POWERFUL SERMON By Archbishop Ryan at Bishop Hen-nessys Silver Jubilee—A Great Day in Dubuque.

Dubuque papers to hand contain elaborate details of the celebration of Bishop Hennessy's silver jubilee of consecra-It was a proud hour, says one of them, to be a Catholic in Dubuque that day. The event was celebrated in a wealth of pomp and splendor that would have done credit to a city many would have done credit to a city many time the size of Dubuque. The large number present of prelates and priests honored not only Bishop Hennessy, but his episcopal city as well; and, feeling the proud distinction bestowed upon them, the people of Dubuque—Catholic and Protestant-united in making of it the greatest day in the history of the

It had been announced that the doors of St. Raphael's cathedral would be open at 9:30, one hour before the solemn ceremonies began. Long before the hour, the streets were literally packed with carriages and people. Some had tickets of admission to the cathedral, but thousands more were there through curiosity to see the Bishops and Archbishops when they should march from the episcopal residence to the cathedral.

Two thousand seats had been provided within the cathedral and fully three hundred more were standing, crowding the aisles and rear portion almost to suffocation, although the weather was particularly pleasant and

THE PROCESSION.

At 10:30 o'clock the solemn proces sion started from the chapel at the read of the cathedral. It moved out through the Bishop's grounds, down the front walk to Bluff street, and then to the cathedral door, up the middle aisle to the sanctuary in the following order: Cross-bearer, acolytes, about twenty altar boys, the local and visiting clergy. At the front door of the episcopal residence the procession was joined by the visiting prelates — four

Archbishops and nine Bishops.

Then came the ministers of the solemn Pontifical Mass. Lastly came the celebrant, Right Rev. John Hennessy,

The sacred edifice was richly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Appropriate mottoes were displayed at various points.

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ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S SERMON. After the singing of the first gospel a sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who spoke to the

Most Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates, Reverend Brethren of the Clergy and beloved Brethren of the

Twenty-five years ago to-day in this sanctuary the words which I have read for you were addressed by the consecrating prelate, the venerable Archbishop of St. Louis, then in the twentyfifth year of his own consecration, to the young Bishop of Dubuque, as he handed to him the sacred insignia of his high office in the Church. It was my great privilege to be the preacher on that occasion as it is to-day. From my intimate knowledge of the young Bishop I then made certain promises as to his future career which I am here to-day to declare have been most faithfully fulfilled. How glorious and how touching is this spectacle! After a touching is the spectacle of the purest gold and most preciousivory, was supported by statues of lions on each side thereof, so is the throne of our civilization supported by certain great strong Christian truths, which and direct an impetuous age; and sometimes as a leader, to conduct a lagging one. He must love all that is true and quarter of a century's labors and trials we behold the prelate surrounded by you, his brother bishops; by you, his faithful priests; by you, the religious, male and female, of so many Orders of the Church, and by you, his dear children of the laity, "his joy and his

You are gathered round him whilst in the full plentitude of the priestly office, he offers "that pure Host, that Host, that immaculate Host, the Bread of eternal life and the Chalice of everlasting salvation, even Him, by Whom and through Whom and in Whom are given to Thee Omnipotent God, all honor and glory — offered whilst angels praise and dominations adore and powers tremble." appropriate an oblation of thanks for twenty-five years of benedictions on this diocese! And not only from this And not only from this cathedral altar, but from many others in this great diocese does the sacrifice of thanksgiving ascend to-day. With these obligations ascend the thanks of the prelate himself that God has blessed his ministry. He looks back on twenty-five years and beholds the change. His diocese then comprised the one hundred counties of the State of Iowa, and had but forty-nine priests, with but four small schools, without colleges, hospitals or asylumns. In the fifty-three counties which now form the diocese of Dubuque, there were, twenty-five years ago, but twenty-nine priests and two schools. Now he beholds himself surrounded by two hun-

dred and three priests, six hundred Sisters of various Orders, three hospitals, a college and schools in nearly every parish of the diocese, educating eleven thousand children. How vast is the work visible in its entirety only to the Divine eye which this outward progress represents! How many in-tellects enlightened, how many hearts ed, how many wounds healed and foundation broad and deep and anentlaid for future good! "His spraise him in the gates," but he they are God's works effected "which appeared in last issue of the RECORD relating to the Mission in Glenelg, the name of Miss Mary Deshaw was printed instead of Miss Mary Dulan, Glenelg. touched, how many wounds healed and what foundation broad and deep and permanent laid for future good! "His works praise him in the gates," but he

through him; and gratitude, not pride, a trust for which he has to account to THE POPE AND HIS PORTRAIT. thrills his heart as they are enumerated. However, had he not fulfilled the triple charge given to him on the And the sweet little children—the pure the triple charge given to him on the day of his consecration when the crosier and the ring and the book of the Gospels were delivered to him, his the wolves of death that how around the wolves of death that ho vast work had not been done. The them, and sometimes even from the triple charge imposed the exercise of fortitude, fidelity, and the ministry of the Word, and because he was faithful the word of them the word of them, and sometimes even from the false principles of their own parents. Bound to them by ties stronger than those of blood or nationality, one with the word of the priest to undertake the great and fend them. The relations between responsible duties of a Bishop in this Christ and the whole Church of God on century and in this country. century and in this country. We know how great and strong men in the purest ages of the Church trembled at the flock committed to his care. Christ such responsibilities—how men who the arena, but would suffer persecution and death with joy for the sake of Christ and His religion,—hid them-selves in fear and trembling lest they should be obliged to become Christian Bishops.

It may be said that this all belongs to a past age, but, brethren, the question remains whether these men of profound sanctity and learning did not know better than we do the sublime and awful responsibilities of the epis copate. When, however, a man who is called by God, as Aaron was, finds himself in such position, he must above all things show fortitude, and whilst tempering justice with mercy, "must not neglect the strictness of discipline through love of tranquility." What fortitude our Lord "Bishop of souls" showed, notwithstanding all His sweet gentleness! How He denounced Scribes and Pharisees and

priests, and alone drove the buyers and ellers from the temple! Mingled with justice and mercy, episcopal fortitude was one of the characteristic qualities of the administration of the diocese of Dubuque during the last twenty-five years. At the very beginning of that episcopate it showed itself in the positive stand taken by the new Bishop on the Catholic school question. Some influential Catholics were imbued with false principles on the subject and imagined that because the teachers in Public schools were, in many instances, Catholics, their children would be safe in regard to religous training. But the new Bishop felt by a paternal instinct that the sys-tem itself was wrong which excluded Catholic religious instruction, and for a time he had to be the victim of unpopularity. But he knew also that in permanent institutions like the Catholi-Church the truth must finally be triumphant. He established parochia schools through the diocese, and is crowning the great work by founding a Religious Order under the special patronage of the Holy Spirit, to continue, when he shall have passed away, his noble work. All this has been done quietly but effectually, and the people who were opposed to him now acknowledge his wisdom, which is that of the Church. A Bishop must be a leader, not a follower, of the people. He must be imbued with the spirit of his age in all things in which that age is in har-

one. He must love all that is true and good and beautiful, and condemn and correct all that is faulty in his people. He must not be constantly looking back as if all good were in the past, but must be alive with a present living energy conforming, without, however, subjecting himself to the world around him. He should reverence the past and gather from it lessons of wisdom for the present and the future. He must remember that it requires much less fortitude to fight the dead past than the living, acting progressive and aggressive present; but this, too, must be fought when necessary in the interests of the still more important

future. The Bishop must also exhibit inviolable fidelity to the great trust committed to him. To him are entrusted priests and people; and on him, more than on any other man, depends the religious destinies of both. who have left home and sometimes country, who give up human love and human ambition and the pursuit of wealth, depend on him as on a father. A single error of judgment on his part may make one of them un-Whilst lifted above happy for life. them by his episcopal character he is yet only their brother in the priestgood, and he must ever respect the priesthood of Jesus Christ in them as n himself. In synod whilst legislat ing for them he addresses them as fellow-priests-"consacerdotes." with His apostles must be his model. They had left all things to follow Him, and never had reason to regret that choice. Then the numerous communties of religious, male and female who look up to him as a father and director; again, the poor, the sick, the aged, the outcast, depend on him, after God. The children of toil are jealous of his love if he give it to the wealthy; and the wealthy, in far greater danger of the loss of their

And the sweet little children—the pure in these he has been so successful. It them "in the consanguinity of faith, needs much courage for a thoughtful he must risk life and reputation to de-

lived and labored and died to sanctify would not grow pale before the lions in it; so should he. Relieved of all human ties he must give head and heart and body to this one object. is the reason of his being and his vocation. His solitary life, for such it is, even amid the turmoil of the world, is not a mere natural one, and

if it be not supernateral it degenerates into the unnatural. Having received the pastoral staff and the ring the Bishop receives the book of the Gospels, with the solemn injunction to preach it. injunction to preach its contents to the world, and that God would perfect the the Christian Bishop. Through it comes faith, for faith, saith the Apostle, "comes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." Faith comes by hearing "those that are sent," and the all Bishop inherits the plentitude of the Apostolic mission, unshorn of a single prerogative. God speaks through "He who hears you hears Me." It is then by hearing, and not merely by reading, that faith comes, and by hearing "those that are sent. It has been sometimes asserted that the days of oral eloquence are coming to a close,

that the book and the newspaper are taking the place of the orator. But whilst the Catholic Church shall continue this can never come to pass. Should the mighty power of eloquence that thundered from the Athenian Bema and transfixed the Conscript Fathers of the Roman Senate, and pro-claimed the great truths and mysteries of Christianity in the great Basilicas, the power that taught in Augustine and triumphed in Chrysostom and Basil and Bossuet—should it disappear from all other spheres of its action, will be ever found alive with a divine energy in the pulpits of the Catholic Church. It is an essential part of her mission. Eloquence may cast aside the "toga," but she will never be found without the ' He who created and blessed her knows her power, and shall for-ever sanctify and preserve it in His

sanctuary.

Man is so constituted, that there can be no teaching like that of the living voice. No other sinks so deeply into the depths of the human heart. And not only does faith come by hearing, but morality and civilization and the love of the beautiful and all the glorious things of which faith is at once the

sion of the Christian orator! This mission, your Bishop fully appreciated and faithfully discharged. Mindful of its dignity and responsibility, he ever prepared with care, nor dared to tempt God by expecting effects without causes. With learning and earnestness and holy unction, he has for twenty-five years proclaimed the great truths of Christianity to you, and on great occasions in other parts of American Church and in the Councils of her Bishops, and no one has done or can do this more powerfully than he.

Behold, then, how the triple charge given to him in this sanctuary this day wenty-five years ago has been remen bered by him, and most faithfully fu filled. Therefore, Right Rev. Father in the name of the priests and the people of this great diocese, in the name of the hierarchy and priests of the American Church as well as in my own, I salute you as "a great priest who, in his day, pleased God and is found just, and, therefore bath the Lord caused you

to so increase amongst your people."

May God prolong your days amongst priesthood and devoted flock who have proved worthy of your vigilance and of your love!

## St. Michael's Cathedral.

St. Michael's Cathedral.

The dedication service in connection with the beautiful little addition to St. Michael's Cathedral, to be known as the Chapel of St. John the Divine, was celebrated by Archbishon Walsh on Tuesday evening. The chapel is situated at the northeast corner of the cathedral, and access for the public is by way of Church street. There is accommodation for two hundred worshippers. The chapel is for daily services and will always be open for devotons. The windows are of staned glass, the furnishings of the most approved description. There is a very handsome ait are of Gothic design, manufactured by Bennet of London, Ontario. Archbishop Walsh was assisted in the dedication ceremony by Vicar-General McCann and Father William. There will be an 8 o'clock morning service every week day in the chapel. St. Michael's Cathedral will be specially for Sunday and high-day celebrations in the Catholic calendar.—Toronto Globe of 15th inst.

How Chartran Made His Holiness

Pose. From the Figaro. For all honest men, of no matter what religion or party, Leo XIII. is one of the most noble and one of the greatest figures of the present time. He has his place among the most illustrious of the two hundred and fifty four successors of Peter. If there is at the present time an august physiognomy well but one worth offering to the veneration of contemporaries and posterity, and before which believers and unbelievers must all bow with respect, it is his beyond a

yet found his Sanzio, it was not because in this artistic renaissance, as fertile as that of the sixteenth century, there was no painter worthy of such a There were more than one who had the ambition to nail him living upon the canvas. Lembach, the great German painter, had that ambition at the instigation of Bismarck, for whon of that work, or whether he obeyed the scruples of excessive modesty, or whether, considering his years, he rework. The preaching of the Divine Word is the first and special work of Charles Bishan Through it Through it ence again. But, after all, it is to one of our own artists, M. Theobald Chartran, that the honor was reserved of conquering this almost inflexible resolution. This honor he owes more to his title as a Frenchman than to his great and legitimate reputation as a portrait painter.

For some years past M. Chartran was haunted with the desire to paint the portrait of His Holiness, and this desire became stronger when the Pontifical policy entered upon a line so manifestly in sympathy with our country. No moment could be more opportune. He set out for Rome. Immediately on his arrival in the Eternal City he requested M. Lefebvre de Behaine, our Minister at the Vatican, to solicit for him a private audience, without concealing to Leo XIII. his intention and his hope.

He had his plan, a cunning plan.

The word "Frenchman" is an infallible sesame with the Pope. The audience was granted for the very next day. At the appointed hour Chartran crossed the threshold of the Pontifical apartments, carrying under his arm a yoluminous package enveloped in green cloth. His Holiness received him with a pleasant smile. "I am happy," said he, "to receive an artist of your talent, and especially a French artist. But I must tell you right here that I have made an absolute rule never to pose for a painter. I am old, and my health will not permit an effort that must be so often renewed.

"Never mind about that, Holy Father," said M. Chartran. "If the fear of fatigue is the only obstacle to the realization of my dearest wish it is conquered in advance.

Unfolding the green cloth, he presented a canvas to the Pope,

pose. Now won't your Holiness yield?" And as Chartran knelt down, in order to put his sketch in the best possible light before the Pope, he added: "As you see, Holy Father, I am asking you

Leo XIII. was disarmed. "Well." said he, "don't ask me for more than half an hour, or three-quarters at

"That will be sufficient." "When shall we commence?"

"I am at your orders; the soone

he better. "To-morrow, then."

The next day in the grand hall of the ecret consistory adjoining the Pope's apartments the painter and his august model found themselves face to face. Half an hour passed, then an hour, and then two hours without the Pope's ap pearing to remember that he himself had limited the time of the sitting. And delightful hours for the artist they were, enchanted, as he was, by the language of his great model, in turns playful or grave, witty or profound. revealing a noble mind open to all the beautiful and grand things of intelligence and art, and in which were reiterated words of precious sympathy for France which the Holy Father insisted upon calling the "eldest daughter of the Church." And all this was given in a tone of paternal familiarity and in the purest French, spoken with a meri-donal accent that gave to it a piquant

This setting was followed by five others; and when the last stroke of the brush was given, the Pope did not spare his compliments to the artist, to whom he finally gave a little casket containing his miniature portrait and benediction written by his own hand. He then told the artist to have the picture reproduced by one of the greatest engravers of France, and ordered three hundred copies of it for his per-

will soon be exhibited at the Salon des Champs-Elysees.

#### THE DEATH OF PARNELL.

Boston Pilot.

Charles Stewart Parnell is dead, and the busy world, passing swift judgment on his life's work, already speculates as to the effect of his death upon the cause of the land which he served so well, which he loved, if not always wisely, yet fervently and truly. Had his death occurred five, two, or even one year ago, there would have been but one feeling in the heart of every of Ireland. Twelve short months have sufficed to change a sentiment of idolizing affection into one of sorrow, of mistrust, almost of hatred. It was not the real Parnell who died But if this rival of Leo X. had not last week, but the shadow of the great patriot who had vanished from the hearts of his countrymen within a year. The high court of History will not judge the man by his shadow. It will not confirm the judgment of the pharisacal race who found the Irish states-

having failed to sacrifice his personal pride to the interests of country. For his offence against Heaven he will answer to a Judge more merciful than any on earth. He committed but one offence against Ireland, and that, we firmly believe, was an offence of the head and not of the heart. During his last hours he had one lucid interval, just before the end, and said: "Let my love be conveyed to my colleagues and the Irish people." Even in his delirium, says his doctor, "he talked constantly of Ireland and told what he would do for her if he lived." sincerely believed that he alone could work out the scheme of his country's independence. It was that confidence which made him refuse to efface himself, even at the demand of his country

The belief explains, if it does not palliate, many of the strange deeds of the past year. At his lowest estate he loved Ireland passionately. He would have died for her at any time ; but he was not capable of the greater sacrifice

the cause of Ireland was bound up with his personality? We are a nation of worshippers, it is said; and shall we blame only the hero if at last he take our idolatry as his due? Few men there are like General Grant, who when he was told at one time that the command of his army was about to be turned over to Sherman, sent the latter a manly mes age, saying: "If this story be true, I ask the favor of a command under you, and promise to give you such faithful and loyal service is you have always given to me. Parnell was not capable of such selfsurrender as that, although he had lieutenants as faithful and devoted as tion richly deserved, in disgrace never any in the armies of Grant.

There were men who, owing all their political existence to him, were the matter of sentiment, but of serious first to utter ungenerous and cowardly politics. Had his private life matched taunts in the hour of his humiliation There were men who called him 'traitor," while they betrayed his confidence. There was one who questioned if his hands were clean ; perhaps with reason, for he himself was Par nell's handiwork.

The Pilot never joined in the ungenerous assaults upon Parnell living t will not do him injustice when death has cancelled all debts save that of gratitude for his noble services to Ireland. Not one year of misguided policy, nor one grievous moral offence, should be enough to wipe out such an obligation. The debt was not one to be measured by material standard; nor, on the other hand, were his sacrifices such as indiscreet eulogists have represented them. It has been said that he gave up much when he espoused the cause of his oppressed countrymen, by forfeiting social prestige and honor him among the pitiful snobs who weigh the favors of fashion against the love of a people. He was no such huckstering speculator, but a man who knew that the gratitude of his country was well worth winning at the cost of any rank or honor. The man with the best blood of Ireland and America in his veins, who scorned and detested the leprous aristocracy of England, was not the man to be swayed in thought or deed by the opinions of vulgar West-British squireens. Of course the squireens could not understand that, and, like their betters in London, they pronounced him demagogue when he was simply gentleman who was also a patriot.

Although he despised the English, he did not undervalue their quality as antagonists. He fought them, where fight was possible, with their own weapons. To their stolid obstinacy he opposed an imperturbable front. When knew how to wait and conquer. the Tory rowdies in the House of Commons interrupted him with hisses and clamor, he ceased speaking and faced them with a look of quiet contempt until they had howled themselves dumb. At last they were forced to listen, for his patience and determination were to say that I am a Catholic."

invincible. The dullest boor on the Treasury benches learned in time that it was not wise to attract that glance of gentlemanly scorn

Every weapon short of assassination was tried by Tory England against the Irish leader. They only refrained from the extreme resource, at which the London Standard once hinted, through the salutary conviction in their hearts that Parnell's death would have been avenged, in a way to make all England shudder. They had resort, at last, to forgery and conspiracy for his ruin. How the attempt recoiled on the conspirators the world knows. Pigott and the London Times played a desperate card, and lost.

And then - then what the whole power of a cowardly and unscrupulous Government had failed to achieve was consummated by his own folly. eemed for a time that the cause had man guilty of the unpardonable sin, while they fawned openly upon each successive sultana of a debauched Prince.

But it will condemn Parnell for Rule for Ireland and will keep its.

But it will condemn Parnell for Rule for Ireland and will keep its. pledge. Ireland at least will not forget the man who made that hope a possibility and who gave to her the prime, and the love of his heart throughout all.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS

The World's Exhibition at Chicago promises to be something very great and impressive. One of its features will be the reproduction of the Con vent of la Rabida, near Palos, in old Spain. A number of relics of Christopher Columbus, which are being collected, will be shown there. It was at the gate of the Rabida that the illustrious navigator sought hospitality for himself and child, and it was there he prepared and developed the afterwards submitted to the Council of Salamanca. In one of the rooms of the convent he saw the assembled Dominicans, and it was there likewise he conferred with Alonzo Pinson, who was not capable of the greater sacrifice of living obscure, discrowned, for her sake.

subsequently commanded a vessel of his fleet. The morning of his departure, like an edifying Catholic, he Was it not in some part our own fault if we had led him to believe that little chapel and besought the protection of the Almighty Ruler of the seas. This will be not only a shrine to Columbus but will contain the most complete collection of maps, books, manuscripts, and pictures bearing on his voyages that can be amassed. Of primary interest to our countrymen, lowever, will be the statue to Emancipator, Daniel O'Connell, which the Irish Catholics of Chicago are preparing to erect. in their city by the lake.

