Y 28, 1894.

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Pope, who can at any time release them That Protestant subjects did so is evident from the conduct of the Refrom the duty of allegiance. These from the duty of allegiance. These self-constituted patriots and guardians of liberty, "civil and religious," reit-erate this charge from pulpit and from press until some timid and weax-kneed Protestants actually believe such to be the case. Of course those anti-Catholic formers in Scotland, in France, and in the Netherlands. The Cardinal also remarks that Queen Elizabeth would never have aided with money and bersuaded that rebennon was the case of religion. But how do the conduct and doc-trine of Catholics compare with those of Protestants so far as they relate to the present question ? Let Dr. Milner -Letters to a Prebendary, Letter vi: -present his view of the matter: "During the last three hundred years not one attempt was made by any of not one attempt was this nower, yet
"States. Says the Holy Father: "Rights must be religiously re-spected wherever they are found; and it is the duty of the public authority to protect each one in the possession of his own. Still, when there is a ques-tion of protecting the rights of in-dividuals, the poor and helpless have a crusaders are never at a loss for proofs in abundance! If proofs cannot be found readily it is no difficult matter to manufacture them. Do they appeal to history to produce instances of Cath-olic disloyalty? It would be an easy matter to prove their charge in this manner provided history furnishes the proofs, but such is not the case. I have yet to learn that a single one of those "no-Popery" champions ever made an attempt to produce historical evidence going to show that Catholics have ever been disloyal subjects in any country on account of their re-ligion. Documentary evidence is turies, have abandoned the Catholic faith, and not a few of them have even taken up arms against the Government what those champions rest their case and person of the reigning Pontiff. On the other hand, how many Catholic

VOLUME XVI.

Record—Sir—One of the stock charges against Catholics, now as in former times, is that they are subjects of the

on. They cite garbled quotations of passages which they dig out of Papal deliverances and Catholic theological princes, during the space of one hun-dred years after the Reformation, were treatises. What better evidence is re-quired than that a few of the Popes in deprived by their Protestant subjects of the whole of their dominions, or the Middle Ages found it necessary to absolve subjects from their allegiance such part of them as the latter could deprive them of. For example, Germany, the Low Countries, Sweden, France, England, Scotland, Geneva, to their tyrannical rulers. The actions of those Popes in such cases are pro-duced to show that they aimed at temporal power and that Catholics are obliged to render temporal as well as etc. But the circumstance chiefly de-serving of notice is that the revolutionary transactions here alluded to were spiritual obedience to the head of their Church in virtue of the deposing power. Of course their plain object in resorting to such tactics, in their Carthaginian hatred of Rome, is to inbut, in most instances, by their ex-press orders. Did not Luther issue more Bulls than one to absolve the Germans from their allegiance to Charles V.? Did not Calvin and Beza jure Catholics, and, through them, the Church ; but it would never do to say so in express terms-that would be too require the Huguenots to rebel against their sovereigns? Did not Knox, and glaring an act of injustice for the majority of non-Catholics to tolerate. the Presbyterian clergy of Scotland in They disavow all thoughts of persecu tion, of course, being in favor of the largest measure of liberty,-that is, in their own favor.

There is very little satisfaction in engaging in a controversy with any Scots? What else were the sermons of those individuals; when they feel and writings of Cranmer, Ridley, Jewel, Poynet and other fathers of the that they are cornered they drag so new religion at home, in the reign of much extraneous and wholly irrele-vant matter into the discussion, to appeal to vulgar prejudice and pasappear to vulgar prejudice and pass sion, that the real question at issue is obscured or lost to view. In this they resemble the cuttlefish, which emits a

The grounds of the deposing power are too extensive to be dealt with in a newspaper article, but a few quotations relating to the subject may serve to place this matter in its proper light and divest it of much of the terrors and divest it of much of the terrors in defence of the Protestant subjects rebelled work too hard, or because they con-with which our "no-Popery" friends pretend to regard it. The most Rev. M. J. Spalding, late Archbishop of Baltimore, in a pastoral letter dated Rome, 19th July, 1870, points out that several learned Protestant writers of this century, especially in Ger.

THE DEPOSING POWER OF THE POPE. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC Record—Sir—One of the stock charges In the function of the stock charges Record—Sir—One of the stock charges Porticite a page in favor of the opinion that is a stock charges In the stock char

INGMAN.

troops, the Scottish, French, and Flemish insurgents had she not been persuaded that rebellion was lawful in the case of religion. These extracts from Pope Leo XIII.'s Encyclical of two years ago on the Con-dition of Labor, apply singularly to the present labor troubles in the United States

"Rights must be religiously re-spected wherever they are found; and it is the duty of the public authority to prevent and punish injury, and to protect each one in the possession of not one attempt was made by any of the Popes to exercise this power, yet we are to observe that a great number of princes, in the course of these cen-turies, have abandoned the Catholic faith, and not a few of them have one for the postestion of the solution of protecting the rights of in-the solution of protecting the poor and helpless have a train to special consideration. The protecting themselves, and stand less protecting themselves, and stand less in need of help from the State ; those who are badly off have no resources of their own to fall back upon, and must chiefly rely upon the assistance of the State. And it is for this reason that wage-earners, who are, undoubtedly, among the weak and necessitous, should be specially cared for and protected by the Commonwealth.

Here, however, it will be advisable to avert expressly to one or two of the more important details.

THE STATE SHOULD SAFEGUARD PRI-VATE PROPERTY.

It must be borne in mind that the chief thing to be secured is the safecarried on, not only under the en-couragement, sanction, and authority of the heads of the Reformed religions, but, in most instances, by their ex-Did not Luther issue all is it essential in these times of covetous greed, to keep the multitude within the line of duty ; for if all may justly strive to better their condition, yet neither justice nor the common good allows any one to seize that which belongs to another, or, under the predominion of the Queen-regent, and afterwards that of Mary Queen of Scots? What else were the rather than by doing wrong to others. But there are not a few who are imbued with bad principles and are Queen Mary, but so many decrees in anxious for revolutionary change, and favor of rebellion and so many absolu-tions from the duty of allegiance? tumult and bring about a policy of Did not a new set of Protestant doctors, violence. The authority of the State should intervene to put restraint upon these disturbers, to save the workmen

ERS' RIGHTS. When work people have recourse to

that several learned Protestant writers of this century, especially in Ger-many, (Voigt's Gregory VII., and Hurter's Life of Innocent III.) have defended the Act of Gregory VII. in excommunicating and deposing the first Pontiff who formally exercised the first Pontiff who formally

English Catholics, quoted by Lingard, vol. vi., he transcribes the opinions of Calvin, Beza, Zwinglius, Goodwan, Knox, Luther, and the Magdeburg divines in favor of the opinion that subjects can lawfully rise against their princes in defence of their religion. That Protestant subjects did so is of any Government. Yours etc., JUNIUS. is free to accept a small remuneration or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition ; the labor of the working man is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary ; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a own consent to God's decree. We, right to procure what is required in therefore, rightly call God's act in the

e Catholic Record.

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

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894.

nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice. In these and similar questions, however—such as, for example, the hours of labor in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and workshops, etc., in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, especially as cir-cumstances, times, and localities differ so widely, it is advisable that recourse be had to societies or boards, or to

BLESSED VIRGIN.

Some Protestant Objections Answered.

London Catholic News.

At Corpus Christi Church, Varley street, Manchester, on Sunday, the annual charity sermons were preached, morning and evening, by the Very Rev. Canon Wood, M. R., Bolton. After the First Gospel the Very Rev. Canon preached a learned and eloquent nished by the gospel narrative, he showed that this scene afforded the highest argument of the influence of Mary over the Mind and Heart of sermon. He said he proposed to speak to them on a subject dear to all Catholics-the subject of devotion to Our Blessed Lady. And without entering upon the subject in an argumentative spirit he wished to point out to them the reasons upon which the devotion of ing, he established from them the certhe reasons upon which the devotion of ing, he established from them the cer-Catholics towards the Blessed Virgin is based, the Scriptural grounds for this her Divine Son, and as an integral devotion, and also to put before them this truth — that the devotion to Our demption. This position of Mary, he Blessed Lady, and the love, honor, and Blessed Lady, and the love, nonor, and reverence paid to her by the Catholic world in all ages of Christianity can-preacher proceeded with an argument world in all ages of Christianity can-not be regarded as a mere accidental,

lasting intent and act of God. Mary's rauk as Queen Mother of the Divine Son was determined in the Divine counsels from all eternity. It was not conferred by a sudden and unpremeditated impulse at the moment of the Annunciation, and at the pronounce

election of Mary to be the Mother of His Son not merely an act of Providence, but an act of predestination. This act included all her prerogatives, all the special privileges that should fit her for this supreme rank among creatures. Next came, in time, the gradual unfolding of God's eternal act of the election of Mary. Then the voices of the prophets rang out through the expectant ages, and at last it was said : Virgin shall conceive and bring forth a Son, and His name shall be called Emmanuel — God with us." Through express declarations and through eloquent symbols, the world was prepared for the dignity of Mary's virgin motherhood, as the fitting instrument of the appearance on earth of the Man-God, the Messiah. In all things God - the supreme wisdom-prepares the means of His ends. He purified the lips of Isaiah with a burning coal from the altar that he might proclaim the ad-vent of the Undefiled. He sanctified in His mother's womb Jeremiah to foretell the Redemption, and John the Baptist to herald the arrival of Christ. some other method of safeguarding the interests of wage-earners; the State to be asked for approval and protec-tion." THE CATHOLIC HONOUR TO THE most sublime dignity to which a creature could be raised. Her whole life gave evidence both of her own perfec

said, was specially confirmed by

on the privileges of Mary, wherein his deep devotion was as evident as his

by such intimate relations as Creature, Mother, and Spouse. It is long since

the

Some months ago we made mention of one Sarah McCormack, who appeared in Edinburgh, Scot., as an "escaped nun." Miss McCormack "escaped nun." Miss McCormack was accompanied by a man of enterprising disposition who took care of the cash. The pair were arrested soon after they blossomed out as "escapes." The charge was fraud and obtaining money under false pretences. The young woman was sentenced to a few weeks in prison. It was proved con-clusively that she was a fraud, and that the man who was taking her about was an adventurer. Miss McCormack has been liberated ment of the fiat that signalized her

from prison, she having served out her term of sentence. She has made the following voluntary and pathetic ac-knowledgment of her offence against the public

"I, Sarah McCormack, who have falsely called myself the White Nun, wish to make this public statement. I was born of Catholic parents, brought up in the Catholic religion, and attended St. Margaret's Catholic school, Airdrie, from the time I was seven years of age until I was fourteen. I worked for one year in Airdrie weaving mill, and then took a situation as general servant in Glasgow. It was as servant or as mill-hand that I lived until September, 1893. I then met Mr.— He induced me, for the sake of making money, to lecture against nuns and convents, and he gave me a book called 'Maria Monk,' telling me to read it and obtain my facts and knowledge of convents from it. I have since learnt that the statements in that book were proved to be utterly false by the daughter of the authoress. I now wish to state solemnly and publicly that I never was a nun, that I was never in a convent except when I went there for an hour in the evening to receive instruction, and that all my statements about nuns and convents were taken from that book given to me. I now wish humbly and publicly to beg pardon for all the scandal I have given, to implore forgiveness of these I have tion of character and of her unfailing power with her Divine Son. The Rev. slandered, and to devote my life to penance and reparation for the past." Mrs. Margaret Shepherd, who is

Canon went on to instance the test. Canon went on to instance the test. monies given in the gospels of Mary's excellence in these directions. His commentary on the scene at Cana, in Calilea was not only profound and with her wonderful tales of experience with scene at cana, in the scene at in convents which she never visited and never saw. The average bigot is butment of the Protestant view of that event. Filling up by a most natural interpolation the brief dialogue be-tween the Son and the Mother, fur-nished by the gospel narrative, he showed that this mone accorded to an ignorant person who will believe any yarn, however absurd, against the Catholic Church, no matter what the character of the narrator may be. -Boston Republic.

A Vigorous Chaplain.

One of the Catholic chaplains in the United States army is Rev. E. J. Vattmann of the Cleveland diocese. He is assigned to the famous Fifteenth regiment of infantry, which is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. What an influence for good he has had on the soldiers is demonstrated by an article which was recently published in the Chicago Tribune.

not be regarded as a mere accidental, but must be considered as an essential springing from the very substance of our Christian Faith. He would premise a few elementary remarks concerning the difficulties of those out-side the Church. The Catholic Church teaches the existence of One Holy, Eternal, and Infinite, All wise God, to Trinity, to each of whom she was linked Captain Hedberg by Lieutenant Maney last October. Arrests for breaches of discipline are quite infrequent and the punishment serve. The social purity in the regiment is due to strict disand elevating a discourse. After the sermon and Mass the congregation crowded into the beautiful Grotto of E. J. Vattman, chaplain of the post, crowded into the beautiful Grotto of E. J. Vattman, chaplain of the post, Lourdes, which the good White Friars who, in addition to his routine labors, have constructed outside their modest church. This Grotto is fast becoming field, and has secured total abstinence pledges from two hundred of the six hundred and fifty men in the garrison. He was the second Catholic priest ever appointed chaplain in the United States army, and has been with the regiment several years on the frontier, where the Indians gave him the name of 'Wazi Tanka,' or 'Big Pine.' He has compiled a dictionary on the Sioux language."

AN "ESCAPE" RECANTS.

NO. 824.

AY, AUG. 7. d dancing for which cash the officers, the 7th Fusil-ing Band will be in attend-

ing Band will be in attend-ing Band will be in attend-icts) 35 cents. s Band will go out on steamer casure boats can be hired at oslie the station. H. Smallman, D. Regan, J. thatt, J. W. Pocock, W. J. th, Q. C., G. B. Sippi, A. J. Out, S. O'Meara, John Davis, M. F. O'Mara, J. f. J. McSee, Q. C. W. H. J. Denahy, W. H. Brophy, R. M. C. Toothe. ondon, 9, 1095, 1030 a. m., n. Leave St. Thomas, 935, 55, 525, 615 p. m. Returning ey at 429, 6, 759, 859, 0330 ins will stop at all stations R. R. A cordial invitation is ng the line. ally invited. L.M.D., JOHN M. DALY. resident.

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l Poultry, Sept. 13th. Sept. 13th. rtments, Sept. 6th. 'ay and Express arrangeand other information ap-

TE, THOS. A. BROWNE, dent. Secretary. power—as also that of other Pontiffs. "They have shown," he says, "by an array of facts which can scarcely be resisted, that those measures of severity were blows struck at tyranny favor of the liberty of the Church and for the benefit of a down-trodden

language of the late Pius IX., when addressing a deputation from the Academia of the Catholic religion Academia of the Catholic Felgion (England), 20th July, 1871, leaves no doubt on this point. "This right," says he, in speaking of the deposing power, "has indeed, in extreme circumstances, been exer-cised by the Popes; but it has absolutely nothing in common with Papal lics to travel back some three or four strength admits. centuries to rake up something from . Infallibility. It was a consequence of the public law then in force and of the consent of Christian nations, who recognized in the Pope the supreme judge present day? It would seem that of Christendom, and constituted him Freeman, the historian, was not unacjudge over princes and peoples even in temporal matters. Now the present state of things is altogether different. Objects so different and epochs so dis-similar can only be confounded by bad faith; as if an infallible judgment pro-nounced on a revealed truth had any analogy with a right which the Popes, called upon by the desire of nations, were bound to exercise when the gen-eral good required it ;" 2nd, because century with the eyes of the nineteeth, the Popes have for over three centuries ceased to act upon it, or even to assert it ; 3rd, because Catholics themselves have rejected and abjured it upon their most solemn oaths at various times, especially in England. This claim has often been contested with the Popes exercising it—and that too by orthodox Catholics; nor did the Popes cut them off from communion with the law, because, forsooth, in a few cases-

law, because, forsooth, in a rew cases ters. First of all, it is personal; for not, he said, merely at the hour and ised the deposing power against cruel the exertion of individual power beau tyramical monarchs and in favor longs to the individual who puts it of a down trodden people. forth, employing this power for that the became lifted above See of Rome for so doing, as the example of the Gallican Church proved for many ages. In Cardinal Allen's Defence of the of a down trodden people.

of Ireland, dated Rome, 2Brd June, 1791: "In this controversy a most accurate discrimination should be made ity to the removal in good time of the between the genuine rights of the causes which lead to conflicts between Aposolical See and those that are im-puted to it by innovators of this age for the purpose of calumniating. The If we turn now to things exterior

for the purpose of calumniating. The If we turn now to things exterior See of Rome never taught that faith is and corporeal, the first concern of all people." No danger can arise to the State or to civil society from the principle of the deposing power: 1st, because it is not and never was an article of faith, but merely a scholastic opinion. The largence of the daminions. Wa too, consider and corporeat, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments to grand the daminions. Wa too, consider and down with excessive labor as to structure the deposing power is the set of the and dominions. We, too, consider an down with excessive labor as to stupefy and dominions. We, too, consider an down with excessive lator as to superly attempt or design against the life of kings and princes, even under the pretext of religion, as a horrid and detestable crime." The Cardinal then testable crime." adds that this passage was not un-and increased by use and exercise, butonly on condition of due intermission at page 51 in his work on the "Church must be so regulated that it may not and the Churches." Why is it necessary for anti-Catho-

be protracted during longer hours than

the musty records of by gone ages to be used against the Catholics of the free consent ; and, therefore, the em Wages, we are told, are fixed by ployer, when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part, and is not quainted with specimens of the "no-Popery" tribe when he wrote : "The cause of all this diversity and con-could happen, would be if the master cause of all this diversity and con-troversy—a diversity and controversy most fatal to historic truth—is or the workman would not complete to be traced to the unhappy mistake the work undertaken : when this hap of looking at the men of the twelfth pens the State should intervene, to see that each obtains his own - but not and still more of hoping to extract under any other circumstances.

something from the events of the This mode of reasoning is by no twelfth century to do service in the means convincing to a fair-minded controversies of the nineteenth." man, for there are important consider-(Historical Essays—"St. Thomas of ations which it leaves out of view alto-(Historical Essays—"St. Thomas of Canterbury and his biographers.") As I stated already, their object is plain enough; they must needs dis-ruise their real purpose by some b guise their real purpose by some show most of all for self preservation. "In restore Mary's dowry. The preacher of reason ; they would disfranchise the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat then entered upon the theme of Mary's Catholics in public opinion, if not in bread." (Genesis iii., 1) Therefore, predestination from eternity to the of reason; they would disfrauchise the sweat of thy brow thou sha

a man's labor has two notes or charac-

whom alone all Divine honor is due. That between this Divine Being, and the highest and most perfect of we listened to so touching, convincing, His creatures, there is an infinite distance, an impassable gulf, nor can it ever be lawful to give to such creature, Divine honor. That it is lawful to honor God's creatures externally with church. This Grotto is fast becoming a noted Catholic shrine, visited also an inferior honor, and consequently it is lawful to honor the Blessed Virgin Mary, the most perfect of His crea-tures, and worthy of all honor, short of frequently by Protestants, where many spiritual favors are accorded to sup-plicants. In conclusion the preacher Divine honor itself. "Behold henceforth all generations shall call Me said: You know, beloved breth-ren, the reason of my being with you to day. I am told there are great difficulties in this misblessed, for He that is mighty hath done great things in me, and holy is His name." (St. Luke i.) These words record a fact, and contain a prophecy. sion ; but at the same time I know that The fact that the Lord hath done grea there is great happiness here. I look things to one of His creatures, and the upon the people of this mission as a prophecy that all generations of men singularly favored people. Not merely coming to learn of this work shall call in the favor of having these good her "Blessed." The prophecy has been literally fulfilled in all nations Fathers who work so unceasingly and ardently in your midst; but in that

of the world, from the time when the you have brought back to this district the grand Order that in days gone by Infant Church, planted like the mustard seed, gradually grew and expanded into a mighty tree, until covered the land with its monasteries, abbeys, and shrines; that you have now, when the branches extend to the brought back the spirit and the praise uttermost parts of the earth. Amongst and the religion of other and happier days, of those who laid down their lives for the faith. I say you are these nations, England for a thousand years had a distinguished place, the people of England vied with the nations of the world in their deep happy in this mission, happy with White Fathers, happy in your vour nations of the world in their deep piety, reverence, and affection for Our Blessed Lady, so that this land bore the title of "Mary's Dower." But three hundred years ago, the land was robbed of its Faith; the dungeon, the rack, hanging, and efforts towards building up the walls of Jerusalem in this once favored land, for is it not a privilege, and a great privilege, to have a share, however small, in bringing back the Faith to England. You know your White Fathers, and I know you will be generous towards them.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the growth of Catholicity in England is the fact that the London ters. First of all, it is personal; for the exertion of individual power be-longs to the individual matrix Athenaum declares, in a recent number, that the best literary work appearing of late days in England comes from the pens of Catholic clergymen.

