Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XV.

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ERS,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

NO. 785.

THE FATHER OF APAISM.

The Infamous Titus Oates in the Pilory.

There is so much resemblance between the history of the infamous Titus Oates and the A. P. A. movement—the former explains so well the latter, throws so much light upon it, and shows it so truthfully in all its odious character—that we give it to our readers. The sources from which our informatiou is derived cannot be suspicious even to Protestants, as we draw it from Chanber's Encyclopedia and Macaulay, and give it textually. The encyclopedia says: Titus Oates was the son of a ribbon weaver, who have a substitute to the story of the polity of the encyclopedia says: Titus Oates was the son of a ribbon weaver, who have seen born about the year 1620. He was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took orders, and received a small living from the Duke of Norfolk. This position, however, he forfeited, in consequence of a malicious prosecution, in which he narrowly escaped conviction for perjury: and having been afterwards appointed to a chaplainey of one of the King's ship, he was expelled from it on a charge still more disgraceful. In this extremity, he conformed to the Catholic Church, and was admitted as a scholar of the Jesuits' college at Valladolid, Spain, but was expelled for misconduct after a trial of a few months. He was again received by the Jesuits, on his earnest protestations of reportance, at St. Omer, France, where he proved as mean and worthless as before, and he was finally dismissed by them in the early part of 1678. He mow, as a mere vagabond adventurer, set himself to live by his wit, in the evil exercise of which he devised, about this time, the atrocious scheme with which his name is identified in history. Just then great excitement and alarm pervaded the Protestant Roman Catholic; and his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II, was an active and avowed zealot on the same side. The growing confidence of the Roman Catholic, was underted to the flames. A few doubt he described in those document which added the doubt he described in those of concealed; and with or without reason, the cry so often since heard arose and was everywhere re-echoed, that the 'Protestant religion was in danger.' In this fevered state of general feel-

English colleges of the order of Jesus. threw one of the Secretaries of State
In those seminaries he had heard much into prison for having countersigned wild talk about the best means of commissions directed to gentlemen who bringing England back to the true Church. From hints thus furnished peached the Lord Treasurer of high he constructed a hideous romance, resembling rather the dream of a sick "Mea resembling rather the dream of a sick man than any transaction which ever took place in the real world. The Pope, he said, had entrusted the government of England to the Jesuits.

"Meanwhile the courts of justice, which ought to be, in the midst of political commotions, sure places of refuge for the innocent of every party, were disgraced by wilder passions and The Jesuits had, by commissions under the seal of their society, appointed Roman Catholic noblemen, and gentlemen, to all the highest offices in Church vulse the whole realm, would not, and State. The Papists had burned down London once. They had tried to burn it down again. They were at that moment planning a scheme for setting fire to all the shipping in the Thames. They were to rise at a signal all their Protestant and massacre A French army was at the same time to land in Ireland. All the leading statesmen and divines of England were to be murdered. Three or four schemes had been formed for assassinating the King. He was to be stabbed. He was to be poisoned in his readily found credit with the vulgar; and two events which speedily took place led even some reflecting men to suspect that the tale, though evidently distorted and exaggerated, might have ome foundation.

"Edward Coleman, a very busy and not very honest Roman Catholic intriguer, had been among the persons cused. Search was made for his apers. It was found that he had just destroyed the greater part of them. But a few which had escaped contained some passages such as, to minds strongly prepossessed, might seem to confirm the evidence of Oates. Those passages, indeed, when candidly construed, appear to express little more than the hopes which the posture affairs, the predilections of Charles, a Roman Catholic strongly attached the country was not then inclined she had resolved to give her consent to construe the letters of Papists the assassination of her husband. The candidly; and it was urged, with vulgar believed, and the highest some show of reason, that, if papers magistrate pretended to believe, even which had been passed over as un-important were filled with matter so judges of the realm were corrupt,

The Infamous Titus Oates in the iniquity must have been contained Country Party encouraged the pre-

Roman Catholic; and his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., monies, which indicted rather fear and was an active and avowed zealot on the same side. The growing confidence of the Roman Catholics was under the vaults over which they sate, in order to secure them against a second Gun-powder Plot. All their proceedings were of a piece with this demand. Ever since the reign of Elizabeth the ing, Oates saw his opportunity, and dexterously and boldly availed him from members of the House of Commons. Some Roman Catholics, how Macaulay says: "One Titus Oates, ever had contrived so to interpret this a clergyman of the Church of Eng- oath that they could take it without land, had, by his disorderly life and scruple. A more stringent test was heterodox doctrine, drawn on himself now added; every member of Parlia-the censure of his spiritual superiors, ment was required to make the declarthe censure of his spiritual superiors, ment was required to make the deciar-had been compelled to quit his benefice, ation against transubstantiation; and thus the Roman Catholic Lords were and vagrant life. He had once professed hirself a Roman Catholic, and passed some time on the Continent in against the Queen. The Commons

fouler corruptions than were to be vulse the whole realm, would not, unless confirmed by other evidence, suffice to destroy the humblest of those whom he had accused. For, by the old law of England, two witnesses are necessary to establish a charge of trea son. But the success of the first im poster produced its natural conse quences. In a few weeks he had been raised from penury and obscurity to opulence, to power which made him the dread of princes and nobles, and to notoriety such as has for low and bad minds all the attractions of glory. He was not long without coadjutors and medicine. He was to be shot with rivals. A wretch named Carstairs, silver bullets. The public mind was so sore and excitable that these lies land by going disguised to convenland by going disguised to conventicles and then informing against the preachers, led the way. Bedloe, a noted swindler, followed; and soon from all the brothels, gambling houses and spunging houses of London, false witnesses appeared to swear away Roman Catholics. One came with a story about an army of thirty thousand men who were to muster in the disguise of pilgrims at Corunna, and to sail thence to Wales. Another had been promised canonization five hundred pounds to murder the king. A third had stepped into an eating house in Covent Gar-den, and had there heard a great Roman Catholic banker vow, in the presence of the guests and drawers, to kill the heretical tyrant. Oates, that he might not be eclipsed by his imitathe still stronger predilections of James, and the relations existing between the French and English courts, other things, that he had once stood behind a door which was ajar, and had there overheard the Queen declare that

suspicious, some great mystery of cruel and timid. The leaders of the able among them, indeed, were so far deluded as to believe the greater part of the evidence of the plot to be true. Such men as Shaftesbury and Buckingham doubtless perceived that the whole was a romance. But it was a romance which served their turn ; and to their seared consciences the death of an innocent man gave no more uneasiness than the death of a partridge. The juries partook of the feelings then common throughout the nation, and were encouraged by the bench to indulge those feelings without restraint. The multitude applauded Oates and his confederates, hooted and pelted the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the accused, and shouted with joy when the verdict of guilty was pronounced. It was in vain that the sufferers appealed to the respectability of their past lives; for the public mind was possessed with a belief that the more conscientious a Papist was, the more likely he must be to plot against a Protestant government. It was in vain that they resolutely affirmed their innocence, for the general opinion was that a good Papist considered all lies were serviceable to his Church as not only excusable but meritorious.

The encyclopedia continues : "Many innocent Roman Catholic gentleman died the death of traitors at the block. Over the space of two years the base success of Oates was signalized by a series of judicial murders. Naturally, however, as reason resumed its sway, doubts began to be felt; and on the execution of a venerable and respected nobleman, Viscount Stafford with a strong shock of pity and remorse, public suspicion awoke, and a violent reaction set in. It was only, however, on the accession of James II., in 1685, that retribution overtook the malefactor. Active steps against him were then taken. He was tried be-fore the court of King's Bench, convicted of perjury, sentenced to be pilloried, whipped at the cart's tail, and afterwards imprisoned for life.

"We might wonder a little at the leniency of the sentence, were it not thus explained: it was intended that the severity of the first two items of punishment should render the last one superfluous, and that the wretch should die under the lash of the executioner. But the hide of Oates was tough be-yond calculation; and horribly lacer-ated, yet living, his carcass was con-veyed into the prison, from which it was meant never more to issue. Very strangely, however, the next turn at the political wheel brought back the monster to the light of day and prosperity. When the revolution of 1688 placed William on the throne writes, "I was sitting in the room the Protestant influence triumphed once more. In the outburst of en-thusiasm which followed what more natural than that Oates should be glorified as a Protestant martyr? Parliament solemnly declared his trial illegal; be was pardoned, and obthegat; he was partoned, and ob-tained his liberty; and in order to his perfect enjoyment of it, a pension of £300 a year was granted him. He was, however, no more heard of; he passed his seventeen remaining years in obscurity, and died in 1705 at the good old age of eighty six.

Is it not time that the public press and the public at large should call a halt to the present unfair and un-manly methods of attack on our Catholic fellow-citizens and protest against the repeated and continuous insults to their faith? When civilized nations decide to settle their disputes by an appeal to arms, it is always understood that the issue should fought out on the lines of honorable warfare-that poisoned bullets be not used, the rivers and streams not to be poisoned, nor other methods resorted to condemned by civilized opinion. have a right to look for a higher standard of attack on the part of the Church and the tabernacle. The wandering and reputationless adventurers who have lately visited our city are a disgrace to religion and unworthy the endorsement of its bitterest enemy. Avoiding honorable methods of controversy they regale their hearers with all manner of tales, calumnies, slanders, fables, fictions and absurdities about the Catholic her priests and nuns. add to these miserable insults and to intensify hatred and bad feeling, they

by insult, calumny and abuse.
dismuch we feel satisfied of that men sylvania divine!
Boston Pilot.

take the ground that it is heathen and idolatrous, then the warfare is justifiable to a certain extent, but even then not on the lines laid down by the Master. This much we feel satisfied of that men like Cardinals Newman and Manning, Hon. Frank Hurd, Hon. Thomas Ewing, Charles Warren Stoddard, George
Parsons Lathrop, Sir. John Thompson and the Hon. J. R. Chandler would not remain twenty-four hours in a Church for this country.

Boston Pilot.

A Boston lady, says the Transcript, asked the other day for a book containing all the speeches made at the Parliament of Religions, adding thoughtfully, "I wonder it there are Parsons Lathrop, Sir. John Thompson and the Hon. J. R. Chandler would not for which they gave up their Protestantism if her altars were manned by adulterers and her convents the home

of unchastity and immorality.

We appeal to the enlightened intelligence of our readers, to Protestant

must bear good fruit, and remove feelings of discord. His account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the C. M. B. A and of the account of the progress of the count of the progress of the progress of the count of the progress of the century. He was a fervent Catholic, and during his later years was occupied almost entirely with devotional compositions. Thus is another name added to the glorious list of those who have consecrated their genius to the service of religion. May he rest in peace!

any copies printed without Joseph Cook's speech. I should like one of those best." The lady's taste is correct; but perhaps the volume would

santineers and her converts the home of unchasity and immorality.

We appeal to the enlightened intelligence of the company of

The editor of the Journal makes the follow ing editorial remarks on the letter of Father Harris. It is refreshing to note that a few Protestant editors like this gentleman have from time to time spoken out manfully in behalf of their wronged Catholic fellow-citi-

add to these miserable insults and to intensify hatred and bad feeling, they are too often encouraged by people who, from daily association with their Catholic neighbors, ought to know better.

The public should know that "converted priests" and "escaped nuns" have been dismissed, unfrocked and expelled from the Catholic Church on account of crime and unfaithfulness. In our experience we have not met a single convert to Protestantism that ever left the Church of Rome through to conviction. If our readers know of the any such person or persons we will rejoice to hear of them. Every intelligent Protestant would be pleased to this way of thinking, but, if converts of the church of t

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

A cable despitch from London on last Monday says that John Redmond now occupies the position of first favorite in Tory esteem. All the enemies of Ireland have discovered qualities and virtues in Redmond herotofre quite unsuspected, and the Tory orators, from Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill down to the common village tub humper, lose no opportunity to proclaim

without the waste of time that such a course would entail.

This scheme has been accepted in effect, if not formally, by the Nationalists, but Redmond has not indicated whether it would satisfy his party. It is agreed that it is the best the Ministry can do, since if it were to devote the whole of this session to the Home Rule Bill again the best informed opinion is that the disappointment so caused to English supporters would result in the breaking up of the Liberal party, the destruction of the Government and the loss of all chance of a Home Rule Ministry being returned at the next election.

According to the latest German Year Book there are in each 10,000 of the population 3,577 Catholics, 6,279 Protestants, 29 Christians of other denominations, and 115 Jews. It thus appears that the Catholics are more than 35 per cent. of the population of the Empire.

Sister Rose Lynch of the Dominican convent, Galveston, Texas, died re ently in the 86th year of her age and the sixty-second of religious life. For many years she was superioress of the Dominican Sisters in Ohio, and was widely known throughout the United States for her zeal for the higher education of girls.

