Montreal True Witness, Sept. II.

MRS. MAURICE O'LEARY, OUEREC.

MRS. MAURICE O'LEARY, QUEBEC.
On the 5th September, at the presbytery of St. Catherine, county Portneuf, Quebec, the the residence of her son, Rev. P. M. O'Leary, parish priest, at the advanced age of ninety years and five months, Rose O'Donnell, a native of the county Denegal, Ireland, and widow of the late Maurice O'Leary, in his life-time of the city of Quebec, city assessor, and for many years Secretary and Treasurer of St. Patrick's church. The deceased lady, who had been for over seventy-five years a resident of Quebec, was also the mother of Mr. James M. O'Leary, of the post office department, Ottawa, and Mr. Thomas O'Leary, now of Montreal.

The Quebec Telegraph of Sept. 6 thus refers to the sad event: "Another and nearly one of the last of the respected "old standards" of St. Patrick's church, who were connected with it from the very beginning, has just passed away to her heavenly reward, in the person of the aged widow of the late Mr. Maurice O'Leary, in his lifetime one of our city assessors and also for many years successively Secretary and Treasurer of the old Committee of Management of the church. The venerable lady, whose long life, to the advanced age of over ninety years, was spent in the faithful performance of the duties of a loving Irish wife and Christian mother, breathed her last peacefully yesterday afternoon at 6:30, surrounded by all her surviving children, at the presbytery of St. Cath rine, Portneuf, of which one of her sons, Rev. Peter O'Leary, is the respected parish priest. She had been a resident of Quebec for over seventy five years and until late

years was one of the most familiar and respected figures in the congregation of St. Patrick's, with whom she was intimately associated from their very foundation, taking a prominent part in all good works, such as those of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of St. Patrick's Council, of which her deceased husband was long President, and of the St. Bridget's Asylum, of which he was also one of the founders. She raised a large family, of whom, however, only three survive hermir. James M. O'Leary, of the post office department, Ottawa; Rev. Peter M. O'Leary, parish priest of St. Catharines, and Mr. Thos. O'Leary, now of Moatreal—all of whom were present at her bedside when the lamp of life gently flickered out, Father O'Leary having the consolation of administering the last rites of the Church to his dying mother. To the reverend gentlemen and to his equally sorrowing brothers we respectfully beg to tender the expression of our deep sympathy in their great bereavement.

Quebec Telegraph Sept. 9.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Maurice O'Leary, took place this morning, Monday,

The funeral of the late Mrs. Maurice O'Leary, took place this morning, Monday Sept. 9, from St. Catherine, county Portneut to Quebec, by Lake St. John train, and from O'Leary, took place this morning, Monday, Sept. 9, trom St. Catherine, county Pornneuf, to Quebee, by Lake St. John train, and from the railway station to St. Patrick's church, and thence to St. Patrick's church, and the most imposing solemnity. In the last tribute of respect to the dead the population of St. Catherine, St. Gabriel, Valcartier, La Jeune Lorette, Sillery, St. Foye, Charlesburg, Beauport, L'Ange Gardien, Quebec, etc., Joined in large numbers, forming an immense cortege, among whom we noticed Messrs. Chas. Fitzpatrick, M. P. P. for Quebec County, and Mr. Jules Tessier, M. P. P. for Portneuf; M. F. Walsh, Private Secretary to Hon. John Costignan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa: Mr. Jas. Timmony, Mayor of Sillery; City Counceillor Boisvert; Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, P. L. S., L'Ange Gardien; Mr. Thos. Byrne. Gros Pin; Messrs. M. J. Ahera, M. D., M. A. Hearn, Q. C., John Jordan, John Teaffe, M. Hayden, P. Kirwin, A. Bolduc, Edward Foley, Jer. Horan, D. Nolan, etc., of Quebec. The chief mourners were Father O'Leary and his two brothers and Mr. Raymond, Private Secretary to Premier Taillion, a grand nephew of the deceased lady. St. Patrick's Church, where the solemn requiem service took place, was completely hung with the emblems of the deceased lady. St. Patrick's Church, where the solemn requiem service took place, was completely hung with the emblems of the deceased lady of the Basilica, Rev. Earnest Magaire, care of Sillery, Rev. Mr. Paradis, Re

to the throne of the Almhanty for the repose of the soul of one who in this life had been their earnest benefactor. The interment took place in the family lot at Woodfield, withther they were followed by a large con-course of friends.