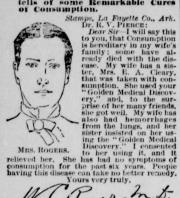
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Sees the Error of His Ways.

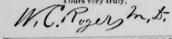
The press associations report the recantation of a miserable and deluded 'escape " in a despatch from Lowell. The man who turns away from his evil paths is E. V. Lebreton, who has been lecturing against the Church, and who has indulged in the customary slanders, lies and fabrications of the tribe to which he was, for a time, attached. A public announcement was made last Saturday of Mr. Lebreton's retraction. Referring to the Church. which he has been so wickedly maligning, he says : "Her teachings are the only true ones, and I hereby retract such points I may have established, and highly proclaim that her belief is mine, and that mostrous calumnies are told against her ministers and representatives. The Catholic Church is not at war with this country, and such accusations are false and abusive." is reported that the penitent will retire, for a time, to a monastery, and prepare himself for a proper rehabilitation in the fold of the true Church .--

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

DOCTORS ENDORSE IT. An Eminent Physician of Arkansas, fells of some Remarkable Cures of Consumption.



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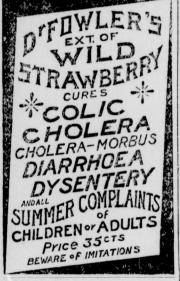




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subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLIC RECORD, on receipt of Three Dollars. We will in all cases propay carriage.

FLORENCE O'NEILL, The Rose of St. Germains ;

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK. BY AGNES M. STEWART, Author of "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," etc.

CHAPTER XXXI. THE KING'S PLEDGE REDEEMED - ST.

GERMAINS. Well was it for Florence O'Neill that she was able to be chaperoned into France by one as staid and faithful as Grace. The young lady, as we have intimated, by no means intended to visit St. Germains first. It was not her intention to go thither till she had first armed herself by receiv-ing the boon concerning which she was about to throw herself at the feet of the French king. Perhaps she was not unconscious that she was perform-ing a rather daring feat in being

under no protection, when presenting herself at the court of the gallant monarch, beyond that of Grace a woman of middle age, whom Florence insisted on raising from th had humble calling of an attendant to the position of a friend and companion, and which, by her education and good breeding, she was eminently calculated

to fill. On arriving in France she heard that the king was holding his court at Marly, and she immediately pro-ceeded thither. She had resolved, first, to gain an interview with Madame de Maintenon. She knew well that that lady was the bosom counsellor of the king. Moreover under her patronage, notwithstanding her doubtful rank, she should presen herself before Louis with less diffidence It was more than four years since

that pleasant summer day, when she had accompanied the king and queen The place, and persons to Marly.

and times are altered now. Then roses, and lilies, and verbena and sweet scented heliotrope cast their balmy perfume on the air, and the fields and hedges were gay with the wild violet and poppy. Now, the hand of winter was spread over the scene; the hoar frost glistened on Now, the the trees and porticoes, and the minia-ture lakes of Marly were covered with a sheet of ice.

She, too, is changed; she had sprung from girlhood to womanhood; her almost matchless beauty matured, but in no degree lessened. Others have changed ; she will find traces of the presure of its hand on those from whom she has been separated, even as they will no longer behold in her the Florence of four years since. Times, too, have altered. She had smiled when Louis had promised to grant her any boon she might wish for, wondering, in the proud reckless ness of youth, what she could ever want to ask for herself in the way of a boon from Louis

She was at Marly now as a suppliant to beg of the gallant king to make good his word. And why? Two fair estates are hers. Joyfully would she fling it all at the feet of him to

whom she was betrothed ; but well she knows his haughty temper, and that

"Ab, c'est vrai, I had forgotten; the girl is now a woman.

'And lovelier far than when she

was a girl, mon Dieu," said the king, coming forward from an inner apart-

he was near at hand. "My cousins at St. Germains," he added, "will scarce recognize the runaway O'Neill

to meet your majesty," said Florence, rising, with a blush upon her cheek and Louis put out his hand to rais her from the kneeling attitude she had assumed.

"Never fear, maiden," he replied. "I passed my word as a king that I would grant any boon you should ask of me in the day of trouble or distress. What is the trouble, my fair O'Neill? Let me know, and I will right it for

A deep blush again suffused the face of Florence. She had not counted at all on meeting the king on this first visit. She had hoped to in-gratiate Madame de Maintenon in her favor, and tell her story to her first, when the delicate portion of her visit would have been half got over.

At length she, with difficulty, stammered out :

"Oh, sire, I know not how to prefer my petition. It was to ask a boon for a brave English gentleman whom William of Orange has outlawed, and se estates he has confiscated andwho

"Aye, prithee, what then?" inter-rupted the king. "Art pleading for a mate for yourself, maiden? We must see you do not wed a landless knight.

"Your majesty," replied Florence, blushing yet more deeply, "I have lands and estates in abundance, being heiress to the last of my kindred; but, alas! he to whom I am betrothed has lost his all, and it is for him I beg the performance of your kingly promise. If your majesty would allow him to fight under your standard, and-"

"Fair Florence," said the courtly monarch, interrupting her, "the boon I have promised you I will not fail to pay. Are you pleading for a certain Sir Reginald, who, on account of his poverty, shrinks from redeeming his troth with a maiden of good lineage till he can make good his ruined fortunes?

" It is in behalf of Sir Reginald St. John that I crave the fulfilment of your majesty's promise," answered Florence

"Assuredly I will redeem it ; nay, I have redeemed already to the full the promise I gave four years since. Rest content, Florence, I knew your secret before you came hither. The good queen has already mentioned your betrothal to me. But yesterday Sir Reginald was appointed to a command under one of my brave marshals.

Florence would have spoken her thanks, but could not. She was moved to tears at the delicacy with which le grande monarque had con-

ferred the appointment. "Nay, weep not, Florence," he said ; "I am rejoiced I have had it in my power to serve you, and by so doing forward the nuptials of a brave gentle man with a fair and virtuous lady Now, to turn to other matters. When do you return to St. Germains?"

" As soon as possible, your majesty. I am most anxious again to see my dear mistress

"Let the young lady partake of re freshments, madam," said the king, turning to Madame de Maintenon, and a carriage shall be in readiness a little later to convey you to St. Ger-mains, fair Florence," added Louis, touching her forehead with his lips. It was drawing towards the close of the winter afternoon ere our heroine arrived again at the well-remembered chateau of St. Germains.

The king and his consort were together, seated in the closet of the former. The light of the winter after-

at last got away from Kensington, the manner of her route to St. Germains, and many other questions. Of course her replies involved mak

ing the queen acquainted with the visit to King Louis. It was a step rather at variance with the notions of the queen that Florence should have visited the king's court alone. But she was safe at St. Germains, and had faced and braved dangers greater than that of making detour in her home ward way to pay a short visit to the King of France.

Suddenly pausing the queen rose, saying : "Shall she not see him tonight, he will sleep the sounder for it, depend on it.

"No, not till the morning," replied the king, "he has been at Versailles all day, and has probably not re-turned. Let the chili have refresh ment and a night's rest, and see St John on the morrow.

With her own hands Mary Beatrice, who had followed Florence with an attendant into the old room she had occupied years since, then helped to divest her of her travelling garb, asking in a pathetic tone when she had again seated herself, what she thought

of the king's appearance. "His Majesty," said Florence, "looks much older, but then, madam, four years have passed, those years have made an alteration in all of us." She might have added, "the king looks ill, careworn, and depressed."

The queen never left the side of her favorite that evening. Moreover, she was hurried to the royal nursery, to see the infant princess whom James had styled at her birth La Consolatrice (because, he said, "she was to console him for the evil conduct of his elder daughters," and also the bright and blooming Prince of Wales, now a lovely boy of six years old.

It followed, as a matter of course that Florence spent the entire evening in the closet of the king. Not only was James and his consort rejoiced to see their protegee, again, but she had come from the Court of William and Mary, in which she had spent the four years of her absence. And thoug James never knew to the day And though his death, the extent of the treachery of his daughter Anne, his his eyes were opened to much of family cabal to which she had become prey during her residence at Kensington Notwithstanding their disgust they were both amused by the ludicrous account Florence gave them of the boorish conduct of William to herself, at her last interview, as also at the message that most polite king sent to her the day before she left the palace. Indeed, so fond was William of Orange of appropriating to himself the monies of other persons, that there was but little doubt his dislike to Florence was increased by the fact that, after all, he had to let her and her money slip through his fingers. Doubtless, had she remained at the court long enough for the sore occasioned by the queen's death to have healed up, he would not have stood upon any great punctilio as to whether he fulfilled her request or

Three years later the pages of history make known to us that the queen Mary Beatrice suffered fearfully from this dishonest propensity of the king to appropriate to himself the money of others. Parliament had agreed to pay a pension of £50,000 per annum to that unfortunate queen, of which she never received a farthing. William deceived the nation, and defrauded the queen ; he put the money into his own pocket. That pension might have obtained at a later date when been obtained at a later date when William and Anne had both passed away. The money might have been reimbursed, but the royal exiles would

chateau, at present vacant, in the valley, might be redecorated, and of all the good she with her wealth might be able to do for the poor emigrants, when the words,

"Florence, my betrothed," fell on her ear in the tones of a well-remembered voice, like a stream of music, the melody of which has never been forgotten.

The surprise was too sudden, she would have falien but for a strong arm outstretched to support her, and then when she recovered, and he grew eloquent in praise of her constancy and truth, and forgetful of all the world beside, they talked over the days that had gone by, and conjured up fair visions of the future, of home ties and joys which Death alone should break. In the midst of her new found hap

piness, Florence had not forgotter Grace, the friend to whom she owed so very much, in whose character flourished, by the grace of repentance, those same virtues inherent in the queen. The packet containing the story of

her life, Florence had a year since for-warded to the queen, had of itself been sufficient to introduce her to her notice.

Not very long, you may be sure, were the nuptials of Florence and Sir Reginald delayed. In the Chapel Royal of St. Germains that ceremony which completed their betrothal was soon celebrated, being fixed to take place immediately after the Easter fes

tivities. In the middle of the week following Low Sunday, there was a great gather-ing at the Chapel of St. Germains. The fond hands of Grace, who looked on Florence as her own child, had dressed the bride's hair, had twined amongst the golden tresses the delicate orange blossom, and arranged the veil, and had decked her in as costly a robe as that which Mary of England had presented her with two years since ; it

was the gift of Louis of France. Eight young ladies, chosen from the most distinguished Jacobite families resident at St. Germains, acted as bridesmaids, and King James gave the bride away. The French King was also present with Madame de Maintenon and many of the nobles of his court. Without doubt, those who gathered within the Chapel Royal were right in saying there could not be found in the whole realm of France a lovelier or more virtuous bride, or a braver knight than Florence O'Neill and Sir Reginald St. John.

* * CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.

Without Hands.

There are some good men who seem to be without hands altogether. "They have hands, but they handle not ; fee have they, but they walk not.' From dawn of life unto dusk they do nothing expressly for Christ. All the day passes thus in idleness with them, as to work. They could work with hands, because do, in other things.

They will express themselves (and no harm) enthusiastically, and you can see that the enthusiasm is sincere, about a song or an oratorio ; their soul flows out at once on waves of music ; or they can strive manfully enough in a political struggle, or in a question of social right ; or they are as diligent as the noments of the day in their business. But as soon as they come up to any expressly Christian work both hands drop down, and there they stand-without hands.

I know the excuses that will be pleaded, and the bars that will be put in for arrest of judgment. It will be said and truely, "it is not all unwillingness.

AUGUST 4, 1894.

MISSIONARY WORK FOR THE LAITY.

A Word to Our Young Men and Women.

"If I believed as you believe," said a well-known Infidel addressing some Christians of his acquaintance, would go round the world to proclaim the folly of doing as you do." Catholic men and women, young and old, who have so many opportunities for doing good, and profit by so few of them, may well take this reproach to Alas! how little is effected heart. anywhere, in comparison to what might be accomplished everywhere, if all were imbued with the spirit of the faith which they profess with their lips! Think of the hosts of neglected, ignorant, or ill instructed children in danger of being lost to the Church ; the number of unfortunate, exposed, suffering, tempted, friendless persons in need of help and encouragement, that could so easily be given ; the sick in hospitals, to whom a friendly visit would be as a ray of hope; the orphaned children, whose sad lot so few compassionate, whose little hearts are hungry for some one's affection ; those languishing in prisons, who long for a kind word, to whom some good reading would be a blessing and a joy. In a word, what a vast amount of good is to be done everywhere, which the laity might do, and which they have no valid excuse for not doing ! The Christian life is a warfare. The batteries of the enemy are ranged on all sides, and to each of the enemy's guns there should be opposed a Catho lic work ; and every Catholic ought to feel bound in conscience to contribute to its strength.

The apathy toc often manifest, the utter neglect of what is not for per-sonal advantage, saddens the heart of many a zealous priest. In numerous instances, the Sisters engaged in vorks of mercy receive most support from those not of the household of the faith. The lively interest which Protestants take in Sunday-schools, fresh air funds, and similar undertakings. is in sad contrast to the seeming indifference of many Catholics. Some people seem to think that they do their

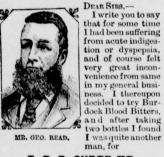
full duty by contributing an alms to promote any praiseworthy object to which their attention may be directed they do not want to be troubled further. They will give a little money, but they want all their time for them-selves. And yet in so many instances the success of a good work demands a sacrifice of time, personal interest, and persevering effort. How many undertakings languish or fail utterly among us for lack of organization and sup

port

The graduates of our colleges, acad emies, and schools must be convinced that they have a great work to do in the world ; that they are bound to do good as well as to avoid evil. If not, then they are unworthy to call any Catholic school alma mater, or their teachers have lamentably failed in their duty. An educational institution that does not send forth earnest, practical, well-instructed Catholics is a sham and a shame. Parish priests have a right to expect that their most zealous co-operators will be found among those who have been under the care of religious teachers. They should be the leaders in parish work, care They the life of its societies, - always ready and willing to engage in any under taking calculated to promote glory of God and the good of souls. to promote the

The young gentlemen who gradu ated last month with high honors, and who harangued patient audiences on such subjects as the aristocracy of Christian manhood ; the young ladies was so " lovely "-and so long, -whose essays on the higher life "took the audience by storm," ought to begin to practise now. There is much for them to do, and they have not to go far to find it. The young men's and young ladies' sodalities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, etc., need recruits, teachers are wanted for the Sundayschool; voices are in demand for the choir, some one to play the organ perhaps; prefects are needed to conduct the children's societies ; then there may be a sewing circle to form, a parish library to establish, and so on.





MR. GEO. READ.

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can accomplish in cases of indigestio

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTIONAND ASAVALUABLE TONIC.

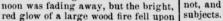


Ayer's Pills "My husband was subject to severe attacks of neuralgia which caused him great pain and suffering. The pains were principally about his eyes, and he often had to remain in a darkened room. often had to remain in a oursense of the had to remain in a oursense of the had to be had to be

Pills being recommended, he tried them, using one before each meal. They very soon afforded relief, followed by permanent cure. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Ayer's Pills, and would not be without them for ten times their cost."-Mrs. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Tex. COME -- MES. M. E. DEBAT, Liberty, Tex. O "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family of for forty years, and regard them as the O very best.- Uncle MARTIN HANCOCK, O Lake City, Fla.

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the antique panellings of green and gold, and gave a cheery appearance to the chamber and its surroundings Beside the fire sat the queen, her hands folded on her lap. Time had left its traces on her fair face, but withal there was an expression of patience and resignation that told she had learned to place her hopes on other than an earthly kingdom.

Beside a small table, in the centre ot the room, sat the king, his countenance more impaired by sorrow than by years. He had not yet recovered from this second scar, the grief which his daughter's death had caused him, dying, as she did, unreconciled, and without sending him one kindly word. Suddenly there was a slight tap at the door, and the page announced a lady. Tall, and veiled, and slender,

female form advances ; but uncovering her face as she approaches the queen, she throws herself at her feet.

King James started at the intrusion He had not recognized the visitor. For a moment, too, the queen was equally lost in surprise, but the tones of the voice are remembered, as, ex-claiming, "My dear, dear mistress," Florence pressed the queen's hands to her lips, and bathed them with her tears.

For a moment Mary Beatrice could Then she pushed back the not speak. golden locks that clustered over her brow, saying :

"Yes, it is herself, her very self; but yet how changed, the girl has be-come a woman, but it is the face of Florence still."

"Now, Florence, Florence, is it possible," said the king, good humor-edly, rising, as she drew near. "At last, then, you have got quit of the court, and come back like a weary bird to its nest. I wonder not that the queen did not know you ; you are changed, very changed," and an ad-miring gaze it was that he fixed upon Florence, while his queen overwhelmed

not, and rightly, stoop to ask for it as When Florence first awoke on th

following morning, she had some diffi culty in comprehending that really she was back again at St. Germains She had to glance round the old, well remembered room, and rouse hersel thoroughly before she could satisfy her self that it was not some pleasant dream, the illusion of which was about to be dispelled. I beg you also to bear in mind that there was a person to whom she was, in a manner, already united, and whom she was, of course very anxious to see once again, whom during the years of their separation she had never forgotten ; every moment seemed trebled in duration till she beheld him again ; no formal meeting was theirs to be either. The king and queen were to have nothing whatever to do with it. She could not sleep again for very joy though it was ye early; the morning was bright and clear, there was the valley once more. How different the prospect to that of four weary years! She arose, and four weary years! She arose, and dressed herself, threw on a heavy furred mantle, and went out to ramble on the terrace, enjoying with the keen relish of one who had long endured a sort of honorable captivity, the cool bracing air, the lovely prospect, notwithstanding it was winter, and above all the blessed consciousness that she was with those whom she loved, and by whom she was beloved.

She paused after a while, leane against the palisades, and a sense of quiet happiness, to which she had long been a stranger, took possession of her heart.

Absorbed in her own pleasant, joyous thoughts, she heard nothing, saw nothing, regarded not the lapse of time, knew not that the fond eyes of Queen Mary Beatrice, attended by another to whom she was dearer far than life itself, were looking down upon her from a window of the chateau, and was still looking far away into the future, weaving bright dreams of wedded happiness, her with enquiries as to how she had picturing to herself how a certain

We are afraid. We do not like to make a high profession which might not be substantiated. We do not like to begin work which might stand like an unfinshed tower to reproach us, and really be perhaps a hindrance rather than a

be perhaps a mintrance rather than a help to the cause." Well, well ; let these things be as they may. I am not judging. I can-not judge. You must judge ; and that you may, I am pointing you the fact that there you stand—a brother or a sister. as we home, in the great family sister, as we hope, in the great family which God is gathering home-and yet you have nothing to say to those with out, some of them just on the threshold longing to come in, waiting but a word welcome or the touch of a friendly hand; and you are without hands, without voice, almost without form, to them.

There you stand, in the heart of this agonizing world, in the great toil and strife of which even the "principalities and power," both of the light and of the darkness, are mingling - with all the means of action within easy reach of you, and yet idle, doing nothing ex-pressly for Christ—"without hands." Oh, idlers in God's busy world, hear

these words and bestir yourselves. 'Go, work in My vinevard. ' says the Lord who bought you with His blood. Get your work and do it — with one hand at first, if you will; then, per chance, you will prove the joy of Chris tian service, and cease not till you ex perience the deeper joy — the positive luxury — of putting both hands to the plow and serving God with all your might, with both hands earnestly.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered ; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay-try it to day. reinedy. Don't delay-try it to day. Costiveness, Inward Piles and Kidney Com-plaint. We tried two physicians and any number of medicines without getting any relief, until we got a bothe of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This was the first relief she got, and before one bothe was used the benefit she derived from it was beyond our expectation."