Be gentlemen; be not only gentle, but be men. Religion does not destroy manhood. Courage, strength and independence come from God as well as supernatural humility. Go out into the world, leave your impress upon it, and may God bless you.— Archbishop Ryan.

LINKED LIVES.

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

CHAPTER XVII. THE BOAT RACE. "So find I every pleasant spot In which we once were wont to meet, The field, the chamber and the street, For all is dark where thou art not."

When any sudden catastrophe has removed (sometimes without a moment warning) a dearly loved one from our family circle, with what vivid last associations, linking our lives with taken place. that of the departed friend. Too well do we remember every word, every look, every gesture. How sadly are we for ever repeating the maybe triv-ial remark he made at such a moment, the careless joke, in itself not worth recording. How every turn of the road where his feet were wont to tread not once, but fifty times a day, becomes a living memorial of his life amongst With what terrible, minute real

ity does "our last meeting," the last day, the last hour, and, above all, the last word, the last look, reproduce itself on the canvas of our memory Those who have known what it is to se a beloved one, in this unexpected, awful manner, will not be at a loss to understand how it was that every mo ment of that same day was to remain engraven on Mabel's heart in characters of ineffaceable distinctiveness.

Guy accompanied his wife and sister to the station. He was in overflowing spirits. Never had his voice sounded more joyously, or his face looked more honestly happy and contented. The tone of his ringing merry laugh was gladness itself, and so it was that Mabe remembered him—remembered him as she saw him alive for the last time.

He stood on the platform as the train moved out of the station, the breeze playing lightly through his fair, curly hair, blowing it back from his brigh face, as he slightly raised his cap, and shouted out a parting salutation—to Mabel last, for she put her head out of the window to watch him.
"Good bye, Mabel. Bring the wed-

ing dress back with you; and be sur you take case of Jessie and the child. The day of the sailing-match dawned fair and promising, but Hugh, as he had foreseen, found himself obliged to spend it in the school with the inspector, who had come for the examina He cared less about the disappointment than he would have done had Mabel been at home; but as a let-ter had come from her saying that owing to the oculist's wish to see Eva again that morning, they could not leave London till 12 o'clock, he knew she knew she would not arrive till all was over, so Hugh consoled himself the more easily. The Inspector was not to come till 12 o'clock. Hugh accordingly found time not only to breakfast with Guy and his friends at Elvanlee, but also to accompany them down to the sheltered bay, where Guy had constructed a beautiful little harbor, for the accommodation of his vacht, and those belonging to his friends-for that day his rivals. Guy, attired in a sailor's costume of white serge, with a belt of broad, deep blue, his straw hat, with it blue band and streamers, sitting lightly on the back of his handsom head, was, as he came in sight of the harbor, loudly cheered by the crowd of eager spectators assembled to view the coming race.

The Fairy was already under weigh, with sails half spread. Three other elegant little yachts lay along side of the harbor, each flying it's owner's colors. Guy's displayed the Royal Navy blue, for which he had so great a predilection. Hugh was sorry that he could not remain to see the start, but it was fixed for 12 o'clock, and there would probably be several delays, so he wished good-bye to all, wringing Guy's hand heartily as he foretold his certain vic-

"Good bye, old fellow," answered "Hang that Inspector! Just think what an addled old fool he must have been, to choose this day of all the three hundred and sixty-five in the year for his humbugging visit!"

One more grip of the honest, kindly hand, one more look into the sunny blue eyes, and Hugh had said his last good bye to Mabel's brother. Could he but have known it, as he slowly retraced his steps to Elvanlee village school!

The Inspector came, the examination took place as usual, the schoolhouse seemed more than ordinarily close and hot.

Hugh was conscious of a very impatient fit. However, the customary Hugh's time until nearly 4 o'clock, when the Inspector left. As soon as he was gone, Hugh went to his study to write a letter, after which he intended to run up to the Castle, to hear about to run up to the Castle, to hear about the sailing-match. He was standing with his face to the window, sealing for myself into the bargain." the letter which he had scribbled off bright, the air deliciously fragrant with the scent of lilac only by the nameless, numberless sounds of country life, which are so the humming of insects, the splashing of the brook, from time to time the ringing, hearty laugh of a laborer in the fields, or again the tinkling of sheep bells, or lowing of cattle from a neighboring farm.

ning of long years of trouble. As the first chime broke upon the still afternoon air, he caught sight of a man running full speed up the Vicarage avenue. Before the second stroke fell upon his ear, Hugh became aware that the man was Guy's valet, Maurice. With the third chime Hugh perceived that Maurice had no coat on, that his face was ghastly pale, and his eyes were full of terror. The last toll of the hour sounded like a death knell in Hugh's ears, as he dropped the letter from his hand, and with a beating heart turned to the door ; for he knew anguish do our memories revert to the that something dreadful must have last associations, linking our lives with taken place. He went downstairs quickly. Maurice was at the door; he had not had time to pull the bell before Maurice was at the door ; he Hugh held it open and stood confront-

ing him.
"My master—Sir Guy!" gasped the man; then he fell foward, nearly fainting. Hugh caught him, and sup-ported him to a seat, by which time he ing. found voice to exclaim-

"Good God in Heaven! what has happened?'

Maurice groaned. "Has there been an accident ?-is Sir Guy hurt?" asks Hugh again, hoarse with fear. "Dead, sir! - drowned! - dead! -

dead !— quite dead !' faltered the valet, and his head fell back—he had fainted.

A cry arose on all sides. Attracted by the sound of voices in the hall, Hugh's housekeeper had come, followed by another maid servant and the garlener, two or three more-no one knew how they came there, but there they were, to receive the terrible news -helped to swell the wail of sorrow broke forth. As for Hugh, was like one stunned : bewildered, he leaned up against the wall, heedless o the weeping crowd around him, with his hand pressed against his throbbing temples, while he sought to persuade himself that he was under the influence

of a bad dream.
"Dead!" he repeated mechanically -"dead !-drowned ! - what, Guy Guy dead!—the young, handsome, noble Guy, Mabel's brother, from whom he had parted so short a time back in the strength of his beautiful manhood! Guy, the strong, brave, happy Guy! Guy, with his sunny laugh, his overflowing spirits, the pride of the county, the darling of his idolizing family! Guy, the husband, the father, so much needed by his own Oh! impossible—anyone but Guy to be lying cold, dead, drowned, did they say? God in Heaven!"

"Mr. Fortescue, sir!"
Hugh started and stared, as one suddenly awakened from a dream.

"What does he mean?" he asked his voice sounding hollow and un natural, as he pointed to the servant. who was slowly recovering his senses "Eh. Mr. Fortescue!" It was the housekeeper who spoke. "Won't you sit down, sir? You are the color of a dead man all over! Sit down, sir He'll come to in a minute or two, and will tell us what it means. Eh, Lord, but it's a fearful visitation

A good many minutes had, however, elapsed before poor Maurice was able to tell the story. The old story one knows so well—real dangers passed through successfully, a moment of heedlessness, a slip, as it were, thing that might so easily have been avoided -one asks how it could ever have taken place? And during that unexpected moment a bright young ife, full of every noble promise, struck down by the way-side.

Such a death is a mystery-one of the mysteries some among us will be very eager to have solved for us when we reach the eternal home, where all sighing and sorrow will have fled away for ever. Until then we can only trust, remembering that if no sparrow falls "Oh, it is you, Hugh, is it? Where's Guy? Who won the race?" It was Jessie who asked the question, unnoticed to the ground, how much more precious in the eyes of our Father must be the fresh, bright lives of the darling ones He sees fit to transplant. without warning, to the home where, all safe again some day, we shall as suredly find them.

The Fairy won the sailing race. Guy was on the way back to the har-bor. The band on board the umpire's boat had struck up "See the Conquer-ing Hero comes!" the crowd along the shore were cheering lustily, the guns were firing salutes from the harbor. and Guy sat smoking a cigar, steering his victorious cutter towards the land. listant about three quarters of a mile His companion, a village lad of some fourteen years of age (the only son of a widow in Elvanlee village), who was Guy's usual attendant on all his sailng excursions, was leaning over the side of the boat, and (no one ever knew exactly how it happened) fell into th formula had to be gone through—the sea. Only two days previously Guy Inspector entertained to lunch at the had discovered that the lad could not Vicarage, a certain amount of talking swim, and upon that occasion had to be put up with, all of which took up given orders that he should be taught without delay.

"For you know, my boy," Guy had laughingly observed, "if you fall overboard some of these days, and can't

When the accident took place Guy in a great hurry. The afternoon was did not wait to think of danger to him self. It is more than probable he foresaw none, but, had he done so, it would The deep silence was broken have made no difference. Letting go the rudder, he left the boat, with full sail on, to the mercy of wind and wave. oothing to the ear-the song of birds, and, without a moment's hesitation,

sprang into the sea. Guy was an expert swimmer; little danger beyond a good wetting was carriage; and as it rolled out of the therefore apprehended for him by the station through the white gate on to the lookers-on. He would in all probability have rescued the drowning boy.

without connecting it with the begin- wrong moment, the already over-tight- Hugh, how dull you look! What is the ened sails of his little ship. There was matter? Mabel, you hiding your face no one to let go the cords, and so relieve too! Is anything wrong?" asked the straining canvas. Just as Guy, having dived for the third time, re-ap-peared above water, clutching the boy firmly in his grasp, the Fairy, dragged down by her surplus of sail, toppled over, and capsized completely. was unfortunately close upon her at the moment; an agonized shriek from the still distant shore warned him too late of his danger; he tried to avoid the collision, but in vain, his head came in contact with the mast as she fell, and, to the horror of all the spectators, he uttered one cry, ther sank, to rise no more. Many experienced swimmers were on the spot; all was done that human aid could accomplish, but it was only Guy's lifeles oody which, after an hour's search, was brought ashore, together with that of his unfortunate companion, whom he had died to save. A deep wound on Guy's temple gave evidence that it was the blow which, by disabling him, had been the cause of his death.

Such was the account which, in broken sentences, Hugh gathered from the horror stricken Maurice, himself a witness of the terrible catastrophe; and t was already nearly 5 o'clock before Hugh remembered that at 6 the train from London would come in, bringing back Lady Forrester and Mabel, with Guy's fatherless child. Some one must meet them. Hugh recoiled with horror, as he remembered that he, of course, was the proper person to do so. It would be necessary to use precaution in breaking the terrible tidings to Lady Forrester, for she was then in a condi tion when such a shock, coming suddenly upon her, might prove fatal. The same thought apparently struck Maurice, for, while Hugh was still revolving the matter in an agony of mind impossible to describe, the faithful servant exclaimed.

"Sir, you will go to meet my lady ; the carriage is ordered. Sir Guy ordered it himself this morning," he concluded, with a choking sob.

'God help me!" articulated Hugh. "Yes, I will go, Maurice. Go, now, and say I will meet the carriage at the station; yet stay. What has become of the people—the men—Sir Guy's friends, I mean, who are staying at the Castle? "I think they intend to go, sir-to

be out of the way before her Ladyship returns. Two of them went along with him-with the dear young mas ter!—up to the Castle."
"God help us all!" repeated Hugh

solemnly: then he took his hat, and

set out to the village.

Having reached it, he found he had full half an-hour to wait before the rain was due, and while he was wondering how he should endure the inerval, a message came, desiring his presence with the poor widowed mother, who had that day, too, lost her all on earth—her only son—the pride, the joy, the comfort of her heart, even as Guy was that of his devoted family Hugh found her, bowed down under the weight of her sorrow indeed, as yet too much stunned to realize her loss.

"He was all I had on earth," she said meekly, as she uncovered the face of the dead boy for Hugh to look at. 'But God knows, maybe, he's better gone. I would not have him here alive, and the dear master dead as did die to save him."

Hugh said a few words of comfort to the bereaved mother, but his voice sounded to himself hollow and unnatural; he was obliged to hurry away, promising, if possible, to return later in the evening, for he felt that he must have broken down had he re mained longer.

as Hugh advanced to meet her and Mabel on the platform. He was paler than usual, but his manner was won

derfully composed. "The Fairy is the winner. Let me take your bag, Jessie. Guy was not able to come, so I came in his place." "Tired out, I suppose," remarked essie, unsuspiciously. "I am so re-Jessie, unsuspiciously.

ieved that horrid race is over !" She turned aside to give direction about a basket which had come by train, and while she was talking to the porters, Hugh led Mabel apart.

"Mabel," he said-and to her dying day Mabel never forgot the sound of his voice or the expression of terror in his eyes-"Mabel, for God's sake be There has been an accident. brave!