MR. PATRICK HALPIN, ARTHUR TP.

Quietly and peaceably there passed away on Friday morning, at his residence on the 2nd concession of Arthur township, one of the earliest settlers and most highly respected citizens of that part of the township, in the person of Mr. Patrick Halpin. His health had been failing for some time, but as he was, up to a few days before his death, always able to attend to his business, no one expected so early a dissolution in the life of one who had reached the age of only sixty five years. Deceased was a native of the county Clare, ireland, having been born near Kilkee, in that county, in the year 1830. He came to Canada when about twenty-five years of and soon after his arrival in Hamilton he was engaged by the Great Western Railway Company and worked for them in the capacity of foreman over part of their line for tenyears. He then moved to Arthur township, locating on a farm on the 2nd concession, on which he continuously resided up to the time of his death. He was a frugal and in dustrous man, but withal a charitable, kind-hearted and liberal benefactor of any one who needed assistance, and stranger as well as acquaintance was always sure of a warm welcome and comfortable entertainment at his beauterness and hone time of a noble. MR. PATRICK HALPIN, ARTHUR TP. who needed assistance, and stranger as went as acquaintance was always sure of a warm welcome and comfortable entertainment at his bounteous and hospitable board. He was unmarried, and for a number of years his widowed sister—Mrs. McNeill—and family will be the way in affluent cir.

From New York he moved to Wash-

MR. MICHAED FEENEY, GALT.

Mr. Michael Feeney, of Bond street, who has been slightly indisposed for the last ten days, passed away this inorning at an early hour, at the time of his death he was not in bed but was seated in the room and complained of a tighness on his chest, evidently attributing his trouble to his usual affliction — asthmather one daughter and one son who also is ill. On the day previous, Rev. Father Slaven, the pastor, administrated to Mr. Feeney, while perfectly conscious, all the rites of his Church which he loved. Mr. Feeney, while perfectly conscious, all the rites of his Church which he loved. Mr. Feeney had reached the ripe age of seventy years and was the father of seven sons and three daughters, three of whom died some years ago. The surviving children are Rev. Father Feeney. Brantford; Michael, Fairhaven Puget Sound, Washing ton State; Patrick, Ottawa; Ellen, Toronto; Julia (Sister Evanglista at St. Joseph's convent, Hamilton, Ont.); David, Detroit; Maria, at home.

Galt Reformer, Sept. 29

The funeral of the late Michael Feeney took the word of the late Michael Feeney took the delight in depicting that poet, whom he had regarded as one of the greatest of living bards.

Father Fulton made the acquaintance of Aubrewald took no little delight in depicting that poet, whom he had regarded as one of the greatest of living bards.

Father Fulton made the acquaintance of Aubrewald took no little delight in depicting that poet, whom he had regarded as one

The funeral of the late, Michael Feeney took place this morning, from his late residence bond street, to St. Patrick's church, thence to the Roman Catholic cemetery for interment. The cortexe left the house shortly after 50 clock and proceeded to the church. The Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Feeney, of Brantford, son of the decased. The church choir was in attendance and took part in the entire service, which was solemn and impressive. Rev. Father Feeney, was assisted by Rev. Father Keough, Vicar-General, of Paris, and Rev. Father Lennon, of Brantford. Vicar General Keough also preached a most thoughtful and instructive sermon on Prayer for the Dead, basing his remarks on the text. 'It is a holy and wholesone thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loseer from their sins.' After the sermon the Rev. Father Common thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loseer from their sins.' After the sermon the Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Hamilton, formerly of Gait, and Rev. Father Burke, now of O'akville, formerly, of this town, along with Father Slaven, pastor of St. Patrick's, were also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and took part in the solemn severice. The huneral was well attended, the late also present and too