We began by quoting the words of a famous infidel, let us conclude by cit-ing the example of al non-Catholic famed for good deeds, especially bene-factions to the poor. We are told that Hannah More was filled with the very enthusiasm of humanity, with that spirit of love to her fellows which, to horrow her own words. borrow her own words,

Gives like a thoughtless prodigal its all ; And trembles then, lest it has done too little

When the power of writing and of active personal exertion on behalf of the poor failed her she wrought in their interests at the humbler employ ments of fancy work and knitting, with such characteristic energy as to bring on an abcess in her hand. "I am ashamed of my comforts," she once wrote, speaking of the sufferings of the poor, "when I think of their wants." And again, referring to the delight of her villagers at the present of a wagon-load of coal: "One feels indignant to think that so small a sum can create such feelings, when one knows what sums one has wasted."-Ave Maria.

A FAIR TRIAL of Hood's Sarsaparilla guarantees a complete cure. It is an honest medicine, honestly advertised andit honestly CURES.

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UST 4, 1894.

WORK FOR THE AITY.

ung Men and Women. as you believe," said fidel addressing some

s acquaintance, "I he world to proclaim as you do." Cathonen, young and old, any opportunities for d profit by so few of take this reproach to now little is effected comparison to what ished everywhere, if all h the spirit of the faith ofess with their lips! ts of neglected, ignor-cted children in danst to the Church ; the tunate, exposed, suffriendless persons in encouragement, that be given ; the sick in nom a friendly visit ray of hope; the en, whose sad lot so te, whose little hearts some one's affection; g in prisons, who long to whom some good e a blessing and a joy a vast amount of good erywhere, which the and which they have for not doing ! The a warfare. The batmy are ranged on all each of the enemy's d be opposed a Catho very Catholic ought to onscience to contribute

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as the aristocracy of ood; the young ladies veetl pla "-and so long, -whose higher life "took the rm," ought to begin to There is much for them have not to go far to oung men's and young es, the St. Vincent de etc., need recruits, anted for the Sundayare in demand for the to play the organ perare needed to conduct ocieties ; then there may rcle to form, a parish lish, and so on. Will ys find employment. quoting the words of a let us conclude by cit-ple of a non-Catholic deeds, especially bene-poor. We are told that was filled with the very humanity, with that her fellows which, to n words, htless prodigal its all : , lest it has done too little ower of writing and of exertion on behalf of d her she wrought in at the humbler employ y work and knitting, racteristic energy as to cess in her hand my comforts," she once g of the sufferings of the think of their wants." erring to the delight of the present of a wagon-One feels indignant to small a sum can create when one knows what asted."—Ave Maria.

AUGUST 4, 1894.

Oh ! Was It I, or Was It You? Oh ! was it I. or was it you That broke the subtle chain that ran Between us two, between us two? Oh ! was it I, or was it you? Not very strong the chain at best. Not quite complete from span to span ; I never thought 'twould standthe test of settled commonplace, at best.

But oh ! how sweet, how sweet you were. When things were at their first and best, And we were friends without demur, Shut out from all the sound and stir.

The little, petty, worldly race ! Why couldn't we have stood the test-The little test of commonplace-And kept the glory and the grace

Of that sweet time when first we met ? Oh ! was it I, or was it you. That dropped the golden links and let The little rift, and doubt, and fret

REUNION OF CHRISTIANS.

Leo XIII.'s encyclical letters are one of the characteristic features of his great Pontificate. None of them has aroused so general an interest, how-ever, as will probably attend his latest, which the Catholic Review prints elsewhere, and as, it is understood, last, which is regarded as the Holy Father's testament. In the previous encyclicals he dealt with subjects of immense and actual importance-marriage, political institutions, the right methods for the study of philosophy, the true relations of capital and labor viewed in their moral aspect. These involved the very essence of modern civilization. But the new encyclical goes straight to the hearts of men, by the very nature of it, and because of its manner, and consequently may be expected to produce very tangible effects. It is a most earnest and most beautiful appeal for a reunion of all Christians, a repetition of the Saviour' prayer that all might be one, as He

Of course, the Holy Father, in this magnificent encyclical speaks with the authority that belongs to him as the chief Bishop, the lawful successor of Saint Peter, and the visible Head, therefore, of the Christian Church on earth. can be no serious dispute of this head-ship. From the beginning of Christianity, the Bishop of Rome has always claimed this headship of the Universal Church, and though this claim has often been opposed, sometimes by small fractions, sometimes by powerful schisms, the claim has never been intermitted, and it has at all times been allowed by the greater number of those who have professed faith in Christ. And, what in itself ought to carry weight, no other than the Bishop of Rome has ever laid claim to the head-

ship of the Universal Church. differences and heal the schism.

whether originating in heresy or not generally owed their success to race pride or to international jealousies. Kings and princes were the active promoters of schism for their own per-sonal or political ends. The civilized Empire and thus constituted a multi-

would be the formation of a new Chris tian Church, which would be an ab surdity. It is the separated parts that must return to unity, that is to say, the cut-off portions or sects. No serious person ever regarded the Catholic Church as a "sect." No one but a lover of paradox would attempt to maintain that the Catholic Church ever

separated from the unity that belongs to the fold of Christ. One practical difference between the

Creep in and break that subtle chain ? Oh ! was it I, or was it you ? Still ever yet and yet again Old parted friends will ask with pain.

THE POPE'S APPEAL FOR THE

the visible Church and reunion would be the return to unity of individual Protestants. But there should be nothing in this to deter sincere Protestants who desire reunion. For individualism or private judgment, the idea of "every man for himself," was the alleged ground of Protestant separaevery tion. Esprit de corps is very strong in some of the Protestant sects it is true, but that feeling does not constitute these sects "churches;" it is merely a feeling that arises in the fondness for organization common to all civilized This grand encyclical is a fitting close, if such it is to be, to the labori-ous Pontificate of Pope Leo XIII., in so far as the large treatment of questions that concern the relations of the Catho-lic Christian Church to the world. In cannot be doubted that the Holy

Father's prayer for reunion will be reechoed by millions of Christians who are now separated through no fault of their own but only because of an in heritance of misunderstanding and and the Father are one. error.-Catholic Review THE MASONIC SECT.

camp, and a split has occurred. Historically considered, there nant.

The rightfulness and the need of Christian unity has always been perceived and acknowledged by Christian believers. The history of every schism from the first that is recorded, shows that often the first heat of the passions that brought it about had begun to cool, efforts were made by the more thoughtful and conscientious of the schismatics themselves, though sometimes not until a generation had passed by after the rupture, to bridge over the

In the olden times, these schisms, world in those days consisted of the loosely joined fragments of the Roman tude of petty states. There were no

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

BISHOP CHATARD. On "Can There Be Such a Thing as a Miracle?

methods of reunion that could be followed with regard to the Eastern schisms and the Protestant denominaresolved to re-establish them at Jeru-terror : "Father, your crutches !" This is a fact the truth of which the tions respectively is that the Eastern schism, having preserved the priest-hood and all the sacraments, have rehoping to show groundless the predic-tions that told of the destruction of the tions that told of the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the people who had put Christ to death. These prophecies are briefly: Daniel X. 26 27; and in the New Testament, Matthew xxiv! 2, Christ says to His disciples who came to show him the tromple: WAmen L say to you there are briefly and the theory disciples who came to show him the tained the elements of organization and therefore could be reunited bodily : whereas the Protestant denominations, having no priesthood and having only a part of the sacraments, lack the ele ments of organization that belong to disciples who came to show him the temple: "Amen, I say to you, there shall not be left here a stone upon a stone that shall not be destroyed"; (Mark xiii. 2:) "There shall not be left a stone upon a stone that shall not be thrown down." The same words left a stone upon a stone that shall not be thrown down." The same words are found in Luke xxi. 6.

are found in Luke xxi. 6. Encouraged by Julian, the Jews set about the work with the greatest en-komb of the man Christ, whose death had been officially recognized by the Roman governor Pilate, and who had thusiasm, wealthy women contribut-ing their jewels, and even carrying sand in the silken drapery that adorned their persons. The work was thorough, the foundations of the old temple still existing were torn up, "not a stone was left upon a e." They then set about building. and stone." What followed we may give in the words of the pagan Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, whose testi-mony Gibbon himself declares to be "unexceptionable": "Whilst Alypius, assisted by the governor of the province, urged with vigor and diligence the execution of the work, horrible balls of fire frequently breaking out near the foundations several times terrible element continuing in this manner obstinately to repel every There is trouble in the Masonic effort, the undertaking was aban

Thi doned is due to the election as Chief Pontiff of the Freemasons of an Italian who is The Christian writers of the period, the Fathers and the ecclesiastical his declared to have been at one time in torians, naturally do not fail to nar his career sentenced to one year's imrate in detail what a Pagan historian prisonment and five years police super-vision for theft. Some of the Amerideemed so worthy of mention as to record it. They tell of the luminous cross that appeared in the sky, and of can Freemasons are specially indig-It is interesting to know that the crosses that shone on the garments of people in Jerusalem. Gibbon does not attempt to deny the fact ; but, as this "Chief Pontiff" of the Freemasons is supplied with what is called a "civil of \$300,000 a year, \$60,000 of usual, he tries to destroy its weight by the remark the "Roman historian, nst of \$500,000 a year, \$60,000 of which he is at liberty to spend without giving any account whatever of it to anyone! An American woman, a prominent Freemason in the States, after fighting against the influence of those who were electing this scoundred the section of the States, as a fact, and the friend and admirer was a fact, and the friend and admirer of Julian would hardly have taken as head of the Freemasonic body of the world, has resigned all connection such a fact, that told of his failure, to with the organization, and lays especial stress upon her antipathy to adorn his pages with had it not been such a fact as struck the whole world and was on the lips of every one. the Atheistic propaganda of the sect. We have already directed attention Michaelis and Milman, following Gibto the horrible sacrileges perpetrated by Masonic bodies in different parts of bon, try to explain away the event by suppositions of fire damp; if they had lived till our day they would have said natural gas. That would have been a not in the least fitted for such a life. Europe, and the more light is thrown upon the organization the more it is apparent that it is aimed against religion and against morality, and espec ially against the teachings of the fire damp and natural gas have a cer the tain natural way of burning that ad-mits of control. This fire defied control Church of Christ. Many branches of the order openly worship the Evil One and foiled the emperor, besides impress-ing all with the idea of a special interhimself, and offer sacrifices to him, and it must not be forgotten that the vention of Providence.

entire ramifications of this society are connected and bound together. Of Even were we to grant that the fire course, many of those who are initiated was from natural causes, the circumstance of the case makes us see that a into the outer circles are not fully aware of the terrible nature of the bond that binds them. It would never combination of natural causes which railroads, no telegraph system, no postal union. Communications be tween the remotely separated cities the people. Their minds are to be worked upon by slow methods, and the inspirers of the sect know how to go about their business cautiously. The who was the author of what fulfilled the words of His Divine Son. So great many cases a young woman is then con was the impression made on all, that this wonderful event may be said to But this is not so. It is a grievous have given the death blow to Pagan rule, for with Julian it disappeared the efforts made by his predecessors in from the Roman Empire forever. But it may be more interesting to hear of a modern miracle. It may add to the interest to know that the writer has personally investigated what follows, has seen the man mentioned, and not only spoken with the witnesses, but examined and crossquestioned them, having gone into Belgium for the purpose, recommend-ed to the cure of Jabbeke, the Abbe Slock, by a Belgian prelate of high position. The 16th of February, 1874, Pierre de Rudder, living near Jabbe-ke, had his leg broken by the fall of a tree upon it. The tibia and fibula were both broken at about the junction of their middle and lower thirds, say about five inches above the ankle. During ten years seven physicians tried to cure him. He would never allow the limb to be cut off. There was no bone lost, but there was in April, 1875, a suppurating wound, about an inch and a half to two inches in width, which permitted the ends of the bones to be seen, separated about three centimetres.

Marquise de Courtebonne, there was PROTESTANT BISHOP COLEMAN an imitation of the Grotto of Lourdes vs. THE NATURAL LAW.

with the statue of Our Lady. It was while praying here that day that

writer vouches for, having already sense of an absolute rising from the

appeared to the apostles? 1 Cor. xv. 3.8, St. Paul writes : "Christ died for more than five hundred brethren at once ; after that by James ; then by of all all the apostles; last also by me, as by one born out of time." How, with such words before him, with the other numerous passages of the Bible that refer to the fact, Prof. Green could have done away with the real bodily resurrection of Christ, can be explained only by the firmness of his conviction of its impossibility, equaled only the strength of stitute, the Christian life-Christianity. His mental condition is very instructive; it reveals to us the mystery of self-deception, against which even honesty, it would seem, is impotent. It should make us more and more fear ful of ourselves, and thankful that there is, notwithstanding, the authority of the Christian religion to guide us in what St. Peter calls "the dark place" of this world.

Religious Vocations.

Some Protestants have the impression that the Catholic Church imprisons the young women who become Sisters and is set on increasing their number whether or not they are fitted for the life of the counsels, or want to follow it. This is not so. The Jesuit Father Himmel, referring to this matter, says: "Young girls often get the idea into their heads that they have a calling for religious life, and think that unless they enter a convent and devote their lives to the service of the Church, their souls will be lost. Their parents and friends urge them to take this step,

better attempt at explanation. But In this they make a great mistake, as do also their parents and friends, in advising them, for this is, indeed, a heavy responsibility for parents to take upon themselves a responsibility which even a priest would hesitate to take upon himself. In advising such a step he will only do so after much prayer, and then only when he can see that her character and disposition peculiarly adapt her to this calling. In the education of young women for the religious life they are put on a sort of probation

The Protestant Bishop Coleman, of Miracle?" One of the best known facts of history is the apostasy of Emperor Julian from the Christian faith. He is known as Julian the Apostate. Cynical and full of hate against the Christians, whom he contemptuously styled Galileans, he used against them every influence at his command. In accordance with this policy, he turned against them at Jeru-resolved to re-establish them at Jeru-resolved to re-establish them at Jerulieve, but to find out actually what her

creed was she said she would have to go home and ask somebody there journey of some five hundred miles." The Bishop concluded by saving that if he were her father he would have been ashamed of himself. And so wel he might. "Thank God," he ex he might. "Thank God," he ex-claimed, "we have still preserved to us in all its integrity that Catholic form of sound words in which we may all thankfully say I believe." The Bishop recognizes as a consequence that "ethics unconnected with Chris tianity involves an absurdity.

If we deduct from the above argu nent the assertion that the Bishop pos sesses the "form of sound words"—a point which we will not just now dis enss-we have no hesitation in saying with this Protestant divine that ethics unconnected with Christianity is incomplete. We do not say that it is an absurdity, because natural ethics point to God as its author, and in the absence of Christianity and especially before the Jewish and Christian eras, rational ethics or natural morality guided in a great measure the human race. So far it was good ; so far it is a science in itself and is a reflection in an im perfect way of the eternal law. And if it comes to be taught in the Public schools, even though nothing more perfect or higher should supplement it it is not to be despised. Much less in it an absurdity, or, in other words, burned or scorched the workmen and rendered the place inaccessible. The effects of that resurrection which con-fact is that millions of children now running wild in many places in Amer ica, perhaps born of anti-clerical socialists of Europe, would be benefited by the forcible inculcation of sound natural ethics, especially when they cannot be brought under the authority of schools whose official programm contains within it the teaching of Chris tian science and morality. There is a class, and we cannot deny it, which is beyond the influence of any Christian school, and it is not going beyond the plain, well-known truth to say that natural ethics, which the Governmen is competent to teach through suitabl teachers, is for these miserable waifs a protection from utter ruin. The only possible way in which "absurdity" can be brough into the present subject is to imagine that laws of any kind can receive their sanction and legitimacy rom anything lower than God. Bu natural ethics, as the Bishop should know, does not exclude God as the supreme source of all law and obliga-tion. It is good as far as it goes, and

is not an absurdity or anything contradictory to reason. - Philadelphia Catholic Times.

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KED severely last winter Cramps, and Colic and ing to die, but fortunately r's Extract of Wild Straw-I can thank this excellent g my life. Mrs. S. Kellett

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and towns was extremely difficult even when war did not interpose additional barriers. But war was incessant for the first thousand years of Christianity, constant warnings of the Holy See and it was during that time that the schism of what is generally known as founded and the vigilance of the Pope in regard to it reminds us strongly of the "Greek Church " began and was completed.

As the Pope shows there is no reason earlier times to counteract the growing power of Mohammedanism which but traditional political animosity for the maintenance of the Eastern schism. threatened to destroy Christianity and European civilization. The Masonic propaganda is even worse than Islam-The adherents of the various bodies that were drawn off from Catholic unity by sm, for it strikes at all belief in God, that schism still hold substantially to the all practice of morality, and is the same faith as those who have not lapsed into schism. They have a valid priestforerunner of those forces with which the Christian world will ultimately be hood, valid sacraments, offer the holy sacrifice and could be and would be compelled to fight a battle to the Catholics to morrow without any condeath.-Catholic Times.

scious change of religious belief or The late Chief Justice Coleridge, of sentiment if only the leaders of the Great Britain, though not a Catholic schism that hold their allegiance could make up their minds to be done with himself, had a brother who was a mem ber of the Society of Jesus; and his successor, who is a practical Catholic, has also a Jesuit priest for a brother, Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J., well the worn-out and unfounded prejudices that have for centuries kept their people apart from the general congregation of all the faithful to which they properly belong. Here in the United States are probably many thousand; of known throughout the English speaking world for his literary abilities and productions. His uncle, Very Rev. Charles W. Russell, was for many years the president of Maynooth, be-Christians from the East of schismati Europe who in the old world were schismatics merely because schism had long prevailed in the place of their birth. What good reason is there for sides being a member of the royal commission on historical manuscripts now continuing in schism when they have set up their homes in a land where and a contributor to several leading British publications. Cardinal Newthat schism has no tradition? The Holy Father's appeal to the Slavic nations, Russia chiefly of course being man often said that Dr. Russell con-

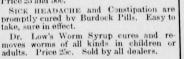
that most nearly concerns us in the United States. It does not seem as if a Protestant who believes in Christ can read the Pope's words without a wish that the whole body of Christians might be reunited in "one fold and one shepherd." For it must be acknowl-edged that this desired union must be not merely a union, it must be a re union—a bringing together into an already existing body of parts that have been separated. Otherwise there

Instance, will probably produce excellent effects within a short time.
It is, however, the Protestant schism that most nearly concerns us in the United States. It does not seem as if a Protestant who believes in Christ can read the Pope's words without a wish that the whole body of Christians might be reunited in "one fold and one shepherd." For it must be acknowlCatholicity.
Why Hoop's? Because Hood's Sarsaspathies and accomplication of the tible and accompliance of the tible and the properation of the tible and the What was worse, the wound was

ful study of their character, whether or not they are fitted for this life. If they are not they are sent home, and in sidered by her friends almost disgraced. wrong upon the part of the parents thus to look upon her return to the world as unfit for a religious life, and parents are certainly non Catholic and irreligious who will not permit their children to return, but keep them in the convent because they fear the comments of their friends. In this way some young women became Sisters who are the least fitted to be such. If after careful thought they find that this is not their vocation, and that they can best work out the salvation of their souls in some other way, they deserve the highest admiration and respect for quitting the convent and returning to their life in the world." That is plain talk. It expresses exactly the mind of the Church. No one should be a Sister unless called by God to the religious life, and it is best for the community as well as for herself that an unfit person Good should not stay in the convent. as she may be, she cannot be contented if she have no vocation, and a melancholy, moping, unhappy Sister is a nuisance. The bars should be shut on her, but only when she is on the outside of the institution .- Catholic Review.

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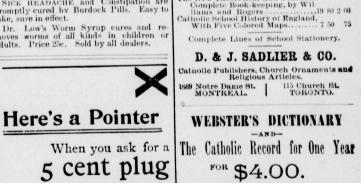
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Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped

London, Saturday, August 4, 1894. ANGLICANISM AND UNITY.