N. Y. Catholic Review. Charles Stewart Parnell is dead impenitent, and the woman who assisted him to shameful ruin is left in desolato be removed. For Parnell there seems It may be said in extenuation of his to be some sort of temporal salvation. conduct that not all his lieutenants were so worthy of his confidence. There were men who, owing all their the made the Irish question no longer a Had his private life matched his genius, and his patriotism been equal to his ambition, the tears that a nation would shed on his tomb, and the honors the whole world would heap upon him, at this sorrowful moment would have lifted him to the plane of Washington. Though ruined, the ruin is still splendid, and Irishmen can afford to forget for the time his sinful life and pay him the honors due

## THE LATE RICHARD WALSH.

The month's mind for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Richard Walsh, brother of His Grace Archbishop Walsh, and father of Rev. James Walsh, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes, was celebrated at St. Michael's cathedrel yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Father Walsh celebrated the Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Brennan, St Mary's, Ont., as deacon, and Rev. among people of his own class. To Father Gausepohle, St. Michael's make such a claim for him is to rank Cathedral, as sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop presided in cope and mitre, assisted by Vicar-General Rooney and Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Father Hand was master of ceremonies. by Vicar-General Rev. Father Among the clergy present were Bishop O'Mahony, Vicar-General Rooney, Vicar-General McCann, Dean Cassidy, Fathers O'Reilly, Marijon, Teefy, Frachon, Egan, McMahon, Jeffcott, Walsh, Trayling, Hand, McBride, Sheahan, Rohleder, Cruise, Coyle, Reddin, Lawler, Lamarche, Kelly, McCarthy, Brennan, Gausephole, (from diocese of London) Kilroy, Flannery and Brennan. The music was the Gregorian Requiem Mass by Cathedral choir, assisted by several of the priests of the diocese, under the direction of Rev. Father Rohleder. Only the priests of the city were notified of the ceremony.—Toronto Empire, Oct. 15.

> Captain O'Shea contradicts the story which has been repeated in the news-papers that he is about to get married again. He wrote recently to the Freeman's Journal in the following strain: "With reference to the statement in your newspaper that I am about to remarry, allow me just sufficient space

#### Cross and Crown

Ob, give me back the oldes time
Of candor and of truth.
When life looked radiant and sublime,
Seen with the eyes of youth;
When hill and vale and plain and grove
• Basked in a g den glow
That lit the smiling skies above,
And bathed the earth below!

Oh, in those dear, departed hours
What fancies strewed the shore—
All laden with the choicest flow'rs,
And hallowed evermore!
What glorious visions met our view
Within the bowers there,
Where life was jubilantly new,
And bosoms owned no care!

Since then the weary, wasting years
Have brought us pain and ruth,
Have stained our eyes and hearts with tears,
And robbed us of our youth.
Our dreams, like leaves in autumn-tide,
Lie withering or dead,
While down abysses bleak and wide
Our fondest hopes have s, ed.

But yet we know eternal spring
Blooms in the far-off skies.
Where heaven's minstrels, as they sing,
Will hush our wayward sights;
And there within the White Throne's haze,
Through God's own endless reign,
We hope to live the olden days.
And dream their dreams again.
—Eugene Davis.

#### KAJI HAMED'S FLUTE.

BY LEW VANDERPOOL.

Low in the East, casting a rosy glare through the mists of the far-off Red Sea, hung the full moon. Alone and with set teeth, Kaji Hamed rode out toward the luminary, fiercely glad that the coming of night made it possible to start on the long journey to Edfoo, over on the Nile, full six hundred miles away. As he left Gelabo, in the heart of the Oasis of Kurafah, he cast but a single glace to his direct lefta glance full of the hatred he felt for the Mediterranean and the white races beyond it, one man of whom was now forcing him to either renounce Allah or cross the Libyan Desert.

All night long he rode eastward in silence, speaking no caressive word to El-Senek, his favorite horse. Not once throughout that night did Kaji Hamed eyes from the dreary sands. He had but one thought-to put as many miles as pessible between himself and Gelabo before the dawn-Gelabo where he had grown rich in trade, but whose white-washed walls and mean, dun-hued thatches he might never see

For four years Kaji Hamed had had three sources of pride, and but three-his daughter, his horses, his ever-grow And now, because the first was lost to him, he could win no con-

solation from the rest.

It was true, his belt was full of gold and jewels, and that El-Senek, whom men called the fleetest horse in all Libya, was under him. These were now but a small means to a mighty end -an end, too, which but for them and the over-full measure of time and care he had given them, might never have faced him, blackening all his hopes, blighting all his days.

But for his horses and his lust for

greater wealth, no Frank would ever have found it possible to steal his child's heart under his very eyes. Zelka, his daughter, was his slave

also, born of a beautiful Georgian woman he had bought in Cairo twenty

Unlike most Bedouins, he had loved his wife, and as she had gained rude snatches of refinement from the people she had seen on her way from the Caucasian Mountains to the marketplaces, he, for her sake, gave up thieving, after the manner of his kindred, and settled in trade, in Gelabo, even before their daughter was

From the time her eyes were opened to the light, Zelka became the pride of the Georgian woman and her Arab he the Georgian woman and her Arab husband, and of the wild, rude negro town as well, for the little one had to face its been kept veiled and tented, after the usual custom with Moslem women.

The mother of Zelka had many ambitions beyond those of her race and sphere, and among them was the desire to have her child see the great world of Egypt, and thus be chosen to wife by some worthier man than the Libyan

To this dream Kaji Hamed raised no opposition; in fact, it quite fell in with his own wishes. He was growing rich, was a person of importance and influeven over along the Nile, and so it was natural that he should wish some other than a Bedouin son-in-law. And so, before the end of Zelka's tenth year, her parents were already picturing to themselves the grand, fine husband to whom the little maiden was to be some

day given. Zelka, even then, was a woman in all save years, and far more beautiful than her mother had been, having, as she did, the mingled blood of two shapely, passionate races in her veins. Despite the hot climate in which she had grown, her skin was fairer than that of most of the women of Spain In her eyes and hair alone was the midnight of the East wholly dominant. Before she was eleven, a trader made the difficult passage to Gelabo from the northern coast. With him came his son, a youth of eighteen, upon whom the grace and beauty of Zelka made a most remarkable impression.

The parents of the little maid allowed the stranger youth to see more of her than was good for his peace of mind. so eager were they to study the effect of her extraordinary charms upon some one else than desert-folk; and so he went away sighing because his back must be turned upon the first person of the subtler sex upon whom he had ever cared to cast a second glance. Zelka, too, was drawn to him, but either fear or some finer maidenly instinct caused her to keep her secret to herself. But she wept in silent seclusion for many a night when the young Frank had gone away to the eastward with his father's caravan.

Two years later ambition caused Kaji Hamed to start with his wife and voiceless and with listless steps.

daughter across the desert, northward for Cairo-an ambition which was two-fold. A husband must be found for fold. A husband must be found for Zelka and the Gelabo trade must be extended.

Zelka's mother died on the way Just before they reached Kasr Dakel, two hundred miles from Edfoo, she breathed her last. Dying, she besought her husband to proceed on to Edfoo with Zelka, leave her with his brother, and then return to Kasr Dakel and take her dead body back to Gelabo so that he might ever be near her tomb till Allah called him also. The prayers of the dying wife were granted. Sheik Ibrahim, of Edfoo, the uncle of Zelka, was given charge of her while Kaji Hamed went back on his mournful journey to Gelabo. Old Ibrahim was as advanced in

wisdom as he was in years, and to him his brother's ambition was grosses folly. In the shiek's mind, Allah sen men to whatever station and place best suited his high purposes; and if the divine will ever changed concerning any one, the divine radiance would clearly illuminate the way to such migration. Like the thorough Moslem he was, he held it highest sin to follow woman's counselings. It was, hence, all evil to forsake the desert and seek the cities to find a husband for Zelka. In his own good time Allah would send her a husband, wherever she might be To seek to hasten the coming of Allah's time, and to venture to change his way, only savored of evil. This, in his mind, was why Kaji Hamed lost his wife, and that his ill-advised brother would be still further rebuked Shiek Ibrahim had no doubt.

It was many months after the burial of his wife at Gelabo before Kaji Hamed rejoined his daughter. Raiders had been coursing the Northern Sahara, and they were at Gelabo, when he arrived, with scores on scores of fine horses, willing to barter them to who Kaii Hamed's ever chose to bid. ever chose to bid. Kaji Hamed's wealth and station made him the very customer they sought, and no soone was his dead wife underground than the raiders let him know they were willing to suit their time to his, and stay in Gelabo till the completion of his fitting period of mourning made it proper for him to inspect their herds. Many a week was thus consumed.

When Kaji Hamed was next in Edfoo vear had elapsed since the day he left it to go and bury his wife. stay, this time, was even shorter than Now he was on his way to Cairo to dispose of an abundance of ivory, spices and horses, the fruit of much bartering with many traders; and so he decided that it would not be wise to cumber himself with women, but still left his daughter with his brother at Edfoo.

Ibrahim smiled joyously Shiek Truly Allah was sending his brother He had not only given over husband-hunting, but was bent on building up treasure, some portion of which, he had no doubt, would appease the wrath of Allah, by being devoted to such high purposes as were against

neaven's foes.

But the shiek could devise better than he could discern. When Kaji Hamed returned from Cairo the worldly wisdom he had gathered from the traders there had made him more avaricious than ever - a needless gain, thought the pious shiek.

It was now Kaji Hamed's purpose to leave Zelka at Edfoo still longer, while he went on to Gelabo and disposed of is possessions there, preparatory to making Cairo his home

Sheik Ibrahim sighed. Civilization, priests-but the latter had to face its perils; the work of Allah had to be done. For Kaji Hamed he trembled, so dire were the fateful things he in fancy saw overhanging him. could he hope for a man who gave no heed to Allah's plain rebukes? The death of his wife had failed to bring Kaji Hamed to closer conformance with the laws of the Prophet; and so, in his mind's eye, Shiek İbrahim already saw brother's daughter and wealth taken from him.

But Kaji Hamed was incorrigible. None of his pious brother's admonitions were anything else than idle croakings to him. He heard them patiently, because his daughter was his brother's guest; but he only followed the counselings of his dead wife and his own Zelka was again left at Edfoo. while her ambitious father pursued his cheerless way to Gelabo. ments of money-getting and the enter-tainment new-found friends had pressed upon him had kept him a long while at Cairo, which, together with his stay at Edfoo, made it now nearly four years since the burial of his wife to whose place in his affections no other woman had succeeded-another offense on his part against Allah, in the opin on of the shiek, his brother. back in the home where most of his manhood had been lived, and beside the tomb of his wife, Kaji Hamed found it difficult to tear himself away from Gelabo and its negro denizens.

Day after day he put off his departure, suffering the most trivial circumstances to delay him. One, two, three months passed, and still the fascinations of the Oasis held him. Finally, just at daybreak, one morning, a mes senger came to Gelabo from Shiek Ransom was the very thing!

Zelka was gone - carried off by a young Frank, the son of a trader, whom she seemed to know and went with willingly. The old shiek had Vengeance was far greater than life; done all in his power to regain her and for was it not man's highest duty to punish her abductor, but without avail. | Allah? They were as hopelessly gone beyond to treat with them, no sound came human reach as smoke is when it melts forth. Pshaw! Could they not see in the air; so said the messenger. that his throat was dry from long rid-That day Kaji Hamed moved about ing? with a leaden heaviness in his eyes,

The people of Gelabo, knowing the reason of his sorrow, mercifully left the silence unbroken. All day long they watched his final preparations for departure from a respectful distance, much as one watches arrangements for a funeral. Toward evening his listlessness was put aside for such impa-tience as he, Bedouin though he was, found it difficult to repress. At last, found it difficult to repress. At last, when the sun was down, he rode hotly away toward the red and menacing moon, to rend both his daughter and her abductor, as was Allah's due. hundred miles rewarded that night's wild riding, but for all that he was reluctant to halt, at daybreak, for his horse to rest and avoid death in the sun-heat. In vain did he try to sleep the succeeding day. Pain, rage, bitterness, singly and unitedly, kept

him wakeful. The sheik was right. He had been sinfully ambitious. He had never thought of marrying Zelka to some high-stationed follower of the Prophet: had he never gotten vain about her beauty, exposing her to this accursed Frank, both she and her mother would still be with him. It was the mother's fault, though—all her fault. But for her evil counsellings none of these things would have happened. Oh, if he had but put her to lash for her ambitious pratings, as a good Mussulman should, he would not now be so utterly bereft; and, worse yet, the sport of the enemies of Allah as well This last he must surely change. forbid that flesh and blood of his - a true believer - should be the wanten sport of a Frank, a jeering denier of the Prophet and of true Omnipotence. And so, throughout that day, did he torture himself. More blood-like than he had ever seen it before was the moon when it rose that second night, fittingly symbolizing the red work he had before

Poor El-Senek! He wondered why the master, who had ever been so kind to him heretofore, was so hard and heedless that night, so prone to goad his flanks with his spurs till the sands behind them were specked with ruby stains. But Kaji Hamed had no time stains. to think of his horse. All his mind was aflame with vengeance and the great penitential things he would do after that vengeance was accomplished. Once, about midnight, El Senek came to so sudden a halt that he nearly flung his master over his head. An unseen lion, behind sharp crags of rock which jutted up out of the sand beside their very path, terrified the poor beast with his roaring. More sharply yet was the gashing of penetrating spurs: and with a curse upon all distracting circumstances, Kaji Hamed fiercely bade his horse go on. Toward morning, when the moon was casting a sullen grayness over all the desert, a little cloud of sand in the advance betokened the coming of horsemen. For a moment Kaji Hamed halted, wonderingly, fearfully; then, with still a wilder light in his eyes, he pressed on.

What had he to fear? His was a ride of vengeance to Allah; and so, would not Allah protect him? Were Bedouin thieves or devils ahead of him, he would ride them down! Who could withstand whomsoever Allah sent for-

The whirling sand-cloud, encircling the unknown riders, drew nearer Faster and faster still sped Kaji Hamed toward them. At last the strangers halted, opening ranks to inclose the man from Gelabo. With guns pointing at him they bade him stop. With a yell of disdain he disobeyed, spurring his horse till he fairly flew through the and the fugitive answered them with a shriek of derision. What could the vile robbers of the desert do against one whom Allah was protecting! Then another volley was fired, and what was it-was he dreaming, or did Allah some times forget, or was vengeance wrong? He was hit — hit hard — and had fallen off his horse. El-Senek was beside him neighing knowingly, but somehow he could not rise, could not mount the Something, he could faithful beast. exactly tell what, was wrong. could not be-oh, no-it could not be that he had suffered fatal hurt, when he was doing the work of Allah ; when he was going to devote all his life, all his wealth, all his thought to Allah: when once the stain of the Infidel was cleared from Zelka. Surely, the holy Prophet himself would have interposed such a case! And yet he d not rise, could not even e. And the robbers had discould not move. mounted and were grouped around him, leering into his very face.

"It is the merchant, Kaji Hamed," said one of them. "What a pity we did not shoot the horse instead of the master. He would have paid us the ransom of a prince!"
"Kaji Hamed!" cried another

'Then may the Fiend seize us for our stupidity! Ransom of a prince - he would have paid us the ransom of a king! Do you not know? This is the merchant whose daughter the Frank stole. We are indeed in sad luck. A man will pay thrice for vengeance

what he will for life." As he heard them, Kaji Hamed wondered. Why did they speak of him as if ransom were out of the question? would give them any price, even to inflicting utter beggary upon himself, would only insure his safe at Edfoo. They were right. if they arrival at Edfoo. But when he opened his lips Why did not some of them give

him water? Water! Ay — that was what he

wanted-all he wanted-all there was in the universe. Just water, water, water! Strange he never valued it so before! What was vengeance, or Zelka, or—yes—or even Allah! He would give all he had, everything, hopes, possessions—restricting nothing—if only he could feel soothing, cooling water once more in his burning throat and mouth. Ah! he would soon have it, for he could hear great floods of it, like the mighty, far-off seas, rolling toward him with deafening roar and surge. Soon relief would come, now. It would lift him up and sweep him away; but that would not matter, for it would also destroy his tormentors, those leering robbers who had first shot him down and then flung the shamefulness of having a faithless daughter in

his teeth. "He is dead," said the robbers, spurning his pulseless body with their feet. Securing his horse and the gold and jewels in his belt, they rode away to the northward, fearing that the dead man might have followers close behind him who would run them down and seek redress. Slowly, from this way and that, the air currents swept the shifting sands above the victim of the marauders, until what the jackals and vultures had left of him was hidden

from the upper world. When the passing days had measured a full week the messenger who had summoned Kaji Hamed to Edfoo rode homeward, in charge of the caravan which was bearing the dead man's possessions from Gelabo to the Nile, on the way to Cairo. A bit of cloth, flut-tering from a little mound, sent the blood flying swiftly through the veins of the sheik's messenger. Halting, he sprang from his horse and pawed madly at the mound. The shred of cloth, as he had feared, was a part of Kaji Hamed's turban. The bones and the garments, rended by birds and beasts of prey, told the whole tale all tea plainly. too plainly

As Ibrahim's servant turned sorrow fully away to order the caravan to proceed, a hard, detached substance in the sand came in contact with his foot. Stooping, he picked the object up. It was a flute-a small, ivory flute, with silver mountings, and inscribed with Arabic characters - such an instru ment as snake charmers use. The man put it in his tunic. He would take it to the sheik as an evidence that his brother was indeed dead. like many another worthy intention, it miscarried. When Edfoo and the quarters of the sheik were reached the flute was not to be found. Whether it had been lost or stolen the man who digged it out of the sand could not say. Anyway, it was gone.

I. Paolo Giorolmo, who have written the foregoing, partly from personal knowledge and partly from subse-quent information, am the son of the Venetian trader - the youth who married Zelka.

It is true that I stole my bride away from her uncle, but it is truer still that she was a willing theft, her love having been all mine, the same as mine was all hers, from the day our eves first met in Gelabo. the dreams her image filled, from the hour I turned my back on her, in the Africa desert, till fateful chance threw us together at Edfoo, would be to hold up to every man who has loved a woman the familiar mirror of his own experiences And, since to tell them to those to whom love has not yet come would be but to invoke upon holy things the sacrilege of scornful doubts it is better, in either case, that I leave

the matter in silence. Her gods and mine so favored us we were married and safe out of Egypt before Kaji Hamed knew that his child It was not was overtaken by love. till we had been many months in Venice that we knew how Kaji Hamed died. The death of her father, in it self, caused Zelka but little grief, since she knew that her life would ever be in danger while he lived; but the manner of his passing, our love being its cause, was ever afterward a source of sorrow to her. But in the sweetness of our love-life there was little time for The days sped on like a morn pain. ing dream till half a score of years were gone, each moment of which was fuller of heaven-sent joy than the one before it. Hours beyond number, as the days went on, did we sit in our balcony, after nightfall, watching the gay groups in the gondolas, listening to their mirth and laughter; and some times, when in the mood for it, Zelka would sing some of the plaintive airs of the desert. I accompanying her on

At such times the people on the lagoon would often hush their music to hear ours, it was so weird and apparently formless-so wholly unlike the rhythmic lyrics of Italy.

One night, when the whole lagoon was listening and Zelka was singing as I had never heard her sing before, and my humble playing was stirred by infection from her to something unusual in force and spirit, a second flute from an adjacent gondola joined mine; and we instantly knew from his manner of playing that the unknown performer was an Arab; for he made no error in following the wild progession and abrupt inconsecutiveness which makes Eastern music so incomprehensible to the rest of the world. we accosted him, the stranger said he was a Moor: and such, indeed, his face, manner, language, made seem. Whether he was in search of

some new Desdemona we never knew. Several nights he joined us, mingling his music with ours; and when he finally left Venice he gave me, as a souvenir, a flute-a strange little instrument of ivory and silver, covered with inscriptions in Arabic. Some desert Bedouins had brought it to Fez,

from whom our Moroccan friend had obtained it. The quality of its tone was strangely high and pathetic, with an almost human vibrancy. It was a snake-charmer's flute, so Zelka said. She had seen many of them in the desert ; in fact, her father had had one very like it.