Guy is badly hurt."
"Guy! Oh, Hugh, what is it?" "She should not know till she is safe home," whispered Hugh, laying his hand firmly on Mabel's arm, as he led her towards the carriage. She looked at him fixedly.

"Is there any hope, Hugh?"
He turned his head fearfully to see if Jessie were still at a safe distance then his eves met Mabel's. There was no need for further speech.

understand," gasped "I understand. Mabel "For God's sake remember Jessie!

She must not hear this suddenly," im plored Hugh, as he put Mabel into the carriage, with a frightened glance at the death-like pallor of her face.
"No, no—don't be afraid! Here,

give me Eva on my knee," muttered Mabel, her teeth chattering to gether, and a cold, damp sensation coming over her forhead.

Just like you, Mabel," exclaimed Lady Forrester as she stepped into the carriage; and as it rolled out of the quietly, as pleased with his commenda-station through the white gate on to the tion as she could be with anything just road, she added, "The idea of your running off at once to talk to Hugh,

Jessie wonderingly, noticing, for the first time, Hugh's grave face and Mabel's averted countenance, which she was doing her best to hide in little Eva's curly head.

Then cautiously, with the utmost gentleness, Hugh tried to prepare the poor young wife for her sad misfortune. Unlike Mabel, Jessie was very slow to comprehend the extent of the calamity. It was even difficult to bring her gradually to realize that Guy was in great danger-very great danger. Hugh persisted, for Jessie's hopeful persisted, for Jessie's he disposition always inclined hopeful to make light of things. She did not seem to be able to take in that a heavy affliction should actually have fallen upon her. It was only as they turned the last corner of the winding avenue, which brought them in sight of the castle, that the truth dawned upon her. A group of terrified servants stood

about the portico, eagerly watching for the carriage. Jessie caught sight of them and turned pale; a look of deep horror came into her eyes. Turnng to Mabel, she grasped her arm, and whispered,
"Don't let them come near me

Don't let them tell me he is dead—dead!
—before I see him!"

Mabel roused herself with the energy which despair alone can give. The one glance at Hugh told her there was no hope, and all the way from the station she remained like one stupefied, stunned by the violence of a heavy blow. Heart, brain, and sense fairly sickened before the overwhelming misery of that half hour's drive; but here again her naturally strong mora courage came to her aid, nerving her o put aside her own grief, to think only of Jessie.
"Send them all away, except old

nurse," whispered Mabel to Hugh, as she jumped out of the carriage, and put Eva into her arms, while she turned her attention to Jessie.

"Now, Jessie, come. Do, darling. They are all gone. Go one shall speak to you—no one but the children. Oh! Jessie, won't you speak to Wil-

The mention of her boy's name roused Jessie from her stupor, and she allowed Mabel to help her out of the car riage into the entrance-hall. There a painful scene awaited her-perhaps, however, the one best calculated to pre pare her for the truth. The hall door stood open, likewise the door leading into the great salon, and there, on one of the ottoman sofas, his head buried in the cushions, sobbing as if his heart would break, crouched little Wilfrid, Guy's eldest son, moaning forth in pit ous accents, "Papa! Papa!

Jessie let go Mabel's arm and flew to his side Sinking down by him she laid her face against his, and grasping his little hands, the fingers of which twined themselves convulsively round hers, she whispered. "My boy! my darling! where is

papa?—where have they put him?"
"Oh! papa, papa!" wailed the
child again. "Don't you know,
mother?—he is dead, quite dead, lying up in his dressing-room! Nurse says he will not come back any more. Oh mother, he is so white, so cold ! Here Mabel would have interposed

fearful lest the child's words should cause additional anguish to his nother; but the old nurse—the same who had brought Guy up from his cradle and was still the head of his children's nursery-called Mabel aside and whispered,

"Let them be, Miss Mabel dear. It's the best thing for her, poor lamb, to hear the awful truth out of them brought tears of joy and gladnest of angel's mouths."

said Mabel, wringing her hands. looks the picture of death! Oh! if she

would only cry."

"Leave her to me, dear," returned he faithful old woman, as she wiped away the streaming tears from her own "Go you and look at him-he is so beautiful, it does one's heart

good. "Not till she is safe, not till I am sure she does not want me," said Mabel, for while nurse was speaking, Jessie's eyes had turned towards her young sister-in-law with a look of imploring misery that went to Mabel's heart, recalling, oh! so vividly, Guy's last words, in which he had recommended his wife so specially to her care.

Hugh had ample opportunity for judging, during the next few hours, of Mabel's powers of self control and fortitude. Her presence of mind never for a single moment forsook her; and she had truly need of all her courage, for it seemed for awhile as though Lady Forrester's strength and reason had utterly given way.

Once only during the long terrible evening Mabel left her. Hugh, who was sitting below in the library to be at hand if he were wanted, saw door open softly, and Mabel glide in, pale as a ghost.

"Hugh, I want to see him. Will you take me to his room? "Jessie," asks Hugh, anxiously" is she better?"

"No-very ill; but she does not need me just now; she does not know

anyone. Nurse and the doctor are both there. Will you come, Hugh?" "Yes, darling, I will; but first come here and let me tell you what a brave,

good, darling little woman you have been all along."
"Thank you, Hugh," she answered

then; after which she knelt down by his chair, and laid her head on his hand. "It is all a fearful dream, The church clock struck four. Hugh started—why, he could not tell, but true it was, never again could he listen to a clock striking that particular hour sudden gust of wind inflated, just at a morning to come with the cart. Why,

Then I remember it is worse for Jessie - that stops me; but, Hugh," she added, suddenly, "tell me how it all happened. I have heard nothing yet. mappened. Wilfrid said something about poor old Widow Jones's son being drowned too. How did the accident take place?"

Then Hugh put his arm around her, drawing her close to him, while he told all the particulars of the sad story; and Mabel, in her misery, was not without consolation. She had that which can temper the rudest blast of sorrow. There was light gilding the edge of the cloud which had fallen upon her, for Hugh's arm supported her; her head was pillowed on his breast; her heart, sorely as it ached, was leaning upor another heart, a brave heart, well ac quainted with pain such as hers. Bitter was the cup of suffering dispensed to her, crushing the trial which over wanting the bitterest drop, that which fills the chalice to the brim, that drop which never can be tasted so long a there are two to drink of the cup to-TO BE CONTINUED.

A CONVENT EPISODE. W. H. Thorne, in the Globe

All persons making any pretension to familiarity with English literature have read and admired Wordsworth's beautiful poem, "An Incident at Bruges," beginning:

"Uges," beginning:
In Bruges town is many a street,
Whence busy life hath fled;
Where without hurry noiseless feet
The grass grown pavement tread.
There heard we, haiting in the shade
Flung from a convent tower,
A harp that tuneful music made
To a voice of thrilling power.
The measure, simple truth to tell,
Was fit for some gay throng;
Though from the same grav turret fell
The shadow and the song.

And all the readers of Wordsworth are

amiliar with the well-worn illustration of a nun sitting by her harp and sing ing while she plays, that always accom panies this poem.

Perhaps for a quarter of a century perhaps for a generation, I had known the poem, and had dreamed and won dered if I should ever realize in my own experience an incident similar to the one here recorded by the master of our English meditative poets; and I think it was just a year from the day of this writing, viz., on the first Sunday of the month of May, 1892, when I had the honor of being the guest of Very Rev. Father Walker, Chaplain of the Dominican Convent of St. Clara. at Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., that my ong cherished dream was more than realized.

From the first day of my visit I had noticed a beautiful harp in the beautiful dining-room where, waited on by a nun, as by an angel, I had taken my meals; and occasionally as I sat in the adjoining parlor I had heard the harp as if it were being played by pupils at their lessons. So when Sunday came, having now learned which o the Sisters was the music teacher, I asked if I might have the honor and pleasure of listening to some selections on the harp. I would gladly mention this Sister's name, but I know that she being as modest as she is gifted, would feel hurt rather than complimented; so, simply leaving this hint for the million-fold Protestant girl so anxious to get her name in the newspapers, I go

on with my story. My request was granted, and, together with some visiting priest and one or two Sisters of the convent, I listened for the first time in my life to a nun, clothed in the white and beautiful garments of her order, as she, with firm and thrilling touch, wakened those harp strings from their still slumbers "Nurse, do let us get her upstairs," the eyes of a far less sensitive Protest-

First there were a few strains from some classic Catholic composers; then as if all the better soul of Protestantism had united with the true soul of the Church, this dear nun—God bless her! -played the air that all Protestants know and love to sing to their beautiful hymn,

"Nearer my God to Thee."

I need not say that I was amazed and glorified. I had time and again wept to the same music in the family devo tions of one of the loveliest Protestant families I had known in my boyhood and young manhood. I had wept to this music in many a Protestant prayer meeting, while the heart rose within me to newer and stronger pledges of consecration; and now, to sit in this lovely room and actually listen to the same music on the harp, played by a nun of the Catholic Church, was a beautiful and heavenly pleasure far beyond my utmost earthly dreams. In a moment the harp ceased its de-

votional strains, and the room was filled with the dear old air of "Annie Laurie," then "My Country 'tis of Thee," and so on, for half an hour, which marks for me one of those pure, white, star-lit, sun-clothed episodes of existense, all too few of which come to bless the daily toil and stress of this busy world. And all this, I said to myself, is what we Protestants have thought of and condemned as Catholic bigotry and the mother of sin! Ladies and gentlemen, I need not tell you that in one heart at least that Sunday afternoon there was a temple. and in it an altar and a holy of holies, in the innermost shrine of which some worship was attempted although mayhap utterly unworthy of the altar and

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TRAFFIC IN CALUMNY.

Father Maguire, of Toledo, Writes a Strong Letter in Comdemnation of the Vile Business.

Rev. Thomas F. Maguire, of Toledo, contributes the following protest to the columns of the Bee, of that city. The communication is worthy of attentive perusal and is calculated to make a lasting impression upon fair-minded readers, regardless of religious or political prejudice and predilection:

Is it now time that the public press and the public at large should call a halt to the present wicked and insane persecution of Catholics and insults to their faith, practices and ministers by an unholy, un-American association that has no standing in law, morals or reason. The other day a Catholic priest was requested by a silly minister and a sillier deputy sheriff to open his church for their inspection or discover, if they could, arms which they sup-posed were concealed in the building. Reading of such things, it is hard to realize that one is living in the latter part of the nineteenth certury. add to these miserable insults, and to intensify these wanton persecutions, a wretched priest with his wife were brought to Toledo to villify, by horrid lies and calumnies, the religious belief of one third of our citizens. A hall built by their taxes, erected to com-memorate all that is grand and noble, loyal and true in human in human nature, was desecrated and handed over

TO THE VILE USE OF DISCORD. hate and detestable mendacity. The hate and detestable mendacity. Ine sacred memory of Catholic patriots, Catholic chaplains, Catholic Sisters, who gave their all, even upon the shedding of their blood and the outpouring of their lives, was dishonored by the vilest of the vile who calumniated the faith that sent forth such heroes and strengthened them in their heroic achievements. The wonder is how Memorial hall was rented for such a wicked purposs.

It is, however, saddening to the

Catholic heart to meet with a so called "converted priest," a White, a Slattery, an O'Connor, or a M'Namara. For the moment we are apt to forget the hugeness of the sacerdotal army, and the transcendant amount of good it is doing for the souls of men. Even the rarity of such a scandal fails to dimin-ish its horrors. We are perforce compelled to contrast the vileness of the offense with the holiness of the sanctuary. We measure the offender's downfall by the loftiness and splendor of the trust he has violated. Inevitably we think of that Judas, who banquetted with his meek Lord and then went forth to betray Him."

Meanwhile, it is notorious that the enemies of the Catholic Church hail such scandal with delight. So blind is their hatred of Catholicity that they

will applaud and welcome
THE MOST DISGRACEFUL RECUSANTS
of her ministry. They furnish them
with pupils and give them places of
profit and prominence. And these socalled "converted priests," in the recklessness of impenitent hearts, in the

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Identification of the good they have left behind.

The public should know that such "converted priests" have been discussed unfact that it has never been known the sanctuary on account of crime and unfaithfulness. It may be asserted as a fact that it has never been known since the foundation of Christianity that any good Catholic left his Church or gave up his faith from pure conscientious motives or intellectual conviction. The case of the late M. Renan, may, in the opinion of some, form the single exception; but even he left, rather Christianity itself, denying from the read buying from testantism to Catholicity than the few perverted, fallen priests or so-called escaped nuns.