will be mourned by a large number of friends in London. Windsor and Toronto, where he was widely known and respected. He was consoled during his lingering liness by the frequent visits of his spiritual adviser, and after receiving the last rites of our holy religion was perfectly resigned. He leaves, besides his father, four sisters and six brothers, to mourn his loss. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Friday morning, the 13th inst. to St. Helen's church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Oruse. The remains were interred in St. Michael's ceme tery, borne thither by six brothers of deceased. May his soul rest in peace!

FAMOUS FATHER FULTON.

Office Among Jesuits.

The death of the Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., at Santa Clara College, San Jose, and when the singers intoned the be Cal., on Sept. 4, removes one of the lief in "One Holy, Catholic and Aposgreat men of the Jesuit Order, writes J. Fairfax McLaughlin in the New ance was suffused with triumph, and lated by blood to ex-President Ben-jamin Harrison and the late ex-Gov-he soon, if not immediately, range himernor of Virginia, Henry A. Wise. Visitation at the Convent in George-

of that body, and only about a year ago delivered a charming lecture to the students of St. John's College, Ford- landscape by man's wickedness, but he ham, on the great men he had met and tried to forgive them and to feel se-known at Washington during his boyhood. His mother placed him as a student at the University of Georgetown, where his desire for a military course at West Point was speedily replaced by a preference for the priest hood, and in his seventeenth year he applied for admission and was reseived into the Society of Jesus. After his course as a novice at Freder ick, Md., he was a teacher at George town, where he was ordained in 1852, together with his fellow-Jesuits. Fathers Joseph O'Callaghan, Robert Young, and McAtee. He succeeded Father George Fenwick, S. J., as prefect of Georgetown in 1858-9, and displayed remarkable capacity as a teacher. a depth of ripe scholarship he added a highly cultured taste in letters and a wit which afterward made him cele-brated among the literary men of Bos-Voodfield, ton, where Oliver Wendell Holmes once humorously said to him, " Father Fulton, you or I must leave here; used to be quoted somewhat for an

constances being the owner of two or three ine buildings erected thereon. It is said that on Thursday he predicted his death on the following day, and gave directions that his remains should be borne to St. Mary's church, Mount Forest, on the following for horeh, Mount Forest, on the following will be borne to St. Mary's sorrowing friends and relatives, and the following will be borne to St. Mary's sorrowing friends and relatives, and the following will be borne to St. Mary's sorrowing friends and relatives, and the following will be borne to St. Mary's sorrowing friends and relatives, and the following will be borne to St. Mary's sorrowing friends and relatives, and the following was a very large and respectable one, took place on Monday as directed. Very Rev. Dean O'Connell conducted the foneral services in the church and at the grave. Requiescat in pace.—Arthur Enterprise, Sept. 19.

Mr. Michard France. Visitor to the Jesuit Houses in England. and Ireland. While in Ireland Father

of Oakville, formerly of this town, along with Father Slaven, pastor of St. Patrick's, were also present and took part in the solemn service. The death of my dear old friend, also present and took part in the solemn service. The death of my dear old friend, also present and took part in the solemn service. The death of my dear old friend, also present and took part in the solemn service. The Catholic Record's very warmest congratulations are extended to Dr. Charles my memory back to boyhood. He was a togother of a great many residents of Galt and surrounding country.

Mr. Frank Hand, coungest son of Mr. Edward Hand, died at his father's residence. The myson of Scranton, Pa., and Miss was noted for scholarly prominence and for mastery of the English language. He was a big man of capations in the cased was freman on the C. P. R. running between Toronto and Windsor, and during the past five years made his home in London. Early in the spring of the present year he contracted a severe cold, which garden and surrounding country.