Perhaps it was only fancy, but strange thrills went through me whenever I played it; and it disturbed Zelka also, for she never sang more than one or two songs when I accompanied her on it, while she generally sang a dozen when I used either of my

One night she stopped in the middle of a song and covered her face with

favorite perfume, when you play on that flute For a week I did not touch the un-

canny thing; and then, one night, she asked me to get it. "I must not give way to such idle fears," she said. "Mine is a brave race. I must be worthy of it. Play the flute till midnight, and I will over-

come my folly and sing with it.' She was as good as her word and sang without a tremor, though, in the moonlight, I thought I saw an ever-increasing pallor overspreading her face. Just at midnight she suddenly fixed her eyes wildly upon mine, let a high note die in her throat and gave a little gasp; but in a moment she had recovered herself and went on singing, so I said nothing. Presently a strong and pungent odor filled my nostrilsunmistakably it was sandalwood and soumere berries. Then my wife's voice stopped entirely. Looking toward her, I saw nothing—a strange mist was in my eyes. Nor, try as I would, could I rise. A chill was in all my body, and some will or power which was stronger than mine was holding me motionless.

How long this phenomenon lasted I do not know, but from what I have since been told it was until after the midnight hour was wholly done. me it seemed longer than the entire span of my former life.

When I was free to move, I sprang to my wife's side. He eyes were fixed in a vacant stare on some object straight before her. Her throat plainly wore the print of finger-clutches, as if some one had been trying to strangle her, and yet I knew perfectly well that no person could have reached her, as my chair com-pletely blocked the balcony window. Following the direction of her stolid gaze, I glanced over my shoulder. There was a luminous flash, swift lightning, and then, felled by a sledgelike blow on the head, I dropped backward across the motionless body of my

Sheik Ibrahim came to Cairo two years afterward, where I then was, and where we made a mutual exchange

of confidences 'It was Kaji Hamed's flute which Allah sent you by the Moor," he said.
"He had loved it and had played it so much that it was as a part of his life. Since you had stolen his daughter, your playing of the flute was the profanation of a holy thing; and so, sum-moned by your breath and touch, his soul came into it. At midnight it won power to act. Because she was his wn flesh and blood, his soul had mightier compass of will over her than over you, whom, try as he would, he could only strike down.

Was this true, or was the Moor a spy first, and then a murderer, sent by the crafty sheik to avenge his brother's death and release Zelka from what to him was profanation? If the latter is the true explananation, which I doubt, what saved my life? Why did the mere playing of the flute so terrify my wife, and how came the soumere, the rare desert berries, in Venice? Whichever way it was, to one of

these causes I owe the death of the sweetest wife the Eastern world ever gave to a Venetian husband. - Inde

Mgr. Fallieres, Bishop, of Brieux, in Brittany, has written to the Mayor of that town a strong protest against the insult to that Catholic locality implied in giving the name Renan to a street. It is said that the outrage was sanc tioned by the President of the Repub-

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"Please put it by," she said. "I always fancy I can smell sandal wood and soumere berries, my dead father's

tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or sait rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the supefiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full infor-

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Richard B. Kimball in New York Times. On my way to the Latin Quarter in Paris, of which I have made mention, I had a two weeks' allowance for a brief stay in London. I experienced the natural enthusiasm of youth about historic monuments of the great city, but I confess it was the living men, the men who were then govern-England, that I desired to rather than the tombs of the dead in the famous mediæval abbey. I wanted to look at Brougham. I had wanted to look at Brougham. I had "spoken a speech," when a boy at the academy, wherein Macauley described appeared to be an off night. Peel was Brougham's terrible attack on Can-His bold defence of Queen Caroline had made him popular over

all England. There were Wellington, Peel, O'Connell, Palmerston, all prominent in the was said that what touched Peel most nation's councils, either supporting the Government or in opposition, and the young girl, Victoria, who in the course of nature (William IV. died a few months afterward) would soon be

I had for a companion a very close friend and fellow-student, and we planned how best to compass our pur-Admission to the Houses of Parliament was only by order from a member. We were advised how to proceed by an English acquaintance. We worked hard to prepare a very brief sample letter which, mutatis mutandis, was to serve for both Lords and Commons. Our chief difficulty was what the proper address should be and how the document should wind up.
Our landlady helped us out, and even indited several notes to certain lords and several notes to members of the Commons. They were chosen had a random, with the exception of Well-vou young gentlem Princess Victoria?" turns" in signing these productions.

Engaging a cab, we drove first to Apsley House, where our mission was at once successful. Here on the aristo cratic corner of Hyde Park, I was surprised to find an iron barricade put up around the front side of the duke's mansion, strong enough to resist any ordinary assault. It seems that while for years the duke was the idol of the nation, his extreme Toryism at length made him the most unpopular man in England, so that in less than twenty years after Waterloo he was forced to barricade his residence against the at-

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tacks of the mob. To return from this digression. We drove next to the Duke of Richmond's and got an order instanter. The Duke of Richmond was one of the richest men in England, and, like George Peabody, always took "a bus when coming into the city. The monent he entered the conductor would cry out, "Post office—bank— Duke of Richmond inside!" The would be filled in a thrice. For the following evening selections were made from the Commons. First, Daniel O'Connell. The visit to the great Irish statesman was enlivened

by an amusing incident.
O'CONNELL'S HATRED OF SLAVERY was carried to such an extreme that he would not willingly receive a southern man, even if he brought a letter of in troduction. The stereotyped note was signed by my friend, and it inclosed his card, dating from "Boston, Mass. When we stopped before O'Connell's door we both got out and knocked with such vehemence that the house rang with the echo. (We had been told that in high life visiters of importance always knocked obstreperously). The door was opened with startling suddenness, and we stepped into the hall unbidden. We were informed that close carriage drove up Mr. O'Connell was entertaining friends

at dinner and could not be seen.
"Take this letter to him immediately," said my companion, "and bring an answer. It is of the utmost importance." The man took the letter, and as he went back he left the door of the dining room partly open. solemn silence for two or three minutes then came a burst of laughter from the whole company. The servant returned and put two bits of paper into our We escaped to the cab and then looked at their contents.

On one was written: "Finding Mr. Partridge is from a non-slaveholding state, Mr. O'Connell has the honor to

comply with his request."

On the other paper was written: "Admit the bearer to the gallery of the House of Commons.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL." Our visit to the Lords was disappoint ing. Wellington was not present Brougham, no longer a membe of the Commons, was in his seat. He had been "cushioned" and the ancient fire was gone. I heard him speak for per haps ten minutes in a dead alive way. said to myself: "Is that the man whose scathing invectives made his opponents in the Commons tremble, the man whom only O'Connell could silence?" The House of Lords appeared to me the dullest and the

stupidest body of men I ever looked on. The next day we were told Wellington would be there, but our orders would serve only once. The session lasted only a few minutes, so I waited outside to put my eyes on the con queror of Bonaparte. He came out erect and soldierly. He was then nearly seventy. A servant in modest livery stood at the head of two well groomed cobs. The duke mounted one with tolerable ease, though he stuck a started off, on a brisk trot, the groom

perhaps I was mistaken. Immediately after came the Duke of Cumberland, King William's brother.
He was the most hated man in all Britain. There was no heinous crime or four minutes a solitary individual

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. of which he was not accused—murder emerged and I was installed in his not excepted. His niece, Victoria, place. The House was crammed as stood between him and the crown, and horrible rumors were afloat (they were rumers only) of his designs against

I think I never saw a more cruel and wicked countenance. He got into a close carriage and drove off. On he became King of Hanover, the suc-

cession being confined to the male line, and England was rid of his presence. To come to the House of Commons.

There I did see Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and O'Connell. Although explaining his sudden change in advocating the repeal of the corn laws and the country members were attacking him, declaring he had deceived them and turned traitor to their cause. It deeply that evening was a single remark from a country squire, an old personal friend. These were his words: "Mr. Speaker, I do not say the honorable member has deceived us, but he

has allowed us to deceive ourselves." The next day O'Connell made a characteristic onslaught on Peel, but we were not in luck. Five years later I heard O'Connell "agitate" in the rass Market, Dublin, where, in giving the immense gathering on account of his labors in Parliament, he said: "Why, my lads, there is Wellington, who has won a hundred battles, and there is Peel, who has practised a hundred rogueries, and I have beaten

Visiting Westminister Abbey late on Saturday, we won the heart of the verger by a fee, apropos of nothing, of half a crown instead of a shilling. As we were leaving he said: "Would we were leaving he said: "Would we were leaving he said: "Would be had made no reply to Roebuck's quest on the fifth; but the temper of the Uousa was such that Roebuck acceded

sponse. "She will attend service with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, tothe entrance to it when they come out. There will be no crowd, for no publicity is given. The duchess keeps her daughter very close."

We acted on the information, though half suspecting it to be apochryphal. We made several circuits around the abbey in search of that parryphal. ticular "entrance," and were left in doubt of its existence.

We waited till the next day, and at the proper time we made inquiry of a policeman at a point where we thought the famous entrance ought to be. He was disagreeably reticent and walked stiffly away.

"We are in for it," said my companion, "I believe we are on the right track; this is no shilling affair. Our spending money is melting fast, but we must go half a crown apiece on

We took a turn and made another attack. We told the fellow who we were and what we wanted, and fortithe observation with the 5s.

There was no relaxation of his countenance; indeed, it was more glum and stolid than before. He replied gravely, "No one is allowed inside that railing. The gate, you perceive, is open. I must go on to that corner. If on my return I should happen not to see you, you will not be disturbed, but keep very quiet." We did keep quiet, standing as immovable as posts against the old stonework. We had just secured this "coign of vantage (our friend, the policeman, was back at his post in half a minute) when a

THE COACHMAN AND A FOOTMAN on the box and two lackeys standing up behind. In less than five minutes there was a slight stir, then emerged from the abbey, walking side by side, the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess Victoria. I have little or no recollection of the appearance of the mother, but Victoria was (her expectations aside) a really modest-appearing rosy-cheeked, pretty English girl.
Before we knew it they were in the
carriage and off. We left at the same moment, and, saluting our policeman, whom I have ever since held in affectionate remembrance, we went to our lodg

ings to talk over the day's incidents. I have seen the Queen many times since then; the last time not eighteen months ago. She was stout, red faced and decrepit, walking with a The lines from cane as a support. the great dramatist came to mind:
"Is this the promised end?" The
pretty, fresh, modest English girl of
eighteen; the fat, red-faced, decrepit old woman of seventy-two! Yet what history runs between those dates!

My next experience of Parliament was in 1842. Mr. Roebuck, who had lived several years in Canada and had brought home with him extreme radical ideas, was then member of the Commons. He embarked in the quixotic effort to put down "bribery and corruption" in the election of members. He gave notice that on a certain night he would interrogate separate members point blank on the subject, using a formula which would cover every possible case. Sir Robert Peel was Premier, and would gladly have choked off such an inquisition, but he could not afford to do so. The public was on the qui vive. I had procured an order of admission to the gallery, and went very early to secure a place, little as his leg crossed the saddle. He but to my intense chagrin every seat was filled. I was turning away when following. It struck me that the latter the good-natured door-keeper advised was the better mounted of the two, but me to wait. The chances were, he said, out of the large number some one would have occasion to leave, and I

well as the galleries. As soon as the ordinary routine business was over, Roebuck rose, and, selecting his victim, propounded his iron clad formula. The effect was like that of a hawk pouncing down upon a justice as when she is cross — simply an hour or more, the proceedings being interrupted by cock crowing and cat calls, white Roebuck kept on unmoved. At last a retired officer, who had been many years in Parliament, was called up. I could see every one was anticipating fun. He began with an easy, careless air, and expressed the desire to give the honorable member all the information in his power as to

"I have," said he, "stood for Parliament five times—twice I lost, three times I won. I lost the first election, but I left £30,000 in the district. The second time I was again unsuccessful,

HOW ENGLISH ELECTIONS WERE MAN-

but I had an associate, and it only cost us £10,000 apiece. After that I won. My first success was expensive. My opponent was a large landed proprietor, and he turned all his tenants out of doors because they voted for me, and I had to build new cottages for them. My next venture was very satisfactory. I got off for about £8000."

At the beginning these statements were greeted with roars of laughter from all sides of the House, and when he sat down vociferous cheers rang

"Yes, indeed," was our joint re- to a motion to adjourn, and he never renewed the attack

morrow in the private chapel, and you the close of 1851, when the latter was must manage to be close to the door of forced out of office for favoring the conp detat of Louis Napoleon. It was comparatively a tame affair, for there was no personal feeling between the famous Archbishop Ussher, Protestant was no personal feeling between the two, and Palmerston's easy, jaunty air greatly neutralized the serious attack of Lord John. I will make one more mention of these debates. It was early in 1866 ... when Disraeli, in opposition, was pressing Gladstone, then the leader of the House, who was forced out of office the latter part of June.

> their seats were exactly the reverse of what would be generally supposed. Disraeli, a charming con ion with his friends outside precincts of the House, was moody and uncommunicative when in his seat. Gladstone, on the contrary, was cheerful and chatty. His temper was irascible, and Disraeli took advantage of this when he could. Disraeli was not an orator, his set speeches amounted to little; but he was a born tactitian, and a remarkable ready debater. Gladstone was exactly the reverse. He was an orator, a classical scholar, and to a fair extent a statesman. He had a habit when interrupted in debate of looking around on his friends as he resumed, asking, "Where was I?" or

> What was I saying?" On this particular occasion Disraeli had wrought his antagonist up to fever heat. While Gladstone was launching nvectives at his opponent he was interrupted by a question, and, on resuming, he put the familiar query:

Disraeli was seated on the Opposition branches, his legs crossed, his hat drawn completely over his eyes, showing only the tip of his long nose, apparently somnolent. The moment Hadstone asked: "What was I saying?" Disraeli in his high, rasping voice cried out: "Diabolical was the The whole House was convulsed, and it certainly spoiled Gladstone's speech for that night.

## A Heroic Priest.

"He was probably the most naturally heroic soul of this century," says Montalambert in his biography of Lacordaire. Something of this natural heroism seems to be possessed by a young priest, the Abbe Fresquet, cure of Saint-Laurentdes-Arbres in the department of the Gard. recently breaking out in a house in the village, the house was at once abandoned. The panic lasting, the sufferers would have been left to their fate but for the Abbe Fresquet, who tended them night and day. One of them dying, the public authorities for-bade that the body should be taken into the church. The corpse being ompletely abandoned, it was then that the cure performed for it the last offices, placed it in the coffin and carried it on his shoulder to the ceme-The inhabitants of Nimes are begging that the Abbe Fresquet may

You have catarrh, and other remedies have failed you—then give Nasal Balm a fair trial. There is no case of catarrh it will not cure if the directions are faithfully followed.

Henry G. James,

Henry G. James, of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin. After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B, B, B, will always occupy a place in my house."

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Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

#### THE CROSS MOTHER.

She Wears Her Mind and Body and Makes Her Children Miserable. At no time in her busy days intelligent mother so apt to fold the arms and close the eyes of maternal

dovecote. The ridiculous attempts to and undoubtedly cross. This crossness dovecote. The ridiculous attempts to evade by one, the denial of the right of the member to put such a question of the member to put such a question of mind and body, and sometimes of mind and body, and sometimes of answer by a third, and so on, occupied an hour or more, the proceedings being body, she cannot endure the common body, she cannot endure the common demands made upon her, and ill-temper in philosophy, Turricelli, Galileo, Marfollows.

She sows bitter feelings, and repels loving attentions, with her irritable, mother has any right to get tired. She cannot afford it. It takes too much more frequently be prevented than is generally believed. The careless or shallow woman says;

"I was overworked. It made me cross," and she considers that admission the sufficient reason and excuse for any amount of similar indulgence.
The religious or sympathetic woman worries over it, prays over it, sheds bitter tears — and then the trouble repeats itself.

The remedy lies near at hand. Let a mother find out what makes her cross, and then let her avoid the cause if possible. If social pleasures weary her, let them be decidedly lessened. If there is too much sewing, too much cooking, or too many household cares, lessen them. If economical efforts cause the severe strain, stop economizing at such a cost. That is the worst wastes. Let the first economy be of that precious commodity, a mother's strength.

#### Some Recent Famous Converts. "The rush Romewards," which

seems to have marked this year, has by no means spent its force, if one may I was present at the passage of arms judge from recent conversions among between Russell and Palmerston at various classes of the community, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. Prominent among them are to be noted Primate of Ireland ; Mr. George Par sons Lathrop, the well-known author, and his wife, who is the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Major-General and Mrs. Whinyates; and Mr. Basil Lechmere, son of Sir Henry Lechmere, Bart. At a time when all England is, at of office the latter part of June.

The habits of these two men when in of Nelson, it is interesting to find that the Hon. Edward Horatio Nelson has become a Catholic, making the third of the present Earl Nelson's sons who has taken the step. Viscount St. Cyres, the eldest son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, and a popular student at Oxford whose conversion was prematurely announced a year or so ago, and denied by his father, has now openly declared his adhesion to the old faith by taking an active, part in the forma tion of Newman House, in South London, which is to be worked by Catholi members of Oxford University on the social and religious lines laid down in the Papal Encyclical. Among the ladies occur the names of Miss Stewart, of Ascog Hall, Bute; Mrs. Thornton superintendent of Mysore College; Miss Charlotte O'Brien, the daughter of the late W. Smith-O'Brien, M. P., and of no fewer than three matrons of London hospitals, as well as several in the provinces. The latest clerical recruit Oriel College, Oxford, making the twelfth minister of the Established without a king, or an army without a is the Rev. Thomas Cato, M. A., of Church who has "gone over" within a

comparatively brief period. The usual statistics of conditional baptisms and confirmations just preented show that the number of conversions in each of the fifteen dioceses an exchange, is one of the brightest of England ranges from 700 to 1,000 and ablest of Protestant papers. In a annually.

## Words of the Saints.

He who has renounced the world or lespises it should resemble a statue which does not prevent itself being dressed in rags, nor being despoiled of the purple which ornaments it .- St. Ignatius.

It is quite easy to speak, to write. and listen to discourses about afflictions; but when they happen to us, we find them difficult to bear. -B. Henry Suso.

Ao to the desires of the flesh, the Lord: "All my desire is before often attributed to them Thee."-St. Benedict.

Every one should say to himself Though I should possess all virtues and have not humility, I deceive myself, and whilst I consider myself virtuous I am but a proud Pharisee. - St. Vincent de Paul.

At Last.

At Last.

The sports of summer are always prolific of all kinds of physical injuries, and for the treatment of such, here is a most striking example. Mr. Jacob Etzensperger, 14 Sumner St., Cleveland, O., U. S. A., says: "I sprained my arm, clubbing chestnuts; could not lift it; suffered for years, but St. Jacobs Oil cured me." After many years he hit the right thing at last. The best thing first saves much.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount

thing first saves much.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon, painter, Mount Albert, says: "Last summer my system got impregnated with the lead and turpentine used in painting; my body was covered with scarlet spots as large as a 25-cent piece, and I was in such a state that I could scarcely walk. I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vogetable Discovery, and at once commenced taking it in large doses, and before one-half the bottle was used there was not a spot to be seen, and I never felt better in my life."

Mrs. Geo. Rendle.

Mrs. Geo. Rendle, of Galt, Ont., writes:
"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for it is a sure cure for all summer complaints. We are never without it in the house." Fowler's Wild Strawberry.

#### Catholicity in the Front.

In certain circles, says the Liverpool Catholic Times, it is taken for granted that the Catholic Church is opposed to science, but a slight knowledge of history will recall such eminent names as Fallopius, Eustachius, Vesalins, and Malpighi in the domain of physiology Buffen and Cuvier as zoologists; Jus sieu the botanist : Galvani, Volta, Am pere, and Gramme in electricity and measure, Fresnel in light, Lavoisier otte, and Regnault in physics, Bishor Steno as geologist, botanist and anat omist ; Clavius, Mayer, De Vico, and hasty words. Broadly speaking, no Grimaldi; Copornicus, the monk of Thorn, who dedicated his book to Pope Paul III.; Gassendi, the Padre Piazzi out of her life, and too much out of her children's lives. Such a condition can first of the asteroids on the first day of the present century; Secchi and Father Perry, greatest of travelling observers and real martyr to science; all astron omers of immortal fame, and all Catho lics-all men of science, every one of whom died members of the Catholic Church. In navigation we might mention Hadley, the inventor of the quadrant; Vasco di Gama, and the great Columbus, who did so much for reography and travel. Leonardo di Vinci, painter, pioneer, geologist and designer of the tressel bridge. These and ten times more would still be a fraction of the names enrolled on the list of Catholic scientists. The Catholic Church is ever encouraging he children to take their place as discover ers and collectors of knowledge, but she forbids them to use fact in defence of fancy opposed to her teaching. She cautions them that human reason is fallible and prone to mistakes, and that in all things they should strive to s use their discoveries that there will not be even an apparent contradiction between them and those truths the promulgation and protection of which have been entrusted to her by her Founder, the Redeemer.