The really true convert never goes around hiring halls, giving lectures, now to men only, now to women only, abusing and maligning their former Church and associates. You may search in vain for such vile traits in the lives and writings of such converts, INTELLECTUAL GIANTS AND MEN OF GREAT HOLINESS

as Cardinals Newman and Manning; Bishops Bayley of Baltimore, Wood of Philadelphia, Young of Erie, Gil-mour of Cleveland. Rosecrans of mour of Cleveland. Rosecrans of Columbus, Wadhams of Ogdensburg, Curtis of Wilmington, or philosophers like Brownson, Ward, Hecker and Schlegel, or men like Ives, Searle, Hewitt, Parsons, Faber, George Lathrop, DeVere, Digby, Challoner, Marshall, Stolberg, Harter, Lalour, Batisbonne, Lucas, Hill and Kent Stone, Hon. Frank Hurd, Judges Burnett, Perkins, Price, Manley and Moore; General Hill, Stone, Foster; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Chas. Warren Stoddard, Drs. Garland, Ballinger, Stoddard, Drs. Garland, Ballinger, Bliss; Hon F. B. Florence, Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. Henry May, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler and innumerable othersconverts all, who were an honor to Protestantism while in it, and are now and forever more a testimony to the worth, virtue and truth of Catholicity. Such men did not seek the truth about the Catholic Church from apostates, fallen priests or so-called esapostates, fatien priests or so-cated estimated and saving in the set of the fountain head; they prayed, studied, weighed, counselled and sacrificed much in following their convictions.

Let those who really seek after truth do likewise. Our churches, schools,

plainest of terms in our catechisms, theological works, decrees of councils

WE FEAR NEITHER INSPECTION NOR CONTRAST.

We fear neither inspection nor con-trast with our fellow-citizens; we love our common country and its welfare as they; we discovered it, settled much of it; lived, fought, bled and gave the lives of our dear ones for it. should we not love it?

should we not love it?

The earliest history of America is the history of its Catholicity. Catholicity is indelibly stamped on the Western Hemisphere. The saintly names in the four corners of the two continents tell that Catholics were its founders. Civilization within the confines of our republic was planted at St. Augustine and Santa Fe before the Puritans saw the Rock of Plymouth.

Catholic missionaries, Franciscans and Jesuits, for the converting of the savage and the glory of God, did not loiter on the shores of the Atlantic, but traversed the land lying along the northern lakes, followed the streams and rivers, explored the great valley, and discovering the Mississippi, tracked its course from the falls of St. Anthony and were first to see the father of waters empty into the south-ern gulf. Not a cape was discovered, not a river entered but

THE JESUITS LED THE WAY. They penetrated into the primæval forest and carried the cross to the shores of the Pacific. The exploits of Cartier, Balboa, Melendez, DeSoto, Ponce de Leon, Marquette, LaSalle, Champlain and others can never be obliterated. They are moulded in enduring bronze on the massive gates of our capital. "Aye, more, proclaim it to the four winds of heaven, sound it to the remotest corners of earth, shape it in epigram, embalm it in song, engrave it on a monument, and boast of it everywhere-a monk first inspired Columbus with hope; Catholic sover-eigns sent the first ship across the trackless main; the Catholic Columbus, with his Catholic crew, discovered the continent; a Catholic gave it the name of America; the new found land was dedicated to the patronage of the Blessed Mother; the first strains of song ever heard along the western wave was the hymn of the Blessed Virgin; the earliest worship of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass; the first standard planted was the standard of the cross; the first, the only, martyr that ever upon the soil of New York, rose from the fires of sacrifice to heaven was a Catholic; the first institution of learning and the first institution of charity were Catholic. Catholic olic Maryland alone established religious liberty; Catholic France aided with an army our revolutionary struggle, and Catholic powers were the first to acknowledge the independence of the United States!" These are the sentiments, the proofs, the pledges of the loyalty of the Catholic citizen, who still holds to the faith in its purity and

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ON THE FREEDOM OF THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

integrity. Yours respectfully, REV. THOS. F. McGUIRE.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, spoke at the first evening meeting of the Catholic Congress before an immense audience, chiefly on those Protestant and non-Catholic objections to the Church, resulting from misconceptions of the Catholic Faith. portion of the splendid discourse: In this land and for many years

there were two moral worlds, separated by the ocean of prejudice, on which there have been storms of bigotry and hatred, and down among the coral rocks, down in the depths of the ocean, there have been deep animosities, wild spirits, that would separate these two worlds, that are more like each other than even they know. There is the Catholic world and the non-Catholic world. Between them has rolled the ocean of prejudice — a dark ocean. Hearts that ought to have come nearer to each other, hearts that God made like each other, eyes that if they only looked into each other, and through them down into the hearts, would have brought them together. It is the mission of the Catholic Congress to bring these two worlds nearer—to make men understand each other more fully ; and this mission you have to act out, first of all by appreciating the great truth that the non-Catholic world is not opposed to the Catholic world at all, but to something which it thinks is the Catholic world (loud applause). The very doctrines on which this animosity is formed are doctrines that we reject as emphatically, as constantly, as in-dignantly as the non-Catholic world could reject them. Therefore, we only ask to be known.

The anti-Catholic people had a cry, and they have it yet, of "No Popery." We join in it and say "Know Popery," but we spell the word k-n-o-w Popery (loud cheers.) This morning I confess I was charmed and won over by the admirable addressed of Mr. Bonney. I know no interest he could have in flattering us: I know from his position and his evident honesty that he felt what he said. Seeing the initials of his Christian name when I asked him was precisely his name, I had something like a premonition of what it might be, when he told me that his name having little scruples in readily enumbers. might be, when he told me that his name was Charles Carroll, and that he was

colleges, academies, convents, asy- that are called bigots are bigoted. It lums, are open from early morn to night; our teachings, rules, symbols and ceremonies are set forth in the plainest of terms in our catechisms, number of things which they imagine "I ain't no Catholic. When a most theological works, decrees of councils and prayer books. Our conduct and our lives are open to all.

Are in the Catholic Church, and if they could love such a Church, with such a view of it. they never the could love such a Church, with such a view of it. view of it, they never would be worthy of receiving the faith of it. About a year ago I was invited to at tend the annual dinner of the Pilgrim Fathers in Scranton, Pa. All there except the gentleman who accompanied me and myself, were non-Catholics. They were all the descendants of these Pilgrim Fathers. I was surprised at the invitation. I promised, however, as I had to be in the city for a ceremony the next day, to attend the banquet. I declined saying anything, however, until one proposed my health, and when I rose to speak assure you that not even Columbian Congress received me as enthusiastically as these children of the Pilgrim Fathers (applause). There is a world full of principle, full of hon-looks far more like a plucky Southern esty, full of progress, full of intellig-ence, and we look across the waters and we know what hearts there are beating there, and what intellects are there illuminated there. And because the members of the Catholic Congress are almost, if not all, the vast majority laymen, it is their place so to speak and act, to bring us into contact more perfectly with that world. They will hear a layman when they will not hear a priest. They have to meet the lay-man in daily life, in business on many occasions, when it is impossible they should meet the clergy, and they will have less suspicion of the layman, whom they know to be thoroughly honest, open and frank, than of the priest, of whom they know so very little. Therefore, gentlemen and ladies of this congress, it is your great privilege to do all that you can to explain to honest, open-hearted, fair - play - loving Protestant Amer-icans that we do not believe, but we anathematize and condemn many of the things that are laid to our charge, as articles of our faith or as practices within the Church of God. And to do this effectually, through the action of the congress, it must be clearly understood that the Catholic men of this congress are left free by the clergy (applause). There are articles of faith, there are essential practices of discipline, which cannot be changed, but in the domain of intellect no angel stands at the confines and says "thus far and no farther. This domain is immense, and to affect the American people the Catholic layman must be understood to speak, no

AN HONEST A. P. A. MAN.

as our mouthpieces, but as free, intelli-gent, Catholic American laymen.

He Visits Chicago and Bigotry Gives Place to Admiration.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Times writes as follows from the Chicago World's Fair, under date of October 5: It is nothing new to say that our

great Columbus Fair has been a series of surprises. That the "Windy City" of hogs, cattle, cereals, leather and money-making should in the turning of a hand occupy the proud pre-emi-nence of an undisputed mistress of exquisite taste in art and architecture was a genuine surprise to every other city in the land. That the greedy, money-grabbing, materialistic Yankee should revive the age of Pericles with should revive the age of Terries with should revive the age of Terries was far surpassing splendor and glory was a prodigious surprise to the puzzled European. That the infant new world, only a few centuries couscious world, only a few centuries couscious the air brush, the Indian exhibit, the of existence, could produce a work of broader conception, grander symmetry and rapider execution than anything else that earth so far has shown, pro foundly astonished the old world hoary with age and priding herself on the knowledge that she imagined age alone could bestow.

But besides being a grand surprise in herself, the Columbian Fair is the mother of endless surprises. To one in particular the country is still reconciling itself rather slowly. The great Protestant world of power, riches, intelligence, culture, endless resources and numberless educational establishments, has just discovered, with over-powering surprise, that the Catholics not only have real schools, but actually can get good, genuine work out of them. With bewildered amazement the Protestant world sees the educational work of the Catholics standing up unflinchingly side by side with the best productions of the Public schools and manfully holding its own before the eyes of the world in every requisite of breath, variety, thoroughness and excellence of execution. AN A. P. A. OPINION.

That this surprise is always of a palatable nature would be too much to assert, but I can unhesitatingly testify to the fact that many fair minded Protestants have not hesitated to express their sentiments on the subject in lan guage that left no doubt as to the gen uineness of their convictions. One instance of the kind I will just recall. In our Philadelphia booth we have exceptional opportunities for hearing how the wind blows on educational topics. Occupying the southwest corner, it is a tent on the border, the first to catch the glance of the stranger and the last to arrest him on his de-

some curiosity. For a few minutes be

a boy I was a Know nothing, and I'm now an A. P. A. of good standing. I'm a Kentucky man."

Such a speech, of course, made me look at him with some curiosity.

THOROUGHLY CONVERTED.

He was well worth examining. He was over six feet in stature, but stoop-shouldered, and he moved with a shambling gait. Wearing a soft felt hat with gold twisted band, and navy blue clothes with brass buttons, he was probably a G. A. R. His frame was lanky, his face lantern jawed, his com-plexion dark, and a thin gray goatee dangled from a square set chin, but his eyes were large and intelligent and his look was decidedly honest. he strongly resembled the well-known figure that the funny papers give us colonel than a cunning, whittling

Seeing me listening with great at tention he resumed: "I don't know much about the Catholics, but I always considered them to be a bad lot, and that the country could be well rid of the whole darned pack. I always understood they were ignorant and heard that their priests wished to keep them so, or if they couldn't do that altogether, that they allowed them to be educated up to a certain beyond which no one should be allowed to pass. This is what I thought all along, but now I don't think it quite fair for me to go away without letting you have a piece of my mind. I got into your Catholic exhibit by accident. I haven't been in it more than a quarter of an hour, certainly not half an hour. But what I saw made me oper my eyes. In that quarter of an hour I learned more about you Catholic fel lows than I did in all my previous life, and I'm no chicken. What I have and I'm no chicken. What I have been able to see of your children's books, the style they're written in and the amount of education you've got into them satisfies me once for all that the information I've been receiving on that subject hain't been quite correct. FORCIBLE AND TRUE.
"You are very kind to say so,

said I, seeing him hesitate about going

on further.

"That ain't it," he resumed.

"What I've got to say I'll say; it's only fair. Them books of yours are full of good school work, and as for your priests drawing a line and saying you must not pass it, the only line I have been able to make out is of such a nature that once you bring a man or boy to it all h-l can't keep him from crossing it. I ain't no scholar myself, though I'm a member of our School Board; but I ain't no fool, neither, by

a darned sight. 'I can tell good school work when l see it, and from what I have seen of yours and the tremendous amount of it-though I've been here as I told you not quite half an hour-I have made up my mind that you Catholics ain't no haters of education. What ever else I may say of you no one will ever hear me say that again. And what is more, none of our people are going to say it, either, if they want me to listen to them. It's one of the things I've learned at this big Fair and I'm glad I lost my company."

Here a woman, rushing in from the aisle, asked me to tell her where was the diocese of Buffalo. Then a man wanted to know in what direction Josephinum altar, the nearest stairway, the Tiffany Chapel, Brother Maurelian, the book that held a little girl's work done at St. Elizabeth's school? etc., etc. Getting rid of my interrogators as rapidly as possible, I returned to where I had left good "Uncle Sam" standing, but to my great regret he had disappeared, and never since have I been fortunate enough to see him again.

But, bless his honest heart! his experience has been that of thousands. EDWARD ROTH.

The wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So, in the use of bloodpurifiers, you can't be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because parties agree that it is the best — the Superior Medicine. Try it this month. There is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breath, ing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

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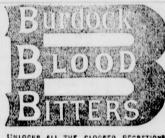
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and the Bishops of London, Hamilton
boro, and the ciergy throughout the

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 November 4, 1893.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

When not long ago the Russian fleet visited New York, the officers and men received a most enthusiastic welcome from the people of that city and were entertained in princely style.

There appeared to be something of an incongruity in the profuse profes- glad to manifest in all circumstances, sions of friendship between a free people and the subjects of the most despotic of civilized nations; but it must be considered that the Russian are offering you their homage sailors are not responsible for the form of Government under which they live, as they have no voice in it. It was proper, therefore, that they should have been cordially welcomed, yet it may be said that the welcome extended to them was in excess of what the circumstances justified, for there can be no doubt that the feeling which will last long. gave rise to the enthusiasm of the occasion was rather intended to pay a tribute of respect to the Russian Government than to the individuals who were feasted and banqueted.

A liberty-loving people like those of the United States cannot entertain a newing to your Holiness the assurance real sympathy with a Government so intolerant and tyrannical as that of the Czar, who at the present moment is persecuting all who do not conform to the schismatical Greek Church. The persecution of the Jews in Russia was carried on during several years countries; but the present Shah is a with relentless barbarity, and recently monarch of considerable enlightennew persecuting measures have been ment, and he has become acquainted adopted against both Catholics and with many features of Western civil-Protestants, but especially against ization, and it is said that his admir-Catholics, who are now excluded from ation of the Catholic Church has employment in certain Government grown as he became more and more departments.

and the welcome accorded to it ex- over to the Holy See, the centre of ceeds even that which was given in Catholic unity. New York. The mutual compliments which are being passed even border on still retain the old heresy of that sect, the ridiculous, and one can scarcely repress a smile when we read that communication of Nestorius in A. D. Admiral Avelan who commands the Russians was so touched with emotion ago more numerous than the Catho way to floods of tears no less than eight to make the distinction between the

There is, of course, a reason on ac count of which the French are glad to hate the name of a Christian. But have the friendship of so powerful a the labors of the Jesuits, there as in nation as Russia. The close alliance Turkey, have succeeded in bringing was. (v, 4.) of three nations so powerful as Ger- back to the faith many Nestorian con-Italy, with the avowed object of holding France in priests and Bishops, and thus a great check, makes it absolutely necessary for France to look for friendship some where, in order to counterbalance so formidable a league; and notwithstanding the hashness of Russian rule, almost disappeared, as they embraced priests in every Church." (Acts we can hardly blame the French for the Catholic faith many years ago. xiv., 22.) The Greek term desiring to cement a friendship with These Catholics use the ancient here used for ordination, cheirothe Czar. They seem also to have succeeded to some extent in so doing, for the Czar has twice telegraphed his thanks to President Carnot for the cordiality of the welcome which has Syriac rite similar to that used by the been tendered to the Russian fleet and its officers. The French newspapers also say that henceforth France and Russia will be sister nations, and that ing on the mountains of Kurdistan, their friendship must be an unpleasant fact for the enemies of both countries.

While these interchanges of amity are taking place at Toulon, the British and zeal of the Jesuits have had fleet is also paying a visit to Taranto wonderful effect in improving the in Italy, where it was welcomed by Admiral Corsi in the name of King Humbert and the Italian navy.

The Italians were anxious to make it appear that this demonstration is in- respect with which he regards Pope tended as an offset to the visit of the Russians to Toulon, but the British Government carefully disclaims any intention of making a counter demonstration. In order that such an inter-

to either of these two countries.

was cordial, but it was not marked with the effusiveness of the French reception to the Russians

THE CHURCH IN PERSIA.

One of the most remarkable letters of felicitation sent to the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the occasion of his Episcopal Jubilee, was that of the Shah of Persia, who is regarded by his Mahometan subjects as the vicegerent of Mahomet.

This document is a gratifying testimony to the prestige which the Church and the Papacy have gained during the Pontificate of the present illustrious supreme head of the Church.

The Shah's letter is as follows:

To His Holiness the Pope, most re-spected and honored. May God grant him His aid :

On account of the bonds of friendship which unite us to your Holiness reason of the sincere attach ment which we have for your august person, an attachment which we are we take occasion of the jubilee of your Holiness to present to you our felicita tions at a time when all high spiritual dignitaries and great friendly powers

This letter, a pledge of our sincere friendship, will be the bearer to your Holiness of the wishes which we have formed with all our heart for the long duration of your life, and of your spiritual government, cause of happiness to all nations.

The Pontificate of your Holiness is

blessing bestowed by God upon your august person, and we hope that it to be assured of our sincere friendship We ask your Holiness not to forget us in your prayers, which are ever heard by God, and to ask Him at the

same time to draw more close the ties of friendship that bind us. We seize this happy occasion of re

of our profound respect. Given at the Royal Palace at Teherar in the month of Chawal, 1310.

NACER ED DINE CHAH-KADJAR. Until recent years the Church had been bitterly presecuted in Persia, as is also the case in all the Mahometan informed of the unity of its faith, and The fleet are now visiting Toulen, the firm adhesion of Catholics the world

There are Nestorians in Persia who which dates back to the year of the ex 431. The Nestorians were some years at the Foench enthusiasm that he gave lies, and for Mahometans it was difficult two bodies of Christians, both of which of Christ, but secondarily of other were persecuted, as the Mahometans gregations, together with some of their step has been made towards the return of all the schismatical sects of The priesthood of the New Law is Persia to the one fold.

In Mesopotamia the Nestorians have Chaldaic rite in the celebration of Mass. There are here also the descendents of the old Jacobite heretics, who have likewise became Catholics with the Maronites of Mount Lebanon in Palestine.

The north-east of Persia, borderis peopled by the Kurds, among whom the Nestorians are still numerous; but the Shah, observing that the virtues morals of the people, naturally attributes the change to the great moral influence of the Catholic Church and the Pope, and to this fact is attributable much of the

It is a fact worthy of note that the Protestant missionaries who have during comparatively late years penetrated into Persia have endeavored pretation may not be placed upon the rather to induce the Nestorians to declared to be truly Bishops, notwithvisit of the British fleet, instructions adhere to their ancient heresy than to were sent to the Admiral in command convert them to any of the modern cal form of their appointment. This to divide it in the two parts, one of which forms of Protestantism. This is be- law was passed precisely because the should visit Taranto, and the other cause Nestorianism refuses to honor episcopal consecration of these Bishops Catania, thus making the display less the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mother of had been called into doubt and the imposing than it would be if the fleet God. They seem not to care that the validity of their episcopal acts ques-England has hitherto kept aloof from one which the Protestant sects repudi-unnecessary and it would never have the triple alliance, and she has no de- ate equally with Catholics, because it been put upon the statute book if the sire to give offence to either Russia or destroys the efficacy of Christ's death Bishops had before this episcopal juris-France by a display which might be for the redemption of mankind. This diction. It must be admitted, thereinterpreted as implying any hostility error is that in Christ there are two fore, that they are Bishops by Act of to be settled soon by the Government to distinct persons, the God and the man, 'Parliament, but not otherwise.

The Italian welcome to the British the latter being the person who died upon the cross. This, of course, asserted by Archdeacon Farrar, fully destroys the infinite value of our Re- 30 per cent. of the Church of England demption. The error above men- clergy are Ritualistic, the 1600 who tioned concerning the maternity of the Blessed Virgin is a consequence of this ternity being of a very advanced form fundamental error; for they maintain of Ritualism. The Ritualists are, contrary to the testimony of St. Elizabeth, who in St. Luke i. 43, calls her "the Mother of my Lord."

> This is enough to lead the Protest ant missionaries to regard the Nestor ians as their brethren in faith, not withstanding the fact that outside of these errors they retain the ancient Catholic doctrines. They have a priesthood, offering up the sacrifice of the Mass, and they retain their belief in the Real Presence of Christ, just as do the Catholics of to-day; but they reject the authority of the Pope, as it was a Pope who excommunicated their founder, Nestorius, in 431. Protestantism, forgetful of the fact that there should be some positive teaching in Christianity, consider the negative doctrine of the denial of the Pope's authority as all-sufficient to constitute a good Christian Church, whatever may be the other doctrines believed.

THE PROGRESS OF RITUAL

There is a Church of England society called "the Confraternity of the Holy Sacrament "which practices what its members call the Adoration of the Mass. They believe in the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and openly proclaim their desire to unite the Church of England with that of Rome: at least such is the statement made by certain further stated that four Bishops and one thousand six hundred clergymen belong to this association.

This intelligence, if correct, has its saddening as well as its pleasing side. It is sad to know that so large a number of well-intentioned persons should be in so deplorable an error as to suppose that they can have the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament when they have not a real priesthood.

Archdeacon Farrar was right in his recent tirade against Ritualism when he stated that he is not a priest in the Ritualistic sense that the Christian priesthood's daty is to offer up a sacrifice to God; but this is equivalent to admitting that neither himself nor any of his clerical brethren is a priest at all, for "every high-priest taken from among men is ordained for men in the their own. things that appertain to God, that he may offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins." (Heb. v, 1.) This passage undoubtedly applies to the Christian priesthood, for it is written primarily priests of the New Law, who, we are told, take not this honor to themselves, but must be called by God as Aaron

Nothing is more certain than that by prominent Anglican divines, that Anglicanism is devoid of a priesthood. derived by succession from the Apostles, who "ordained to them tonesantes (imposed hands upon) expresses that the form of ordination used then as now was the imposition of hands, whereby the powers of the priesthood were transmitted from per son to person. This transmitted power was not received by the Anglican clergy, as the history of Anglican ordinations shows that many links are wanting in the chain of succession. They are, therefore, as deficient of priestly orders as are the Presbyterians or Methodists, who have always denied the need of Apostolic succession

because they have never possessed it. Cranmer himself admitted that or dination by Apostolic succession was not existing among Anglicans, and that it was not necessary, the only thing requisite to constitute a priest or even a Bishop being the royal commission. It was by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of Elizabeth that the newly appointed Bishops were standing any defects in the ecclesiasti fundamental error of Nestorianism is tioned. This law would have been

If we are to believe what has been belong to the Holy Sacrament Confrathat the Blessed Virgin is only to be therefore, the most numerous party in called the mother of the man Christ, the Church at the present time; and the fact that they are so proves that the Anglican Church is gradually find ing out that the doctrines which Protestantism rejected in the first place are really those which were taught by the early Christian Church. The inference from all this will necessarily be that the Catholic Church has always been right in retaining them and Protestantism wrong in rejecting them. Thus the rapid spread of Ritualism affords good hope of England's final return to the Catholic Church.

> A CHRISTIAN REUNION CON-FERENCE.

The participants in the Lucerne Conference, which was held for the purpose of bringing about the reunion of Christendom, do not seem to have come any nearer the attainment of their object than they were before the conference was held. The conference was, in fact, no more than an enjoy able picnic held amid the picturesque scenery of the Alps. In this respect it resembled the congress held last year at Grindelwald. The assembled delegates, represent-

ing only themselves, considered, however, that they would be in a ridicu lous position before the public unless they made some show of progress, and they therefore issued an address to the world on the subject of Reunion, so dear to them. The views of the Protestant London journals; and it is clergymen who, belonging to different denominations, composed the congress, were of course widely divergent, and they were as much so after the Conference as before, since no progress was made in the direction of a generally accepted creed. Two things they agreed to, namely, first, to preach that Christ is the plan of salvation, and, secondly, that the best way to preach Christ is "to extend brotherly cooperation on all subjects upon which they are agreed." A document to this effect was signed by fifty ministers be longing to five denominations, and they recommend an interchange of pulpits on some one Sunday each year and that at least on some other Sunday all preachers should deliver ser mons calling attention to some other branch of the Christian Church beside

It does not appear to have struck them at all that to preach Christ they should preach the doctrines which Christ commanded to be taught, and that they should therefore agree what these doctrines are. Instead of this all are left free to believe and teach as before the things on which they disagree. Surely the advertisement they are to give the other denominations which they believe to be in error is when He commands all to hear the Church, yet the conference could advance no further than this.

Christian doctrine must be a curious compound, if Christian unity means nothing more than agreement or brotherhood in the things in which people think proper to agree, and discord in those on which they deem it their right to disagree, while they recommended to Christian people the errors of their neighbors.. Paul had a different idea of it when he declared its purpose to be to preserve men from being carried to and fro by

every wind of doctrine.