What a miserable sham and mockery is the discussion about the unity of Christendom. It is verily "a cistern without water." When men undertake to debate a question of such momentous interest they should put off their prejudices and antipathies, and, with calm aud dispassionate mind, endeavor to find a fitting answer to the cry that comes from the hearts of thousands : What is truth ? Perchance their very inability to answer prompts them to let loose the flood of verbiage and invective.

The Anglicans are now seeking the union of Christians. They speak of the one faith when they know that if they are true to their traditions and principles they cannot elicit an act of faith, and if they do, they must move on to a higher level-on to Catholic ground.

They wish Rome to pronounce authoritatively on the validity of their orders. Why? Do they still cherish the delusion that their ministers have any more authority than laymen?

This opinion had formerly a certain vogue ; but there is not one of their representative theologians who would, before any intelligent audience, presume to defend it. An Anglican clergyman is, as De Maistre said, a gentleman habited in black, who says every Sunday, for a certain sum of money, nice, respectable things to a well-fed, well-groomed congregation. He is generally well educated and no stranger to the usages of polite society, but he can show no credentials giving him power to teach his fellows. He is painfully aware of his situation, for who does not view with mingled feelings of pity and contempt their ludicrous attempts to forge a link that may bind them to the apostolic chain. They speak of the primitive Church, as if it could have connection with the sordid, timeserving clericals who pandered to every whim of the libidinous king who upreared the fabric of Anglican-

We have no quarrel with Anglicans, but why do they not be logical? Why have a masquerade of Catholic services in their churches? If they follow the Thirty-nine Articles how is it that they countenance things that are stigmatized as false and blasphemous. They affect an admiration for things

its Apostles. The "Mass priest" was hunted like a wild beast ; and now in these later days we have Anglican clergymen performing a blæsphemous travesty upon the sacrifice so dear to Catholic hearts.

A man who is true to his principles will always obtain the respect of his opponents, but a man who is recreant to his principles, who goes mumming in stolen vesture, will always receiveand deservedly - unmitigated contempt.

They meet in conventions and synods and consume the precious time in resusciting old calumnies or drawing up innocuous resolutions. They talk much of pure gospel, and as we see them wending their way through the streets, accompanied oftimes by their wives and children, we cannot refrain from admiring their faithful and true exemplification of its tenets. If some of the Fathers who were at the Council of Nice could attend their deliberations, they would surely be invited by the Bishop to say a few words. They would tell doubtless that they distributed thousands of Bibles, that they were driving backwards the forces of Rome and each delegate could grow eloquent, at the supper with Julia or Martha, upon the progress of Anglican

ism What a farce it is ! Men are crying in the dark, and they give them no light: men's souls are starving and they can do nothing.

Heartless herself-her rude control Eats out the very feeling soul.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY AGAIN

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has had an other meeting in his own constituency at which he explained and vindicated his present policy.

The gathering took place at Cree more, where both Orangeism and P. P. Aism flourish as indigenous plants, and it might have been expected that there would have been a large and enthusiastic attendance ; for Cree more is supposed to be peculiarly one of Mr. McCarthy's strongholds. The expectation, however, was not realized, and the picnic was anything but a success in respect to numbers. Indeed it might be described as a complete failure, for only a few hundred persons were present, when as many thousands were looked for. The McCarthy organs claim that the attendance amounted to about seven hundred, but in reality not more than about half this number were present, notwithstanding, that a large contingent of Mr. McCarthy's supporters Canadian domination must rest on a came from Collingwood under the leadership of Mr. Henry Forman, President of the McCarthy club.

Mr. John McKay opened the proceedings by giving some reasons for the slimness of the attendance. He explained that the farmers were very busy with the harvset : but the chief cause of the trouble was acknowledged member beside the leader himselfto be that the Patrons of Industry had refused to allow themselves to be made a catspaw by the McCarthy committee. For the purpose of securing a good attendance, it had been proposed to has never manifested such strong hold a union picnic of Patrons of In- liking for Mr. Laurier himself, or dustry and McCartheyites ; but when Mr. McKay as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements insisted that it should be called "a McCarthy Picnic," the negotiations were broken off. Notwitstanding this disagreement, Mr. McKay was able to announce that Mr. Archibald Currie, the Patron member of the Provincial Legislature would be on hand to deliver an address before the close of the meeting. Mr Currie did appear, as promised ; but it is worthy of note that though he expressed his pleasure that Mr. Mc-Carthy had promised to support the Patron programme, he did not bind himself to Mr. McCarthy's. It is possible that Mr. McCarthy will still win Simcoe at the next election, and that the smallness of the attendance at his picnic does not indicate that he has lost popularity with his constituents ; but taken in connection with the fact that at the Provincial election the P. P. A. candidate for West Simcoe, who also supported Mr. Meredith, was defeated by a Liberal Patron, we may reasonably conclude that the constituency is not irretrievably given over to fanaticism, though the boundaries of North Simcoe, Mr. McCarthy's riding, are not identical with those of West Simcoe, wherein Mr. Jas. S. Duff was defeated by Mr. We may reasonably suppose that the It has been cradled in kingly people of North Simcoe can see through the causes of Mr. McCarthy's present withstood its masters when they would disgust with the party with which he minimize or annul the gospel which it acted until recently. We are accus-

is pledged to preach and defend, and tomed to see letters in the daily papers in the House of Commons he declared history has no sadder page than that from disgusted Conservatives or Lib- that he preferred Separate to secular which records the craven cowardice of erals who state that they will never again give a party vote; and it is generally well understood that the cause of the disgust is disappointment that the merits of these politicians were not estimated so highly by the Government as by themselves, rather than unalloyed patriotism, and Mr. McCarthy

himself let the cat out of the bag in one of his speeches at Stayner, by stating that the cause of his disgust was that "he was not consulted when certain changes were effected in the personel of the Government of the Dominion"that is to say, he was not invited to become a member of the Government at a time when he was manifesting hos-

tility towards it. The people of North Simcoe have shown no little good sense, if their failure in assisting at the Creemore meeting arose from their taking but little stock in Mr. Mc-Carthy and his disgust with the Dominion Government.

The speeches delivered at the meet ing consisted of the usual denuncia tions of French Canadians and Separ ate schools, which form the staple matter at all P. P. A. gatherings. Thus Mr. J. M. Godfrey abused the French-Canadians in Parliament for having voted solidly in favor of the treaty securing a certain amount of trade reciprocity with France. The trouble is that Mr. McCarthy's amendment, which would have destroyed the treaty, was voted down by a majority much larger than that by which the Government is usually sustained.

Mr. Godfrey attributes the vote of the Quebec members to love for "la Belle France." Possibly this may have been one of the causes which operated in securing the unanimity of the Quebec members, but the fact must not be overlooked that there was also a majority of English-speaking members in favor of the treaty, which wasaGovernment measure. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that it was sustained because the members believe that it would be beneficial to the Dominion ; and the French-Canadian members had the undeniable right to vote in favor of it. They would have had this right, even if the Ontario members had been a unit against it ; but as the case stands Ontario has all the less right to complain of the French-Canadian vote, since an Ontario majority voted in the same way as did Quebec.

We do not need to express an opinion on the expediency of the treaty. There is room for honest differences of opinion on the question ; but the complaints against Frenchvery frivolous foundation when there exists no better reason than this for denouncing it.

The fact that the amendment was moved by Mr. McCarthy, and supported by the whole strength of the McCarthyite party in Parliamentwhich by the way consists of only one may be deemed by Mr. McCarthy's supporters a sufficient reason why Mr. Laurier should have supported the amendment : but Mr. McCarthy for his nationality, that the Quebec Opposition should feel itself bound to assist the member for North Simcoe to put himself before the public as a succesful legislator.

schools ; and in explaining his views at Creemore he stated that "a secular system of education is one from which the word of God is excluded. This is a Christian country, and it would be a scandal if there were no opportunity given to have the religion common to the whole people taught in the schools. Although there are some people in this country who do not believe in any religion, their number is small, and it would be a terrible hardship to the people generally if the word of God were the only book excluded from the schools.

It is, therefore, evident that he wants religious teaching in the schools. He adds, indeed, that the religious teaching he desires should be such as all could agree upon, specifying that 'surely there are in the Bible chapters on which all could agree and which would not promote sectarianism." But it is evident to all that such a mangled course of religion would never be satisfactory, and that if a religious teaching were introduced into the schools, it would assume whatever coloring the teacher might think proper to give it, and thus it would be really Protestant teaching, while professedly non-sectarian. Besides, we all recollect what an agitation was created throughout Ontario four or five years ago, on the mere suspicion that the so-called "Ross Bible" had been submitted to Archbishop Lynch for approval before being adopted as a school text book. It is clear, therefore, that no religious text-book, and no Bible, or book of Bible selections acceptable to Catholics would be tolerated in the Public schools of Ontario, nor, as we presume from analogy, in any other

Protestant Province. The evils we speak of are not merely imaginary. Many teachers have been in the past very aggressive upon their Catholic pupils in the matter of religion, and it was on this account that in many instances Catholic Separate schools were established ; because when such aggressions took place the teach ers were nearly in every instance sustained by the trustees. Thus Catholics had no resource but to establish Separate schools. Such aggressions often occur even as matters stand now, and they would certainly occur still more frequently if frustees and teachers were not restrained by the knowledge that Catholics might be driven by them to protect themselves in the way we have indicated. If Mr. McCarthy were able to carry out his plans, it is easy to foresee that the cases of such aggression would be multiplied great-

We are aware that this is just lv. the state of affairs which would be agreeable to Mr. McCarthy and his followers, but all true lovers of equal rights and liberty of conscience will see that it would be the cause of dissensions which would be a serious obstacle to the prosperity of the coun-

In addition to all this we must re-

It would by no means follow that ation, the Democracy of Illinois de-Mayor Pingree would be the next Governor of Michigan, even if he obtained the Republican nomination. There are Democrats enough in the State to make it hard work for the Republicans to win, and four years ago the Democrats actually gained a majority in the Legislature sufficient to make their influence felt in the election of President in 1892, to the extent that the State which would have given a solid vote of 14 to Mr. Harrison, was so manipulated by the Democratic Legislature as to give Mr. Cleveland 6 out of 14 votes, and thus to diminish the electoral college vote of Mr. Harrison by 12. If Mr. Pingree as an Apaist secured the Republican nomination for the Governor ship, he would still have to face the opposition which such a nomination would raise up against him. But to the credit of the Republicans of the State, it is now to be said that they have not yet yielded to the attempted domination of the A. P. A. As we go to press the exact number of adherents of the candidates for nomination is

not known, but it is certain that the supporters of Governor Rich for renomination will outnumber those of Mayer Pingree 4 to 1. There are certainly over 600 adherents of Governor Rich in the convention.

It is an additional proof of the con sciousness of weakness on the part of the A. P. A. that they chose Mr. Pingree as their candidate, simply with the hope that they would secure an apparent victory through his personal popularity, for as far as can be ascertained the popular Mayor has given no pledges that he will carry out an A. P. A. policy ; and from his antecedents it is very sure that he would scorn to do so; though he may not till the election is over declare very positively against the dark association which has undertaken to elect him in the face of all opposition.

Their patronizing of Mayor Pingree, and his suppossed coquetting with them, seems to have sealed his fate.

The collapse of A. P. Aism in Michigan will be the signal for its collapse throughout the United States : for nowhere else had it attained, in proportion to the population of the State, so firm a foothold.



The decisive victory gained over the P. P. A. in Ontario on the memorable 26th of June appears to have had an offect on the other side of our border. more salutary than the most sanguine could have expected; and now that both parties are preparing for a desperate struggle in many States of the Union, it seems that one of the chief issues on which the battle will be fought will be as it was in Ontario, the platform of Apaism.

The A. P. A. have not the courage to present their own platform directly before the public, any more than the P. P. A. did in Ontario, but they are following similar tactics in endeavoring

nounces as cowardly, unpatriotic, and dangerous to the peace and happiness of this country, the American Protec-tive Association, which seeks to proscribe men on account of their religion or birth-place.

The resolution of the Pennsylvania State Convention was equally strong, except that it does not actually name the A. P. A. It is as follows :

"We reassert the old Democratic doctrine of equal rights and religious liberty. We are opposed to all organ-izations which strike at freedom of conscience ; and we declare that no party can justly be deemed national constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which is animated by a spirit of political proscription or religious intolerence.

In Maine a similar resolution was passed, and it is the general opinion that at the National Democratic Convention which will soon be held, the principle contained in these resolutions will be asserted in unmistakable language. Democratic newspapers do not hesitate to say that such action is necessary ; and the success of Mr. Mowat's administration in Ontario has led them to the belief that their doing this will have the same effect throughout the union, which the bold assertion of equal rights to all citizens and the open denunciation of P. P. A. bigotry by Mr. Mowat himself as well as his followers had in Ontario.

We never wavered in the belief that P. P. Aism would be condemned by the people of Ontario the moment it would be fairly placed before them as an issue ; and the result of the recent elections proved that our presentiments were correct. We are just as strongly convinced that if the issue be placed squarely before the people of the United States the result will be similar.

The situation of the two countries in regard to religion is very much alike, the differences which exist being rather in favor of the cause of toleration in the United States. Here we have always had a powerful organization stirring up religious dissensions. That organ ization could never secure a foothold among our neighbors. Here the appeal of the fanatics is to all Protestants, or rather to all non Catholics ; but in the United States the movement is nativist as well as politico religious. and thus the German-Lutherans and Jews are antagonized, so that they, as well as all Catholics and liberal Protestants, are naturally opposed to it.

The governors of many States, as well as senators and other prominent men, leaders of public opinion, and clergymen of many denominations, have been outspoken in their condemnation of the society; and though it may be expected that the A. P. A. will have some local victories where bigotry is rampant, there is little doubt that as a general political issue it will be stamped out by a most decisive vote of the people, as soon as they have an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject, as will be the case when the State elections come on.

The number of A. P. Aists is greatly

4

Catholic, but better far a strong hater than the man with the smile from the teeth outwards. When we contem plate their servile imitation, their paste colored vesture of belief that may be put off and on according to circumstances, we cannot refrain from saying that Anglicanism is the most disintegrated organization in Christendom. When we view their fraternizing with Dissenters, chiefly because they are armed against the common foe-the Church of Rome-we cannot but remember the times when Anglican gave high scaffolds and short shrifts to all who differed from them in belief.

But enough. Anglicanism is powerless to satisfy the wants of the human heart. The breath of the State gives it the semblance of life and sends it tripping through the world, in gaudy clothes, uttering ever the same worn commonplaces. True, they preach according to their fancy the Gospel of Christ, but the Gospel of Christ, if taught by weaks and faltering lips, is as powerless to touch the minds of men as is the doctrine of Buddha.

Well does Cardinal Newman say that its essence lies in its recognition by the State. Strip it of this world, and you have performed a mortal operation upon it, for it has ceased to be. Take its Bishops out of the Legislature, tear its formularies from the statute book, allow its clergy to become laymen again - and what would be its definition? Methodism represents some sort of an idea ; Congregation alism an idea ; the Established religion Currie. has in it no idea beyond Establishment. !

adultery and rapine; it has never

·s.N

On the question of Separate schools, Mr. McCarthy took an extraordinary attitude at the Creemore meeting, showing clearly that his opposition to the system of Separate schools in Ontario and the North-West does not arise from any conviction on his part that Separate schools are really an evil, but solely from his hostility, and that of his followers, to Catholic education.

If the Public schools could only be Protestantized, Mr. McCarthy would be quite content. He would then wish the Separate school system to be abolished, and, of course, as Catholics could not endure to send their children to Public schools to be Protestantized, they would be obliged to establish a system of private Catholic schools without State aid ; and thus be doubly taxed-taxed by themselves, voluntarily, to educate their own children and by the State to educate the chil dren of their Protestant neighbors Such is the Utopia which he would establish in all the Protestant Provinces of the Dominion if it were in his power ! and Catholics should quietly submit to such a condition of things.

All this is concealed under an ingenious form of words which Mr. Mc Carthy is so well able to construct ; but this is certainly his meaning. In the debate on the North-West bill bed of the organization.

teaching as Mr. McCarthy would favor would be of little use. There can be no solid religious or moral training without the foundation on which religion rests, and that foundation is doctrinal. It is a myth, therefore, to suppose that a satisfactory teaching can result by such a partial method as that suggested by Mr. McCarthy.

COLLAPSING.

The influence of the A. P. A. is declining as rapidly in the neighboring Republic as is that of the sister society, the P. P. A., in Ontario. The utter defeat of the Ontario society at the late elections ceems to have caused a responsive pulsation in the United States. and Michigan, which has been the centre of A. P. Aism, seems to be about to repudiate entirely the dark-lantern

influence. The important political question of the moment is the election of a governor, and the whole influence of the A. P. A. was thrown into the scale to secure the Republican nomination for Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit. So far does the association go in its impudence that it has threatened that if the Republicans do not accept their candidate, they will run him as an Independent, and of course elect him. It is a good sign that common-sense is returning once more to the Michigan 'people that they are not to be bullied by such threats. The choice of the Republican candidate for the governorship is not decided as we go to press, but the election of delegates to the State Republican convention makes it absolutely certain that the A. P. A. candidate will be repudiated by the party, and that means the collapse of A. P. Aism in Michigan, the very hot-

to capture the Republican party ; and in many States they have succeeded in so doing, just as the sister association in Canada succeeded in capturing the Conservatives, at least for the time being.

The result is that while the Republicans as a body are not willing to identify themselves with the A. P. A., in many States the Republican tickets for officials have been constructed at A. P. A. dictation, Catholics having been rigidly excluded from them for the sake of catching A. P. A. votes. On the other hand, the Democrats have in nearly every instance made a just ticket on which Catholics are named in fair proportion, according to their numbers, in the general population of the country.

It was the first declaration of the A. P. A. that their wish was to defeat Catholic candidates for office in every instance : but local successes have made them bolder, and they now announce themselves, not only as being determined to defeat all Catholics, but likewise all Protestants who are not members of their order.

The Democrats appear to be determined to crush this tyranny, and already in several State resolution⁸ have been passed by the Democratic State Conventions denouncing the A. P. A., and all organizations ani mated by a spirit of religious intoler ance.

The Illinois State Democratic resolution was as follows :

"Hostility to secret political socie ties is a tenet of the Democratic political faith which is fundamental, and standing by this doctrine

exaggerated by the organs of the society, in order to paralyze opposition to their designs; but shrewd Americans are not to be deceived by such tactics; and though they call their movement "an American movement," it is regarded as being what it really is-an attempt to introduce Canadian Orangeism into the country under an assumed name. Thus the Scranton, Penn., Truth says in a recent article: "The President of the A. P. A. is a Canadian and an Orangeman. This explains his burning anxiety to save the United States from Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes."

An American gentleman of Detroit, Mr. J. Wesley Smith, a Methodist, as his name indicates, after having investigated the character of the society declares :

"I have come to the conclusion that the movement is not American, but anti-American, unconstitutional, and treasonable, and that the A. P. A. society is not only an unlawful organization, subversive of American stitutions, but is, in addition, a fraud of the most barefaced description.

Speaking of the A. P. A. claim that it controls two million votes, Mr. Smith says: "I do not believe the society could muster two hundred thousand adherents in the Union ; and as for votes, by far the major portion of its adherents are not citizens, while they all appear to be accomplished and splendid liars."

He judges the number of adherents by comparing the alleged with the real membership of lodges which he knows : thus a Cincinnati lodge whose actual membership is only 39, is pubnow, as in the days when their party presented an unbroken front to the cohorts of Know-Nothingism, and fin-ally crushed that detestable organiz.

UST , 1834.

racy of Illinois dedly, unpatriotic, and peace and happiness he American Protecwhich seeks to proount of their religion

of the Pennsylvania was equally strong, s not actually name s as follows :

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f A. P. Aists is greatly

AU GUST 4, 1894.

Irishmen, Poles, Bohemians, Hungarrians, and a few Englishmen. The Americans will not and do not join to any considerable extent. It is possible that the National Con-

vention of the Republicans will repudiate the association, as that of the Democrats will do almost to a certainty; at all events it maybe said to be a foregone conclusion that whatever party will coquette with it will meet with a defeat at the coming elections, as disastrous as was was met by the P. P. A.

at the elections in Ontario. AN A. P. A. DISCOVERY.