#### The Christian Teacher.

Thomas J. Morgan, A. M., D. D. Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, in his recent book, 'Studies in Pedagogy," says:

"The ideal schoolmaster is a Christian; not a sectary or a bigot, but a man who, without cant or hypocrisy, reverences God and recognizes in Jesus Christ the ruler of the universe That wonderful being whom we call man has a religious nature, as well as a body and mind. If it is true, as Plato has said, that a good education is the full development of man in his entirety, then it must include the unfolding of that which is the crowning excellency of man's nature, his religious susceptibilities. The education which secures to him merely the training of his body makes him only a magnificent beast. That which affords him an intellectual training alone may make him a Mehistopheles, a sort of human devil, acute, curping, capable, but unprincipled and full of subtlety That training which would secure to him the health of body, the vigor of mind and the discipline of his mora powers, would fit him for citizenship but if it left him untaught religiously it would make of him a cultivated heathen. Man is not a congeries of discontented natures, he is a unit. Education pertains to him in his entirety. A complete education is a sym-metrical education. Man without a without a king, or an army without a general. He may be admirable for what he suggests, a splendid torso, but nothing more."

The Boston Congregationalist, says recent issue it had an article by G. B Clarke, called "Among the Jesuits. The writer states that he is intimately acquainted with a number of member of the order, and he adds: "It has never been my pleasure to know a more gentlemanly, kind and consider ate class of men. That spirit of char ity so eminent in all priests is pre eminent among them. They are moral and temperate. The popular error that 'the end justifies the means one of their mottos, is an error, and no such sentiment is found in any of their teaching. Their wealth is not spen-They are too busy upon themselves. believe that God watches us without and too wise to waste their time in ceasing, because the prophet said to the petty proselytizing business so

> Beautiful Banff, N. W. T. I was induced to use your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and general debility and found it a complete cure which I take pleasure in recommending to all who may be thus afflicted."—James M. Carson, Banff, N. W. T.



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the better; delay is dangerous.

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—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River St., Lowell, Mass.

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#### London, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1891.

WE MENTIONED last week a saying of the Rev. W. T. Davidson, the Professor of Biblical Literature in Richmond College, England, at the Methodist "Ecumenical Council" in session at Washington, that "the trial of Dr. Briggs is not the result of the Doctor's teaching, but of the arrogant and damning manner in which he sought to force his ideas down the throats of everyone."

This utterance was loudly applauded in the council : and that applause was much more significant than might appear to the cursory reader of the occurrence. It will be profitable to examine the meaning of this sentence a little.

In an editorial article a few weeks ago we mentioned the fact that the Protestant religious press are occupy ing themselves with praising the General Presbyterian Assembly, which met a short time since in Detroit, saying that in condemning Dr. Briggs the Assembly has boldly asserted the Christian truth against the inroads of Rational-

Not all of even the religious press, however, take this view. There are THE CABLE reports of the past week not a few papers of what they are themselves pleased to call "the advanced school" which maintain that the Assembly stultified itself by adhering to standards compiled by men who have been for centuries in their graves.

We do not agree with either of these views of the case. Those who main tain that Dr. Briggs should not have been condemned found their opinion on the supposition that religious truth is changeable according to the age in feel assured, by the vast majority of which we live. According to their theory, every generation has the right to make its own creed. It will be readily seen that such a theory saps the

vention. It is a revelation from God of truths which we could never discover by any process of mere reasoning, and situation and at once fall in with their it is as unchangeable as God Himself. It has been revealed by God for the purton achieve the great object in view: pose of leading the human race to heaven, and it is the duty of and surely relegated to private the Christian Church to uphold it in its integrity in every achieve a triumph for Ireland say, therefore, that the attack made by Dr. Briggs upon the inspiration of Holy Scripture, which is the Home Rule party. The Irishmen the foundation of Christian truth, ought to be condemned. But the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church did not condemn his error, and tainly not find its way into the pockets it is, therefore, not deserving of the laudations which have been so copiously bestowed upon it. It did no more than ejected from the party. veto his appointment to a professorship in which he would be able to propagate among the rising generation of Presbyterian ministers his own Latitudinarian views. The Assembly did quite right in curtailing the Professor's power to propagate error, but it failed egregiously in its duty as the supreme authority of a professedly Christian Church, inasmuch as it did not unmistakably assert the Christian truth of Scriptural inspiration. This fact was evidently understood by the delegates at the Methodist Council, when they applauded Dr. W. T. Davidson's statement, that the trial of Dr. Briggs is not the result of his erroneous teaching. It is merely the condemnation of a man who rendered himself obnoxious by his arrogance in forcing his opin- Irish race. These men may be talentions upon the world; and the General which is being so lavishly heaped upon cause; but the people should see to it it by the Presbyterian and Methodist that no man be given a representative press, as the bold upholder of Christian capacity whose character is not above truth

We are not surprised at this milkand-water course of the General Assembly. We are told by St. Augustine other people; and there are, we regret that the Church of Christ not only avoids the teaching of error, but that public life. she is not silent when doctrinal errors are taught. The Church of Christ is declared in Holy Scripture to be the worth of grapes were destroyed by frost in pillar and ground of truth; and the lith inst.

The Catholic Liecord. silence of the General Assembly in regard to the teaching of Dr. Briggs is simply an additional proof that it does not represent the true Church of Christ Moreover the applause of the Methodist Ecumenical Council when it was virtu ally stated that Dr. Briggs' doctrine was not condemned, seems to us a proof that the principles of Latitudinarainism are about as widely spread through the world's Methodism as through Presbyterianism.

To any one who considers the matter seriously it will be evident that Dr. Davidson's statement, which was applauded in the Methodist Council, was equivalent to saying that there are no doctrines in Christianity which we are bound to accept. On this theory, there is no such a thing as Christian truth. no revealed doctrine which Christians DRIFTING INTO RATIONALISM. must believe.

Such a Christianity as the "Ecumenical Council" thus puts before us does not differ from that of Tom Paine or Bob Ingersoll. We can only draw the inference that Protestantism in all its forms is fast drifting into Infidelity; and that our inference is correct is further evinced by the fact that day after day the Protestant religious press speak of the "Catholicity" of the Church, as if it meant that it should include within its fold believers in doctrines most contradictory to each other.

There is no foundation in Christian tradition for such an interpretation of the term Catholicity. The Church is called "Catholic" in the Apostles' Creed, not because she includes within her fold innumerable diversities of belief, but because the one faith revealed by Christ is taught everywhere, in accordance with the commandment given by Him to His Apostles: "Teach ye all nations . to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.'

#### LET THERE BE UNITY.

indicate that a movement is on foot on the part of the Parnellite members of the Irish party to keep alive the agitation which proved to be a forlorn hope in the hands of their deceased leader. To the Irishmen in this country, at least, the continuance of the turmoil appears to be utterly causeless. Sincerity may be claimed as the guiding motive of Mr. Parnell's followers; but Irishmen in all parts of world: and the result of their unjustifiable agitation will undoubtfoundation of Christianity and of all of the blessings of home government edly have for effect the postponement for Ireland. When a majority of the Religious truth is not a human in- Irish members declare that a certain one of their number be chosen as leader the minority should accept the brother members in an earnest desire failing in this, they should be swiftly life; for we can never hope to so long as stubborn and unbending spirits are permitted in the ranks of of America will, we fancy, take this view of the matter, and money from this side of the Atlantic will most cerof reckless disunionists in the Irish ranks. They must either submit or be

The time has now arrived, we are proud to say, when a spirit of union seems to permeate the Irish race. Those who are seeking Home Rule at the hands of the English Tories, or who imagine that they can achieve that boon as an independent party, are the veriest madcaps, and represent most fully that reckless element whose doings have from year to year cast a shadow on Ireland's prospects as they began to emerge from the clouds of dis pair. In future selections in Ireland it is to be hoped that the people will be more careful in the selection of their representatives. In the present Parliamentary party there are a few, we regret to say, who are, for many reasons, unworthy representatives of the ed: they may be full of patriotism, and Assembly has not earned the praise declare their willingness to die in the reproach on the score of morality. The member who is morally unsound is not a fit representative of the Irish or any to say, altogether too many of them in

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars

JINGO NONSENSE.

ON THE 13th of the present month the anniversary of the battle of Queenstown Heights was duly celebrated in Toronto. Most of our people, we surmise, will question the advisability of reviving the memories of these struggle of by-gone days: they should be left to the past, and to history, where they belong. The marshalling of large numbers of school-boys, arrayed in all the glory of wooden guns, marching and drilling like soldiers, and fired with military arder by such hot-house warriors as Colonel Denison, is as laughable as it is nonsensical. In these days what we should cultivate are peace and plenty and happiness and the onward march of progress in all those achievements which make a people truly great and noble Were we to pay more attention to these things and less to Denisonian Rule Britanniaism, Canada would become a country far more inviting to her own children as well as to outsiders. When we look the solid facts straight in the face we find that the Toronto warrior's caramels become olives-for in fifteen years from date a large per centage of his youthful heroes will owe allegiance to the stars and stripes. Much mischief, we doubt not, will accrue from the antics of Colonel Denison. He appears to be perpetually spoiling for a fight in time of peace. It would appear, indeed, as if he had a cut-away coat made of Union Jacks, and this garment he trails after him on the streets of Toronto, daring somebody to tread upon it. Another conspicuous warrior on this occasion was the tremen dous James L. Hughes, the champion Orangeman of the county of York, who loves the Queen and hates the Pope with all his heart and soul. These little demonstrations are not calculated to create a friendly feeling towards us on the part of Uncle Sam and as we cannot see any glory to be achieved for Canada by their continuance, it would, it seems to us, be better policy to turn our attention to something more practical and sensible.

#### THE DEATH AND ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Our attention has been called to ar article from the pen of J. W. Reilly which appeared in the Irish Catholic, and was copied into our columns a few weeks ago, the subject of which was "The Story of the Divine Faith and Happy Death of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The article in question was duly credited to its source, and was published in our columns without being critically examined as to its theological accuracy. We have, however, been asked recently to pass an opinion on the following

passage. We are told in the article in question that Mary the mother of our Lord remained at Ephesus for many years while a persecution was raging in Palestine against the Church of God, Gabriel of her approaching end, she went to Jerusalem to die: and that when the moment predicted was close at hand she laid herself on a couch and tranquilly composed herself for the sleep of peace. St. John was at her right hand. St. James gave her absolution. Then she requested those about her to send greetings to the other apostles, assuring them that even to the last she had thought of them and would be mindful of them in the other

life. As it is the faith of the Catholic Church that the Blessed Virgin was conceived Immaculate and lead a sinless life, the question very naturally arises, "on what grounds is it stated that she was absolved by St. James, the Bishop of Jerusalem?"

We did not write the article in ques tion, and we do not at all assume the responsibility of the statement; but as we understand that we have been some what sharply criticized for publishing the article, we have only to say that absolution is often pronounced even when there is not a certainty that the subject has committed sin; so that though we are aware that the learned writer of the story of the Irish Catholic has not any sure foundation for his statement on this subject, it is perhaps rather severe to assert that there is an error against faith in it. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception was not formally defined at the time, though it was undoubtedly held by the Church; still if history really attested that St. to him by Mr. Reilly, it is not clear that he would have been blameable.

Mr. Reilly's account is not purely historical, but is evidently

details which are attested by early removed from treason. It is quite themselves very sound. But is it not writers, one of whom, St. Denis the Areopagite, declares that he was present at the Blessed Virgin's death, as were also many of the brethren, besides Sts. Peter, James and Paul. We believe that the authenticity of St. Denis' writing has been proved beyond doubt, but we must add that neither St. Denis, St. Gregory of Tours nor the Mozarabic liturgy makes any mention of the absolution given by St. James. It is, therefore merely a hypothetical statement.

St. Gregory of Tours says that the Apostles were present, having come together for the purpose, and that our Lord appeared, surrounded by His angels, and that He confided the soul of His mother to the Archangel Michael, after which the vision disappeared. The sacred body was then placed in the tomb, near to which the Apostles remained for some time, awaiting a new appearance of our Saviour. In fact "He did appear again, and taking up the sacred body of His mother, bore it amid a brilliant cloud, to the bosom of paradise." This illustrious saint continues: "There, reunited to its glorious soul, it reigns in glory amid the elect and surrounded with the never-ending splendors of eternity."

There is no doubt that this testimony of St. Gregory was the authenticated tradition of the Church in the sixth century. An ancient Gothic liturgy in use at the same period contains an account of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin in terms identical with those of St. Gregory, but in all this there is nothing of the absolution mentioned by Mr. Reilly. We must, therefore, set it down as not authenticated, though we will not go so far as to assert that it is contrary to Catholic faith.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

A REPORT reached us from Toronto last week that at the meeting of the Presbyterian Council Rev. Dr. Parsons, in discussing the relation of the Church not be regarded as anything less than members towards organizations outside of the Church, said societies such as Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters and others of similar character were formed of a grain of morality covering a multitude of sins. Many of our separated the party who was guilty of it expressed brethren, including ministers, have frequently hurled the charge of intolerance and narrowness at the heads of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Catholic Church because they have condemned these secret societies. It is ing more pilgrimages from taking only now, at this late day, that the ministers are beginning to discover be themselves the greatest sufferers, as good reasons for the attitude of the Catholic Church in their regard; and ers to the city cause the circulation of we cannot help remarking that this discovery has only been made when it Italians derive a great profit. It is not is found that the secret societies are playing havor with the membership of duct themselves with decorum, and that their churches. In this, as in almost they are law-abiding visitors. all other matters, there appears, however, to be no sense of unity in the utterances of the ministers; for we but that when the time of her death find that while some condemn, others approached, warned by the Angel approve of these organizations: and members. It is noticeable, too, that at each anniversary of these Lodgesfrom the Masonic Grand all the way down to the Young Briton-a preacher can ever be found to sound their praises in the highest key.

## MR. GOSCHEN'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Goschen has announced that a general election will probably not be held for the British Parliament until 1893. He maintains that the Liberal successes at the by-elections do not success at the general election, and that the confidence expressed by the William Vernon Harcourt, is but "mere chuckle and chaff." He declares that the Unionists are not at all discouraged at their prospects. We his courage up, but the temper of the British people is undoubtedly hostile to that gentleman and his political allies. If he does not think so why is he afraid to face the music and dissolve the House? The British electorate recognize in this gentleman one not only unjust in his treatment of Irish affairs, but one also who is possessed of a desire to put new props under the tottering fabric of privilege which is first falling to ruins in the mother country. Quite recently he made reference to the House of Lords in terms which would lead one to suppose that he considered James had done what was attributed that body possessed something little out his own salvation, which can be in useless concern was characterized by agencies." part legendary. It is based upon Mr. Goschen as an utterance not far

likely that the next election will cause Mr. Goschen to express great astonishment; for the time has arrived, we think, when the English people will open their eyes to the fact that they a set of men not in touch with the mass of the people.

#### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PILGRIMS TO ROME.

THE FRENCH CABINET has issued an order prohibiting Bishops from leaving their dioceses without permission from the Government. This order has been issued in consequence of the recent disturbances which took place in Rome on the occasion of the pilgrims' visit to the Pantheon. The Bishops of Rheims and Angers have protested against this piece of tyranny, but so far the Cabinet have declared their intention to enforce the order. It is difficult to see in what way the

act of an irresponsible and over-zealous visitor to the Pantheon is attributable to the Bishops, but the Government is evidently anxious to interfere with them on the slightest pretext. It is not even certain that it was one of the French pilgrims that offered the insult to the memory of Victor Emmanuel, which was, of course, an indiscreet act. Cardinal Langeneux has written to the French Minister of Public Works. Mons. Fallieres, denying that French pilgrims had anything to do with the transaction; nevertheless he is taking steps to prevent the recurrence of such episodes in future, by putting a stop to such pilgrimages, at all events while the present temper of the Italians lasts.

He has also called the attention of Mons. Fallieres to the anti-French character of the Italian demonstrations on the occasion referred to.

The incident was to be regretted, but it is no excuse for holding all the pilgrims, and still less for holding the Bishops of France responsible. The action of the French Government cana petty tyranny, against which the Bishops very properly protest. The act of the pilgrim, if pilgrim he was, is done, and cannot be recalled. The cablegrams inform us, however, that his sorrow and left the city. It does not appear that he could do more than this to atone for his action, which so excited the Italians.

Should the incident result in preventplace for some years, the Italians wil the visits of so many respectable stranga large amount of money by which the denied that the pilgrims generally con

## WHAT PASTORS HAVE A MIS-IN THE educational sermon delivered

before the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, now in session in Toronto the preacher, Rev J. E. Trotter, made some remarks which, if proper application were made, would be very appropriate, regarding the importance of the ministry of the Church of God. which, he said, is "ordained of God for the development of the spiritual man. In writing to the Ephesians Paul tells us that when Christ left this world He committed to His Church this function: 'When He ascended up on high . . . He gave gifts to men. And He amount to a forecast of a Liberal gave some to be Apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists and some pastors and teachers, for the Liberal leaders, and especially by Sir perfecting of the saints unto the work of ministering, unto the building up of the body of Christ till we attain unto the unity of faith, and the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a full-grown cannot blame Mr. Goschen for keeping man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

> He proceeded to show that to fulfi this her sublime mission of the perfecting of the saints, "Christ has endowed her with gifts, while the Holy Spirit dwells in her midst to make the exercise of these gifts effectual in developing the individual and corporate life of His people." He spoke of the duty of the Church

to discover those who have special gifts to fit them for the ministry, and exhorted individuals to make use of and prize the ministry of the Church; "for he is under moral bonds to work short of a divine right to rule the done only by means of the appropriate empire; and Mr. Gladstone's threat to agencies; and the ministries of the re-furbish or destroy the worse than Church are one of the special the treatment of Minister Egan by the

As we have said, these views are in

rather inconsistent with the Protestant idea that the ministry should be of so much importance in the plan of salvation? According to the Protestant view, each individual is his own judge have for some time past been ruled by of the doctrine he is to believe, and the very "Evangelical" ones add that all Christians are equally priests. If this be so, how can it be said that the priesthood, or ministry, occupy a peculiar position in the Church by divine appointment, as the rev. gentleman asserts to be the case?

> He has, indeed, quoted passages of Scripture in support of his view; but this is where the inconsistency lies. It is certain that the Baptist ministry are not of divine appointment. They have no direct succession from the Apostles, and they do not even claim it. Have they a direct call to the ministry from God? If they have, they should prove it by the indubitable signs or miracles whereby God has always given His mimisters direct succession, when He has conferred it. They are, therefore, not among those whom God has appointed "Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and teachers," and the words of St. Paul, which Mr. Trotter so confidently quotes, are not applicable to them.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Louisiana State Lottery, by establishing offices in Montreal and Toronto, has succeeded in flooding the United States with its circulars, contrary to law, and complaints by telegraph have been made by the Washington Government to that of the Dominion, asking the latter to take such action as will lead to the discovery of the objectionable parcels sent by mail from Canada to the United States. The Dominion Government is requested to mark all such packages as are suspected, as containing dutiable matter, so as to ensure their being examined by United States Customs officials. It is provided by the Postal Union agreement that this shall be done, for dutiable matter, and the American Government desires that the agreement shall be made to cover the case in point.

A GREAT sensation has been created in Philadelphia, especially in the neighborhood of Chestnut and Twentieth streets, by the return home of a young woman named Miss Sarah Ferry, who has been on a visit to the celebrated shrine of our blessed Lady at Lourdes. Some months ago Miss Ferry received a legacy, and as she has been nearly all her life confined to bed and unable to walk, she resolved to pay a visit to the shrine in company with her brother. She stayed at Lourdes two weeks, occupying herself in constant prayer to be relieved from her infirmity, and occasionally bathing in the water of the miraculous spring the parts of her body which were paralyzed and unable to perform their functions. Her success in attaining the object of her visit to Lourdes was made evident to the people who knew her in Philadelphia, when on her return on the 7th of Sept., instead of being carried into her home, she stepped briskly from the carriage and went into the house in a most sprightly manner. Hundreds of visitors have called on her to congratulate her on her wonderful cure.