The death of my dear old friend, father Robert Fulton, S. J., carries my memory back to boyhood. He was a togother of R. M. Donnelly, Req., Orillia, Ont., on the occasion of their marriage, which happy event took place on Thursday, the 12th instant, at the church of Thursday, the 12th

and Gallic. If Father Fulton's bright, wise and humorous sayings had been

His Learning. His Wit and His High really good, beautiful and grand. On

York Sun. He was born in Alexan- he was ready to go to the gibbet or the dria, Va., on June 28, 1826. His stake for his religion. He was not father was a Presbyterian and his mother a devout Catholic. He was reself among those glorious sons of St. After his mother became a widow she Ignatius, who, from all parts of the entered the Order of the Sisters of the world, and by many heroic ways, have been welcomed to the joys of their Lord. town, D. C., rose to the Motherhood, He had been largely over the world, and and, after a long life of sanctity, died looked upon many of the most famous there at the age of ninety, only a few scenes in nature, but no spectacle was years ago. so dear to his eyes and fancy as the panorama at Georgetown College, the United States Senate when Webster, Clay and Calhoun were members feet of the national capital. True, his artistic taste mourned over some of the blemishes imposed upon this splendid venerable college outlook. He did not approve of the quaint or clumsy col-lege portal, which will long remain erchance, unless some Catholic milonaire or some Protestant like James J. Hill, of St Paul, Minn, with a Cathlic wife, shall give the college such superb endowment that it may extend s walls to the Church outside. As Father Fulton was pain ully afflicted with an incurable disorder, and as he had lived long and well, may not we who loved and esteemed him, rejoice hat he has been released from the lesh-burden, and entered upon his re I believe it was St. nimself who was glad when one of his hildren in Christ died in justice. So, n bidding farewell to this old and reverend friend, I do so with a kind o thanksgiving that I knew him and that he has, after the battle, gone to the triumph eternal.

SHOCKS THE ANGLO-MANIACS.

Channey Depew Tells of the Sensation His Opinion of Home Rule Caused in England.

Chauncey Depew arrived in New York Sunday morning from London and freely gave his views on the Home Rule question, which are highly interesting.

Mr. Depew said that something of a sensation was stirred a mong the Anglo maniacs by an interview which he gave to the London papers. One of the questions was: "What is the American idea of Home Rule and how generally are Americans of one mind

Speaking of this, Mr. Depew said:
"My answer was substantially that Home Rule is the corner-stone of our institutions and our people are practically unanimous on the subject: that there never had been any division among us as to Home Rule for Ireland, East Buffalo, N. Y. Sept. 23.—Cattle — The

are refreshing revelations of the influence of environment. They wrote letters to the papers vigorously denying my statements. According to them I was either grossly ignorant of American sentiment or a phenomenal liar. They said that beyond the politicians and political papers controlled by fear of the Irish vote all there is in our country which represents its intel ligence, its learning, its business and its society is opposed to Home Rule and in cordial sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Tory party. Moreover they told me personally that

I would be ostracised for such talk. "Then from The Westminster Gazette came its representative with a stenographer and a request for an interview. After reiterating the statement before given, I enforced it by stating that the daily and weekly preof the United States, without any exception, had editorially supported Mr. Gladstone and his measure; that many of the State Legislatures had unanim ously passed resolutions favoring it and that the House of Representatives by unanimous vote had received Mr. Parnell.

WEDDING BELLS.