The A. P. A. of the United States evidently of the conventicle polemist seem not to have the least shame that their forgeries have been discovered and proclaimed on the house-tops ; for in spite of all this they are still at the same work. An idea of the ignorance and stupidity of those who take and believe in the A. P. A. journals may be conceived on reading the following, which is the latest emanation from that source. The wonder is that the precious document has not yet appeared in the Toronto organ of the society. It is matter quite suitable to the columns he is, testified that the Catholic schools of our able contemporary, the Toronto Mail. Has the precious document escaped the notice of that veracious journal? the Government secular schools. In-It is in the form of a prayer which

Catholics are supposed to recite in deed, the Senator declared that the order to bring down misfortune upon only satisfactory way to civilize the Protestants. The pious effusion is as Indians is to give them a religious follows :

Horse of St. James, trample upon were doing most effectually. But the them ! Lion of St. Mark, tear them to pieces ! Eagle of St. John, peck at them ! Turtle dove of St. Nicholas. coo at them ! Deer of St. Antenegens, tread on them ! Bull of St. Luke, gore them ! Goat of St. Francis, butt them ! Dog of St. Domingo, bite them ! Devil of St. Michael, scratch them ! Crow of St. Anofel, pick out their eves ! Pig of St. Anthony Abad, root them out ! Mule of Bethlehem. kick them ! Son of St. Joseph, flog them ! Chains of St. Peter, tie them Whale of Jonah, swallow them Powerful St. Christopher, crush them ! Grill of St. Lorenza, roast them ! Lance of St. Longinus, pierce them ! Sword of St. Catharine, rip them up ! Dragon of St. George, kill them !

The Mail published recently a long article from the New York Times, containing the opinions of Mr. F. J. Morgan on the Roman Catholic Church in relation to American politics.

Mr. Morgan was appointed Indian Commissioner through the influence of the anti-Catholic societies of the United States which have so multiplied during the last few years, and Presi. dent Harrison, in giving him his office, was thoroughly aware of his anti-Catholic antecedents. In fact, he was appointed for the express purpose of

Orangemen from Canada, Protestant Indian boy or girl to ; and instead of having an American flag floating above their schools, they had a cross stuck up in its stead."

him, and continued :

principled Jesuits published a pamphlet trying to drag down my good name. They then visited quite a number of necessity of my removal. Father L. Hughes, Public School Inspector. Sherman was in the gang, but I will not say anything about him simply because of the great respect I always held and still hold for the memory of

his father. This style of pleading savors so

that it over-reaches itself. He must have known that he was lying when he thus brought the charge of immorality against the Catholic schools. There school system. was an investigation of the whole matter by the Senate, and the preachercolonel's own agents testified that the teachers were dismissed, not on account of any immorality in the schools, but simply because they were Catholics. Senator Vest, who studied the whole matter thoroughly, Protestant though were by far the best, and the most efficient in the West, outstripping in every respect the Presbyterian and Methodist schools and

training ; and this the Catholic schools

secular schools were secular only in name. They were as truly Presbyterian and Methodist as if they had been so professedly. It is in these and not in the Catholic schools that gross immoralities are to be found. but it seems out of the power of this ex-reverend to tell the truth; and it is stated on the best authority that while he was in the army his career was of such a character that his word is not to be relied on. Such is the man whose sayings against the Catholic Church are paraded in the columns of the Mail and the New York Times, as if every word he uttered were the gospel truth. In his New Jersey speech there was another brazen falsehood. He stated that "every priest, in every church of

AN IMPUDENT CALUMNIATOR.

the Sunday before election to vote against Harrison." He is utterly unable to name a single priest throughout the United States who said anything of the kind in his church. His patronizing of Father

Sherman, and his pretence of sparing him for his father's sake, while denouncing his brethren of the Jesuit order, is simply a piece of impertinence. Father Sherman's character is too high above that of the ex-commissioner to need his patronage. From all this we may judge what

credit Mr. Morgan deserves when he abolishing the Catholic Indian schools informs the Times' reporter that the and of perverting the Catholic Indian from thair faith organization." It is a fact that the President Harrison, imbued as he Catholics of the United States are was with A. P. A. principles, and exchiefly Democrats, just as the Methodpecting the support of the A P. A. at ists and Baptists are for the most part the election of 1892, sustained Mr. Republicans ; but there are reasons for Morgan, who is an ex Baptist minister, this altogether apart from any influas well as an ex-General. It was to ence of the Church ; and a proof of be expected that the administration of this is that many sincere and practical such a man would be carried out on Catholics are stalwart Republicans. The no-Popery principles, and Mr. Morgan single fact that the Republicans have obeyed implicitly the instructions been for several years coquetting with given him by Rev. J. M. King and the A. P. A. would be sufficient reason the Know-Nothings of New York, and for a majority of the Catholics oppos the Boston Committee of One Hundred, ing the party; and this they could which instituted itself for the express very well do in the exercise of their purpose of carrying on a relentless rights as citizens without any inter war against the Catholic Church. ference on the part of the Church President Harrison received his due There has been no such interference reward for his A. P. A. proclivities in but it is a favorite game with Apaists the decisive defeat he met at the polls and their organs of the press to in 1892 ; for there is not the least doubt prate about "the solid Catholic vote ' that it was the alliance of the A. P. A. as influenced by the Catholic hierarchy with the Republicans which caused the and priesthood. The statement is as loss of several States to that partyfalse in the United States as it is in States, too, which had always before Canada.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. MR. DEMILL, of Toronto, as we stated in a recent issue, publishes He then related how Archbishop a little monthly called The Protestant. Ireland and four priests endeavored to It is made up of the most preposterous influence President Harrison to recall Maria Monk literature. Rev. Mr. Demill and his paper are not "Then the crafty, cunning, un- worthy the notice of intelligent people, and we would not refer to either again were it not that he has published a let-Senators and urged upon them the ter of recommendation from Mr. James

> Mr. Hughes commends Mr. Demill for the noble work he is doing for Protestantism. Surely Mr. W. R. Meredith will see in such a circumstance as this -and the Province is full of similar cases - an insurmountable obstacle against his pet project of educating Protestant and Catholic children to-

THE "escaped nun" business pays well hose who work it. We had occasion recently to mention in our columns that Mrs. Margaret Shepherd received about \$250 for regaling a Lindsay udience one Sunday night two days previous to the Provincial elections, when she dabbled in prophecy about the result that "Mowat must go." So we find that in London, England, there are two playing the same game at this moment, both of whom have been already convicted of telling deliberate lies about convent life. But the audiences these people secure evidently love to be deceived, because when they find out that their favorite lecturer is a liar, they are more determined than ever to attend her meetings. They are now enjoying a necessity was there in the first inrare treat listening to the falsehoods of stance to institute the Baptist denomin Edith O'Gorman and Miss Goulding.

THE Lonion (England) Review of Reviews gives some hard thrusts at the P. P. Aists and other Protestants in Ontario, who encourage Margaret Shepherd, " alias Parkyn, alias Egerton, alias etc.," to tell Magdalen stories about Catholic convents. Speaking of the emissaries of the American Protective Association that very able paper says :

"Among the latter emissaries one Margaret Shephard has figured con-spicuously for some time past. This missary of the A. P. A. is a woman whose past is deeply stained both with vice and crime ; but that circumstance does not prevent her from figuring upon platforms as the apostle of milithe land, told his congregation on tant Protestantism."

> London Truth. Mr. Labouchere's paper, says of her, with a side blow at other "escaped nuns":

"In 1886 she went to America, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and there married a Mr. Shephard, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, her first husband, whose name was Parkyn, being then alive. An edifying biography ! About the only thing, in fact, which Mrs. Shepherd, alias Parkyn, alias Herbert, alias Egerton, does not appear to have been, alias is a member of a Catholic community and the only cell which there is any evidence of her having tenanted was situated in Bodmin gaol. Even my Church is a huge and solid "political friend Mr. Stead, whose success with unpromising female subjects is justly celebrated, has apparently tried his hand on this lady in vain. Of such ough fibre are escaped nuns composed.

preparatione were made for its presentation to the public ; but Cardinal San Felice, the Archbishop of Naples, pub-

lished a letter denouncing the drama and requesting his people to discountenance it, and the consequence has been that its exhibition was a complete failure. This speaks well for the influence which the saintly Cardinal exercises in the city, and proves clearly that the Neapolitans are deeply imbued with religious feelings. The play itself has no artistic nor dramatic merit, but it was supposed by those who favored its production in the theatres that its blasphemous charac-

egregiously disappointed. There is still hope for Italy when the influence gether and wiping away the Separate great as that of the Cardinal has

proved to be THE Baptist Church of the Orange Free State, Africa, has been organized, and a Constitution adopted ; but a

strange feature of the Constitution is that "the membership of the Church em. has from its establishment been open to believers who have not been baptized according to the usages of the Baptists, and it will remain open to them." It is a novel thing for Baptists to allow membership in the Church to those who, according to the Baptist theory, are not Christians. It is another illustration of the ease with which doctrines are thrown aside to suit the expediencies of the moment. But if true baptism may be so easily dispensed with, what

ation at all? An interesting decision has recently been made by Judge Dugas, of Montreal, in the case of a man who was brought before him charged with the theft of a cake of maple sugar from Bonsecour market, the value of the sugar being ten cents. The accused admitted the theft, but said in excuse that he would not have committed it

only he was drunk at the time. The Witness gives the reply of the judge as follows : "Oh, so you were drunk as well, were you? Then, sir, as you are a thief as well as a drunkard there are two charges against you. I suppose you know I can give you six months for being drunk?" The accused was thunderstruck at the turn the affair thus took and begged for mercy, saying : 'I am a stranger here, Your Honor,' and if you will give me a chance this time I will leave the city. His Honor replied: 'Very well, I will send you to jail for six hours, and then, mind, you shake the dust of this city from your feet.' It is a common mistake to suppose that drunkenness, excuses from guilt. It adds another offence in the case of one who, through drunkenness has committed a crime.

PROF. FROST A CONVERT.

curiosity, determined on going to the men could be found. ountain-head and learning there the views of the Catholic Church on this

He accordingly called on a priest of this city without the slightest thought that the investigation would lead him into the Catholic Church. The priest directed his investigation and reading on the subject. The perusal of "Essay on Transubstantiation," (Wiseman), "The Clifton Tracts," "Points of Con-troversy "(Smarius), "The Invitation Heeded" (Stone), "The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catho ter would have been recommendation enough. In this they have been mind and heart that after several severe spiritual and mental conflicts he received conditional baptism.

still hope for Italy when the influence of its divinely-appointed pastors is so tention, and through the influence of which by the grace of God he was led to enter the Church, was the "Real Presence" of our Blessed Lord in the Sacrament of the Altar. Around this belief, according to the professor mind, cluster all the dogmatic teach ings of the Church. To him it is the central sun of the true Christian sys Next to it in influencing hi thought was the foundation and authority of the Church. These two points being conceded, all other Cath blic doctrine logically followed.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. Professor Frost was educated at Amherst College, and in 1871 his almo mater conferred on him the honorary

degree of A. M. He was principal of the Danielsonville (Conn.) High High School for six years ; in charge of the scientific department Friends' school of Baltimore (four hundred pupils for six years ; in charge of the same department Frinnd's Central school, Philadelphia (six hundred pupils) for nearly ten years.

During his sixteen years' connec tion with Friends' schools he has lec tured in his specialties — chemistry. physics, geology and astronomy – twice each week. He was, probably the first to introduce into secondary schools in this city laboratory practice in chemistry and physics for each and every pupil in these branches, the custom hitherto having been to have the professor or selected pupils make experiments, thus depriving the other pupils of the experience.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ACT. When the news of the professor's change of religious belief reached the ears of the directors of the school he was interrogated regarding the truth of the report, and they expressed deep regret when assured of its accuracy. When the time arrived to engage th teachers for the next school term he was informed that while the committe had great confidence in his ability as a teacher, and had devoloped great friendship for him during their ten years' association, yet he would, no doubt, see the necessity for his further connection with the school ceasing. The impression produced on the professor's mind by this interview was that the committee had the same regard for him personally as a Catholic as when a Friend; that they feared the effect which would be produced by the employment of a Catholic who had been a Friend in a Friends' school, and that agnosticism was not to be so much feared as Catholicism.

The professor states that his relations with the committee have been very pleasant, and that he entertains

TWO CONVERTS.

tian religion ; and most elaborate perused a short article written by an whereabouts of the two gentlemen has Anglican on the subject of " The Real been kept secret, and it is understood Presence." Some of the views of the that they wished to avoid having the writer being to the professor's mind matter made public in the press, very peculiar, he, out of mere literary Consequently neither of the gentle-

At the Archbishop's palace no one was desirous of going against the wishes of the two converts. However the Gazette obtained a confirmation from a gentleman whose authority cannot be doubted. Seeing that the matter was known he did not desire longer to conceal it.

Everything being in readiness for the formal embracing of their new faith, this ceremony took place in the faith, this ceremony took place in the palace early yesterday morning, Mgr. Fabre officiating in person. The sponsor for Rev. Mr. Alexander was Mr. John Meagher, of Meagher Bros., wine merchants, 14 de Bresoles street, while Rev. Canon Bruchesi acted in a similar capacity for Prof. Stockley.

The ceremony took place in the following order : A public abjuration of the faith formerly professed, the sacrament of baptism in the form, "If you have not been baptized, I baptize you ;" the sacrament of penance, followed by Low Mass and Communion. The Rev. Mr. Alexander has a wife.

now living in New Brunswick, while Prof. Stockley is a widower

MR. ALEXANDER'S HISTORY. Dean Alexander was born on the 17th April, 1834, at Walkhampton,

near Tavistock, Devonshire, England He is the son of the late Rev. Daniel Alexander, M. A., vicar of Bickleigh, near Plymouth, England. The Rev. F. Alexander received his educational training at Mount Pleasant House academy, Millbay road, Plymouth, and subsequently at Marlborough college, in Wiltshim in Wiltshire. After leaving school, in 1850, he entered on the study of medicine at the Middlesex hospital, Lon don, and in 1855 received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, add ing in 1857 that also of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars bridge, London. After visiting the East, in the

employ, as a surgeon, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Mr. Alexander. in 1860, came to Canada and engaged for three years in the practice of the profession at Gore's Landing, Ontario. In 1863 he married Anna Cecilia, daughter of Thomas S. Gore of Gore Mount, county Antrim, Ireland ; and determining to take holy orders, removed to Cobourg, Ontario, where he pursued the studies necessary to that end, under the direction of the Vener able Archdeacon Bethune, afterwards

Bishop of Toronto. In February, 1866, Mr. Alexander was admitted to the deaconate by the Right Rev. Bishop Strachan, and in May, 1867, was ordained to the priesthood. He was appointed in the first place to the uracy of Port Hope, Ontario, in 1866, and in the following year was trans-ferred on the death of the rector, the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, D. D., to the curacy of Guelph, Ont. This appointment he held until the resignation of the rector, the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer, in 1875. In the autumn of that year the offer was made to him by the Bishop of the diocese of Fredericton, Naw Brunswick, now Metropolitan of Canada, of the position of sub-dean in his Christ Church Cathedral. This office he accepted, being subsequently made dean, which office he held up till recently .- Montreal Gazette, July 24.

A BIGOT'S WORK.

It is well to remember that many of the evils that we deplore are not so great as they seem. God is over all, and He can draw good out of everything An eminent convert to the

This did not,

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the organs of the er to paralyze opposidesigns ; but shrewd not to be deceived by nd though they call "an American movearded as being what it attempt to introduce geism into the country med name. Thus the n., Truth says in a "The President of is a Canadian and an his explains his burnsave the United States Popery, brass money es.

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he A. P. A. claim that o million votes, Mr. 'I do not believe the muster two hundred ents in the Union ; and far the major portion are not citizens, while r to be accomplished ITS."

e number of adherents the alleged with the p of lodges which he Cincinnati lodge whose hip is only 39, is pubby its officers to have and in most instances is chiefly made up of

been Republican. It is not necessary to enter into details in regard to the statements made Recently Mr. Morgan declared him self an Apaist, and advocated by the ex colonel and preacher. They are a tissue of falsehoods, without the openly the principles of the A. P. A. slightest particle of evidence to sus From such a man truth is not to be tain them. expected : and his interview with the

New York Times reporter is full of A. P. A. falsehoods. Even a short time before this interview, he said in an address delivered in New Jersey :

of Sir Charles Russel as Lord Chief "When I was appointed by Presideut Harrison, I set out to assume the honorable position of Commissioner of Justice of England. His ability is recognized, but the objection against Indian Affairs. When I arrived, I him is that he is a good Catholic. found the various schools in a deplor-There is evidently P. P. Aism in Engable condition. The teachers were totally unfit to conduct the schools. I land, but it is as powerless to prevent would make a change true progress in the matter of religious determined I I accordingly dismissed Roman Catho liberty in England, as the last Ontarlo lics and put good competent teachers in their places. The schools conducted elections, and the vote on Mr. Dalton McCarthy's North-West amendment, the priests and nuns were immoral to a high degree, and not fit to send an proved it to be in Canada.

A STRIKING evidence that the Church of England is purely a creation of the State, and subject to the State in all things, is the fact that the Privy Council has ordered the Arch. bishop of Canterbury to compose or prepare a form of thanksgiving service for the birth of a young prince, and that, further, the clergy have been ordered to read the same in all the churches.

THE name of B. B. Hughes, Esq., late of the firm of Hughes Bros., of Toronto, is mentioned in connection with the appointment of assistant treasurer of Ontario. His rectitude of character, eminent fitness for the position, and services to the Reform party, will, we doubt not, have due weight with the Ministry when the election is about to be made.

FROM the unrestricted manner in which the Freemasons and Atheists of Italy, backed by the power of the Government, attack religion openly, it might be supposed that the country is utterly demoralized, but a recent to his becoming an agnostic. A GREAT outcry has been made by the event which occurred in Naples shows organs of the Protestant League in that such is not the case. Naples has England because of the appointment been regarded as a stronghold of the irreligious faction, and there is little doubt that such it was supposed by

Bovio the atheistic dramatist to be, or he would not have announced the public exhibition of an anti-Christian play

Member of the Faculty of the Friends Central School.

Philadelphia Catholic Times When the pupils of the Friends' Central school, Fifteenth and Race Sts.,

come together for a resumption of their studies in the fall they will miss the Catholics. kindly presence of one who for nearly en years has filled an important and highly-responsible position in the faculty of the institution. During his long experience in the school, Prof. Sydney B. Frost by his acknowledged ability and devotion to duty won the love of the pupils and the esteem of his seldom unaccompanied with sacrifice, even in these days of boasted liberality. It may be the sundering of the fellow-teachers and the authorities.

dearest ties of kindred or friendship, or, as in the professor's case, loss of position. His long experience and His conversion to the Roman Catholic faith is announced, and to this is due acknowledged ability may, and it is trusted will, secure for him before the the severence of his connection with the Friends' school. Professor Frost, though averse to schools reopen an equally desirable newspaper notoriety, has consented to engagment.

speak of his case in the hope that a nowledge of the circumstances attend ant upon the great change in his life might be of benefit to others. Prof. New Brunswick Clergymen Abjure Protestantism. Frost was reared a Presbyterian, his father having been a minister of that Some weeks ago a special despatch denomination. Being of an inquiring to the Gazette from St. John, N. turn of mind, and having full access to his father's extensive library, he be came quite conversant with the leading tenets not only of Presbyterianism. but of most of the other Protestant

sects. The result was to make the pro-fessor a deist. At a later period the study of the works of Spe testant worked up over this announcement, dall. Darwin and others of this class led

After associating with members of the Society of Friends for some time he attached himself to that body, and this without the requirement of much change in belief. The leading principle of the Friends being an obedience to the "inner light," every thor-Grace Archbishop Fabre. oughly conscientious person is embraced in its teachings. No dogmatic belief other than obedience to the

towards them feelings of esteem and friendship, yet the fact remains that palian clergyman, mentioned the palian clergyman, mentioned the as a convert to Catholicism he could other day that he once heard, when a young man, a furious anti Catholic lecture by an apostate priest in his not remain in their employment. He has since his conversion been informed own father's church. that several Friends have said that if however, prevent him from becoming they were not Friends they would be a Catholic and a priest himself : and.