It is announced officially that Mr. Balfour has been named to succeed Mr. Smith as leader of the Government in the House of Commons. The Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, it seems, is to be still retained by the same individual. The party now in power in England must find itself in a povertystricken condition when it is forced to ask Mr. Arthur Balfour to command the Tory army. It has been moving rapidly on a down grade for many years, and the old Conservative heads in the mother country must surely look with dismay on the future when they compare Disraeli with Smith, and Smith with Balfour. It is claimed for this gentleman that he possesses capacity to govern, and that he is a man of courage and resolution, as evinced by his treatment of the Irish peasantry; but those who give the Secretary this credit ignore the fact the most insignificant poltroon in the empire, with the British army at his back, could have done the work quite as effectively. So far as the Irish people are concerned, we do not think they have any reason to feel distressed at this latest move, for we know of no man who will more surely lead the Tory hosts to destruction when the general election takes place.

THE unpleasantness arising out of new Chilian Government has been followed by a riot which may precipitate

not known the blamab embroglio. Washington the marines Baltimore, a riot with which eight down. And boatswain's marines wo excitement ments at Wa intelligence has been hel telegram pi killed at As the affra; of individua tipsy sailors, State compli ally as the C class of citiz the occurren ARCHDI

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remembered South Adjala by His Gr. Foronto for Father Kiler the parish, e

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the sacred edi to the altar ra a few words of all dispersed t await the com The aftern Grace in an ex who had been Communion a

the past six m The answer was exception great credit or dren themselv their devoted ously striven t result. Sunday mo lovely, and the

when the par by many visi parishes, bega take part in th In the early O'Donohoe, offe 8:30 by the M:

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t of the folwhich cight of the marines were shot down. Another telegram say that a beatswain's mate was killed and six marines at Washington on account of the intelligence, and a cabinet conference has been held in consequence. A third telegram puts the number of marines at Washington on account of the intelligence, and a cabinet conference has been held in consequence. A third telegram puts the number of marines killed at three and possibly four. As the affray seems to have arisen out of individual quarrels between perhaps tipps sailors, it is to be hoped than no State complications will occur, especially as the Chilian officials and better class of citizens declare their regret at the occurrence.

\*\*ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO\*\*, Episcopal Visitation to South Adjala.\*\*

\*\*Special to the CATHOLIC RIBODD\*\*.

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\*\*ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO\*\*.

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\*\*Special to the CATHOLIC RibodD\*\*.

\*\*Sunday, October 3, will be long remembered by the good Catholics of Toronto for his first official visit to Signals where the special position of Tatholic Catholic of Toronto for his first official visit to Signals. \*\*Control complete satisfaction be given. It is ment he was about to administer.

The male portion of the congrega-

Under the direct of the direct of the parish, extensive preparations had been made that a right royal welcome might be extended to this distinguished prelate of the Church.

Signed, William Ellard, Robert Keenan, Thomas Q. Mesey, George C. Morrow, Neal Kidd, George P. Hughes, Thomas McCabe, Patrick Ronan, Patrick Small, Patrick O'Leary.

In ranky His Grace thanked the convencion

every Catholic family in the parish had grouped themselves in dense masses around the depot, anxiously yet patiently waiting greet the accomplished scholar, the renowned orator and gifted divine of whom they had heard and read so

The train arrives : His Grace, accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Donohoe, of St. Michael's College, alights, and, after hearty exchange of the usual formalities, are conducted to the carriage in waiting by the Rev. Father Kilcullen. About twenty of the parishioners on superb mounts, and mar shalled by Mr. Patrick Ronan, Adjala's popular Reeve, form a guard of honor er two hundred carriages fall in line, and the tall spire of St. James' is soon

Above the main entrances to church and presbytery magnificent arches had been erected, surmounted by crosses artistically designed, while between, in large capitals, the word" Welcome appeared.

The guard drawn up with military precision saluted His Grace as he stepped on the platform, the long line of carriages rapidly closed up, their bright coverings glittering in the morning sun, the whole presenting a tacle that has never been seen in old Adjala before.

When the processionists had thronged the sacred edifice His Grace advanced to the altar rails and addressed to them a few words of greeting, after which all dispersed to their homes to eagerly await the coming of the morrow.

The afternoon was spent by His Grace in an examination of the children who had been in preparation for first Communion and confirmation during the past six months.

The answering, it is needless to say, was exceptionally fine, and reflected great credit on all concerned : the chilen themselves, their parents and their devoted pastor who had so zealously striven to bring about the happy

Sunday morning broke fair and lovely, and the sun had scarcely risen

trouble with the United States unless which they should receive the sacra-

gregation for their grand reception and beautiful address, and in recounting the reminiscences of his visits in the past provoked to laughter or moved to At Vespers a touching and eloquent

sermon was delivered by Rev. Father O'Donohoe on the necessity and efficacy of prayer.

The singing of the choir at High

Mass and Vespers was exquisite and artistic and evoked well-merited lauda tions from the large congregations present on both occasions.

T. J. R.

FEARS OF THE POPE THAT ROME IS INSECURE FOR HIM.

Insecure for him.

London, Oct. 19.—A Rome despatch says that an extreme sensation has been caused in that city by the declaration of the Pope to the foreign powers that he does not feel secure in Rome. Although the large majority of the Romans are devotedly loyal to the throne of Italy, yet the substantial classes would view as a calamity the removal of the Papacy, which is a most profitable patron for the trade and commerce of the city. The Vatican and the various church connections, which would inevitably accompany the Poje in any direction that he might go, expend, it is estimated, 6,000. 000 lire vearly among the various business houses of Rome. This is entirely firrespective of the vast total expended by lay and ecclesiastical visitors drawn by the fact that Rome is the headquarters of the Church. The amount expended by these varies annually, but an experienced resident says that in no year can it amount to less than 20,000,000 of lire including what is paid for paintings, statuary, e.c., by the wealthler classes of tourists.

It is true that a good deal of this patronage would remain, even should the Papacy depart, but it is also to be remembered that probably with most visitors the purchases of pictures and other objects of art are merely incidental to the visit. It has been said that the Italian nation. As to this other Governments would probably have something to say, as the treasures of the Vatican to be removed, but would keep them in Rome as a great museum for the Italian nation. As to this other Governments would probably have something to say, as the treasures of the Vatican are in great part the gifts of foreign States and princes, and were domated to the Pope, and to no other beneficiary. Even the stained glass windows of the Vatican stair-case were only recently given to the Pope by the Regent of Bavaria. It is extremely doubtful, therefore, whether Italy could dare to retain pro erry that obviously beiongs to the had of the Roman Church. For this and other reasons there is just cause for the

Sunday morning broke fair and lovely, and the sun had scarcely risen when the parishioners, accompanied by many visitors from surrounding parishes, began to assemble in order to take part in the various Masses of the day.

In the early morning the Archbishop, assisted by Fathers Kilcullen and O'Donohoe, offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which was followed at \$8.90 by the Mass at which the children were to receive their first Communion, Rev. Father Kilcullen being celebrant.

The children, to the number of overone hundred, now advanced to the altar and received holy Communion from the hands of the priest, and returned to their places in such an orderly and graceful manner as bore testimony to the careful training they had received.

The girls were crowned with wreaths of flowers and wore white flowing off flowers and wore white flowing will be added to the standard will be the standard be such an orderly and graceful manner as bore testimony to the careful training the standard word white rosettes on their left arms.

At the usual hour a solemn High Mass was celebrated by Father O'Donohe, at the conclusion of which His Grace delivered an eloquent sermon which was received with wrapt attention by the immense congregation.

He reminded his hearers that God established a Churches, at the conclusion of which His grace show in upon the soul.

His Grace spoke at length upon the many graces received in confirmation, and concluded his rich and powerful discourse by setting before the children's minds the dispositions with ADDRESS BY TIMOTHY HEALY.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

writen to me on the day we broke off negotiations:

My DEAR O'BRIEN,—I desire to express to you how deeply I feel the kindness and gentleness of the spirit shown to me by you throughout the negotiations. I have felt all along that I had no right to expect from anybody the constant anxiety to meet my views, the intense desire that all proposals clauming your sanction should be as palatable as possible to me, which so distinguished your conduct in the communications which passed between us. I know that you have forgiven much roughness and asperity on my part and that you have made allowance for some unreasonable conduct from allowance for some unreasonable conduct from the conciliation than yourself would have meet most difficult in a preciate intensely the difficulties which surrounded you during the negotiations; the constant daily anxiety, which would have been coverage and devotion than yourself seemed been overland are not so dark as you fear, and that after a little time, having passed through the darkness, we shall again stand on our former footing—when in happier days we were compades the arms in behalf of a united I reland. Dear O'Brien, I am always yours,

CHARLES S. PARNRLL.

Mr. O'Brien concludes by saying: "Thus closed the Boulogne communications, with full recognition that we parted as honorable opponents."

A SHAMEFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS. The disestablishment of the Church in Wales is on the Liberal programme. The chart is the Church of the minority, of late years, the enforcement of its fithing system has caused scandal. The title in the three of the minority, of late years, the enforcement of its fithing system has caused scandal. The title in the mount to over £30, on. Of this sum £4,100 goes to Bishops and cathelial beautiful and possible in Wales, and Momanth amount to over £30, on. Of this sum £4,100 goes to Bishops and cathelial beautiful and possible in the properties of the possible in the state of the possible in the composition may be a seven. We must give our Methodist friends appropriate £15,70, and £23,00 go to the clergy. Amy of the clergy receive more than a pound per head of the population in £44 at Llandyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Llandyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Lands and the cost per clerk of the population in \$10.5 at Marcross, benefice £20, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we find the benefice £70, population £61; at Landyrnog we fin chief objection to it is that, like the Irish chief objection to it is that, Church, it is the Church of the minority. Of the enforcement of its tithing omains in the figures just cited to call for a drastic measure of reform.— Toronto Globe,

#### Oct. 17. THE COMING GREAT CONTEST.

The state of affairs in Ireland appears to be very discouraging. Parnell's death, which it was hoped would bring about a reconciliation between the contending factions, seems rather to have embittered the controversy and aroused the most rancorous political passions. There are, however, signs already of dissensions among the dissentients, and there is ground for hope that within a month the Parliamentary irreconcilables will number not more than a score. To these men no quarter will be given, and they will doubtless die hard. The first battle of the campaign will be fought at Cork for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell. If the physical force men cannot win Cork then the chances elsewhere are poor indeed; but they will lose even in that city, erstwhile the stronghold of Fenianism. There is danger, although remote, that a Tory candidate may sneak in while the Nationalist garrisons are fighting outside for the possession of the citadel. The Home Rulers of all shades of complexion number about 5,000 and the Tories and Mugwump Liberals count as nearly as possible 2,50 votes. The latter will be east solidly for the Tory candidate, whose success, therefore depends upon the closeness with which the Nationalist vote may be divided. A good deal will depend upon the personality of the anti-Parnellite candidate. If Michael Davitt or William O'Brien be selected the patrict poll would probably aggregate 4,000, In election for the vacancy in North Kilkenny caused by Sir John Pope-Hennessy's death, will take place before that at Cork, the Speaker having already intimated his intention to issue a warrant for the new writ at the end of next week; but it is unlikely that the Parnellites will place up our age to fish the activation to saue a warrant for the new writ at the end of next week; but it is unlikely that the Parnellites will place up our age to fish in a constituency in which they were recently bady beaten, and the struggle will really commence in Cork. The state of affairs in Ireland appears to be ery discouraging. Parnell's death, which it

## HUMOR IN THE BOYCOTT.

At Arthurtown, county Wexford, on Wednesday, six small boys and girls, ranging in age from eight to eleven years, and one Mary Doyle, aged sixteen, and a domestic servant, were solemnly arraigned at the snit of the Crown for boycotting the school at Ballycullane. The town was filled with extra police, and the court house was strongly guarded. The judicial minutes will show to the future historian how Johnny This made faces at Paddy That, and how Annie Rooney shouted at Dickey Cooney, and many other dreadful things; but when the witnesses for the prosecution came to be cross-examined it was demonstrated that none of the defendants except Mary Boyle exceeded the bounds of "moral sussion." The six juveniles were consequently acquitted, and the mature Mary was simply fined 40 shillings, which Father Murphy obligingly paid for her. It was a great day for Arthurstown and Ballycullane. The small boys marched in a procession, playing triumphal airs on tin whistles all the afternoon, and in the afternoon the baffled Balfour was burnt in effigy. nesday, six small boys and girls, ranging

CATHOLIC MISSION AT AYTON.

On Monday, the 5th Oct., 1891, commo a mission under the auspices of that distinguished divine, the Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J., Guelph. From the beginning to the clos of the mission, on Friday afternoon, the charen was crowded to the doors. The Rev. Like the product of the mission of the doors. of the mission, on Friday afternoon, the church was crowded to the doors. The Rev. Father commenced by telling the people their duty to God, and what they should do, if they had offended Him, to regain His friendship. He exhorted them to frequent the sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist; and if there was one amongst them unfortunate enough who neglected going to his Easter duty, to do so at once. He quoted several beautiful examples of God's love for sinners, and left an impression on the minds of his listeners that will not soon be forgotten.

duoted several beautiful examples of God's love for sinners, and left an impression on the minds of his listeners that will not soon be forgotten.

The Rev. P. Cassin, P. P., Mount Forest, that zealons and pious, good priest, rendered all the assistance he could in the confessional and otherwise. Not less than four hundred and fifty communicants partook of the blessed Eucharist—a grand sight traly. The Rev. Father O'Loane expressed himself as being nearly tired giving the sacrament—that work of love to him.

The parishioners of Ayton cannot return the Rev. Father Owens gratitude enough for providing for them the ministrations of the Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J., and Cassin. It is gratifying, indeed, that only two remained from attending the mission; and those, I believe, were prevented from coming on account of pressing cause at home.

The Rev. Father O'Loane, on the conclusion of the mission, took occasion to remind his hearers of the uncertainty of this life, and how necessary it is for the poor sinner to avail himself of an opportunity like the present one to try and unite his soul to God; for he knows not the moment he will be called to his account. As an illustration of his argument, death provided a victim in the person of James Scoles, of Normanby, a young man aged forty-five years, leaving five in family. He was a resident here for thirty-five years; a man of splendid character, a practical Catholic, truthful in all things, and a member of the C. M. B. A. The 10 o'clock service on Friday was a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Jas. Scoles, after which the members of the C. M. B. A. took charge of his remains, followed by a large circle of friends and sorrowing neighbors, where his body was deposited in St. Peter's cemetery. May his soul rest in peace!

#### THE METHODIST COUNCIL.

Boston Republic. One of the main topics of discussion Protestant unity. Some of the more energetic and reckless of the divines urged the necessity of this coming together because of the "encroachments more efficient in combating evil than a and loyal to Democratic principles? great group of separated establishment operating on distinct lines. But plausible as the various arguments were, the proposal looking to a closer union was abandoned. Some squinting in the direction of co-operation in matters not doctrinal was indulged. The idea underlying this scheme was to bring the churches of the several denominations together for philanthropic and

There is only one point upon which all these warring factions and sects agree. They hate the Roman Catho- m lies and their creed. Just as error hates truth and as sin hates virtue, 1 they hate the one established, consistent, unvarying religious organization which received its inspiration and its commission from its Divine Founder directly. Here is their sole bond of sympathy and unity. Indeed, it is the cardinal principle of their creed. It was the foundation-stone of the structure built by the dissenting Luther and adopted by the lecherous Henry VIII. But the one true Church goes on serenely, sees sects rise and fall, schisms come and go, without being in the least affected. She is united compactly under one infallible head; her doctrines are defined and made permanent by divine sanction; her preachers and teachers hold a divine commission.

She has the promise of perpetuity.
Her success as a civilizer of the nations

Date of Florence, and he has recently poet of Florence, and he has recently has excited the envy and evoked the hostility of those who protest, but her mission continues without interruption while her divided assailants make ineffectual assaults upon her impregnable fortress.

The Paris Figaro publishes an interview with Cardinal Manning, in which the Cardinal is represented as advocating the adherence of French Catholics to the republic, and saying that were he a Frenchman he would support the policy of Cardinal Lavigerie.

POLITICS, SOCIETY AND RE-LIGION.

The following article from the New York Sun sets forth a condition of things prevailing in the American Republic which will bring into bold outline the primitive bigotry still hugged so tenaciously in many places in the great Province of Ontario. We may be told that we are ahead of our neighbors in one regard, at least, viz., the permission to have schools of our own supported by our own taxes. This would certainly be a matter of which to make boast did we owe it to the promptings of liberality and fair dealing. Such, however, is not the fact, We enjoy this right largely for the reason that it is not within the power

of the bigots to wrest it from us: "The very interesting discussion which has been going on among our correspondents as to the possible elec-tion of a Roman Catholic as Presiden shows that Protestant bitterness against the Roman Church has not yet died away, but that the old suspicion of the machinations of the Pope still exists in many breasts.

"Yet at this very moment both Protestants and Catholics are working together in complete political harmony at the Convention now in progress a Saratoga. The strongest supporters of Mr. Flower are Roman Catholics, though he is a Protestant; and though the Brooklyn delegation is led by Mi McLaughtin, a Roman Catholic, it is devoted in its loyalty to Mr. Chapin, a Protestant of New England and Puritan descent. The truth is that the religious affiliations of neither of these candidates are brought into consideration. Nobody in the Convention gives a thought to the subject. Their standing at the Methodist Ecumenical Council as men and Democrats is all that is in Washington last week was that of talked about, so far as relates to their capacity for political leadership. Whether they pray in a Roman Catholie church or send up their supplica tions in a Protestant house of worship of Rome." Others favored it on the is a matter which concerns them indi ground of expediency, arguing that a vidually and no one else. The quesgreat aggregation of churches for a tion to be asked is, Are they true and common purpose must, of necessity, be able men, faithful to their consciences

"So it is in all our political conventions, Democratic and Republican Protestants and Catholics come to gether in them not as religious parti sans, but as political partisans. bond of sympathy is political and not religious; and Catholics especially are noted for their zeal in behalf of Pro testant candidates true and sound in their political faith and practice.

Nowadays fashionable society does not inquire and does not care whether its embers are Protestant or Catholic. Its judgment is according to a standard which does not measure and test people by such differences of religious conviction. In social life Catholics and Protestants are mingled together, and the association is amicable, harmonious and happy. Many of the most promi-nent families in the most exclusive circles of fashion are Roman Catholics, though the majority are Protestants. Several of the most fashionable of weddings recently past and soon to come have been solemnized or will be performed by Roman Catholic priests. ety no longer makes any religious distinction and imposes no social dis-abilities because of religion. It is without prejudices on that subject.'

poet of Florence, and he has recently given proof of his admiration by presenting to the book publishers 20,000 francs for the publication of a new edition de luxe of the poet's "Divina" Comedia."

An old woman named Isabella Rowley died recently in Belfast Work-house at the age of one hundred and four years. She was born on the 12th of July, 1787, and she remembered distinctly many incidents of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, at the time of which occurrence she was eleven years old.

DEPRICE'S Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

Elginfield, Ont, Oct. 19, 1891.
On Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Quigley were most agreeably surprised by a number of their many friends, who assembled at their residence for the purpose of celebrating their crystal wedding.
They presented them with a beautifully ornamented dressing-case and a pair of handsome oil paintings.
A brief and pointed address was well rendered by Miss O'Leary, teacher of the Separate school, to which Mr. and Mrs. Quigley each made a suitable reply, the latter staing that she could not find words to express her sincere thanks, as she was so taken by surprise.

prise.

Dancing, singing and merry-making were indulged in until about midnight, when the party partook of a sumptuous suppor, after which the enjoyments were resumed and kept up until an early hour, when all returned to their homes well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

# Coughing

Is Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the

most popular of all cough cures.
"Of the many preparations before the "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

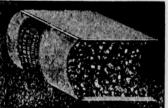
— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Dennark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold."

- Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.
 "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs, I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

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#### If You Are Poor.

If you are poor you share the lot
With many of earth's best;
Not what you have, but what you are,
Is the touchstone and the test;
The Workingman of Nazareth
Toiled for his daily bread,
And was so poor He had not where
To lay His weary head;
His life ennobled poverty,
And He this truth preserved,
That tis a grander thing by far
To serve than to be served.