There will be, no doubt, in the future as in the past, much mutual laudation and self-glorification on the part of the fifty who have arrived at what they are pleased to call a basis of Christian union; but intelligent people will see that such a basis is llusory, and that a reunion among sects which could not reach any mor practical conclusion than that which has been arrived at is as far off as ever.

by patriotic Irishmen to save the Irish language from falling into disuse. An association has been formed under the name of the Gaelic League with this object in view. The headquarters of the League will be in Dublin and it will have branchesthroughout Ireland with the sole object in view to preserve Irish as a spoken language. estimated that in Ireland alone three quarters of a million persons speak the language still, and the number outside of Ireland who also do so is said to be still greater.

The Welsh farmers are agitating nore strongly than ever for changes more fully the rights of the tenantry to the soil. They demand the regulation of rents by land courts, fixity of tenure, and free sale, and the feeling in favor of these changes has become so general that the question will have the satisfaction of the people,

NOTES ON LACORDAIRE.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.) From his love for Jesus Crucified came his love for humanity.

"There is a Man who long year igo was fastened to a gibbet, and that Man is every day taken down from the throne of His Passion by thousands of adorers, who prostrate on the earth before Him and kiss His bleeding feet with unspeakable emotion. There is a Man who was once scourged, slain and crucified, but whom an ineffable Passion has raised from death and infamy and made the object of an un failing love, which finds all in Him: is one Man, and one alone, who has established His love on earth, and it is Thou, O my Jesus! Thou who hast been pleased to baptize, to annoint, to consecrate me in Thy love, and whose very name suffices to move my whole being and to tear from me these words in spite of myself."

He identified himself with his Divine Master. The cause of Him who long years since spoke in parables and went about doing good, was his cause. His dauntless courage blenched not before enemies, and there were many who strove to stay the onward course of the eloquent Dominican. He spoke from his heart, simply and earnestly, because he spoke the truth. An earnest, unselfish man may move the world : and such was Lacordaire, who gave up a brilliant career and cut himself off from all that is cherished by the world, to inhabit a little cell in a monastery, to live in obedience and humility and to toil always until death summoned him beyond the spheres.

Does it not seem strange to the world whose idols are Mammon and social position? But not so does it appear to those who view things from a supernatural standpoint. Then, and then only, does a divine light banish the dark clouds of unselfishness that corrodes and renders maught the actions of men and transfigures their vision till they see the beauty of noble thinking and living. Without that a man is but a broken cistern-

Lacordaire judged no one. "If God wills to have it thus," he would say, why should we trouble ourselves? Is He not wiser than we? All the rest is but a question of courage and filial abandonment to Him. Provided that we are humble, without party spirit, traly and simply belonging to God, ready to die or to live, we cannot, either in success or failure, fail to find the consolation of the Christian who has done all he can and accepts all that God wills. His devotion to duty was wonderful.

Each days had its allotted tasks, and under no pretext whatever did he delay or neglect them. He never put off to to morrow what might be done to-day. Very touching are some of the incidents that show forth his inflexible adherence to daty. Friendship even ity of men. Apart from his marvelpossessing such claims, his warm and sympathetic beart was never allowed a privilege where duty inter fered. One day a religious asked his permission to go out of his way or the purpose of visiting his fathe and mother, whom he had not seen for a long time. He refused, and when next he met the religious he teld him that his refusal pained him deeply, but he was bound to prevent a violation of the rule, to obey his conscience rather than his heart. He was severe to himself, and they only who were his intimate friends could judge the knowing how to abandon ourselves. constant watchfulness over his actions. his humility, his disinterestedness, his perfect resignation and the mortification that purged his soul of all that was earthly and set him on a high plane to be admired and imitated and that made him an invincible barrier leading on the host of earnest and holy souls who were seeking God.

What surprised those who did not know him well was his seemingly cold argument in favor of their religiondemeanor in private life. It seems the argument of a good life. He strange to them that the warm impetuous crator could become a cold and silent man. But they did not understand the passionate nature, strong as a diamond and tender as a mother, nor did they know religion were very popular. A that coldness proceeded from a desire multitude of clever men, versed in to conform himself to Jesus crucified. His self-abasement was carried to an joinder and of playful satire, arrayed heroic degree. He flagellated himself daily, and oftimes after a discourse at the opinion of partial men triumphed Notre Dame he prevailed upon one of more than once. They were his friends to administer him this severe opposed by antagonists skilled in conspecies of penance. The world saw troversy, who had no difficulty in rehim only in the pulpit, but his brethren futing their charges, but they did for saw him in the convent, simple and the most part possess that warmth of holy, the lowest amongst them, passing language that fixes a thought and his days in austerity and toil. To his places it clearly before the intellect. death the desire of suffering pursued | Lacordaire, however, was endowed with him, and only six weeks before he was every gift of imagination, language summoned to his reward he requested and thought. His remarks upon those a priest who came to visit him to make | who opposed Catholicism were as fine him suffer something for Jesus Christ. and as cutting as the edge of a Damas-The priest refused, and Lacordaire cus blade, and before long the utterbegged permission to kiss his feet- ances ceased and they who used them

"that will," he said, "always be a practice of penance agreeable to God ' . We have two great vices," he used to say to young men-"pride and voluptuousness, and we have two virtues to acquire-humility and penance."

His direction of people of the world was both tender and severe. Souls that wished to attain a higher degree of perfection, and they who desired to have done with evil habits, were received with unvarying affection, but they were shown also the path that leads up to the pure love of God. This was mortification-a word dreaded by many, but whose meaning we have to know. Without that we degenerate into mere sentimentalists seeking spiritual phantasms, but with it a soul takes on a stronger cast of love and fear and unselfishness. Earnestly did he impress upon all the necessity of taking up the cross and carrying it daily. No worldling ever sought pleasure as Lacordaire sought means of humiliation and self-abasement. Heasked advice from the lowest of his brethren. No plan was acted upon until submitted to their inspection. "I thank you," he writes, "for your good advice: do not spare me the expression of your opinion. You know that my soul is not rebellious to truth. Always, then, speak freely to me; you cannot better evince your affection for me. Never be afraid of telling me exactly what you think : it is the greatest proof of attachment you can show me, and one of those most rarely met with."

No wonder that he was loved by his brethren, and that when the news spread abroad that Father Lacordaire was dving a great sadness came upon all, as if they were losing their dearest friend. His work was done and the summons came. Gently the tide of life ebbed out, bringing him nearer and nearer to the shore of eternity. Round about his bedside were his old and familiar friends, weeping and praying. A beautiful smile lingered o'er the pallid features and now and then the lips murmured the prayer, "Thy will be done, my God." short struggle and Lacordaire went home to God, to secure the reward of his sufferings and labours. He indeed was of the just whose bodies are buried in peace and whose names liveth unto generation and generation. His example will be always a guiding light. He appeals to us far more than many who passed through life robed in the vesture of a wonderful sanctity and whose names are vener ated on our altars. Perhaps it is because they sought perfection by ways unfrequented by mankind.

Macordaire, however, did nothing unfamiliar or repellant to the generalloug-preaching, his life was spent in the performance of the duties of his priesthood. Inflexible adherence to daty formed his rule of life : and who in venturing to sound the depths of his tender, passionate soul may doubt what effort that adherance cost him.

Noblesse oblige. Yes, a soul enriched with sanctifying grace, reflecting the image of its Creator, destined to put on the robe of a glorious immortality, should never stoop to aught unworthy of its origin and destiny.

"The perfection of life consists in The number of those who really do so is very small. I should esteem any man great who could thus abdieate, even though he were only to know some vulgar trade.

Those are his own words, and as he

had spoken so he had done. His preaching inspired Catholics with a spirit of courage that feared not the taunts of inadels, and encouraged young men to give the best exercised great influence over those who had renounced Christianity, and made them, if not to admit the justice of his claims, at least to respect them, Before his time the objections against the art of expression, of caustic rethemselves against the Church, and in vibrating voice d irresistible eloque Christianity.

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NOVEMBER

LORD SALISBU

There is at the speculation as to t Gladstone will pur Home Rule Bill. he will as soon as granting to Irelan justice.

The Tories mai sequence of its de Parliament should an appeal made t sole issue of Home view taken by I series of speeches recently delivering servative associa towns of England. At Preston in vote of the count

Home Rule were the electors the redecided pronounce Henry Asquith, t speaking at Glasge said that the Ho right to force a ment, and this is stitutional view of

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The House of representative of were in the power a dissolution it w the people their Government there tention now to in which are urgent establish the prinvote, and anothe constituencies in will more fairly the majority of th It is believed th

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Christianity.

There is at the present time much speculation as to the course which Mr. Gladstone will pursue in regard to the granting to Ireland this measure of justice.

The Tories maintain that in conan appeal made to the people on the series of speeches which he has been recently delivering before several Conservative associations in different towns of England.

At Preston in Lancashire he said vote of the country on the question. and he expressed confidence that if Home Rule were the only issue before the electors the result would be a most decided pronouncement against it.

In reply to this contention, Mr. Henry Asquith, the Home Secretary, speaking at Glasgow the same evening, said that the House of Lords has no Congress in Belfast. He said that right to force a dissolution of Parliament, and this is undoubtedly the constitutional view of the matter.

The House of Commons is purely representative of the people, but if it were in the power of the Lords to force a dissolution it would be to take from the people their electoral right. The Government therefore declares its intention now to introduce some reforms which are urgently needed, and it is believed that one of these will be to establish the principle of one man one vote, and another to redistribute the constituencies in such a way that they will more fairly represent the will of the majority of the people.

It is believed that the carying out of these measures will greatly increase the popularity of Mr. Gladstone's Government, and will assure to him a decided majority when the next general election will take place.

It does not appear that the Home Rule Bill will be brought up again before the present House, but the intention of the Government seems to be to let the question lie over till after the

presented at the mouths of the Clyde, Mersey and Avon Rivers. This is one of the dangers towards which the present misguided rulers of the country are impetuously rushing.'

This mode of exciting the people of England to refuse justice to Ireland is most unjustifiable. There is no doubt that if justice was granted, there would be a more friendly feeling between the two nationalities than has ever yet existed. If there has been animosity in the past, it has arisen from the fact that the Irish have been crushed and down-trodden and that it has been hitherto always impossible even to get the British Parliament to give Ireland any legislation which would ameliorate her condition. If Ireland had been treated as a sister-nation the animos ity would have disappeared with the removal of its cause. We do not hesitate to say, therefore, that the passage of the Home Rule Bill would do more than any other measure to consolidate England, Ireland and Scotland into a powerful and homogeneous Empire.

His Lordship once more brings up the bugaboo that the people of Ulster will be ill-treated by the Catholic majority in the event of the passage of a Home Rule Bill. He is reported as saying,

'Apart from this two-fifths of the populace of Ireland would have to be preserved from the rapacity of the other three-fifths, and the Ulsteries would have to be protected against the results of subjection to their inferior and bitterly hostile fellowcountrymen.'

It is possible that the cable report of the Conservative leader's speech split in the Church.

came to behold the noble countenance is inaccurate, as we cannot easily of the orator of Notre Dame, to hear the | conceive that he made so grossly false vibrating voice describing with an an assertion as that the Protestants irresistible eloquence the beauty of of Ireland are two-fifths of the whole population, whereas they are only onefourth. Assuming, therefore, that LORD SALISBURY ON HOME he was not guilty of making so absurd a statement as this, we still find him maintaining that the Protestants of Ireland need to be protected from a hostile and rapacious Catholic majority, whereas Home Rule Bill, but it is certain that it is well known that the rapacity and he will as soon as possible insist upon hostility have always been the other way. The Ulster Orangemen, being always petted and pampered by the Government, were allowed to trample sequence of its defeat by the Lords, at will upon the rights of their Catho-Parliament should be dissolved, and lic neighbors. They have mon opolized the Government and muni sole issue of Home Rule. This is the cipal offices, to the almost entire exview taken by Lord Salisbury in a clusion of Catholics; and it is their custom from time to time to burn and wreck the houses of Catholics, to drive Catholic workmen from their work. and even to commit murder with im punity. It is the height of impudence that Mr. Gladstone dares not face the to assert that the Orangemen of Ulster need protection from the Catholic majority of the people. In fact on the very day, and almost at the very moment, when Lord Salisbury was making his appeal on behalf of the Ulsterites, Dr. Kane, the Grand Master of the Irish Orange men, was making a rabid anti-Catholic speech at the National Protestant

> "Rome had demanded that the State should establish and endow an Ultramontane University in Ireland, but he hoped he would never see the disgusting spectacle of an English statesman conceding the demands of the hierarchy whose members had been the patrons and strength of the leagues of hell that had successively started in Ireland in recent years.'

The intolerance of the Ulsterite Grand Master, who is not disposed to allow a Catholic population to enjoy a system of education of which they can conscientiously make use, is an appropriate illustration of Lord Salisbury's thesis that the Protestants of Ulster need to be protected against the Catholic majority in Ireland.