Converts to the Catholic Church as a missionary and author, he has surely done incomparably more good usually find that at least one of the than the miserable apostate has done marks of the Church of Christ continues with her. Their conversion is evil.

A prominent layman in New England, who was for many years rector of an Episcopal church in Columbus, Ohio, calls our attention to a remarkable fact which came under his own The late Dr. Cullis, who observation. established the Consumptives' Home at Grove Hall, Dorchester, would never allow a Catholic priest to enter

premises. Previous to his death, he concluded to move the establishment to a more desirable situation. Accordingly, he bought a fine farm, of about one hundred and sixty acres, in the township of Wellesley. It was well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and

poultry, and provided with a large mount of hay in stacks and barns. He enlarged a spacious old mansion by adding another story, and furnished it from top to bottom, not omitting a piano; repaired other buildings on the premises, and made everything ship-shape. When all was ready for occushape. pancy, God called the doctor to his account ; and, after some negotiation, the whole property, just as it stood, was purchased for the Sisters of Char-

It had cost the doctor \$80,000. ity. but the price paid for it was a very much smaller sum. A colony of these religious at once took possession of the nouse, and opened a school, which has been in successful operation ever since.

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The two gentlemen mentioned have and gives abundant promise of conbeen in Montreal for about two weeks tinued and constantly-increasing receiving religious instruction at the prosperity. Shall we call it a comin which Christ and the doctrines of Christianity are grossly caricatured aud ridiculed. The play is founded upon the blasphemous writings of Renan and other revilers of the Chris-Renan and other revilers of the Chris-

but in many quarters it was discredited. There is now no room for doubt on the matter. Yesterday morning these two gentlemen formally abjured their former faith and took their first vows in the Catholic Church before His

announced that Rev. Finlow Alex-ander, M. R., C. S. (Eng.), Episcopal dean of Fredericton, and Professor Stockley, of the University of New Brunswick, had abjured the Protestant faith and embraced Catholicism. Procircles were considerably 6

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

Love-Fate.

Two hands that trembled at each other's touch ; Two hearts that leapt when came the other near: Love-speaking eyes, two stammering tongues above Two souls that sought each other's presence much. To whom each day of absence seemed a year-And that was Love.

Two souls that sought thro' weary years in vain That sweet content that nevermore could

come: come: Two lives forever drear and desolate; Two lives enshadowed by the pall or pain; Two hearts that broke, yet were forever dumb-

And that was Fate.

RIDER HAGGARD'S NUNS.

Father Thurston's Letter Which Mr Astor Refused Publication in His Paper.

The following letter of Father Thurs-ton, S. J., has been submitted to and refused insertion by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This act of the editor is eloquent as to the spirit in which he con-ducts his paper. Fortunately his efforts to cover Mr. Haggard's historical blunderings are as vain as they are inconsistent with the spirit of honorable journalism :

Sir-I have only recently learned that you have allowed Mr. Rider Haggard to publish another communication in your columns upon the immur ing of nuns. I ask you, as an act of justice, to permit me also to lay before your readers a brief statement of the information I have lately received from Mexico on the same subject. from Mexico on the same subject. When the judgment of scientific antiquaries is plain and unhesitating, it is intolerable that the truth should be obscured by the gossip of some ignorant museum attendant or the insinuations of Mr. Ludlow's unnamed friends.

Senor Agreda, librarian, writing, as he is careful to state, with the author-ization of the director, has formally and in detail contradicted Mr. Haggard's assertion as to the provenance of the body of the supposed nun. Signor Agreda's letter was published in a ading Mexican journal, March 6. It was copied by a number of other Mexican papers, and among the rest by a Protestant journal, the Two Re ublics, yet the statements made in it have not in any way been challenged in the public press of Mexico. Of this I am positively assured in a letter written from thence on May 21; and Mr. Ludlow's own epistle, dated April 16, incidentally bears witness to the same fact.

On the other hand, through the kindness of a friend, himself no mean authority on Mexican antiquities, several communications have reached me affirming in the most explicit way the trustworthiness of Senor absolute Agreda's information. Among them are autograph letters from three of the most eminent literary men in Mexico, Senor Garcia Icazbalceta, president of the Mexican Academy; Senor Alfredo Chavero, president of the Chamber of Deputies and member of the Academy, and Senor J. M. Vigil, principal librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional. What gives especial force to the testimony of the two last named is the fact that they are both notoriously opposed to the clerical party in Mexico, and are the ciercial party in sheared, and are the authors of the first and fifth volumes, respectively, of the great national history—" Mexico a Traves de los Siglos," edited by General Riva Palacio. The general tone of that authoritative work may be ascertained by anyone who chooses to consult it at the British Museum.

It is impossible even to summarize the contents of the letter referred to. but I shall be very happy to submit the originals either to you, sir, or to Mr. Haggard, or to any other person who e of their They all three declare safe custody. that the authority of Senor Agreda is decisive in the matter, and speak in standing the appeal for the founding severe terms of the silly credulity of a 'Uniat' Anglican Church, that which can still believe nuns were ever put to death by being bricked up in walls. "It is," writes Senor Chavero, a vulgar error which has not a scrap of evidence in its favor,"("Es una vul g uridad qui no tiene en su apoyo prue ba alguna. On the other side what is the testimony to which Mr. Haggard appeals in defence of his assertions? There is nothing but hearsay evidence of the most unreliable kind, coning from men wholly unknown either as historians or antiquarians, strangers in the country and manifesting strong religious bias. It is evidence, moreover, which is in many respects self-contrabetrays gross dictory, and which ignorance of the facts of Mexican history. I can substantiate all these statements in detail, but here I will only say : 1. The one thing which is clear from Mr. Ludlow's letter is that he did not, as was previously alleged, find any of the remains now in the museum He declares in fact that these did not come from Puebla at all, but from Santo Domingo, in the city of Mexico. Yet this is in absolute contradiction of the Butler story-reported by a rulecopied by Guinness — with which Mr. Haggard previously identified himself. 2. No one has ever denied that bodies are found in the walls of religious buildings in Mexico. They are, as stated by the eminent archaeologists above mentioned, the remains of per sons, both religious and secular, who, by a common custom of the country, have been buried in that manner after Indeed, a high their natural death. medical authority has assured me from an inspection of the very photographs to which appeal has been made, that rigidity must have set in cadaveric while the bodies were in a horizontal position. I might add much more, but I am respecting the branch theory and the content to leave the matter here. I validity of Anglican orders. We ven-

with religious bigotry or with conscious perversion of the truth. But one thing is clear—that he has committed himself in print to a foolish historical blunder, and that, impatient of contradiction, he is willing to clutch at any straw rather than frankly and

honorably to own his mistake. Yours, etc., HERBERT THURSTON, S. J. Wimbledon College, Wimbledon, June 14.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENG-LAND.

A New Anglican Movement Towards

Ecclesiastical information of a par ticularly interesting character has just been received by the Daily Chronicl from its Roman correspondent. He states that a large number of Anglican clergymen, dissatisfied with the posi-tion of the Church as a whole, and eager for union with the See of Rome, have addressed to the Vatican a com munication asking for enlightenment on certain points, and making sug-gestions. The first of these is to the effect that a congregation of Cardinals should, with the approval of the Holy Father, take up the Anglican question and authoritively deuy the "branch theory," which keeps separated from the Roman Church many clergymen, who, were it not for misconceptions on this point, would be ready to be reconciled to the Holy See. A query as to the validity of Anglican orders is, we are told, put once more. It is main-tained that although the Catholic Church considers the question of Park er's consecration merely historical, the promulgation of the fact that ordina tions of Anglican clergymen sub tacita conditione is forbidden would clear up the matter. "In conclusion," says the correspondent. "the document suppli by all and every means the cates founding of a Uniat Anglican Church, into which crowds of doubting High would enter." Churchmen The words in which this news is given are somewhat peculiar," comments the Catholic Times, of Liverpool, Eng., "but probably the statement is sub-stantially correct. We ourselves," it continues, "have from time to time had ample evidence showing that there are within the bosom of the Established Church quite a number of zealous and earnest men who are hopeful that an understanding will sooner or later be arrived at between the religious community of which they are members and the Church of Rome. A union on such a basis - that is, a recognition by the Catholic Church of certain doctrines,

practices, and ceremonies of the Anglican Establishment — is, no doubt, what is meant by "the founding of a Uniat Anglican Church.' That such an idea should prevail indicates how strange are the mistakes into which well-meaning men sometimes fall. If the 'Uniat' scheme were to be adopted it would amount to this, that though the 'branch theory' might be repudiated in one sense, we should have it revived and realized in another, for the notion is, we suppose, that the existing Catholics of this country should belong to one branch, and the 'Uniats to another holding essentially the same doctrine.

"To Catholics this view of reunion is simply incomprehensible, and they can only wonder how it can be entertained by men of intellectual abil-ity and culture. They would certainly make any possible personal efforts or sacrifices to bring the members of the Church of England to recognize the authority of the Holy to minimis the truth by one iota is out of the question. Indeed it seems, notwith question. the authors of the document forwarded to Rome do not seek or expect any doctrinal change. They only request that the Catholic Church's doctrines respecting matters in which Anglicans are misled should be more strongly emphasized. In appears extraordinary to us that there could be any possible room for taking erroneous views as to the branch theory or the validity of Anglican Orders. The authorized teachers of the Catholic Church in these countries have so frequently, so fully, so clearly ex-pounded the Catholic principles on these points that we can scarcely imagine any one who is anxious for light on the subject being led astray. If, however, the Anglicans, by whom the communication has been sent to the Vatican, and who ought to have better means than outsiders of know ing the state of feeling in the Church of England, are persuaded that a more thorough and authoritative insistence on the Catholic tenets will be of service, we are sure they may count upon it with confidence. Nothing could be more gratifying to Catholic teachers and preachers than to do all that lies within their power to dis pel ignorance. But we should think that these gentlemen themselves, if they are, as it stated, convinced of the soundness of the Catholic position, can, by the performance of a few courage ous acts, exercise among the members of the Church of England an influence that would tell most effectively in favor of the Catholic claims which they consider just and true. Evidently they should no longer occupy a place among the Anglican body. It is their to tender their allegiance to duty

such a document would greatly tend to open the eyes of all who have been lulled into a false sense of security. "The action of those Anglican

clergymen who have laid this appeal before the Holy See is a decidedly sig-nified sign of the times. Year by year the Anglican Church is being brought nearer to Catholicism, and those who have been promoting the Romeward movement have at the same time been infusing fresh spiritual life into the Establishment. According to The Tourists' Church Guide, which is pub lished by the High Church party, the number of Anglican churches in England and Wales has almost doubled since 1882, being now 5,957. At 250, incense is used ; at 406 there is a daily celebration of the Holy Eucharist ; the 'eastward pesition' is adopted at no fewer than 5,037; 'Eucharistic vestments' are worn at 1,370, and altar lights are used 'during the sac-rament' at 2,707. In fact in a large number of the Anglican churches the ceremonies are, with scarcely any perceptible difference, such as are to be witnessed in the Catholic churches. We are therefore at a loss to perceive why those who worship in these Anglican churches should refuse to profess that their faith is that of which Rome is the depository. In former times there used to be a real or affected dread of Roman sway. Now that the Holy Father is stripped of his temporal possessions and power, that plea can no longer be put forward as a pretext for refusing to acknowledge his spiritual authority as the Vicegerent of Christ."

Rome correspondent of the The Chronicle says that several important projects concerning the Catholic Church in England are now receiving the attention of the Pope. The results of the recent deliberations of the Bishops at Birmingham have reached Propaganda. These include the "terna," or three names sent up for the Bishopric of Liverpool, with other resolutions connected with dio cesan and Catholic higher education. Here in Rome those best informed say that if Liverpool be raised to the dig nity of an Archdiocese, Bishop Bilsbor row, Cardinal Vaughan's successor a Salford, would be the new Arch-bishop. The division of the dio-cese will be submitted to the Holy See, together with the con-templated erection of a Welsh See. The two new Bishops would be chosen from a list including Mgr. Carr, the present Vicar-General of Liverpool; Canon Whiteside, of Upholland : Mgr. Nugent and Canon Walmsley. The name of the Dean, R. S. Billington, of Thurnham, Lancaster, is also put for The choice, however, no ward. mains with Propaganda and His Holi ness, who reserves to himself a per sonal share in selecting occupants of Episcopal Sees.

A HIGH MASS SAID BY THE POPE.

The following beautiful description by a Protestant gentleman, who describes the service as he witnessed it at St. Peter's, Rome : "High Mass was said by the Pope in person, and the responses were sung by the choir. He performed the service with an air and manner expressive of true devotion, and though I felt that there was a chasm between me and the rite which I witnessed, I followed his movements in the spirit of respect and not of criti But one impressive and over cism. powering moment will never be forgotten. When the sounding of the bell announced the elevation of the Host, the whole of the vast assemblage knelt or bowed their heads. The pavement was suddenly strewn with

HIGHER CRITICISM

The literary cult termed higher critics have succeeded in attracting to their work no small amount of atten-Germany is the home of this tion. school, but some stray pupils are to be met with in England. The Rev. J. D. Breen, O. S. B., in a scholarly article published in the current number of the New Ireland Review, discusses the work of a higher critic whose production appeared recently in the Contemporary Review. It may be stated in general terms that the tendency of the so-called "higher criticism" is to cast doubt upon the authenticity of the Bible. It aims at doing in Scripture what those critics of profane literature attempted who sought to prove that there was no such person as Shakespeare, and that the works attributed to him were written by Bacon or by ome other known or unknown writer. In his encyclical on the study of Sacred Scripture His Holiness very naturally displays no sympathy with the higher critics, and at this the Contemporary reviewer manifests his indignation. As Cardinal Newman points out in one of his lectures on University Subjects. one "who believes in Revelation with that absolute faith which is the pre-rogative of a Catholic, is not the nervous creature who starts at every sud den sound, and is fluttered by every strange or frightful appearance which meets his eyes." When philosophers, geologists, or scientists of any clas make discoveries that seem contrary to Catholic teaching or belief, the true Catholic is prepared to wait, believing that time will set aside all apparent contradictions, and justify the implic t trust which the gifted Cardinal refers to as the "prerogative of a Catholic. A point of similarity between the critics of Shakespeare and those of the Scripture is that in both cases internal evidence is relied upon. Those who

wish to prove that Shakespeare never wrote his plays prove the point by an examination of the plays, and so the inspiration of the Sacred Texts is attempted to be disproved by a study of the Bible alone. It has often been the Bible alone. stated that anything may be proved from the Bible. But those to whom this conviction comes so readily go to the Bible prejudiced, and merely seek to justify themselves therefrom.

Regarding the higher critics the Pope in his encyclical says :- " There has arisen to the great detriment of religion an inept method, dignified by the name of 'higher criticism,' which pretends to judge of the origin, integ rity, and authority of each book from internal indications alone. It is clear. on the other hand, that in historical questions, such as the origin or hand ing down of writings, the witness of history is of primary importance, and that historical investigation should be made with the utmost care ; and that in this matter internal evidence is seldom of great value except as confirma-tion." Besides this important reservation Father Breen points out that no allowance is made by many of these writers for the errors of copyists in translating the Scriptures into the dif ferent languages of Christendom Shaking themselves clear of the burdens that have to be borne by all genuine truth-seekers, the higher critics may go on for a time, but in the words of the writer we have been quoting the "old-fashioned belief in the Bible has not much to fear from their criticism."—Catholic Times.

MISREPRESENTATION OF CATH-OLIC DOCTRINE.

the Popes are, by special divine assist-ance, enabled to preserve intact, and hand down, free from the least error hand down, nee from successful to gen-or corruption, from generation to gendoubt this privilege of Peter, this infallibility, and immunity from error of the Apostolic See, necessarily implies to the mind of an unprejudiced person grave doubt of the Divinity of Our Lord Himself. For, how can we believe that God became man in order to teach us the way to heaven, and yet admit that He left on earth no certain, no infallible custodian of His Truth? But the Pope is the custodian and inerpreter only of the law of Christ He can no more add to or dispense from the Divine Law than he can dispense with the Decalogue, and give permission to rob and murder. Such a preposterous charge, made by so exalted a dignitary, should not only teach us Catholics how utterly we are often misunderstood, even in these more tolerant and enlightened days but all truth seeking outsiders should learn the invaluable lesson that perliable, whether through ignorance or through malice, to make the grosses mis-statemants, when treating of Cath-olic doctrine.—London Catholic News

doctors of the Church, for the contrast of his early life and his after years of sanctity, was St. Augustine. The offspring of a union between a pagan youth and a pious Christian maiden, he inherited all the vices of the one. while the prayers and tears of the latter won for him at length the grace of being victorious over his passions and becoming a saint in the Church of God.

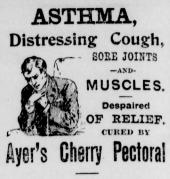
applied himself with much diligence his studies, but his mind became s puffed up with pride that his intellect soon became his God.

From one vice he went to another. until at last he gave himself up to the most abominable of all vices. Thi This sin he tell into by reading immoral books, frequenting low threatres, by bad company and example, and, finally, by giving himself up to a life of sloth.

One friend Augustine had who, like himself, had fallen into the errors of the Manichees. This youth, becoming ill, asked for Catholic baptism. On his recovery Augustine laughed at hi conversion. The converted vouth assured Augustine that if he still de sired his friendship he must not rail at the Catholic religion. This youth soon after died, and Augustine found no pleasure in the society of any one.

At length, in the thirty-second year of his age, Augustine was perfectly converted from his sinful habits, and henceforth he trod the road to sanctity. He was ordained priest a year or two later, and in 395 was consecrated Bishop of Hippo. He lived a life of great sanctity and zeal in this holy state. His writings are numerous, his "Confessions" being the best-known of In these Confessions he his works. points out the way in which he fell into the different disorders of his life, and warns other young men from imitating Hi his example in these respects. conversion he attributes to the prayers and tears of his mother. St. Monica. who persevered in her entreaties for hi soul until God was pleased to reward

Happy are those young men who like St. Augustine, have a pious mother whose prayers in their behalf ascend to the throne of Gcd ! Even should In the debate in the House of Lords, on "The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill," the Archbishop of Canterbury is re-heart of her whose tears and petitions AUGUST 4, 1894.



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"Some time since, I had a severe of nttack of asthma, accompanied with a of distressing cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief, until I despaired of ever being well again. Of Finally, I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time, was entirely curred. I can, therefore, cordially and ordindently commend this medicine to all."-J. RosELLS, Victoria, Texas. "Some time stuce, I had a severe .

"My wife had a very troublesom cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Peete rat and procured immediate relief."-G. H. PODRICK, flumphreys, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral **Received Highest Awards** AT THE WORLD'S FAIR





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-OBJECTS OF THE-

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New York Catholic Agency The object of this Agency is to supply, at the ported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: It is situated in the heart of the whole-subtraction of the metropolis, and has completed under arrangements with the leading manufac-turers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, that getting its profits or commissions from the im-porter or manufacturers, and hence— The Advantages made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged. "Brd. Should a pairon want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and cor-net fluing of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or fright charge. "Brd. Forsons outside of New York, who may ot know the address of houses selling a parting under the regular or usual discourt. "Brd. Foreight of his Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously articles of the strictly or and stroke the regular or usual discourt. "Brd. Cherge buy and freque the Agency are and we the agency are and discourt. "Brd. Cherge buy and freque the Agency are and who for a second the of boods, entrusted to the attention of manuer and the second of the strictly are and the regular or usual discourt. "Brd. Cherge buy any thing send your orders to THOMMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York

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



sons who are not Catholics are always ST. AUGUSTINE.-AUGUST 28. The most remarkable among the Augustine was a clever youth and

the Catholic Church, but let them, on joining it, address a joint manifesto to to the Anglican clergy and laity protesting against the incorrect teaching

have no wish to charge Mr. Haggard ture to think that the publication of

kneeling forms. A silence like that of death fell upon the church as if some celestial vision had passed before the living eyes and hushed into stillness every pulse of human feeling. After a pause of a few seconds, during which every man could have heard the beat-ing of his own heart, a band of wind instruments near the entrance, of whose presence I had not been aware, poured forth a few sweet and solemn strains, which floated up the nave and overflowed the whole interior. The effect of this in visible music was beyond anything I have ever heard, or ever expect to hear. The air seemed stirred with the trembling of angelic wings, or as if the gates of heaven had been opened, and a 'wandering breath' from the songs of scraphs had been borne to the earth. How fearfully and wonderfully are we made? A few sounds which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been merely passing luxury to the ear, heard at this moment, and beneath this dome, were like a purifying wave which, for an instant, swept over the soul, bear-ing away with it all the soil and stains of earth and leaving it pure as in infancy. There was, it is true, a reflu-ent tide; and the world, displaced by the solemn strain, came back with the echo: but though we 'cannot keep the heights we are competent to gain, are the better for the too brief exaltation." Certainly this eloquent Protes tant writer has beautifully described his feelings, and he had the happiness of experiencing a pleasure which but few mortals enjoy, namely, being present at a Mass said by the Pope.