If you are poor you know the pinch
Of cold, and want, and pain,
But you can judge, as none beside,
What is true loss, what gain;
And you can estimate the worth,
To one who is cast down,
Of the neighbor's iriendly word and act,
Or the rich man's half-crown;
And you can give most generously
That which your brothers need,
And raise your life of poverty
By many a noble deed.

If you are poor—but not in heart—
The rich you envy not;
You know he is not really rich
For all that he has got.
Unless he owns those riches, too
Common to all mankind—
A generous nature, a true heart,
And an exalted mind.
If you have these, and crown them all
With stalwart honesty,
It is not you who are the poor.
Though few your coins may be.

If you are poor, with faithful hands, Clever, and apt to work,
The servants of a ma-ter mind
That will no duty shirk;
Too prout too make the long day's work
As small as is the wage,
Too high too clean, too true to let
Base thoughts the hours engage—
If thus your conscience you obey.

Base thoughts the hours engage—
If thus your conscience you obey,
Youown for your estate
That which uplifts you in the world,
And makes you truly great.

And makes you truly great.

If you are poor, you cannot kill
Your soul with luxur,
Nor waste God's good best gift of time
In idle vanity:
Nor lie a useless, atmess life,
Nor lose in ease your health,
Nor say that life is nothing worth,
Nor sareter love for wealth;
Nor spread a covering of gold
Over a deed of sin,
Nor hope to buy with money that
Which honor may not win.

If you are poor, in all life's good
You yet may have a share—
The peace that teaches you to sing,
The faith that breathes in prayer,
The air, the sun, the stars, the flowers.
The joy of children's love,
And with the Father fellowship
In things of life above.
Oh, keep the highest, richest, let
The poorest, meanest go,
For no man needs be truly poor
Who does not will it so.

—Marianna Faranach.

-Marianne Farningham

## LUDWIG AND ELOISE.

A Story That Tells of the Pathos of Broken Heart.

Once upon a time there were two youths named Herman and Ludwig and they both loved Eloise, the daugh ter of the old burgomaster. Now, the old burgomaster was very rich, and having no child but Eloise, he was anxious that she should be well mar-ried and settled in life. "For," said he, "death is likely to come to me at any time; I am old and feeble, and I want to see my child sheltered by another's love before I am done with earth forever."

Eloise was much beloved by all the village, and there was not one who would not gladly have taken her to wife; but none loved her so much as did Herman and Ludwig. Nor did Eloise care for any but Herman and Ludwig, and she loved Herman. The burgomaster said: "Choose whom you will-I care not! So long as he be honest I will have him for a son, and thank Heaven for him."

So Eloise chose Herman, and all said she chose wisely; for Herman was young and handsome, and by his valor had won distinction in the army, and had thrice been complimented by the general. So when the brave young captain led Eloise to the altar there was great rejoicing in the village. The beaux, forgetting their disappointments, and the maidens seeing the cause of their jealousy removed, made merry together; and it was said that never had there been in the history of the province an event so joyous as was the wedding of Herman and Eloise.

But in all the village there was one aching heart. Ludwig: the young musician, saw with quiet despair the maiden he loved go to the altar with He had known Eloise from another. childhood, and he could not say when his love of her began, it was so very long ago; but now he knew his heart was consumed by a hopeless passion. Once, at a village festival, begun to speak to her of his love; but upon his lips and told him to say no further, for they had always been and would be brother and sister. So Ludwig never spoke his love after that, and Eloise and he were as brother and sister; but the love of her grew always within him, and he had no

thought but of her.

And now, when Eloise and Herman were wed. Ludwig feigned that he had received a message from a rich relative in a distant part of the kingdom bidding him come thither, and Ludwig went from the village and was seen no

When the burgomaster died all his possessions went to Herman and Eloise : and they were accounted the riches folk in the province, and so good and charitable were they that they were beloved by all. Meanwhile Herman had risen to greatness in the army, for by his valorous exploits he had become a general, and he was much endeared to the king. And Eloise and Herman lived in a great castle in the midst of a beautiful park, and the people came and paid them reverence there. And no one in all these years spoke

of Ludwig. No one thought of him. Ludwig was forgotten. And so the

years went by.

It came to pass, however, that from a far distant province there spread the fame of a musician so great that the king sent for him to visit the court No one knew the musician's name nor whence he came, for he lived alone and would never speak of himself; but himself was called heart-music, and he himself was called the Master. He was pold and bowed with infirmities, but his

music was always of youth and love: it touched every heart with its simplicity and pathos, and all wondered how this old and broken man could create so much of tenderness and sweetness on

But when the king sent for the Master to come to court the Master re-turned him answer: "No, I am old and feeble. To leave my home would weary me unto death. Let me die here as I have lived these long years, weaving my music for hearts that need

Then the people wondered. But the king was not angry; in pity he sent the Master a purse of gold, and bade him come or not come, as he willed. Such honor had never before been shown any subject in the kingdom, and all the people were dumb with amazement. But the Master gave the purse of gold to the poor of the village wherein he lived.

In those days Herman died, full of honors and years, and there was a great lamentation in the land, for Herman was beloved by all. And Eloise wept unceasingly and would not be comforted.

On the seventh day after Herman had been buried there came to the castle in the park an aged and bowed man who carried in his white and trembling hands a violin. His kindly face was deeply wrinkied, and a ven erable beard swept down upon his breast. He was weary and footsore but he heeded not the words of pity bestowed on him by all who beheld him tottering on his way. He knocked boldly at the castle gate, and demanded to be brought into the presence of Eloise.

And Eloise said: "Bid him enter: perchance his music will comfort my breaking heart.

Then, when the old man had come into her presence, behold! he was the Master,—ay, the Master whose fame was in every land, whose heart-music was on every tongue.
"If thou art indeed the Master,"

said Eloise, "let thy music be balm to my chastened spirit."

The Master said: "Ay, Eloise, I will comfort thee in thy sorrow, and thy heart shall be stayed, and a great

joy will come over thee."

Then the Master drew his bow across

the strings, and lo! forthwith there arose such harmonies as Eloise had never heard before. Gently, persuas ively, they stole upon her senses and filled her soul with an ecstasy of peace. "Is it Herman that speaks to me?

cried Eloise. "It is his voice I hear, and it speaks to me of love. With thy heart-music, O Master, all the sweetness of his life comes back to comfort me!

The master did not pause; as he played, it seemed as if each tender word and caress of Herman's life was stealing back on music's pinions to sooth the wounds that death had made.

"It is a song of our love-life," mur-mured Eloise. "How full of memories it is—what tenderness and harmony—and, oh! what peace it brings! But tell me, Master, what means this minor chord—this undertone of sadness and of pathos that flows like deep, unfathomable current through-out it all, and, wailing, weaves itself about thy theme of love and happiness with its weird and subtle influences?

Then the Master said: "It is that shade of sorrow and sacrifice, O Eloise, that ever makes the picture of love more glorious. An undertone of pathos has been my part in all these years to symmetrize the love of Her-man and Eloise. The song of thy love is beautiful, and who shall say it is not beautified by the sad undertone of Ludwig's broken heart?" "Thou art Ludwig !"

cried Eloise. "Thou art Ludwig, who didst love me, and hast come to comfort me who loved

The master indeed was Ludwig: bu when they hastened to do him homage he heard them not, for with that last and sweetest heart-song his head sank upon his breast, and he was dead.-Eugene Field.

## HOW FAITH IS LOST.

The modern unbeliever, as a rule degrades reason and denies its capabil ities; there is, therefore, no basis for faith in his soul. Those who have inherited the faith lose it in proportion to the misuse they make of their reason It is the old story, "esteeming them selves wise they become fools." The would not read Catholic books, listen to instruction; they were above all that. Not having been grounded in the first principles of true philosophy they undertook to discuss its most knotty questions; they read the glib but superficial writings in current literature, in which style appears to make up for absence of ideas and connection of thought; and, imbued with its fallacies and neglecting their religious duties, they easily fall under the tempter's sway. Having abused and in part denied their reason faith was Having abused and sapped, and soon destroyed. This is the genesis and the abridged history of the fall from the faith of some young men in our day.—Archbishop O'Brien.

Aver's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

Victory at Vivian.

"In our family faithful work has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure and quick cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all summer complaints. I can recommend it to all as a family friend, always true and faithful."—Mrs. W. Bishep, Vivian, Ont.

WHERE THEY LEFT "DADDY."

A cart drawn by a single ox drove up to the depot platform and a middle-aged colored man and his wife and five children got out, writes M. Quad, in the New York World. They had bundles and were going to some point in Georgia. The cart was driven away by a negro boy, and twenty minutes later one of the queerest old darkies you ever saw came down the street it had taken. He was bow-legged, humpbacked, gray-haired and lame, and he looked to be a hundred years old. "Thar comes daddy!" exclaimed the woman as she caught sight of him, and

each one of the children echoed the cry The old man hopped and hobbled in a queer way, and he looked scared and envious as he finally arrived at the platform. Just then the husband came

up and demanded:

"Now, what yo's doin' yere, old daddy?"

"I dun can't stay—'deed I can't!"

replied the old man.
"But yo's got to! Didn't we talk it all ober? Didn't we dun say we

couldnt take yo'?"
"Chillens!" said daddy, as he reached out his hands, "doan leave the ole man yere! He's dun gwine to starve to death if yo'do! Moses—Mary—take de ole man long up to Gawgia wid

We began to make inquiries, and we found the family to be squatters on a piece of land four or five miles from Moses was his own son and for four or five years the old man had been almost helpless, and consequently a To get rid of him they were burden. going to journey to a new location, leaving him entirely alone on the 'squatt" to live as best he could. They had talked it over two or three

times with him, but he was so old and childish that he had not fairly understood. They had secretly laid their plans and had slipped quietly away in the early morning leaving him fast asleep. When he awoke and missed them he set out for the depot, and here he was to appeal to his own flesh and blood not to be left behind.

The daughter-in-law seemed to be bitter against him and to exercise a strong influence over the son. While he stood there begging for his life, as it were, she rose up and gave him a slap and said:
"It's no use, old daddy! We hain't

dun gwine to take yo', an' if you doan' go back I'll hurt you powerful bad !" Several of us interfered to prevent further assault. The old man took it meekly, and turned to the son with:
"Moses, yo' was de only chile I got.
Was yo' gwine to leave yo'ole daddy

to die in de bresh?" "We dun can't take yo', 'cause yo's

too ole an' it costs too much."
"I'll work, Moses—I'll work hard if yo'take me!" 'I say we ain't gwine to take yo','

bluntly exclaimed the woman.
"Gran'chillen!" he pleaded, as he turned to the little ones, "is yo'all

gwine to leave yo' ole gran'fadder to starve an' die?" They were silent. Yes ; yo' cla'r right out, now, yo

useless trash," shouted the woman, looking around in a defiant way; and after looking from one to another in hopes to arouse pity, the old man half fell, half rolled off the platform and walked down the track. It was straight away for two or three miles, and he had shambled off to a distance of about forty rods when he saw an express coming. He was facing it. He hobbled a few yards farther and then halted, faced about, and dropped on his knees right in the centre of the track. It was a half minute before we understood. Then it was too late. The engineer whistled and we saw the fire fly as the air-brakes hugged the wheels, but the heavy train could not be stopped. When it drew up at the depot there were splashes of blood on the pilot, and the limp and broken body of old "daddy" was lying in the hazelbushes up the track.

Rev. Mr. Alyward, of the Nativity parish, Chicago, Ill., made a raid August 31, on a Chinese opium den. Passing along Halstead street, not far from his church, he saw two young girls enter the apartments kept by a Chinaman named Wan Chung. The priest, suspecting something wrong, went to the place, and, being refused admission, promptly knocked the door down, took a revolver out of the hands of Wan Chung, the proprietor, and found the girls in a little back room, smoking opium. They confessed that they were frequenters of the den and implicated many of their companions. The priest reported the case to the police, and a warrant was issued for Wan Chung, who in the meantime, however, had escaped.

Chapter 1; Weak, tired, no appetite, Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls, Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co. Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, si0; 2nd, si; 3rd, si; 4rt, si; 5th to lith, a Handsonne Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 48 Scott St., Toronto not later than 29th of each month, and marked "Competition;" also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previously to using the Oil."

to using the On."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

#### Salvation out of the Church.

Some of the Protestant papers attempt to relieve the dullness of the heated term by misrepresenting the Catholic doctrine about "exclusive salvation," as they call it. Now we may distinguish four classes of men in this matter:

Those who never heard the true doctrine.

2. Those who had heard it, but not in such a way as to convince them of their duty of believing. Those that heard and were con-

3. Those that heard and vinced, and accepted the teaching. 4. Those that felt that they could not rightly refuse belief, but who maliciously refused to do that which they knew to be right.

These last of the fourth class alone

come under the condemnation that attaches to want of belief. Any ignorance afterwards is merely "affected." They are not in bona fide; in such a state salvation for them is impossible We believe, however, there are millions of Protestants who do not belong to this category .- New York Sunday

#### THE REVERING OF RELICS.

Our Protestant friends, says the Glasgow Observer, are very often guilty themselves of practices which they affect to reprehend strongly in us. The latest case in point is furnished by a Methodist Conference which is about to meet at Washington. The collection of relics brought together for veneration is truly described as "formidable." The collection includes famous docu ments written by the Fathers of the Church, locks of hair from the heads of noted bishops and preachers, and spectacles worn by the pioneers of American Methodism. Bishop Asbury's old tea-canister, his travelling companion for so many years will panion for so many years, will occupy a prominent place, and "Among other article are the old-fashioned razor cases of the Rev. Jacob Gruber; Bishop M'Kendree's clothes-brush, worn down to a stump; the Sunday cane of the Rev. Henry Smith made from a timber of the first Method ist church among the Indians at Sandusky; a cane from the timber of Strowbridge church at Pipe Creek; another cane from the rigging-loft in New York City in which the Methodists first worshipped, before the building of Wesley chapel in John street; a cane from Mount Olive, once used by Bishop Beverly Waugh; one made from the wood of the original pulpit of the old Eutaw church of Baltimore; another that was carried by Bishop Francis Burns, of Africa; one cut from a cherry tree under which Strowbridge preached and one from Wesley Grove, City Road

chapel, London."

The "relics" it will be noticed are not extremely ascetical in character. The clothes brush and the canes compare rather oddly with the hair shirts of Catholic saints, but Catholicity and Methodism show no nearer parity.

What Does It Mean?

What Does It Mean?

"100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations, taken according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier. Aunty's Advice.

"My brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont. Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N. Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with dizziness, pain in my shoulder, constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me, a

not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured."

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children. Freeman's Worm Powders prevent this, and make the child bright and healthy. Minard's Liniment is the best.

# August, Flower"

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

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

## AFTERNOON'S EASE.



What a comfort to be able to ge

through the week's washing in the

forenoon and have the afternoon to

one's-self. "Sunlight Soap" enables you to do this. No hard work ; lovely white clothes; nice soft hands! What can be more desirable? Try "Sun-

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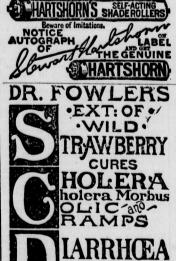
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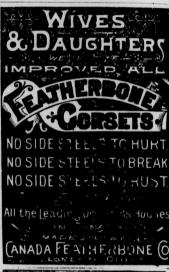
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Office, Dundas street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Early death the throne Lo gundy, grands France. He thoughtful boy eleven years. is one of man nobility of cha One day Lor skelter down tl so afraid of frig so anxious tha

OCTOB

OUR BO

charge of him he told no one He suffered time, and at la his mother a found that an the knee. tation, and the into the next the matter ove an operation m When the da arrived, the paper him for it

"I hope you quietly," he sa Louis smiled "I knew all me two mont did not menti should think Now the fatal me alone for a I shall be read

When the ti see the instrun "I can bear get well again Chloroform days, and the en very hard the little fellow and when it w reward in the father and mot Then came and weakness

boy sadly, yet pain was mo that he allowe and it was un tendants that i ticularly anxiand comfort, it self was sufferi Dear Tour one of his favo too much for Go out and get

try and do with Night after 1 ferer, not yet e lie awake in p groan or cry or attendants and if he were thing it was in could disturb n At last those

fering came to hearted boy di with his arms neck. There is on well describes l serve as a mott much, but I wi

Al It was a love relief after the going out to m Alice. 'I 's since I was the "Not quite s amma, smili little daughte sweet lips ; "b

your swing all

have not been Alice skippe swinging gayl swing!" she sa get into your la to stay here til and by tracted by a ve came slowly up stopped and p

ment !" said th "Do you le asked. "I don't kno shaking her he Never was Alice; and th ground, and, w ook the little leading her is her how to clim

"Oh, let me

her. "Shall I get Alice wanted she had not ha you remember

pushing her s

down in a gar

of the little gir "No," she ar you shall stay And when dinn the house and l and a nice sl watching her d into the house about her mor swing, oh ver after awhile, little girl have

> The great D directions for p keep the feet w the bowels open our day, he m rilla ; for he ce it the best.

MILBURN'S At fortifies the syste chills, bilious fe troubles.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Noble Young Prince.

Farly death called from succession to the throne Louis, the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis the XV. of

arrived, the prince's tutor went to prepare him for it as gently as he could.

me two months ago," he said. "I heard what the surgeons said, but I heard what the surgeons said, but I did not mention it for fear any one should think I was worried about it. Now the fatal day has come. Leave me alone for a quarter of an hour; then I shall be ready."

When the time was up he asked to When the time was up he asked to contact the instruments. Taking them in the police and Smith-O'Brien's band of patriots at Ballingary on July 29, 1848, James Stephens, then a student in engineering, was shot in the right leg. He was hurried off to the mountains with another patriot, Michael Doheny, and for two months they were bunted, suffering much privation.

and weakness, which tried the poor having an understanding with O'Maboy sadly, yet it was only when the honey that if they should have an pain was more than usually violent that he allowed himself to complain; and it was understood among his attendants that if the prince were particularly anxious about their health and confort it was a sign that he him. and comfort, it was a sign that he him-

self was suffering more.
"Dear Tourolle," he said one day to

Night after night the poor little sufferer, not yet eleven years old, would lie awake in pain; yet he would not groan or cry out, lest he should wake extent by promises from Stephens of the attendants who slept near him, assistance from America, may be said ecceded and followed by a number and if he were obliged to ask for anything it was in a tone of voice which

could disturb no one.

At last those weary months of suffering came to an end, and the noblehearted boy died, February 22, 1761, with his arms around his mother's

There is one saying of his which much, but I will do all I can."

## Alice's Swing.

little daughter's cap and kissed the Michael Doheney and Colonel Corcoran sweet lips; "but I think you will enjoy of the Sixty-ninth regiment. O'Ma-achievement was all that was necessary

to stay here till dinner-time." and by her attention was at- name of tracted by a very ragged little girl who irish revolutionary brotherhood, came slowly up the road, and presently shortened into I. R. B., for the home stopped and peeped in through the section.

asked. "I don't know," answered the child, shaking her head. "I never did."

Never was in a swing !" exclaimed ground, and, walking out into the road. took the little stranger's hand, and leading her into the garden, showed her how to climb into the swing; then pushing her several times, she sat down in a garden chair and watched

Shall I get out now?" asked the

Alice wanted her swing very much

"No," she answered, smiling at her; you shall stay in it till dinner-time." "you shall stay in it till dinner-time." leaders, and was being used to keys for all doors, and way impressions And when dinner-time came she ran to advance their projects. At one time of the moulds were taken and duplithe house and brought her some bread and a nice slice of cake, and, after of making the MacManus demonstrawatching her down the road, she went tion the signal for insurrection. into the house and told her mamma about her morning. "I wanted my strike until he was ready. Fifty thouswing, oh very much, mamma; but, after awhile, I just loved to let the little girl have it." through the streets of Dublin.

The American delegates returned cut with great enthusiasm; and the

The great Dr. Boerhaave left three directions for preserving the healthkeep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practised in our day, he might have added: and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for he certainly would consider

#### JAMES STEPHENS.

The Career of the once famous Irish Revolutionist.