The Catholic majority of the population have always shown the greatest liberality towards their Protestant neighbors, and the single fact that the most thoroughly Catholic constituencies are ever willing to send Protestants to Parliament to represent them is sufficient evidence that that this is the

HAULING DOWN A FLAG.

the question lie over till after the aext general election, when there will be another opportunity for the people to express their will, after which it is confidently thought that the Lords will yield to the inevitable with as good a grace as possible.

Among the reasons given by Lord Salisbury why Home Rule should not be passed, he stated at Ormskirk, a town near Liverpool, that if Ireland possessed Home Rule should be most probably hostile to England in the event of Great Britain becoming the organ of the organs of the Orange order, when dealing with Irish affairs, is simply empty because of the organ of other confined in the event of Great Britain becoming the organ of others, and declare that State rights continued:

The Archbishop at Port Colborne.

The Archbishop at Port count of Orange lawlessness and rioting, he would be dubbed a madman yet there is really just as much madness in the nonsense written by anti-Irish papers touching the government of that country. Lady Aberdeen thus sets the Flag incident at rest, but we may be sure the explanation will not appear in the class of papers to which we have referred:

we have referred:

"Do you see a reporter of the Free Press on the platform?" asked her excellency.

The Advertiser representative confessed that he did not.

"I am sorry," continued her Excellency, because when I looked at the Free Press this morning I saw it stated there that several thousands of Irishmen aided in the pulling down of the British flag at the Irish village in the Chicago Exhibition on Saturday. The editor must surely have written under misapprehension of the facts. I was present, and I know that only a few roughs participated in the incident, and that there were the strongest of indications that the thousands—the great mass of the Irishmen present—had no sympathy whatsoever with the attempted outrage. Indeed, the president of the National Federation made an offer to me to prosecute the offenders to the utmostirigor of the law, at his own expense; and I saw many other evidences of the fact that the trouble was confined to a very few roughs. These facts I would like to have published as widely as possible, for I feel that much needless harm may arise from a misrepresentation of the actual occurrences."

Ar an English Church Congress recently held in Birmingham, England, a proposal to admit the ministers of any professed Christian sect as ministers of the Church of England was supported by Archbishop Plunkett of Dublin. This is, of course, an admission that orders are not necessary in the Church. The proposition was not accepted by the Congress because one of the speakers pointed out that its adoption would cause a

THE CONSPIRACY OF BOODLESS.

We are glad to be able to place before our readers the annexed fae simile of what is termed the "Scroll," a declaration made by each person who be comes a member of the Protessant Protective Association. It might be here remarked that the cabal now wishes to be known as the "Canadian Protective Association." We have nothing but pity for the dupes whose ignorance has led them to enrolment in this contemptible conspiracy. But what shall we say of the louders? Simply this: Tay are an organized gang of hoodlers whose aim is to drive all the Protestants into one camp by certaing a nonsensical and un Christian harted of their Cantolic fellow. The contemption of the contemption of the state of the contemption of the contemption of the state of the contemption of the

and continued efforts by (!) the lovers of Canadian Liberty only can such results be consummated and continued; therefore,

I hereby pledge myself to defend the Government of the Dominion of Canada in which I reside, against invasion, disorder, treason, rebellion (either ecclesiastical, local or foreign foe), and against the usurpation of temporaly (!) or spiritual power whereby men become slaves to party and the Roman Church.

I pledge myself to stand by the principles of this order. I am willing to bind myself by a vow sacred and inviolable. I am a Protestant, and have been for years. I belong to the Church. and the following secret societies.....

Age.... RECOMMENDED BY

..... NOTES BY THE WAY.

The Owl, the monthly of the Ottawa University, is one of the most creditable

was distinguished, socially or politically, in Paris, that she regarded the gossiping, slandering woman with the greatshe hesitated not to censure anyone who presumed to cut honest throats by whispers in her presence. The professional scandal monger never came twice to see her. She often used to say: "Why don't they talk about interesting things? Why don't they use their brains? Everybody but a born idiot has brains enough not to be a fool. Why don't they exercise their brains as they do their fingers and their legs, sewing and playing and dancing? Why don't they read? If they did they would talk of something more useful than scandal and reports of scandal." But that will be in the millenium.

LADIES who desire to employ their time in a profitable manner would do well to visit the hospitals and poor asylums. Some of them send newspapers, etc., to the inmates, but very few are ever found within the precincts. Yet, what an amount of happiness could be given by this simple means! The poor asylum is regarded with horror by the indigent. Half starved, they prefer to remain rather than step beyond what seems to rather than step beyond what seems to them, the threshold of disgrace; and when dire necessity compels them to of the Catholic Congress was the man-

do it they love to be remembered. Each little act of kindness is as a balm to their souls, curing them of the sickness of brooding over times gone by

edition contains a great number of tain a certain vogue by their appeals articles ably written and interesting.

It is related of Madame Mohl, a brilliant little woman whose drawing.

The october of the distribution of tain a certain vogue by their appeals to the lower nature of man. "La faulx veut s'amuser," said a French of the spiritual consolations which such visits entail: and the earnest confession and the brilliant little woman whose drawing. brilliant little woman whose drawing- cency of his productions; and the theatres are for the most part guided in their practice by this saying. The public taste needs a thorough purification, so that it may discriminate between the true and false. But how? Many have given means to effect this salutary change, but even they, the originators, know that they are as futile as they are fanciful. The Catholic Church speaks truly when she says that the one remedy is purity. Make our generation pure of mind and body and it will never go within the precincts of a theatre that is not de
Life from the hands of the Archolson lesting to the truly Catholic pietry which is in the hearts of our people.

At 11 a. n. High Mass was commenced, and after the Gosyel His Grace addressed the crowded congregation, many of whom view non Catholic brethren. He spoke of the great end which Holy Church has in view in this decoration and architecture of our churches, and in forcible and eloquent language appealed to the history of the archolic brethren. He spoke of the great end which Holy Church has in view in this decoration and architecture of our churches, and in forcible and eloquent language appealed to the history of the ages to show that great religious importance a religious people and the early Christian ages to show what great religious importance a religious people and the early Christian ages to show what great religious importance a religious people and the early Christian ages to show what great religious importance a religious people and the early Christian ages to show what great religious importance a religious people and the architecture of our churches, and in forcible and eloquent language appealed to the history of the great end which Holy Church has in view in this decoration and architecture of our churches, and in forcible and eloquent language appealed to the history of the great end which Holy Church has in view in this decoration and architecture of our churches, and in forcible and eloquent language appealed to the history of the druly church has in the architecture of our churches room was the meeting place of all that theatres are for the most part guided est abhorrence. Suave and well bred, tween the true and false. But how? precincts of a theatre that is not devoted to the portrayal of healthy action. Destroy the monster of divorce that legalizes adultery and thus surround woman with the old-time reverence. When this is done dramatists will give us plays that may not bring a blush to the purest cheek.

> THE A. P. A. has received a severe check in the United States. Its methods are not appreciated by a nation whose watchword is liberty for all. Once before an enemy attempted its disintegration, and history narrates how ignominiously it failed. History also repeats itself, and we have no doubt that the un-Christian organization that thrives on the bigotry and prejudice of its dupes will have but an ephemeral existence.

development of intellectual supremacy development of the 'Romanists', is in the possession of the 'Romanists', and that at the Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair the Catholics swept everything before them, while the exhibit of the Protestant schools was a disgrace to the country." We are pleased to be able to admit that Dr. Fulton, for once in his life at least, has told the truth. Herein lies the reason why "Ultra-Protestant" thinks the doctor should be classed as a Jesuit.

The irrepressible heresy cases of Professors Dr. Smith of Lane Theological College, Cincinnati, and Dr. Briggs of Union College, New York, are still troubling the Presbyterian synods of the two cities named. The appeal of Dr. Smith was heard last week and the action of the Presbytery suspending him was sustained by a vote of 78 to 51. The New York committee of judicial procedure also sustained by

The New York committee of judicial procedure also sustained by a unanimous vote the finding of the synod by which Dr. Briggs was condemned. The synod received the committee's report with cheers.

of such providential advents. The numer-ous communicants who received the Bread of Life from the hands of the Archbishop testify to the truly Catholic piety which is in the

the loaves of proposition, etc.—mere materia signs of the divine presence. That temple was destroyed and a new one erected, which though inferior in architectural beauty, was

was destroyed and a new one erected, which, though inferior in architectural beauty, was yet infinitely superior to the former. "I will fill this house with glory and the Desired of Nations shall come herein, and great shall be the glory of the last house over that of the first." It was superior because Christ, the Son of God, was one day to hallow its portals by His sacred feet, and its walls should resound one day with the voice of the God-man, teaching the Jewish synagogue. And yet, compared with the humblest of our Catholic churches, what was the sanctity of that temple? It contained but for a short time the presence of Jesus—a mere transient visit; no more—and yet in our temple the God of Heaven and earth is ever present, ever abiding in our lonely tabernacle, to be worshipped by His children and sacrificed on their altars.

Iffs Grace then spoke of the temple of our souls, in which is enshrined the Holy Ghost. What great reverence we should have for our souls, and never pollute such temples by the stain of mortal sin. His Grace was afterwards made the recipient of the following addresses, from the parishioners, the members of the C. M. B. A., the ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the school children:

To His Grace the Most Revere d John Walsh, D. D., Archbish p ct Toronto.

children:
To His Gra e the Most Revere d' John Walsh,
D. D. Archbish p et Toronto:

Mary Dietrich, Pres.; Ella Readib, Sec., Annie Gibbons.

May 17 Please Your Grace. We your devoted children of St. Patrick's school tender you a jovons and affectionate greeting on this your has yould be affectionate greeting on this your has yould be affected by the state of the boys and girls who are ters in the bearts of the boys and girls who are honored by the visit of their Archbishop and Spiritual Father. The approval of your Grace will be our great reward during the happy days we spend as children of your flock, and our daily prayer and that of our teacher is that in the future, when we are men and women, we may prove worthy of the high title of "Faithful Christians, and thus ensure you, well beloved Father, the most enviable reward of your zealous cares.

Catholics Complimented

RICHMOND, October 3.—Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge Sunday evening preached a sermon from his pulpit on the Parliament of Religions recently held in Chicago. He spoke kindly of the various representatives of the sects and parties, and was complimentary in his allusions to Cardinal Gibbons and other Roman Catholic prelates. The distinguished Protestaut divine said that the Catholics did what everybody expected them to do-they made the most of their opportunities. They stated their position ably and well, and did better from their standpoint than any other denomination. point of ability of statement were the Jews. The Protestants did not acquit themselves as well as they should.



OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

will restore a lost appetite lost flesh, ly in children, with wonderful rapidity.
Coughs and colds are easily killed by a
few doses of this remarkable remedy.
PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure to get the genuine, put up in salmon-colored wrappers.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne. Belleville.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(WESTERN DIVISION)

Note.—The following pieces are the result of a circular issued by the Inspector at the beginning of the present session. The cordial response universally given by both teachers and pupils is worthy of the highest commendation. It is confidently hoped that the experienced needed will allow to these juvenile authors the indulence due their yet immature indust. The places are named in alphabetic order:

A Day of Pleasure.

Having enjoyed so often the pleasures of Belle I-le, I can find nothing better to describe than a day spent on this beautiful spot so well worthy of its name. We left Detroit about nine in the morning and crossed a bridge three quarters of a mile long, which spans the American Channel. From there the I-land seems but a small grove of trees, but as we draw near the end, we view the numerous canals which intersect everywhere, forming in places small lakes; these are dotted with i-lands, some mere rocks through which the water spouts, others but small beds of flowers, and again a few of considerable size covered with the choicest trees, such as weeping willow, which droops its branches far into the lake as if to form a tempting alcove for the passer by. Indeed so natural does everything appear that one would hardly realize that it is the work of man; these canals are crossed here and there by small rustic bridges, which have a very romantic appearance. After taking a general view of the scenery about us, we proceeded to the Casino, where we hired a phaton and drove around the island, passing the race course, lawn tennis court, cricket grounds, the small forest, the only part which has not been cleared and is reserved for the squirrels, "the natives of the island." We next visited the Central Park, where such animals as lend attraction to a well-chosen collection may be seen, as the deer, bear, fox and eagle, Being somewhat tired after a drive of three miles, and as an hour yet remained to us before dinner, we hired a boat and were rowed up and down the shaded avenues of water. After dinner we visit

No Place Like Home.