A Grand Feature

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it puri-fies the blood and sends it coarsing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard : "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feel-ing so common now. heard : "Hood's Sa person of me." It ov ing so common now.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, per-fectly harmless, always reliable and benefic-cial.

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ported to have used these words, viz., "The theory is that the Pope is the Vicar of Christ, and that, therefore, he can dispense with things which may be forbidden in the Divine Law.' That the Pope is the Vicar of Christ, of course all Catholics are aware. But it does not follow that the Papal Vicariate carries with it the power to dis-pense with the Divine Law. Every Vicar, or Viceroy, represents his principal, on whom he wholly depends for his delegated authority. This is so trite and obvious a truism that it amazes one to find ignorant of it a man so highly placed as the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may be too much to expect of a Protestant Archbishop that he should recognize the infallibility conferred by Jesus Christ upon the chair of Peter, by which Divine gift we Catholics know for certain that the Popes are preserved, when teaching ex-cathedra, from all risk of possible error, both in faith and morals. But although the Protestant Archbishop, being without the supernatural light of faith, may be excused for thinking the See of Rome liable to error, like the Sees of his own communion ; there is no conceivable reason why the Papacy should be accused of making such an absurd claim as to possess the power to over-ride, and to dispense with the Divine Law. We should have enough, had we not

proof to the contrary, that the logic, nd even the common-sense of Archbishop, would have sufficed to keep him safe from publicly uttering such preposterous assertions. Catho lic theology is very clear on this sub ject. The Pope, as divinely appointed head of the Church of Christ, is the supreme judge in all matters of faith and morals. But a judge does not make laws; his office is to know and to interpret them. To the Popes, as successors of Peter, and Vicars of Christ, has been committed "the stewardship of the mysteries of God,' by our Lord and divine Saviour. To Peter and his successors, for all time, was entrusted His whole law, by Christ Himself. This deposit of faith

heart of her whose tears and petition cannot fail to be heard and answered. WORDS OF THE SAINT. "To late have I loved Thee, O

Beauty, ever ancient and ever new too late have I loved Thee !" "Teach Teach me, O Lord, to know Thee and to know myself !" "Here cut, here burn, O Lord, but spare me for eternity !

The earlier symptons of dyspepsia, heart-burn and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to be cured.

cured. There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Antt-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. Skin Diseases are more or lass consciout

Skin Diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases : Shingle-, Erysipelas, Itch-ing Rashes, Salt Kheum, Scald Head, Erup-tions, Pimples, and Blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood, from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.





AUGUST 4, 1894.

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RY THAT **IOST DELICIOUS**

AUGUST 4, 1894]

Day by Day. Charge not thyself with the weight of a year, Child of a Master, faithful and dear. Choose not the cross for the coming week, For that is more than He bids thee seek. Bend not thine arms for to-morrow's load-Thou mayst leave that to thy gracious God. Daily only He saith to thee. " Take up thy cross, and follow Me."

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

OCCASIONS OF SIN. Who is my neighbor. (From the Gospel of the Sunday.)

mother and loving sisters, but he was one of those men who have to be "manged." This is a very important question, my brethren. We depend much for our happiness on the kind of persons who live around us and on how they Old Bobby Furguson's land joined them on the south. He bought it when the Widow Jarvis died, and her feel towards us. Our Lord answers the question by the famous and touchheirs made a fuss about the property The line fence between the Joneses and the Jarvises had never caused ing parable of the good Samaritan. By that parable He teaches us kind-

ness of heart ; He makes that the mark of true neighborly conduct. The fix it, and the next year the other man good neighbor is the friendly and benevolent one. But may we not turn would. the question around and learn another good lesson from it? I think we can. The gospel is like a piece of good cloth. his house, chewing his tobacco vigor-ously. The brim of his hat was tipped back away past his forehead, and his eyes gleamed out keenly from under You know when a wise mother buys some cloth to make the children clothes the heavy brows. she will get a piece that, as they say, will do to turn-that is, when one side job of "managing" on hand-just as jobs of mending mittens or patching is worn out you can rip up the gar-ment and make it over again with the inside turned outside, and so it will

last quite a while longer. So we may learn, perhaps, another lesson from the question in the gospel by reversing it and asking, "Who is not my neigh-The saloon keeper is not your neigh-

Geographically speaking, no doubt he is your neighbor. He takes care to be handy to you. He is on the ground-floor of the big tenement-house you live in, so that you must pass his door to get to your own. Or he is on the corner your must turn he is on the corner you must turn twenty times a day. If nearness were the only mark of a neighbor, the saloon-keeper is very neighborly in-And there was no way of cooking fish

that he liked so well as to have them wrapped in a piece of muslin, tied up neatly, laid on a plate in the bottom deed. But, morally speaking, and in the meaning of our Lord's parable, he is perhaps the last man who can claim to be your neighbor. Yet many honof the kettle and boiled, then dished on to a hot platter and served. He said est fellows treat the saloon-keeper not only as their neighbor, but as a partit looked pretty and appetizing, too, and made him think of the times when ner in their business. They do the hard work ; the workingman's share he used to go a-fishing in Silver Creek and sit on the grassy banks under the sycamores and willows. When dinner was ready she set the

in the partnership is to bend under the heavy hod in the hot sun, or to strike with the heavy sledge on the table by the open window, below which was a box of mignonette. John still looked grave and worried. Before he sat down to the table he hung his hat rocks, or to be half stifled the livelong day in the hot factory; the other part-ner has for his share of the work only to smile and pass the bottle. You on the grape vine on the porch and know which one gets the bulk of the profits ; or if you do not, the workingwashed his hands and face at the pump. Dolly, in a bright way, took the brush and said : "Here, John, let me toss back your hair after the man's wife and family know it all too well. How many foolish men are there fashion you used to wear it, when Johnny did a-courting go." who have taken this bad neighbor into partnership the most confidential, and He bent forward, and a few deft touches made him look like that other not only give him most of their money

together, cheerily, on her part.

he spoke.

in return for worse than nothing, but have made him, besides, the managing partner of their leisure, their friend-ships, and their politics! As to the sorrows that are bred by the saloonkeeper's traffic, he manages to escape them for a time ; and may God give him the grace to repent of his sins and fly from their occasion—that is, change his business — that he may escape the divine wrath in the future.

natured way. Another very bad neighbor, and one very unworthy of that name, is a cer-tain class of newsdealers. I say a certain class, for I hope that not all news-dealers are alike. But there are very many of them who are guilty of the loss of human souls by selling periodicals and books which can only corrupt the mind and heart of the reader. ask you, Christian parents, what do

you think of those who dress out their windows with bad pictures to lure passionate youth to the early wreck of soul and body? What do you think of view of the church spire at Dudley's persons who actually make a living in Corners. selling journals which are but the pic-And then she cut the quivering tured proceedings of the police courts? O! my brethren, how often is the grace lemon - custard pie, laid a generous quarter of it on a china plate, and handed it to him with a triple plated of a good confession and Communior destroyed by a few minutes' bad readsilver knife, smiling all the while, and bowing with courtly grace as he took it. Dolly, just naturally, was How many there are whose first mortal sin has been some act of youth-ful depravity suggested by what was bought at a newsdealer's ! Such news-dealers hold Satan's certificates to teach given to smiling and bowing, and the dimples in her cheeks and chin were dimpling and showing themselves all the science of perdition. What need has the Evil Spirit to fear the Catholic the time. Church and Catholic school as long as he is not hindered from laying his John went on talking, looking down at the pie that seemed to be saying, "Come, eat me, John." He said : "I snares for youthful virtue in every told Bob there would have to be some new fence posts and boards down there direction, as long as the laws against obscene literature are a dead-letter where the brook crosses the lot, and for his share he could get them and I Therefore, let Catholic parents furnish their families with good reading, both would make the fence and take out the secular and religious ; let them take at least one Catholic paper, and let them two old maple stumps and fix that place where the drover's cows broke patronize and direct their children to in, and he up and said he hadn't any patronize newsdealers who do not sell time for any extra work, and I told him I hadn't either, but I was willing to do my part in a good, neighborly manner. He said his wife had been dinging at him to help whitewash and dangerous matter. Of course there are other bad neigh bors, such as those who invite you to a public dance, or a moon-light excursion, or a Sunday picnic, or a low theatre. But I think you will agree to fix the fence and gate at home, and that he never got a spare minute but with me that the commonest vices are intemperance and impurity, and that somebody was wanting him to hurry and to do this or do that. our worst enemies are those two bad "Then I got mad-I could not help neighbors, the saloon keeper and the it, Dolly-and he was madder, and we vender of impure literature. had a reg'lar spat, and I do s'pose that Bob and I'll never get along very well, now that the first breach has been Shame ! nade between us. A few nights ago some evily-dis "Before we parted we agreed to posed and ignorant person wrote with a black crayon on the corner-stone of leave the thing to arbitrators and let some of our neighbors settle it for us. I don't like the notion of having somethe new Cathelic church in course of erection here, the offensive words, "To h— with the Pope." No person of any degree of respectability would be guilty of such a mean, cowardly act.— Richmond Hill Liberal, July 19. body called from their work to come and say just how Bob and I should do. and say just how bob and I should do. It looks trifling. It don't seem manly. But if he won't do the fair thing, I see no other way. I always liked Bob. He is as kind a neighbor as I would Mr. J. R. Allan, Upholsterer, Toronto, sends us the following : "For six or seven years my wife suffered with Dyspepsia, wish for. I'm sorry it turned out so ; still, it might have been a good deal Derby Is Acknowledged To Be The Best Plug Smoking Tobacco In the Market, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plugs. more serious.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

people whose farms joined should live | of the canary were all the sounds that OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. amicably-if they did not there was no end to the trouble and worry and vex-

THE KNACK DOLLY HAD. end to the trouble and worry and vex-ation they would endure. She said : "We must bear and for-bear ; we will be friends with the Fergusons, John. O John ! we can't help but be good friends with poor, bothered Bob Ferguson ! He comes very near to my heart ever since Nugget died. If I were to try I could not lay up one hard feeling against that man." John Jones was a farmer and Dolly Jones was his wife. She was a dear little duck of a middle-aged woman, and the name of Dolly-shortened from Dorothy-was very becoming to her. She was one of those women who have the "knack" of saying and doing the right thing every time. John was good, too, he had a tender that man." Here Dolly laid her knife and fork

cross-wise, in a meditative mood, the tears wanting to come into her eyes, but she smiled heroically; a little ripple of laughter came to her, and she said, in an embarrassed, shy way :

"I guess I never told you the in-cident, but I can tell you now. I cften think of it, it was so pleasant. It was the time that you had to sell old Nell and the cattle and the spring wagon, to raise money to pay on the bail debt of the dead between the second second second section. them any trouble, like such things do sometimes. One year one man would

of Howland brothers. "I never told you how badly I felt, But one day John Jones came into nor to what straits I was put to make things meet. I wanted to make the burden on you just as light as I could, to share the sorrow as much as possible.

That was the way. "It was my wifely duty. Then when you fell off the load of wheat Now his wife knew she had a little sheaves, and that slow, painful hurt kept you crippled so long, I cannot tell you how sorrowful I was.

jobs of mending mittens or patching grain sacks or any other bit of work. What did she do? She said never a word of probing. She knew, "Least said, soonest mended," was one of the goldenest of adages. She just smiled like she always did. She put on a fresh apron, brushed her hair back off her temples turned the blooming "You were poor and needed better clothes ; and the time Uncle Timothy sent me a present of \$15, I wanted to get you a coat ever so bad, and I did not know how to go about it. couldn't tell what a good piece of cloth her temples, turned the blooming geranium round so that the flowers would cost, or if a coat was shoddy, or what to do. One day I saw neighbor would show their very gayest, moved the bird cage to where only a pale Bob out taking up an apple tree, and I went to him to ask his advice.

Now, there was no pie under the sun that John liked half so well as lemon-custard, so lemon-custard it should be coat, that I am going to take my Uncle Tim's money and buy him a new one for his birthday, and I want your ad-vice about it. Tell me what kind to get,' and then I began to blubber right out, and when I could look up, why he was just wiping his eyes and smooth-

ing down his face. "I tell you, John, that really com-forted me. Then he rallied out in righteous indignation against men who will ask a neighbor to indorse their note and let them pay it, and said he would select the coat for you and he would get it at cost from his brother, the merchant, and he did so, and John, I never will forget the kindness and the sympathy and the good deed. "I never told you of this, but I tell

you now. I want you to think of Bob in a kinder spirit; but the poor old fel-low has had his share of annoyances. They do say that Rachael Reed did not make as good a companion for Bob as we all hoped for. She is such a fussy, stirring fidget, and you know he is a John of a good many years before. He grew a little more placid in expresman that takes things quietly." John rose and took his seat in the

sion, and then the wife drew his arm into hers and they walked to the table chair by the open door. His face was very thoughtful. Pretty soon he said: Well, before dinner was over, about ' I allow maybe he'd had something to the time he was pouring the cream vex him just before we met this morning, and come to think of it I might lavishly into his second cup of coffee, have approached him in a little gentler have been-how could I dare to expect She listened, smiling in a goodmanner than I did.

"I am afraid Bob and I will not get along as smoothly as I did with the Jarvises,"he said, slowly. "Wouldn't wonder but he'd be a crooked stick of deal of powder in my composition, too. Yes, Dolly, there's thousands worse men to get along with than Bob Fura neighbor yet. He is so set in his own way. He don't make allowances for anybody."

for anybody." "Ah !" said Dolly, just as pretty as a posy and as respectful as if her hus-band was old King George, instead of plain farmer Jones, whose bottom lands lay in the "Big Run" Valley in full the will ; If her don't, then comes the arbitration." "Yes," said Dolly, as she folded the napkins and laid them in the table drawer, and then, hesitating a little at the task of peacemaker, she added : "Mamma, was that a sugar-plum you just gave me?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Dr. Ayer's "Pills." "Please, may I have an-"How near it does make a neighbor come to have him good in time of sick ness and trouble; you minded poor Bob when Nugget died? He was better, if possible, than any of our relatives. "Nugget" was the nick-name of a lovely ten-year-old boy, their baby who had died several years previous. "John Jones was one of the fortyniners," one of the earliest of the adventurers who crossed the Pacific slope when gold was discovered in California His boy was a beautiful, fair, curlyhaired child, and the playful name of "papa's Nugget" clung to him while his brief, bright life lasted. Nugget's last illness was lingering, and neigh-borly Bob Ferguson, then an unmarried elderly man, was unwearied in his vigils. He loved the pretty boy. He could not do enough for him. He forgot himself in his attentions to the dying child.



and the kiss sealed a new compact. The next morning the two men met 1603. in the lot south of the line fence. John said : "I've slept over the little breeze that we had yesterday, and I feel a good deal ashamed of the way l acted. I've been a-thinking how Nugget loved you, and that you have always been a good neighbor, and I've come to the conclusion that just what ever you say is right and fair and square in the line fence, why, I agree with you.

"I wouldn't fall out and be little and mean in your estimation for all the line fences in the Union. And what-ever you say is my share o' the work, I 'say so too. As an old neighbor I value your good will and here's my hand, and I want yesterday's doin's to be as

all. I say just what you do. I feel as if we didn't need any fence between us, if it wa'n't for the breachy stock. It was all my fault, John. You see my wife has been pestering me about this and that, and I felt mad and 'bused and was ready to lock horns with any body, almost without provocation at all

hands, and whatever you say is correct, I say so too.'

More Faith, More Love.

I wish I could feel now, here at Thy feet, O Lord, the most burning love, the most vivid faith, the firmest hope, and the truest contrition that ever any heart felt before Thy Tabernacle. But this would be the purest happiness, this would be heaven or earth, no matter what sweet sadness might accompany such holy feelings ; and I, being what I am and having been what I such grace and happiness? But at "When he fired up I didn't need to be off like a flash. There is a good that there are many innocent and many penitent hearts feeling this hap piness at this moment in many a nook of this sinful earth ; and I can bless God with all my heart for all the count-



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directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that miss and confusion. The clothes are sweeter,

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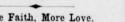
CHURCH

Belet tatt "Mamma, was that a sugar plum The O'Keele Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd.

if they had never been." "Well," said Bob, "I didn't sleep over it; I couldn't. Fact is, I was too mad at old Bob Ferguson to sleep at THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society With Assets of over \$2,500,000.

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And so Dolly, the true wife, the guide, helper, peace-maker, the one to encourage and lift up on to "higher CHURCH WINDOWS ground," goes on smiling, and her pretty dimples make beautiful the woman gracefully growing old, and thinking daily that "The best is yet to be."



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Then Dolly Jones, with all a woman's true tenderness and faith in the friend of her angel boy, said, "I will never forget one sight that came to me

"I was the morning after he died-you mind how he reached out his little thin, trembling hand and felt of Bob's face as he sat at the bed side ?-well, when Bob went to move the little dead body to wash and dress it, somehow I couldn't stay out hardly. I felt as if the mother ought to be there. "I was in the bed room joining, and

no one saw me, and I opened the door a little ways and peeped out. Bob was crying softly, and uncovering the little emaciated body, all the time talking soft and low to it. He was saying: 'You precious child, you angel. How can old Bob's hard hands touch this beautiful form ! Why couldn't I have

head on his hands. The ticking of the clock on the mantel and the short chirp

other?" "Please, may I have an-other?" "Not now, dear; one of those nice pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective

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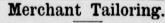
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A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Ont.



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A AN A ANA

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

died and let you live, you were so happy, my beloved boy !" And here Dolly paused to hide her emotion. Her husband leaned his

Dolly said she was very sorry-that Ask for Minard's and take no other.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

VICARIATE-APOS FOLIC OF PONTIAC.

ORITUARY.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the last regular meeting of Branch 34 Imonte, the following resolution was unant

C. M B. A.

8

Almonte, the following resolution was duali-monsily adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to Himself our worthy and respected Brother, John Bowes, be it therefore Keeolved that we, the members of Branch 34, C. M. B. A., carnestly deplore the loss of a valued and exemplary member; and that we ex-tend to his father, our esteened Brother, Wm. Bowes, and his family our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of trial. And be it

further Resolved that copies of this resolution be for-warded to the father of our late Brother and to the local press.

Toronto, June 18, 1894. At a regular meeting of Branch 111, Tor-onto, held on Tuesday, 14th inst., the follow-ing resolution of condolence was unanimous-by naswad

onto, hein on Idesady, itch hor, inclining resolution of condolence was unanimous-ing resolution of condolence was unanimous-ity passed : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call unto Himself the beloved wife of our most esteemed Financial Secretary, V. P. Fayle, be it Resolved that this branch place on record its sincere sympathy while bowing with submis-sion to the divine will to testify our feelings and deep sorrow and regret at the loss sustained to Brother Fayle and family of one so loving, kind and trace, and pray that Almighty God may comfort them in this their hour of trial and affliction ; and that we tender to Brother Fayle and his sorrowing family our senti-ments of sympathy and words of condolence, and offer our heartfelt prayer that he who doeth all things well may give eternal rest to the soul of the faithful de-parted. Tessolved that it be recorded in the minutes of this branch and a copy sent to the CATH-OLIC RECORD.