Boston Republic. The Republic printed in its cable news of last week the announcement gundy, grandson of Louis the XV. of France. He was a kind-hearted, thoughtful boy, and died at the age of eleven years. The story which follows is one of many illustrating his true nobility of character:

One day Louis was rushing helterskelter down the stairs, when he suddenly fell and hurt his knee. He was a straid of frightening his mother, and contained to visit Ireland, or indeed to move from one place to another, denly fell and nurt his knee. He was so afraid of frightening his mother, and so anxious that none of the servants in charge of him should be alarmed, that castle. But the veteran revolutionist, he told no one how much he was hurt. it seems, is now permitted to spend his he told no one how much he was nurt.

He suffered a great deal for some time, and at last he was obliged to tell his mother about it. Then it was found that an abscess had formed in the form of the dectors held a consul-

the knee. The doctors neld a consultation, and the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the matter over, and determined that an operation must be performed.

When the day which they had fixed the prince's intervent to present the prince's tutor went to present the prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the little prince was taken into the next room while they talked the next room while they had the next room while they are the next room while they are the next room while they are the next room w

Perhaps no Irish revolutionist of "I hope you will be able to bear it quietly," he said. Louis smiled sadiy.

"I knew all you have been telling attention in the insurrectionary movement of 1848. In the skirmish between the police and Smith-O'Brien's band the poli

see the instruments. Taking them in his hands he said:

Doneny, and for two months are seen the instruments. Taking them in hunted, suffering much privation. Eventually, Stephens got off to France, his hands he said:
"I can bear anything if I only may get well again and comfort mamma."
Chloroform was unknown in those days, and the operation would have days, and the operation would have been very hard for a man to bear, yet the little fellow only called our tries. New York, where he died in 1862. the little fellow only called out twice, and when it was all over he found his reward in the tender embraces of his Then came weary months of pain returned to Ireland clandestinely, opportunity in the future they would

try and hopeful vista of revolutionary experiment; but preparation and organizaone of his favorite servants, "you do too much for me; you hurt yourself. Go out and get some fresh air; I will try and do without you for two or three "O" to his name, and as his people try and the try and 
belonged in Ross, he assumed the distinguished Gaelic affix Rossa, and has been known since as O'Donovan The latter, inspired to some to have really started the conspiracy which developed into the Fenian movement. The Irish organization was first known as the Phænix Society.

It met in its infancy with a blow from the Government that it was supposed would be the means of suppressing the agitation; but the encouragement received from Irishwell describes his life, and which may men in America inspired renewed serve as a motto for all: "I cannot do hope in the movement. Stephens attributed the failure of the Phænix movement to the influence, more or It was a lovely October day—such a relief after the long rainy week! "I'm going out to my swing, mamma," said Alice. "I 'spect it's most a month since I was there." "I'm going out to my swing, mamma," said telephens was subsequently less, of the Nationalists, who did not believe in physical force. Charles J. Kickham, John O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby were Stephens conspicusions and the hands of the police.

About two months after Stephens' arrest he escaped from Richmond supplies the state of the hands of the police.

your swing all the more because you have not been in it for a week."

Alice skipped away and was soon

(10) who designated his branch of the organization "Fenians." Centuries swinging gayly. "Oh, you dear old ago the Irish national militia were swing!" she said, "how glad I am to called "Fiana Erion," or Fenians, get into your lap again! I am going from Fenius, Fin or Fion, their famous commander. Stephens preferred the

"Oh, let me get in just for a moment!" said the little girl.
"Do you lave to a moment to extinguish the movement; but a strongguish the "Do you love to swing?" Alice came to press it on. There was an idea that war would be declared between this country and England on account of the latter's concession of belligerent rights to the confederacy. Alice; and then she slipped to the Another circumstance which helped produce excitement in the ranks of the Irish revolutionists was the death, bill caused them to be withdrawn; and in 1861, in San Francisco, of Terrence Bellew MacManus, one of the "Forty eight "leaders, who, in 1851, effected a daring escape from prison in Van Dieman's Land.

His body was borne with public ceremonial across continent and ocean to of the Fenian leaders, members of the she had not had it for a whole week, you remember, but then she thought of the little girl with no swing.

The land of this offen.

When the funeral preparations had been somewhat advanced, a whisper them were a watchman named Byrne went around that the affair was altonoistic to be hards of the Fenjan night superintendent. They had pass gether in the hands of the Fenian leaders, and was being used to tion the signal for insurrection. governor's safe every night. The Stephens, however, said he would not strike until he was ready. Fifty thou-didn't go, however, into the prison

> filled with great enthusiasm; and the Breslin and Byrne outside. Square.

MONEY POURED INTO THE COFFERS it the best.

MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, billious fever, dumb ague and like troubles.

MONEY POURED INTO THE COFFEIS at the site of the organization, and even the fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, billious fever, dumb ague and like troubles.

MONEY POURED INTO THE COFFEIS at the site of the organization, and even the first of the organization, and even the probably since Emmet's insurrection were the Irish executive pressed eagerly forward with their authorities thrown into such dismay and confusion as on this occasion. The

brought their sons to be enrolled; ser- most desperate efforts were made to

freely of their hoards.

In November, 1863, Stephens, started in Dublin the Irish People. It was devoted to the propagation of the ideas of the advanced Nationalists, and helped raise the spirit of the people to the highest pitch. At the close of the American war the Fenian leaders felt that the hour for action had arrived. Arms were being daily imported and distributed. Every steamer from America brought Irish officers and privates who had fought under the stars and stripes. Dublin and professions. He didn't venture on a woman of humble means. Three months afterward he drove one Sunday evening in disguise in an open carriage with two footmen behind through the streets of Dublin. The "coachman" and "footmen" were picked I. R. B. men, and were armed to the teeth.

Stephens was taken to the seashore, and escaped to France, and thence to America. Here he spent his energies again upon the movement; but the Fenians lost confidence in his promises. under the stars and stripes. Dublin Castle took alarm. For more than a year a man named Pierce Nagle, a confidential agent of Stephens, was in the secret pay of the Government. At a critical movement he gave information to the Castle authorities, which caused them to make a raid on the Irish People office. Several of the leaders were arrested, but Stephens

escaped.

The paper was suppressed, and intense excitement ensued throughout Ireland. Midnight arrests and seizures, hurried flights and perilous escapes, wild rumors and reports scared every considerable city and town. Stephens all the time was living calm and undisturbed in a pretty suburban villa two miles from Dublin Castle. Proclamations offering £200 for his arrest were scattered all over the country. Thousands of policemen, hundreds of spies and detectives were exerting every ingenuity to discover his whereabouts. Stephens at the time might be seen as "Mr. Herbert" might be seen as "Mr. Herbert" nearly every day in his flower garden or greenhouse, busily arranging his

geraniums or tending his japonicas On the night of the seizure of the Irish People office he was in Dublin.
The police noticed that while they couldn't find Stephens his wife paid frequent visits to Dublin, but they always lost her somewhere in the neighborhood of "Mr. Herbert's"

FEMALE SPIES WERE EMPLOYED to shadow Mrs. Stephens; and by this method Stephens' identity with "Mr. Herbert" was established, and his asylum located. Several other Fenians were in the house when the police, in large force, entered.
A large sum of money—nearly £9000

in notes, gold and drafts—was found in Stephens' room, and large quantities of eatables and drinkables were also dis- by appealing to the subject of controcovered on the premises, indicating that it was Stephens' intention to try and remain in the place of concealment that the police did not discover for about two months. Stephens had become a popular hero. The van which conveyed him and his colleagues to court was accompanied by a mounted escort with drawn sabres, and precars conveying policemen armed with

cutlass and revolver.

In Stephens house were found a lot of incriminating documents, which were put to use by the Government authorities in punishing the leaders. There were lists of American officers, name, rank, travelling charges paid them and the dates of sailing for Ireland. The seizure of the documents by the Government assisted it wonderfully in its effort to suppress the conspiracy, and Stephens was subsequently criticised sharply for allowing such

ous lieutenants.

"Not quite so long as that," said her amma, smiling, as she tied on her the daughter's cap and kissed the Michael Delevent Color of Color to immortalize the Fenian leader.
The police and detectives went about the streets crestfallen and humiliated. Richmond prison was one of the strongest prison in Ireland. The cell doors were of wrought iron, fastened with ponderous swinging bars and padlocks. In cells cut off from the rest of the prisoners the Fenians were con-

A young man named McLeod, confined for some minor offence, was placed next to Stephen's cell, with instructions to ring his cell gong if he heard anything wrong. Military guards and sentries and a detachment of police had been plentifully placed in the prison

WHEN FIRST THE FENIANS WERE COM-

MITTED, a dispute over a few pounds cost the Government the prize for which they afterwards offered a thousand and would have given five times as much to recover.

In anticipation of the arrest of some the land of his birth. It was only Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood had pital superintendent. They had pass

All pass keys were placed in the governor's safe. A friendly tap on the night of Nov. 23, 1865, at Stephens' The American delegates returned cell door, and soon it swung open with movement here grew eventually to them was armed, and, in the event of large dimensions. New York city was detection, was determined to fight to the headquarters of the movement here. the death if necessary to effect The central offices were in the cele-brated marble mansion in Union tected, however. Stephens scaled the wall, and was hurried off by confeder-

ates in waiting.
At no time probably since Emmet's

vant girls brought the savings of their wages and California miners gave freely of their hoards.

most desperate efforts were made to recapture Stephens. A thousand pounds reward was offered. For three months he was secreted in the house of

Fenians lost confidence in his promises and professions. He didn't venture on Irish soil either to conquer or to perish, although he had held out promises that he would. Again and again he had announced that 1866 would see a call to arms and that he would perish or conquer on Irish soil. He had no ambition, however, to

place himself once more within the reach of the British lion. He bore blame, derision and praise in silence. He returned to France some years ago and lived in humble circumstances. He wrote at times for the Irish press. Readers of the Republic will remember that for a limited season he was a con-tributor to these columns.

#### A TEXAN BISHOP.

The Memphis Catholic Journal says that the attention of a couple of prominent business men of Memphis, who were standing by the hotel entrance, was attracted by the distinguished looking appearance of a stranger. One of the gentlemen is a well-known and well-to-do German brewer, and the other a wealthy Hebrew dry-goods merchant.

"That man," said the Hebrew, accosting his companion, and nodding in the direction of the stranger, "is a

Catholic Bishop."
"I don't think so," replied the other, "he is too young."
"I feel confident you are mistaken,

continued the Hebrew, still gazing at the clear-cut features of the stranger, and noting the valuable ring that adorned one of his soft white fingers. The discussion continued, each man

adhearing to his opinion, until the brewer offered to wager a basket of champagne that the newly-arrived guest was not a Catholic Bishop.

The wager was immediately accepted, and it was agreed to settle the question

Approaching him, the Hebrew in a gentlemanly manner begged pardon for addressing a stranger, and then requested to learn his name in order to

settle a dispute.

The bright eye of the stranger for a moment rested on his interlocutors, and then a clear and melodious voice responded: "I am Thomas Francis Brennan, Catholic Bishop of Dallas, Tex.

The stranger was the youngest Cath olic Bishop in the United States. speaks German as fluently as a German, French like an educated Parisian and Italian as correctly as English. As a linguist he has few superiors, for he is master of twenty different languages and speaks them with fluency He was formerly a county delegate of the A. O. H., in Pennsylvania, where he was a missionary priest at the time of his nomination to the Dallas Sec.

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're disappointed. The results are not

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in a week? pinch of time in every dose. would not call the milk poor because the cream dosen't rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription is sure to effect it if given a fair trial. You get the one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you. We wish we could give you the makers confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Cures the worst cases permanently. N experimenting. It's "Old Reliable. Twenty-five years of success.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you. Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache.

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CONSIDER THE LILIES!

Also consider whether it is best to use a GOOD OIL or a POOR ONE. If you decide on
the former you should not fall to get a great or the former you should not fall to get a great or the former you should not fall to get a great or the fall to get a great or the former you should not fall to get a great or the gre

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Parify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Deblitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Ead Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Recumstian. For disorders of the Cosst it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITES, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all skin Discusses it has no rival; and for contracted and staff joints it acts live a charm. Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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and Halifax run through points in 27 ars of the In-antly lighted cam from the sing the comping and day ress trains. Bathing &

anada are reached irected to the his route for ral merchan-Provinces, in-ewfoundland; I produce in-

STON, ss. Agent, ouse Block, reet, Toronto.

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

#### C. M. B. A. Official.

In answer to the question of "Observer" in a recent issue of the RECORD, I would say: A Branch President who is filling the office for the first time is eligible for election as Representative to the Grand Council. The Supreme Council, at its last meeting, held that this is the correct interpretation of the last sentence of Sec. 5, Art. 4, Branch Constitution.

JOHN A. MACCARE,
Grand President.

Ottawa. 19th Oct.

Meeting of Supreme Council Finance

Committee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1891.

Committee,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1891.

To the Supreme President and Board of Trustees of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

Brothers—In compliance with instructions received from Supreme President Jas. 8, McGarry, and in accordance with Sec. 2, Art. 5 Supreme Constitution, your Committee on Finance and Mileage met at the office of Supreme Recorder, 543 Madison street, in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, on Monday, a. m., 28th inst.; and made a thorough examination of the books of Supreme Recorder and Supreme Treasurer. In conducting said examination we compared in detail the reports received from Grand Secretaries, and branches of moneys forwarded to Supreme Recorder from Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1891, with books of Supreme Recorder with those of Supreme Recorder to be correct. We compared the books of Supreme Recorder with those of Supreme Treasurer, and find them to agree in every particular. We have also carefully examined all bills and vouchers for expenditures for Beneficiary and General Fund Accounts, and, after finding them regular, duly cancelled same.

We are pleased to be able to heartily commend the excellent condition in which we find the affairs in the office of Supreme Recorder, and the accounts of Supreme Recorder, and the fact known to the Association through its Supreme President and Board of Trustees. As a result of our examination we respectfully submit the following synopsis of the business transacted for the fiscal year just closed:

Supreme Recorder.

Supreme Recorder. BENEFICIARY FUND ACCOUNT.
mount received from Grand
Councils and Branches from
Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1891, in-

Cet. 1, 1850, to Aug. 31, 1891, inclusive, 8508,333.30

Amount transferred to Supreme Treasurer during same period \$508,333.30

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount received from Branches from Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1891, inclusive, being 5% of gross beneficiary received from branches

Transferred to Supreme Treasurer during same period \$668.76

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

Amount received from Grand Councils and branches from Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 31, 1891, inclusive for additional on assessment \$147.00

er Capita Tax applies

Transferred to Supreme Treas-urer during same period Supreme Treasurer's Accounts. Det. 1, 1890, balance on hand \$ 1,638.05 Received from Supreme Recorder during fiscal year 508,333.30

Paid beneficiaries on warrants Nos. 1165 to 1433, inclusive, 509,800.00 Balance on hand, beneficiary \$ RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.
Received from Supreme Recorder during fiscal year

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1890,
Received from Supreme Recorder during fiscal year

1,841.40
7,389.03

Total Disbursements on Orders No. 1 to 74, inclusive, \$ 6,957,69

Balance in hands of Supreme Treasurer — General Fund Account 8 2,263.74 Board of Trustees.

Oct. 1, 1890, on deposit in Buffalo Loan & Trust Co. in the City of Buffalo, including interest to July 1, 1890, Transferred by Supreme Treas-urer on Orders 14, 15, 16 and 17 Interest on deposits from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891,

Total amount of Reserve Fund 8
Of which we find on deposit in
Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe
Deposit Co., as represented by
pass book from said bank held
by the Board of Trustees,
In hands of Board of Trustees not
yet deposited 2,090.14 142.05

Total 8 2,232.19
Above figures show an excess of 10 cts between summary and receipts, which is explained by an error in bank book, of said

planned by an error in bank book, of said amount.

We also respectfully call your attention to the neglect of Branches No. 2, Lawrence, Mass.; No. 2, Chicago, Ill.; No. 1, Omaha, Neb.; No. 2, So. Omaha, Neb.; No. 1, Brainerd, Minn.; No. 1, Council Bluffs, Iowa; No. 1, Grafton, W. Va.; No. 1, Denver, Col.; No. 3. Denver, Col.; who have failed to forward their report to Chairman of Finance Committee of moneys forwarded to Supreme Recorder during fiscal year, as required by Sec. 12, Art. 11 Supreme Constitution.

Respectfully submitted. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)
JAMES A. FLANAGAN, Committee
JOHN H. BREEN, on
JAMES L. WHALEN, Finance.

## Meeting of Trustees of the Grand

Council of Canada. A meeting of the Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada was held at the residence of Dr. MacCabe, Ottawa, on October 14, at 3 p. m. The following members of the Board were present:

present:
Dr. J. A. MacCabe, Rev. M. J. Tiernan,
Rev. P. M. Bardou, O. K. Fraser, T. P.
Tansey and Grand Secretary Brown.
Trustee E. J. Reilly was absent. Grand
Chancellor Rev. J. P. Molphy was also pres-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and reported correct.

The Grand President addressed the meet-

The Grand President addressed the meeting on the present condition of the Association in Canada. He also read letters from Mr. O Connor and Mr. Reilly regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

The appointment of the French journal L' breho an official organ of the Grand Conneil by Grand President Dr. MacCabe was confirmed by the Board.

The members of the Board expressed themselves to the effect that our official organs should do more in keeping up such C. M. B. A. news as would tend to increase the number of Branches and membership throughout Canada.

Letters were read from District-Deputy Rev. H. J. McPhillips, the President and the Secretary of Branch 15, Toronto, regarding the report of the auditors appointed by the Council to investigate the financial standing of said Reach.

of said Branch.

The Board having considered the report of the auditors, the information in letters received and the explanation and statements given by the Grand Secretary regarding the question, fail to find any deficit in said Branch, and request all parties concerned to drop all reference to the matter, and to work in harmony for the welfare of the Branch; also that the sum of \$15.00 be paid said auditors by this Council.

The Grand President called the attention of the Board to that part of the report of the Finance Committee of this Council referring to the expense of Deputics organizing and visiting Branches.

Action thereon was deferred.

A case of refusal by a member of one of our Branches to comply with that part of our Constitution relating to Easter duty was reported to the Board. It was also reported that said member, if expelled for non-compliance with this part of our C. M. B. A. regulations, threatened to enter an action in the courts against the Association.

On this subject the Grand Secretary read a letter he had received from the Supreme Recorder, in which said official says: "I think that we undoubtedly have the right to enforce this provision of our laws, either in the United States or in Canada. If necessary we will defend the action in Canada, so as to establish a right to expel a member for not complying with this most important duty; and thus show that we are what we claim to be—an Association of practical Catholics."

A communication was received from the Secretary of Branch 90, Picton, stating that as "most of the number of the Branch reside in the country, it is sometimes impossible to get a sufficient member at meetings to form a quorum, and asking "the privilege of transacting business with five instead of seven members." The Board decided it had not authority to grant this: it would be illegal, and a violation of Section 1, Article 10, Branch Constitution.

The Grand Secretary read a report showing that Branch 73, located at Oustic, has been dissolved, its members joining other B

the Grand President before least Grand Co.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the call of the Grand President.

the Grand President.

We are very much pleased to announce that Brother C. J. Doherty, Q. C., Montreal, a member of Branch 41, of that city, has been appointed to the bench, to succeed his father, Judge Doherty, who has announced his retirement. We congratulate Brother Doherty, and hope he will have length of years to enjoy this new distinction.

The C. M. B. A. Journal, of Montreal, has completed the first year of its existence under the present management. During that period it has made rapid progress both as to size and general make up, and we hope it will be enabled in the future to continue in the path of advancement and usefulness. We are glad to note that the enterprising proprietor is about to publish a fine Christmas number, to which reference is made as follows:

number, to which reference is made as follows:

"We are preparing a one-hundred page Christmas number, which, we believe, will excel any publication of the kind ever published in Canada. The paper will be even better than that on which the Journal is now printed, and it will contain articles specially written for this number by some of the most prominent men in Canada. Some of the hunest engravings will embelish the work. The price of this number will be 25 cents. Parties ordering now will receive October, November, and December numbers free, Cash must in every case accompany order."