THOMPSON DONNELLY.

lous and a wit that was at once Attic all of whom wish the young couple every BOHAN-TOOMEY.

and Gallic. If Father Fulton's bright, wise and humorous sayings had been taken down by some faithful Boswell, no more delightful reading could be found. He had, too, an inimitable way of delivering his sententious maxims, when taking a pinch of snuff. His blue eyes twinkled with subdued merriment and they snapped waggishly as his shots went to the bull's eyes. Deep down in his nature was a tender piety along with a noble love of all that was really good, beautiful and grand. On Easter day, when the choir sang the "Resurrexit" of the Credo, his face was glorified with a blush of adoration, and when the singers intoned the belief in "One Holy, Catholic and Apos-

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 26.—Wheat, 54 to 60c, per bush.
Oats, 25 to 26\cdot c, per bush. Peas, 54c, per bush. Barley, 33\cdot to 50c per bush. Rye, 58 45 to 61 3-5c, per bush. Beef was plentiful, at 84 to 85.50 per cwt. Lamb, easy at 6c a lb. by the carcass. Dressed hogs sold at \$5.75 to 86 per cwt. Good roll butter sold for 20 to 22c a lb. Crock 19c a lb. Eggs, 12c to 14c a dzen.
A few lots of apples sold at \$2 per barrel Peaches were plentiful at \$2.25 to 82.50c per bush. Hay was plentiful, at \$12 to 813 a ton.

reaches were plentiful, at \$22 to \$2.50 per bush. Hay was plentiful, at \$22 to \$13 a ton.

TORONTO.

TORON

west. Rye quoted nominally at 40 to 41c outside.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25, 1895.—Wheat. No. 2 red., 62c.; No. 1 white, 62d. Corn. No. 2, 34dc; No. 3, yellow, 3c. Coats. No. 2 white, 24dc; rye, 43c. Potatoes, best Michigan, 25 to 35c. per bush. Hay, No. 1 timothy, new \$13.50 to 214.60 per ton in car lots. Honey, best white, comb but to 12c per lb. Cheese, full cream Michigan, 8dc to 9c a lb. Eggs, strictly fresh. 14 to 14dc. per doz. Onions, Michigan, per bush. 45c to 59c. Butter, fancy dairy, 17c.; first-class dairy, 15c; creamery, 20 to 21c per lb. Beans. city handpicked, 81.20 to 81 25 per bush. in car lots; unpricked, 15c to 25c lower. Appless, new \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. Poultry, 8 to 84c. 9 to 10c a lb. Peaches. 50 to 75 per bushel. Wool, from 8 to 16c to 18c per lb.

Wool, from 8 to 18e to 18e per 1b.

Port Huron. Mich., Sept. 25., Grain—Wheat, per bushel — white, 55 to 56e; No. 2 red, 52 to 56e; to 43s, per bushel, white, 18 to 20e; rye, per bushel, 35 to 38e; peas, 40 to 45e per bushel, buckwheat, 45 to 48e per bush, barley, 75c to 81 per 100 lbs. Grass seed (seiling), timothy, \$2.50 to 35 per bushel.

Praduce,—Butter, 16 to 18e per bush, eggs, 12 to 18e per doz, land, 8 to 9e per pound; honey, 12 to 16e per pound; choese, 8 to 10e per pound; honey, 12 to 16e per pound; choese, 8 to 10e per pound; honey, 12 to 16e per pound; choese, 8 to 10e per pound; honey, 12 to 16e per pound; choese, 8 to 10e per pound; honey, 12 to 16e per pound; bash, 19e ked, 41 25 to 81 per ton; bade, 81 to 813 in ear lots; straw, 8450 to -5 60 per ton; beans, unpicked, 41 25 to 81,05 a bush, picked \$1.69 to \$1.75 a bush.

Vegetables and Fruits.— Potatoes, 20 to 25c per bushel; rutabagas, 20 to 25c per bushel; ondors, 49 to 50e per bushel; ondors, 49 to 50e per bushel; ondors, 49 to 50e per bushel; piums, 81.75 to 82.25 per bushel.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, Michigan, 81 50 to 86.00 per cwt.; live weight, 81 to 84, 25 per cwt.; mit ton, 85 to 85 50 per cwt.; spring lambs, dressed, \$5 to 85 ber cwt.; the weight, 81 to 84, 25 per cwt.; mit ton, 85 to 85 50 per cwt.; the weight, 81 to 84, 25 per cwt.; undicessed, 85 to 87 per cwt.; the weight, 81 to 84, 25 per cwt.; live hold, 81 to 81 per cwt.; val, 46 to 87 per cwt.; chickens, 10 to 11e per pound; fowls, 8 to 10e per pound; spring ducks, 12e per pound; forgen; calf skins, No. 1, ve per 1b.; No. 2; to per pound; sheep skins, 30 to 50 c each; tallow, 3 to 4c per pound.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

ceipts of sale cattle were only about a load a ld, two or three bunches making up th poly. The market ruled dull and quiet fo

Kinds.