J. J. BOLAND, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

E. D. A. RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At the last regular meeting of St. Peter's Branch. No. 23, held July 25, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted : Whereas we, the members of this branch, having learned with profound regret of the death of Mrs. Martin Gould, mother of our esteemed President, Mr. Thos. F. Gould, which occurred on the 14th inst., Resolved that we tender to Brother Gould and the other members of the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condol-ence, and pray that Almighty God may strengthen them to bear their sad bereave-ment.

Resolved that these resolutions be entered in the minute book of the branch, a copy sent to Brother Gould and family and pub-lished in the official organs. T. M. O'HAGAN. M. J. QUIRK, Com.

At the last regular meeting of St. Joseph's ranch, No. 26, E. B. A., Stratford, the follow agresolutions of condolence were unanimously

reas, in view of the loss we have sus

adopted: Whereas, in view of the loss we have sus-tained by the decease of our friend and Brother, Peter D. Bart, and ot the still heavier loss sus-tained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore beit Resolved, that it is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regret ing his removal from our midst we mourn one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard. Resolved that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy. Resolved, that these resolutions he trans-mitted to the family of the deceased in the dispensation with the family of the deceased of the deceased in the mean the correst and the Resolutions he trans-mitted to the family of the deceased, the chard of the Carmotic Records, hound of the Carmotic Records, the endied organ of the E. B.A. A. McPhee, N. LaMarche, E. J. Kneitt, J. J. Hagarty, J. B. Badour, R. A. Kennedy, Com-mittee ; W. Lane, Sec. Treas.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

Toronto, July 30, 1894. At the last regular meeting of the St. Agnes Ladies Beneficial association and Branch of the I. C. B. U., held in their hall, cornor of King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, the following resolutions of condolence were elected.

adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed sister, Miss Margaret O'Reilly, our esteemed sister, Miss Margaret O heavy, and, Whereas by her death this Branch has lost

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MR. PETER D. BART, STRATFORD.

MR. PETER D. BART, STRATFORD. The desth occurred on Saturday evening, Juhy 31, 1894,07 Mr. Peter D. Bart, son of Mr. Suby 31, 1894,07 Mr. Peter D. Bart, son of Mr. Juhy Bart, Romeo street, Stratford. The de-example of the street stratford. The de-term of the swain jured by a fail from the G. T. R. bridge at Clinton in May last, and was moved from there to his home on Gore street about a motha. And an active member, the members of that society having nursed him since his misfortune. He laves a wife and six children, histortune. He laves a wife six a children, histortune. He laves a wife six a strengther of this bace. Mr. Bart was born in Dunds, in the size. Mr. Mart was torn in Dunds, in the state of Stratford. His wife is a daughter of this bace. Mr. Bart was born in Dunds, in the state of Stratford baway, formerly a merchant of this piece. Mr. Bart was born in Dunds, in the size. Mr. Bart was born in Dunds, in the state of Stratford. His wife is a daughter of the inter of the size of the soul. The interment was been been been were many under the direct under the avondale cemetery under the direct met al. Bacares were Angus McPhee, E. J. Kneith, J. J. Magarety, J. B. Badour, N. La Martin and Rith. Kennedy.

our esteemed sister, Miss Margaret O'Reilly, and,
Whereas by her death this Branch bas lost a promising young member, be it therefore and ReilA. Kennedy.
MRS. EDWARD HYLAND, BALMORAL.
After a life spent in the faithful performmere and rail of the source and they. Mrs. Hyland, beloved wife of Edward Hyland, Esq., of the township their sad hour of affliction, and while praying to the All-Wise Providence for the eternal also give to the parents and family the grace to be art with Christian fortitude the sad loss they have sustained.
Mrs. EDWARD HYLAND, BALMORAL.
After a life spent in the faithful performmere to the article of the detain behalf of the society, Miss K Langford, Prosident; Mrs. Greer, Sec., Miss O'Hara and Miss Hopkins, Com.
DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.
DIOCESE N MOTES.
July 20, 1894.
Last week His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by Mgr. McEvay paid a Strate and was the guest of His Graca Archibishop Cleary, to whom he expressed his personally acquainted.
Thomae Cleary, with whom the Bishop will also with the swill make six pressts for the volume and two for the order of the Resureo on Friday last and was largely a they have sustained and they fere sould (a first cousin of deceused), who read the burial service at the grave. We rather dading of least year.
The bareaved husband and a family of six solar of New York, assisted by Rev. Father Maddigan of Dundas, sang the Rev. Messrs. Mahony and Lebmunn will be raised to the sublime dignity of the prices followed in procession to six norder and they form the service at the grave. We see the service at the grave. We have nor fault a first cousin of deceused, who resides in Simcoe. R. I. P. dorder was the grave.
Mark Hyland, beloved wife of the secure of the Bishop and they form the subor was the grave. The more and they see and two for the order of the Resureed to the subline dignity of the price of the secure to the sublime dignity of the price of

RICHMOND HILL.

MCMULLEN-DALTON. There was a very pretty wedding in St. Patrick's church, Toronto, on July 17, when Miss Jessie Dalton, daughter of the late Joseph Dalton, Esq., of Brantford, be-came the wife of Mr. James A. McMullen of the Northern Steamship Company, Detroit, Rev. Father Barrett, rector of St. Patrick's, assisted by Rev. M. J. Cummins, P. P., Bothwell, consin of the bride, performed the ceremony, which was followed by the nuptial Mass, with choral accompaniment. The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Dalton, sister of the bride, while the groom was assisted by his cousin, Mr. James McMullen of Paris. The bride's dress was of white corded silk with point lace and pearl trimmings, white leghorn iat with plumes, and a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white roses. The bridesmaid wore a the so the the distribution and breakfast at the

In virtue. God grant that each individual who has made this mission may ever carry with him wher'er his providential career may be traced, the fruits of those precious lessons daily taught. In words of burning eloquence, we have heard of the way, the truth and the life, while deep into our hearts has sunk the lesson of noble example. We have seen before us ideal souls, who are filling their sphere of usefulness, perseveringly, cheerfully and truiumphantily. Yast is your labor, far beyond our realiza-tion, a work that can be adequately estimated only when in the Elernal City the multitude shall be gathered around the great, the vener-able is. Faul of the Cross. May you, Rev. Fathers, with us to-div, be 4 ag spared to continue yoar life of heroic charity, reaching the grand oil age and dying the sublime death of your saintly founder, is the fervent wish of Osceola's faithful.

MARRIAGE.

MCMULLEN-DALTON.

ing. You might as well expect an un-trained colt to win the Derby !" I think the brakeman expressed

lot of good, hard common sense. It's asking too much of a girl to trundle her out into a world of temptation and expect her to go scot free from taints that fly in the air. Mothers put on your thinking caps and give more at-tention to your daughters. Concern yourself with the knowledge of what they are doing when they are out of your sight.

A SPUNKY IRISH GIRL.

Eimira Catholics Are Justly Proud of Miss Kittle Ryan.

Elmira, N. Y., has at least one brave young Irish girl who has the courage of her convictions and will stand up for her faith even in the very camp of the enemy. Thursday evening of last week one

MARKET REPORTS.Index and you can be added and added and added add of Elmira's prominent churches had a lecturer from out of the city, and a large audience had assembled to listen to the eloquence he was to impart. Miss Kittie Ryan, one of our most talented and charming young ladies, had been invited to give two vocal solos during the evening. The lec-turer of the evening was introduced and spoke at some length, and in the course of his remarks gave some alleged information on Catholicity to his interested listeners, telling how they worshipped holy pictures, were idolators, etc. It all passed off very well until Miss Ryan rendered her econd solo, after which she gave vent to her true Irish spunk, and asking permission to make a few remarks, then and there said she was a Catholic and knowing the remarks just made by the speaker were false and unjust thought it a duty to defend her faith, and that such remarks in this en-lightened age were sadly out of place. The worthy (?) gentleman must have felt as if cold water had dashed his feit as if cold water had dashed his frame, as the applause of the audience rang out to cheer the brave girl. God bless her!. Would that there were many more like her.—Catholic Union and Times.

An Archbishop's Will.

The last testament of the late Arch-bishop Tache makes interesting read-

ing. The seventh clause reads : ''I owe nothing nor own nothing, therefore, I have nothing to leave. All the property movable or immovable I administer is the property of 'La Comporation Archiepiscopale Catholique Romanie de St. Boniface,' and will continue to belong hereto after my death as during my life. This must be understood not only of the property and capital owing to the said corporation, but also of the property capital in

its personal name." The ninth clause reads: "The members of my family expect no legacy from me. They know my affection for them and are satisfied with it. Let them receive my farewell with the assurance of my deep attachment ; let them pray to God for my soul and live as good Christians.

A COAL MINER'S RESCUE.

The Story of a Worker in the Westville, N S., Mines. — Suffered from Asthma and Indigestion—Unable to Work for Eight Long Months — He Has Now Regained Complete Health and Strength.

From the Stellarton, N. S., Journal. From the Stellarton, N. S., Journal. Faith doesn't come to all by hearing. With many seeing is believing. Many when they read of what has been effected in other parts of the country may shake their heads with an incredulous air. To satisfy such people it is necessary to bring the matter home; to show it to them at their own doors. The people of this country may not have heard, or only know little about the places where good has been effected by the use of the medicine, the name of which is on every-body's lips, but they have heard of Westville, the second most populous town in the coun;

any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink.) Bear in mind that they are never soid in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers subsitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams Pink Pills may be had of all fung sits or direct by mail from Dr. Wil-or Schemectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2,50. The price at which these pills are sold rakes a course of treatment other remedies or medical treatment.

MARKET REPORTS.

nourishment, everything

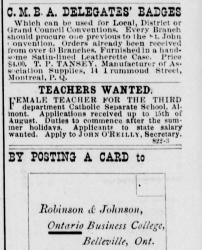
had. They are signs of Ancomia.

Pale Faces

A THE MARK ALTER AND A THE Core-1920 the Gream of Cod-liver OF, with hypophosphites, e ..riches the blood, purifies the skin, oures Anæmin, builda up the system. Physicians, the



TEACHER WANTED. WANTED TEACHER FOR SCHOOL Section No. 6, Township of Mara. Male or female, holding second or third class certif-cate. Apply, stating salary, to COLIN SMITH, Sec. Treas., Rathburn P. O., Ont. 824-2.



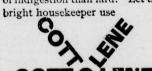
to 15jc. Eggs-to 16jc per doz. as to quality. Latest Live Stock Markets. TOBONTO. Aug. 2. -Export Cattle.—Top price of the day was 4c. Good fair loads soll around 3jc. and some choice butchers' were boucht at \$3.83 to 0 \$3,90. Butchers' Cattle --Prices ranged from 2jc for thin grass cattle up 2j to 5c. for fair grassers. Meal fed grass cattle sold from 3jc. to \$5 40, and one lot of four picked steers brought top price of the day, 3jc. a lbc. Sheep and Lambs.-All offerings were bought early in the day at from 83.40 to 3jc. a lb. for fine ewes and wetners. fed and watered, and 3j to 3jc. for same weighed off car. There was a fair demand for lambs at from \$2.50 for culls up to 35 50 for extra choice heavy bunches. Calves.-Bobs brought 18,50 to 82 a head; for veals, \$3.50 to \$4.50; choice veals from 50 8%. and fancy veals as hich as \$5. Milch Cows and Spingers. We quote the range at \$25 to \$5. EAST BUFPALO. Sheep and Lambs.- \$5.60 is choice, heavies and mediums, \$5.55 to \$5.60 is choice, heavies and medi

ã......

Food -Digestion -Complexion are all intimately connected ---

practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in

turn depends on good food. There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the



COTT, O LENE

The New Vegetable Shortening

S

AUGUST 4, 1894.

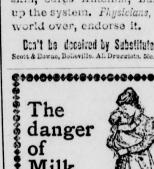
I WAS CURED of a severe cold by MIN. ARD'S LINIMENT. ARD'S LINIMENT. Oxford, N. S. I was cured of a terrible sprain by MINARD'S LINIMENT. FRED COULSON, Yarmouth, N. S. I was cured of Black erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Inglesville. J. W. RUGGLES

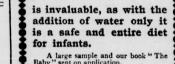
== M.

Ca ye Al mi fil Ju

show Depleted Blood, poor Scott's Emulsion

Den't be deceived by Substitutes!





DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. DIOCESAN NOTES. July 30, 1894. Last week His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by Mgr. McEvay paid a visit to Kingston, and was the guest of His Grace Archbishop Cleary, to whom he expressed his heartfelt sympathy on the occasion of the premature death of his amiable nephew, Mr. Thomas Cleary, with whom the Bishop was bersonally acquainted. — On Sunday next, 5th August, an ordination will take place at the cathedral, when the Rev. Messrs, Mahony and Lehmunn will be raised to the sublime dignity of the priest-hood. This will make six priests for the diocese and two for the order of the Resurrec-tionists in Berlin ordained by the Bishop during the last year. — On the 7th of August the Bishop will also officiate at the cathedral and offer a Mass of thanksgiving on the occasion of the thritieth and at the same altar by Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, first Bishop of Hamilton, on the 7th August, 1961. — On the 2nd August the faithful of Hamilton

Farrell, first bishop of Hamilton of Hamilton August, 1854. On the 2nd August the faithful of Hamilton may gain the great Indulgence of the Per-tiuncula as often as they visit the cathedral from the Vespers of the previous evening until sunset next day, by special faculties

from the version day, by special faculties from the Holy See. Rev. Father Brady, pastor of St. Law-rence, who has been an immate of St. Joseph's Hospital for the last few weeks, is much im-proved in health, and has been granted a

Hospital for the last few weeks, is much improved in health, and has been granted a vacation.
Rev. Chancellor Craven who has been very ill, is now much better and able to resume his duties.
We copy from the Hamilton Times the following paragraph referring to the promotion of a Hamiltonian:
"The Omaha Daily Bee of July 12 says: 'General Passenger agent Francis of the Burlington, vesterday announced that Mr. M. J. Dowling should succeed to the position occupied by the late W. F. Vall, to the city ticket office, Mr. Dowling to the city passenger agent and the general favor, Mr. Dowling having to the city ticket office, Mr. Dowling to the city senger agent and have charge of the office. The appointment will meet with general favor, Mr. Dowling having won his spurs by hard, conscientious work, and during his association with the Burlington, demontrating his peculiar fitness to handle the passenger business. In point of fact, Dowling above men into business, and is a terror when he gets started after a party of tourists.' The Mr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton.''

The very sign of the cross is stronger than hell.-Father Faber.

match.

to match. After a reception and breakfast at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. J. Nelson, 122 McCaul street, Mr. and Mrs. McMullen left by the Cibola at 11, for a trip to several American cities by the new steam-ship, The Great North West.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Below we give the names of the Separate school pupils who passed the entrance ex-amination to the London Collegiate In-stitute, together with the number of marks each received. They are given in the order of merit.

each received. They are given in the order of merit. ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. Louis Paris, 563 : Blanche Hobbins, 558 ; Charlie Wilson, 525 ; Eva Denahy, 524 ; Edward Best, 524 ; Queenie Roddy, 508 ; Frederick Quinn, 405 ; Joseph Garvey, 487 ; May Boyle, 482 ; Robert McLeod, 469 ; Edward Hinchey 464 ; Lottie Kenny 456 ; Mary Clarke, 454 ; Frederick Millar, 449 ; Adelbert Aust, 449 ; Annie Hevey, 446 ; HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL. Annie Durkin, 446 ; Wm. Flynn, 429 ; John Ranahan, 423 ;

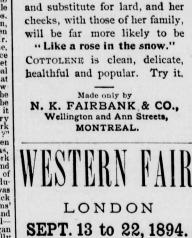
SACRED HEART SCHOOL. Sarah McGowan, 491; Elizabeth Hurson, 435; Florence Costello, 424.

Mothers Take Warning

A particularly bright brakeman often comes and talks with me on the train, writes Amber. He is quite a philosopher in his way and keeps his eyes and ears open pretty effectively Not long since he called my attention to some school girls who were riding

in the same car with us. "I wonder what those young girls' nothers are thinking of !" said he. Why, if you could see the goings on do you would wonder that there was any such a thing left as an old-fashioned, modest girl. They write notes to the train hands, they flirt with the conductor, they make appointments with the brakemen, and all the time their mothers think, I suppose, that We are pleased to notice by the Mendocino, California, *Beacon* that the Rev. Father Ferguson delivered the oration at the 12th July celebraticn. That paper adds that the oration was a masterial effort, and that Father Ferguson is a native of Port Dal-housie and was a student at Assumption College, Sandwich.

heard, or only know little about the places the medicine, the name of which is so every-bhe second most populous town in the coun-try, and people far and near have heard of the mining town where in '73, twenty years ago, over fifty lives were lost by an evolution in a mine, and the people of these provinces know it to-day as the place from which they draw their supply of nel. Hear-ing of a cure that had been effected in Westville through the agency of Dr. Wil-hese or the mining town where in '73, twenty years ago, over fifty lives were lost by an evolution of the particulars. So to Westville through it might be of general interest to accruate the particulars. So to Westville were than called at the home of Mr. Thos. McMillan, who is known to every man, the barn and child in the place, having taken p his home there tventy years ago. Mr. miles on the continent, where he was at on the continent, where he was at one of the continent, where he was at work. Mrs. McMillan was at home, how ever, and when informed of the object of the infer on the continent, where he was a very regotter's visit, said she could give all the information necessary — and she gave it freely. "Yes," said she, "Tom was a very row eight mouths—a long time wasn't it?" is kin an, so sick that he was unable to work in poor air, troubled with the asthma and indigestion. He couldn't eat well and of or eight mouths—a long time wasn't it?" in K Pills. We talked the matter over and it was agreed to give the Pink Pills a trial-not king strength. By degrees his and it was a blessing weld. After he began in the Yils we head taken six boxes he portine returned and with it his strength, and tikes a strength and. After he began in the time he had taken six boxes he in the time he had taken six boxes he point of his system. He can now work in the time he had taken six boxes he point of his system. He can now work in the time he had taken six boxes he point of his system. He can now work is the mine he had taken six boxes he point he intered is to any sic



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Make your Entries Early (this is important). Space and Stabling Allotted on Receipt of Entries.

ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:

Speeding Department-Stakes-Final pay-nent and Horses named Ang. 15th. Speeding Department-Class Events close teprember 6 h. Live Stock and Poultry, Sept. 18th. Bi, yele flaces, Sept. 18 h. All other Departments, Sept. 6th. Special Railway and Express arrange-nents.

Eve Stock and Poultry, Sept. 13th. Bi, yele Races, Sept. 13 h. Al other Departments, Sept. 6th. Special Ratiway and Express arrange-ments. For Prize Lists and other information ap-ply to

YOU WILL RECEIVE The 98th Annual Catalogue, 160 pages.



Sports, games and dancing for which cash prizes will be given. By permission of the officers, the 7th Fusil-tiers Band and String Band will be in attend-

By permission of the officers, the 7th Fusil-Hers Band and String Band will be in attend-ance. Fare (the extra charge being in aid of the're-life fund of the society) 35 cents. The 7th Fasilliers Band will go out on steamer " Joe Milton." Pleasure boats can be hired at the boat house opposite the station. Second Committee: T. H. Smallman, D. Regan, J. W. Little, John Labatt, J. W. Pocock, W. J. Reid, E. Meredith, Q. C., G. B. Sippi, A. Rivard, N. P. Graydon, Ald, S. O'Meara, J. Collins, A. D. Huff, J. McGee, Q. C. W. H. Brasble, P. Cook, J. Denahy, W. H. Bropby, W. C. Fitzgerald, R. M. C. Toothe. Trains leave London, 9, 1095, 1030 a. m., 159, 230, 5410 p. m. Leave St. Thomas, 935, 1040, 1195 a. m., 155, 835, 615 p. m. Returning leave Port Stanley at 420, 6, 750, 839, 9399 and 10 p. m. Trains will stop at all stations extended to all along the line. The bill cordially invited. J. W. MITCHELL, M.D., JOHN M. DALY. President. Secretary.

High

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, THOS. A. BROWNE. Secretary

-

ACCHMOND HILL.In the cavity of the corner stone of S.May schurch at Richmond Hill, recently
an irobox containing the following re-
of be dressent time: - A copy of
to be A Canadian.