Letter from Brother Moran.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIF—I sincerely regret if my commonts on Brother W. J. Smith's essay on separate beneficiary was the cause of his (apparently) angry letter in Record 19th inst., and I beg to state that I had no intention of giving the Brother offence or provoking his anger, but simply taking an humble part in the subject under debate. Mr. Smith sarcastically criticises my showing, and accuses me of stating that Canadian branches in 1889 paid 45,077 more than they should have done. I beg to say I made no such statement. We know that our nembers paid no more any year than the constitution ded and the subject of excess), and I think I was justified in doing so as and and five branches organized in the subject of excess), and I think I was justified in doing so had a led five branches organized in the subject of excess, and I think I was justified in doing so had a led five branches organized in 1890, those six branches would not contain many less than 2,630, beginning 1880, which would leave the burden still harder on Canada. I have no wish to common properly canada. I have no wish to common Brother Smith's letter, but will let you referring them to the Brother's method of comparing nembership interests and also his mode of shuling the amount necess than 2,630, beginning 1880, which would also likely contain new less than 2,630, beginning 1880, which would leave the burden still harder on Canada. I have no wish to common readers indige who is turned up-side down, by referring them to the Brother's method of comparing nembership increase and also his mode of shuling the amount acching the amount in excess by 19,220, which is the sum of the different totals added.

The Brother's per centage of increase is not a comparative one between to inted States and Canada, but simply relates trate, of increase from the r respective numbers, previously reported. But sy this method the frother shows that in the years between to inted States and Canada, so and 1882 Canada ga

Toronto, Oct. 14, 1891.

Resolution of Condolence

Resolution of Condolence.

Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 7, 1891.

At the regular meeting of Branch 130, held in their hall on Tuesday the 6th day of October, Instant, it was unanimously:
Resolved, That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the beloved wife of our worthy and esteemed Brother and Recording Secretary, William R. Welsh, we, the members of Branch 130, do hereby tender to Brother Welsh and the parents and family of deceased our sincere sympathy in the sad loss with which Divine Providence has afflicted them. Further
Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to Brother Welsh and also be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and the Miramichi Advance.
Committee on Resolutions—James J. Power.

Advance.

Committee on Resolutions—James J. Power,
John E. Baldwin and John J. Harrington.

HARRIS-TURNER.

Fashionable Wedding iu St. Patrick's Church this Morning.

Hamilton Times, October 14.

Church this Morning.

Hamilton Times, October 14.

The marriage of Mr. Fred. J. Harris to Miss Maud Turner, daughter of Mr. Wm. Turner, corner of Main street and Victoria eyenue, was solemnized at St. Patrick's Church thismorning in the presence of a very large and fashionable gathering. The handsome bride wore a dress of ivory white bengeline, with full court train and flowers of lace caught up with orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. Her wreath was of orange blossoms and she carried a buquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Jessie Turner, her sister, and Miss Agnes Harris, sister of the groom, both of whom wore princess dresses of silver-blue surah, with pearl and chiffon trinmings and carried bouques of cream roses. The groom's best man was Mr. Hugh McHroy, of St. Catharines, and Joseph Harris, of Guelph.

The guests were: The Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Rev. J. J. Craven, Rev. E. I. Heenan, Dundas; Rev. J. H. Coty, Rev. P. Haley, Rev. G. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Misses Turner Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Misses Turner Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Misses Turner Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Thos. Mackay, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maepherson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Thos. Mackay, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maepherson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Thos. Mackay, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Karlen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Proctor, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maepherson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Thos. Mackay, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cosgrove, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Riehmond, Va.; Mrs. D. S. Dunn, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. M. Keating, Chicago; Rev. D. Plante, Mr. and Mrs. B. Barris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maedonald, Eoston; Mrs. B. Dunn, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Mr. S. B. Graris, Baltimore; Mr. E. McCardle, Capt. King Mrs. C. L. McSloy, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Hazelton, Mrs. B. G. Harris, Mrs. Hazelton, Mrs. B. G. Harris, Mrs. Hazelton, Mrs. B. C. L. McSloy, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. W.

Among the presents were a check for \$1,000, from E. McCa dle. of St. Catharlues, ancle of the groom, a sealskin sack from Mr. Turner; a silver service from Wm. Harris, and a gold watch and chain from the groom. The groom's present to the bridesmalds were diamond pins. Among the other glits to the bride were the following:

waten and chain from the groom. The groom's present to the bridesmaids were diamond pins. Among the other glits to the bride were the following:

C. Cameron, silver tete-a-tete tea service; W. G. Lee, mahogany rocker upholstered in apricot and green plush: Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, beautiful etchings; Miss Jussie Turner, elaborately embroidered table cloth, napkin, mats and silk drawn work scarf; the Misses Harris, dozen solid silver desert spoons and half dozen table spoons; Miss Jude, grand painted china plaque; Miss Stuart, mirror mounted in oxydized silver; Miss Turner, beautifully embroidered tollet set and white and gold tea cosy; R. J. McCauley, silver biscuit jar and moss rose plates; Mrs. Thos. McKay, beautiful white and gold sora pillow, ribbon drape and decorated photo basket; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Proctor, exquisite real lace silk handkerchief; Mrs. N. Galbraith, hand-painted sugar basket; Miss Prindiville, silver cose silk handkerchief; Mrs. N. Galbraith, hand-painted sugar basket; Miss Prindiville, silver case and gloves; Mr. and Mr. S. Cosgrove, fruit epergne; Guy Judd. silver salt-cellars and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. N. J. McIntrye, set of the grown of the silver carsers; Mrs. C. L. McSloy; S. J. McCauley, and Mrs. D. J. O'Trien Japanese Jar; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mutton. bon Japanese Jar; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mutton. bon set Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mutton. bon set Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKay, handsone marble mantel clock; Mr. and Mrs. Keating, St. Catherines, dozen solid silver tea spoons; H. McAllister, case of dinner knives and forks; C. Meakins box of assorted brushes; A. O'Heir, beautiful plaques; Miss Richard, Albany, silver, Land Mrs. John Harris, Guelph, silver oard receiver; Mr. and Mrs. McElderty, silver eard receiver; Mr. and Mrs. McElderty, silver card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. McEldert

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ritchie, Glanworth.

Mrs. Ritchie, Glanworth.

Died, in Glanworth, on the 7th concession of Westminster, on 13th instant, Mrs. Arthur Ritchie, aged thirty years and seven months. Mrs. Ritchie was the second daughter of Mr. James Johnston, an old and highly respected resident of Westminster. She had been sick about six months, with consumption, and had the happiness, before death, of receiving all the rites of the Church. She was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends for her many aniable and Christian qualities. The funeral took place on Thursday to St. Peter's cemetery, London, Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul having been previously celebrated by Rev. Father Noonan. May her soul rest in peace!

Cash must nevery case accompany order.

Wear Your Embleun.

How many members of the C. M. B. A.
Calholic Order of Foresters and similar organizations wear the emblem of their society? Certainly not the majority. This is not as it should be. In the first place a momber should not be aslaumed to acknowled the power of the secondary of the common properties of the common

## THE DISTURBANCE IN ROME.

A cable despatch states that in an interview one of the most prominent Cardinals, known to be an intimate friend of the Pope, and one of his advisers, said that the Vatican is convinced that the late disorders at Rome, precipitated by French pilgrims, were really instigated by the Italian Government, which has become jealous of the growing influence of the Pope and the amicable relations which exist between France and t e Vatican. The dreibund is cognizant, the Cardinal continued, of Italy's complicity in the Monetti Garibalti affair, and at that time the Under Home Secretary, Lucca, arranged a project for a circular letter to be sent to the mayors of the provincial towns instructing them to arrange a manifesto. The Cardinal declared that the Italian Government would prefer the assassination or the expulsion of the Pope to the present situation. The Pope himself had recently said: "I am no longer a prisoner, but an hostage menaced with expulsion or assassination unless I capitulate before the enemy." The Cardinal, continuing, said that the Pope would never accept the present situation, but, nothing has as yet been decided upon in the matter of his leaving Rome.

act in this matter, but they have greatly modified their views since these French pilgrim disorders.

The latter may have the gravest consequences for Italy and the Vatican and the general situation, and perhaps seriously alter the relations between all the European powers and the Vatican. It is said in occlesiastical circles that the occupation of Rome by Italy would finish like the French Commune, by them assore of the hostages.

To any one sending us seven dollars we will give credit for one year's subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD and a set of Charles Dickens' Works, bound in cleth. The books will be sent by express, charges to be paid by purchaser. This is a rare ofler, and an opportunity to get the works of this great author, in library form, at a figure never before offered.

#### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Despatches from Connecticut and Rhode Island state that the grippe has reappeared in those States.

in those States.

The Russian Government estimates that 188,000,000 roubles will be required in order to avert the threatened famine throughout the Empire.

The Hebrew bankers of Paris are endeavoring to punish Russia for the persecution carried on there against the Jews, by trying to make it impossible to float the Russian loan.

to make it impossible to float the Russian loan.

Many vessels were swamped at Queenstown on Sunday, and the docks and Admiralty pier were greatly damaged, owing to a violent gale, accompanied by heavy rains and an abnormally high tide.

The Russian side of the Pruth is literally a camp swarming with troops. The Roumanians are alarmed, but they say they can resist any Russian advance into their territory, long enough to enable other powers to come to their assistance.

Considerable surprise and excitement was caused in Toronto by the announcement that Mr. William Mc Bean, one of the best known real estate dealers of the city, had assigned. It is estimated that the amount of liabilities will be found to be between \$250,000 and \$300,000. It is claimed, on the other hand, that the assets will exceed the liabilities by \$90,000.

the assets will exceed the liabilities by \$90,-000.

Mr. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had a long conference with the Italian Premier and King Humbert. It is believed that this betokens that there is no present danger of a conflict between the Triple Alliance, and Russia and France. The fact, also, that the Czar is expected to visit Berlin this week, and to remain in the city several days seems also to imply that there does not exist between Russia and Germany so much hostility as has been generally supposed.

Lord Salisbury's note to the Tarkish Government, in regard to the permission granted to Russia to allow Russian "volunteer vessels" to pass through the Dardanelles, differs from that sent by other European powers. Lord Salisbury states that whatever special privileges are granted by Turkey to Russia will be considered by the British Government as being also granted to Great Britain. This means that England will, by force, if necessary, use the Dardanelles, should Russia use the passage for the transit of war vessels under pretense that they are volunteer ships.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Belle River, Ontario, on the 14th inst.

the passage for the transit of war vessels under pretense that they are volunteer ships.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Belle River, Ontario, on the 14th inst., at which strong resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sol White, M. P. P., Dr. O'Brien, ex-M. P. for South Essex, Mr. F. Bontailler, Warden of Essex, and Mr. D. B. Odette, all of whom spoke in favor of political union with the United States. A Continental Union Club was also formed to promote the object in view. A similar meeting was held about a week before in Windsor with the same object in view.

A terrific gale swept through England, Ireland, Wales, and the South of Scotland on the 14th inst., doing much damage. Many coasting vessels were lost with their crews, the total number being as yet unknown. A huge structure which was being prepared in London for Buffeld Bill's Wild West Show was thrown down and utterly destroyed, and at Dublin the magnificent draperies of mourning displayed upon the occasion of the Parnell funeral have been entirely blown away, and the same is true of the floral decorations that have adorned the grave at Glasneton.

ogne Couference—Address to Mr. O'Brien—The Paris Fund.

London, Oct. 18.—Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P. for North Wexford, in addressing the Irish League here on Friday night, demanded that Mr. Gladstone explain the terms of the Home Rule Bill lefore the general election occurs, the House of Lords should reject it. Messach, the House of Lords should reject it. Messach and O'Brien were, he said, mainly restancible for the split in the Irish party. The followers of Parnell would have no reunion unless the McCarthytics came back, and some of them would not accept it at all.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Dublin, replying to the revelation of Mr. O'Brien, said that the followers of Parnell never made the assertion that Mr. O'Brien was not sincere in its desire to secure a settlement at the Boulogne conference. He denied that the negotiations were based on the absolute retirement of Parnell, and added that the sooner O'Brien published the text of the negotiations the more designed the followers of Parnell would be. No better testimony could be offered to the marvelous skill and statesmanship of the dead leader and the puny insignificance of the party which rejected his leadership.

The Corporation of Kilkenny has prepared an address of welcome to William O'Brien, M. P., upon the occasion of his visit to that city.

Threats of violence having been made by certain Parnellites against Mr. Timothy Healy, the police have furnished that gentleman with an escort of three officers in plain clothing, who accompany him wherever he goes.

Several eminent French In a vers have been consulted upon the matter of release of the fund of the Irish Parliamentary parry now on deposit in Paris. They agree that the problem is a knotty one, and believe that the first step must be an application to the Court of Chancery by the heirs of Mr. Parnell and those of Mr. Biggar, for the latter was a trustee of the fund at the same time that Mr. Parnell was. The French judges will not a trustee of the fund at the same time that Mr. Parnell was. T

they piled with drink, to publicly call him a "nurderer." He regretted that such devices debarred him from a theading the funeral of the great illustrious leader, whom he loved more than those loudest in their professions of grief, and who, in spite of the events of the past year, would hand down blismane to be remembered in remote generations of Irishmen. He denounced those who are making on a fresh grave a platform of national dissension.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 22.—There was a large market to-day, and there were more vehicles than the square would hold.

Wheat deliveries were fair, and there was no change in price from 39 cents per standard bushel or 1.50 per cental. Most of the samples run over the standard 50 lbs., and the price paid for the heavy wheat 93 cents per bushel, or 1.55 per cental.

Oats were scare and there was an active local demand at 85 cent per cental were the prices paid f r peas.

Very little barley came forward: 75 cents to 1.90 per cental are the marginal prices.

The mert supply was the largest of the season, and there was really a larger than the city could handle in one day, and as a consequence prices were depressed.

count name in one may, and as a consequence prices were depressed.

Good beef s.ld at 5.00 per cwt., and lower qualities were a drue at 4.00 Lamb was down to 7 cents a pound for prime animals dressed.

Pork, too, was easy, at 5.50 for choice cutting ub pigs.

Lamb was down to 7 cents a pound for prime an mals dressed.

Pork, too, was easy, at 5.59 for choice cutting up pigs.

There was a fair supply of poultry, and our quotations ruled.

Butter was firm, at 20 to 22 cents a pound for best roll, and 17 to 18 cents a crock.

Eggs advanced to 18 cents a dozen.

Potatoes were steady, at 59 cents a bag.

First-class cauliflowers were offered at from 50 to 75 cents a dozen.

Tomatoes are about done, and they sold to-day for 50 cents a bashel.

Hay, firm, at 19.59 to 11.99 a ton.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—The flour market is without change. Fatent spring, 5.15 to 5.39; patent winter, 5.99 to 5.25; straight roller, 4.75 to 4.85; extra, 4.40 to 4.55; straight roller, 4.75 to 5.95.

There is a small demand for oatmeal Standard, per bag, 2.25 to 2.39; granulated, 2.25 to 2.39; trong bakers, 5.59; strong bakers, 4.75 to 5.95.

There is a small demand for oatmeal Standard, per bag, 2.25 to 2.39; granulated, 2.25 to 2.39; rolled, 2.25 to 2.39.

The feed market is quiet. We quote: Bran, 11.39 to 15.09; shorts, 17.39 to 18.09; middlings, 19.30 to 20.09; mouillle, 25.50.

Froytsions—Steady; Canadian short cut, per bil. 17.50 to 18.45; short cut, western, per bil. 17.25 to 18.25; to 18

No. 3, extra, 12 to 13; peas, No. 2, 65 to 63; oats, No. 2, 37c to 51c; corn, 7-c; flour, extra, 4.00 to 4.19; straight roller, 4.25 to 4.39.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22,—CATTLE—Sixteen carson sale; slow; heavy run of through stock; values slightly lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market ruled dull, slow and draggy at another decline of 15c to 2:c from 59c yesterday, or nearly 5 c lower for lambs and strong quarter to 4c decline on sheep from Wednesday's prices; 15 cars held over—10 Canadian and 5 native lambs, the latter about all of common quality. Light lambs, for which the only outlet is to butchers at their own prices and have to be sold within a range of 3.50 to 4.50, 17 cars of sales were received—12 of native western lambs and 5 Canadas. The order trade demand took about all the held over Canadas, and a fair number of fresh native lambs, but the light quality stock held over and nearly all the late arrivals of Canada lambs. Prices ranged at 5.50 to 5.30 f r good to choice western lambs, one load of extra quality selling at 5.7c. Canada lambs sold at 5.61 to 5.65 generally, with a load or two of selected to fill orders at 5.7c.

HOGS—About 47 cars were on sale to-day; 20 cars of held over hogs, and most of it common, and 29 cars of fresh. The demand was fair to-day at barely steady prices. New York buyers mostly wanted light-weight Yorkers and good pigs, which were searce, and paid from 5.30 to 6.50 for that kind, with some good strong weights selling at 5.55 to 5.69 for the outside prices. Packers paid anywhere from 4.50 to 4.7c for good weight Yorkers to choice heavy weight, but few at the latter price; roughs, 3.55 to 4.50; stags, 3.00 to 3.50; closed dull and slow, with a good many fair weights unsold.

LONION CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, Oct. 17, 1891.—The market was largely attended to-day by both buyers and sellers, and 31 factories were register do n the call board. This is one of the largest outputs, and the bidding was dull. In fact, not a box out of the whole lot was sold. The b

## COMPLIMENTARY.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 12, 1891 Brockville, Ont. Oct. 12, 1801.

Thos. Coffey, Esg., Publisher, London, Ont.:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find \$2.00, for which amount I wish to be credited on the subscription list of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

I have on previous occasions expressed my high appreciation of your paper and I may say now that it is just as welcome as ever to my family circle. I am proud of the rare tact and ability displayed in its editorial columns, in its continued fight against misrepresentation and error; and hope the pens so ably wielded shall long continue to do the grand work they are now doing so effectively in the couse of Catholic truth and the dissipation or error.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Hanley.



TOUSSAINT, OHIO, Oct. 25, 1890. I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for lady 20 years old; every two or three weeks she had s serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she

was sent once to an insane asylum. The doc-tors could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken threequarters of it and she wrote to me a few days ago: "The medicine helps me much; I think another bottle will cure me" REV. FATHER ARMAND HAMELIN.

FREEPORT, ILL., Oct. 20, 1890.
We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve
Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the
desired effect in every case.
DOMINICAN SISTERS.

PREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been propared by the Reverond Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 21 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 F.fth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

GENTS,—I took a sovere cold, which settled
in my throat and lungs and caused me to
entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I
suffered great pain. My wife advised me to
try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses and an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy

CHARLES PLUMMER.

"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You,"
"Thank Who?" Why the inventor of EMULSION Which cured me of CONSUMPTION,"

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as

efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. That it is such a wonder Give thanks. That it is such a wonder-ful flesh producer. Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-eases, Coughs and Colds.

Besure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE. Belleville.

A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIEST FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP

WANTED.

Several in Good Localities in Western Ontario.

High and Low Priced. Terms Easy.

Particulars will be sent to any address on

"REAL ESTATE," this office.

State what locality, price and size desired. Belleville Business college

BELLEVILLE, ONT. Holds the Highest Reputation for

Thoroughness. The only ground-floor Business College in Canada. Our Graduates have unparalelled success. A book of valuable and reliable informa-tion SENT FREE.

Belleville Business College.

BELLEVILLE, ONT. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

TEACHER WANTED. For R. C. S. S. No. 5, Raleigh, Ont. A female, holding a and or 3rd class certificate. Daties to commence Jan. the 1st. 1892. Applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 1st. 1891. JAMES L. DOYLE, Sec. and Treas., Chathau P. O., Ont. 673-484.



FURTHER SALE

INE

A FURTHER quantity of standing pine timber upon unsold Crown Lands north of Sudbury Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, having been damaged by fire, the undersigned hereby calls for tenders for the right to cut the same. The timber is situated immediately east and north-east of the Township of Lumsden, upon what would be on plan of North Shore of Lake Huron projected Berth 66, and that part of Berth 65 north of Vermilion River.

It is estimated at 32,500,000 feet B. M., viz., thirty million feet B. M. damaged and two and a half million feet B. M. of

## green pine. Tenders for the whole quantity will be received up to 12 o'Clock Noon of 31st October Next,

and must state the amount per thousand and must state the amount per thousand feet B. M. or feet cubic the tenderer is willing to pay in excess of the regular Crown dues of \$1 per 1,000 feet B. M. or \$25 per 1,000 feet cubic. For further con-ditions application should be made to the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. John Cunningham, Forest Ranger at Su bury, will give information to par-ties desirous of examining the timber. The above figures represent only the Department's estimate, and intending purchasers must satisfy themselves as to

quantities, etc. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. S. HARDY,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS. 25th September, 1891.

(No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.) 677-4w

DI Speci CONFIRMA His Lo O'Connor, October h

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