Hugs—Yorkers, fatr to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.65
Hugs—Yorkers, fatr to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.65
avy grassy ends, \$4 to \$4.25; rough, \$5.50 to \$6.50 to \$4.05
S5: stags, \$3 to \$6.3 25; pigs, good to choice
\$4.90 \$4.50.
Sheep and Lambs came in, which sold very low
Canada lambs came in, which sold very low Sheep and Lambs—Late yesterdly and leave for Canada lambs came in, which sold very low, only part of them changing hands, at lower prices. To day 10 loads of fresh are on sale, with but few transactions up to noon. Lambs —Choice to prime, \$4.60 to \$4.80; good to choice lambs, \$4.80 to \$4.60; fair to good, \$8.65 to \$4.15; culls and common lambs, \$2.50 to \$8.40. Sheep —Choice to selected export wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; export wethers and ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.50; fair to good mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.50; fair to good mixed, \$2.50 to \$3.25; culls and common sheep. \$8.140 to \$2.25.

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For the Effects of La Grippe.

For the Effects of La Grippe.

Chicago, March, 1803. 9

One of our sisters suffered from weakness of the nerves in the head since she had a grippe four years ago. She didn't sleep more than half or one hour, and sometimes not at all at night; she had also difficulty to breath so that she didn't expect to live; she tried differest medicines for about a year without any relief, but after she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic her health was restored and she enjoys good sleep again.

SISTER OF ST. CLARE.

Chatawa, Miss., March, 1893. We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for pervousness, for which it gave great relief nervousness, for which and refreshing sleep. SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress, Poor patients also get the med-icine free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Beenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now ander his direction by the

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TENDERS for the various trades required in the erection of St. Peter's church, Goderich, will be received up to 5 p. m. on Thursday, the 10th day of October.
Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. Father West, Goderich, Ont.
The lowest of St. est, Goderich, Ont. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily

be accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen on and
after Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the Presby-tery, Goderich, Out., and at the office of Post
& Holmes, Architects, Manning Arcade, Tor-

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FOR-R. C. UNION SEPARATE SCHOOL No. 3, Glenely: male or female, build

1896.

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A LONG LIST OF ITS ATTRACTIONS.

Rev. Henry F. Fairbanks. Jerusalem. of Our Blessed Lady.

Maurice F. Egan. The Toys. One of Dr Ella McMahon. A Legend of the Three Kings. F. M. Allison. Our Lady of Pompeti-Anna T. Sadlier. Mammy's Gift. A southern story of love and duty. Eugene Davis. A Visit to the Vaticau.

Marion Ames Taggart. Her Thirds. clever tale by a clever writer. A stor man's tenderest affection, strong in thetic situations. Mary F. Crowley. Ann's Pension Claim.

Among other interesting Illustrated Stories we mention: Grandmother's Spinning Wheel," "Greater

Love than this ro Man Hath," "The Reper," "The Vow," "Agnes and Eleanor," etc., etc.

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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAUGE.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

VOLUME The Rosar

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Necessity of a Distinct From
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subject of the for Rev. William Liverpool Cath first page of M which has mad general public With the gro ogy has enlar has included su the most accou past ages did n self. To the point controversial always been 1 of to-day must first hand of the tiquarian and sented by th ments, and of creasing litera up around the sufficient acqu parative histor in addition to petent to deal philosophical more profound on theology e critical and

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