Once on a time a mother sent her little boy to school. He had not gone far when he overtook some boys who were playing truant. They asked him to go with them. At first he objected, but afterwards said he would go. Then those boys rowed him to the other side of the river, where they were to have their dinner. One of the boys took a squirrel and some potatoes from the boat. The little boy did not want to ask where they got them. But after they had finished eating they told him that they had stolen the squirrel and potatoes. They then told the boy that they were going to hunt, and to wait there until they returned. But it began to grow dark, and he became frightened. He looked around and saw the policeman catch the boys, and go away with them. So the little boy jumped into the boat, and tried to row himself across to the other side; but the oars fell from his hands, he was so frightened. He went to sleep and did not wake up till morning, when, looking around, he could see only sky and water. He was wishing some boat would come along and bring him home. One did come; it was going to China, but the little boy concluded that even this would be better than to float about at the mercy of the waves; so he went on board. The ship did not return for three years. All this time his mother was fretting terribly for her little boy. But one night she heard the dog growling in the yard, and in a moment her boy had his arms around her neck.—Lewis Gordon D'Aubin, Amherstburg.

One Friend to Another.

One Friend to Another.

Arthur, Sept. 22, 1893.

My Dear Maud,—When I look at the date of your letter, my heart reproaches me severely with ingratitude in neglecting so long to answer it. I will not trouble you with an apology, but do me the justice to believe that my delay by no means proceeded from want of respect to my best of friends. On the 5th of July I left Guelph and proceeded to Chicago. As this was my first visit you may rest assured that I was favorably impressed with the city and the citizens whose hospitality I enjoyed for four days. When the time for my departure arrived it seemed difficult for me to realize that they were only acquaintances for a short time; many of them accompanied me to the station, where, after bidding them "Good-bye," my aunt and I proceeded to San Francisco, where we were compelled to remain several days before a steamer would sail for England. This delay, though contrary to what we expected, was most welcome, for my aunt was very much fatigued from the journey. On the 8th of August we arrived at Portsmouth, but I did not go to school till the first of September. I visited London and Westminster Abbey. From London we came here, and I am now at school. I have not had one spare moment since the second of September, and I often think I have not time for all my lessons, as all my time is so employed. Expect a longer account next time from your loving friend, Teresa O'Donnell.

The Right Sort of Dog.

The Right Sort of Dog.

The Right Sort of Dog.

A little boy who was fond of dogs asked his father to get him one. The boy being small, his father thought a little dog would be the best, and soon got one for him. When the boy saw his dog he was very proud of him, and called him Fido. One day the boy asked his father why Fido was not growing. His father said, "Fido will not grow to be a large dog; he is only a pet." "I don't want him then," said the boy; "we will give him away, and you can get me a large one." His father got him another, that was nearly as tall as its little master. The boy chose to call it Rover. He and Rover went to the pond every day to fish. One day while fishing the boy fell into the pond, and went out of sight. Rover followed and soon brought him out. The boy ran home and told his father about his bravedog, and said, "that is more than Fido would do." He told all his companions that if they would ever get a dog to be sure and get one like Rover, and not a pet.—Gertrude Sullivan, Ashfield.

Barrie Pienie.

There was a picnic in aid of our Catholic Church at Barrie on the 28th of August. It commenced at 10:30 a. m. There were two bands and two stands: in the latter were sold icecream, candies, fruit and nice drinks. The most enjoyable feature was the games—racing, dancing, jumping, a shooting match, a tug of war and an Irish jig. The prizes were given free. The 1st prize for the girls' race was a grand fan that was valued at \$2.50, which was won by Miss Mary Brensan, of Allandale. The music was conducted by Mr. McMorran, of Allandale. There was an organ and a violin. The prizes for the shooting-match were presented by Dean Egan, the pastor of the church. The tug of war was between Barrie and Vespra, in which Vespra was victorious. There was a man who performed some exercises on a rope, in which great interest was taken by some people. There was a grand prizes givenfor the one who danced the Irish jig the best, which was won by Mr. Travers. There was a grand easy chair presented by Byron and Ryan, which was won by Mr. Wedlock. Everything turned out very well. They made between seven and eight hundred dollars.—Jennie Byrne.

Reading.

It does a person good to read sometimes; but it does not do any good to read dime novels; nor for a person who is intending to be a doctor to read books about law; nor for a person who intends to be a druggist to read books on theology. In reading, a person should always be able to understand what he is reading about, and then he will learn a good deal very soon from it, providing that it is a good book. When one person is reading to another he should always speak distinctly, so that the person to whom he is reading can easily understand it. When a person reads a newspaper he can find out about the affairs both of his own and toreign countries, so that he can have some idea of their state. In writing a letter to a person, if he could not read there would not be much good in sending it to him, unless there was some one else with him who could read; but every boy should be able to read his own letters.—Alfred Crossland, Barrie. Reading.

The benefit to be derived by visiting a county fair is that the people can there see what progress the county is making.—Blanche Freeman, Berlin.

The Pupils' Gazette.

Being a Series of Literary Specimens Written by Fourth Form Children.

Note.—The following pieces are the result of a circular issued by the Inspector at the beginning of the present session. The cordial response universally given by both teachers and pupils is worthy of the highest commendation. It is confidently hoped that the experienced reader will allow to these juvenile authors the indulgence due their yet immature ininds. The places are named in alphabetic order:

A Day of Pleasure.

Having enjoyed so often the pleasures of Belle Isle, I can find nothing better to describe than a day spent on this beautiful spot so well worthy of its name. We left Detroit about nine in the morning and crossed a bridge three quarters of a mile long, which spans the American Channel, From there the Island seems but a small grove of trees, but as we draw near the end, we view the numerous canals which

My Dear Uncle.—I take the pleasure of writing to you on receipt of your last letter. Things have changed since you were here. In the place where Kerr's wood yard used to stand there has been built a fine drill shed. A new dam is in course of construction, and the dam and canal employ quite a number of hands, especially the canal, whose "boss" is advertising for more. We had our annual southern fair, which was a very poor one on account of the people going to other fairs. The Farmers' Binder Twine Company have removed to their new shops here. Mr. Patterson, the confectioner, has had an addition built to his factory. An iron flume is being built, which is to be attached to the canal. The Goold Bicy ac Company works have been removed to their new shops it the East ward. The electric cars that came here last summer are a grand success. The Bishop of Hamilton was here last Sunday, and confirmed about one hundred children. He made an impressive address, referring in touching terms to the death of Father Bardou. That is all I have to say at present. I remain, yours affectionately, David Richards.

Brantford is situated on the banks of the Grand River and is surrounded by a fertile and picturesque country. It contains many large manufacturing establishments, employing hundreds of hands, the principal being the Massey-Harris agricultural works, the owners of which ship their goods to all parts of the world; the carriage works, famous for their lines of handsome buggies; the cordage works, Patterson's large biscait works and many others. Among the many public buildings are the Institution for the Blind, a beautiful building in the northern part of the city, surrounded by many large trees; the hospital, a substantial building situated on a hill overlooking the city; the central school, one of the finest; the Young Ladies' College, situated on Brant avenue, in which a great many young ladies from all parts of Ontario receive their education; the County Buildings, which cost \$80,000; the new Drill Hall, a handsome building situated at the southern end of Brant avenue and opened on the 26th of September, on which night a grand promenade concert was held; the Power House, situated on the southern side of Colborne street, with its beautiful works and machinery that runs by electricity; and finally Brantford has electric street cars, which are a great improvement to the city. It also has a beautiful park, situated on Market street, which contains large shade trees and beautiful lawns; in this park there is also a monument of the famous Indian chief, Joseph Brant, from whom Brantford derives its present name. There are also many churches, among which is St. Basil's, a large brick building, which occupies the space of one block. The other churches, too numerous to mention, are also very pretty. There is one that may be specially referered to, the Mohawk, noted for being the oldest church in this county; it was erected by the Indians many years ago, and is situated about two miles from the city.—

When summer is over and winter is approaching, the apples and other fruits are gathered. The vegetables are also taken in. The leaves begin to turn and fall from the trees. Some of the animals burrow in the ground and gather a supply of food for the winter. The birds fly to the south, where the climate will be warmer. The farmers thresh their grain and bring it to market. Their teams are also engaged in doing the fall ploughing, to have the ground ready to sow the seed in the spring. They also examine their dwellings and repair wherever it is necessary, against the cold winds and frosts of winter. They also provide fuel for the fires to warm their dwellings. Some of the farmers have not much to do in winter except attend to their stock. But others go to the bush for employment. At the first approach of winter the ground freezes up and a light covering of snow comes on the ground. Then that snow goes away and another fall comes and generally stays.—Rose Barker, Brechin.

The Two Little Italians.

Two children, named Pippo and Nina, were on their way to a little church dedicated to Our Blessed Lady of Many Dolours, in Roselta, in order to assist at Mass before they went to gather herbs for their little sister, who was very ill. They were followed by a very disagree-able-looking man named Pietro, who told them he had given their mother some herbs and she gave them permission to go to see the ship in the harbor. So they went at once, and in a short time they came to it. They went all round the vessel, but all at once they felt an unusual motion, and, looking out, they found that the vessel was already many yards from the shore. The children were very sad, but Pietro cheered them by saying he would buy them a marmott and organ. In a few days the vessel reached Florence, and the children went through the streets playing in order to get food and a bed for themselves. They travelled towards the Alps, but one night Pietro wandered out on the rocks and was hurt. Pippo at once went for the priest, but as he did not return Nina went after him. She found him lying in the snow not far from the house. The two half frozen children sat down by a large cross stiff with cold. Soon as Nina made an effort to rise she saw one of the monks of St. Bernard by her side. The children were sent to the hospital at once and the good monk went to Pietro. He made his confession and begged that the children were on their way to Roselta accompanied by the monk. When they were passing the little church they went in and they saw their mother kneeling before the image of our sorrowful Mother and their little sister by her side. If those poor little Italians had not wandered through the snow on a mission of charity they would not have been discovered until perhaps too late to receive assistance from the charity of the good monks of Mount St. Bernard — Jose phine McCarthy, Chatham.

News From Home.

else with him who could read; but every boy should be able to read his own letters.—Alfred Crossland, Barrie.

A county Fair.

A county show is held in a park in the county. There are several buildings put up in it, where the many different productions and works of the county are exhibited. A county fair is held to show the people what is manufactured and grown in the county. The people that intend to take any thing to the fair, do not wait until the last few weeks before the time; but they prepare things during the whole year. There are different manufactured articles there, such as machinery, farming implements, also furniture, boots and shoes, organs and pianos, etc. The farm products are also very attractive, but particularly so is the vegetable exhibit. The domestic animals shown there are of the finest and best. The dairy manutactures are also to be seen there. Different mone may see a fine assortment of carriages, sleighs, agricultural implements, woollen manufactures, such as bed blankets, etc. There may be seen also a fine assortment of the finest fruits, all sorts of beautiful flowers and plants. In the woman's department may be seen a great display of needle work, and also fancy work, beautiful paintings and other fine arts, such as pen and ink portraits and pencil drawing.

Great was my joy when Uncle Charlie made me a present of a dear little canary bird, closed up in a beautiful cage. Oh! how proud I felt of my pretty little songster, and how much time and pleasure I took in feeding him and tending to my pet. My kind mamma often told me not to give him too much food, for I was always looking for things to give my pet the sweetest of everything. One day I did not as usual hear his sweet little voice, and, running to his cage, I found him on the floor cramping with pains. My poor, poor birdie had eaten too much food, and such that he could not digest, and I only came in time to see my only pet die. Oh how I cried and ran to tell my mamma. The tears could not make my birdie alive, but I learned to listen to the good advice of my mother.—Cecelia Reindl, Deemerton.

The Valley City.

I suppose you would like to know something about our town. Dundas is situated between two mountains. There is a canal at the east end, which steamboats may navigate, and it has two railways, the Grand Trunk and the Hamilton and Dundas street railway. Dundas is a very busy town, with its manufacturing places, such as tools of every kind, stoves, screws, cotton and woolen mills. The sights are wonderful and beautiful. The two large hills on either side are covered with woods, which in the fall make a very pretty sight. If you go up on top of the mountain on the left you may see Hamilton and Burlington Beach on a clear day. Some people do not know Dundas' nickname, but I will tell you: it is the "Valley City." The streets are very regular and most of them have maple trees planted on each side. King street is the principal street, where a great amount of business is carried on; it is about three miles long. I think I have told you all I know about the town.—L. A. Wardell.

As Elora is a place of much local interest, you may be pleased with a description of some of its beauties and attractions. The place most noted for beauty is "The Rocks," a wonderful treak of nature; they are very high, being from seventy-five to one hundred feet. The Grand and Irvine rivers run through those rocks. Standing near the junction of these two rivers we get a grand view. Looking up we see huge piles of stone covered with trees and shrubs of different varities. There is a species of fern which grows on them that cannot be found any where else on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Walking along the stony banks of the Irvine river we see several caves, and after a short distance come to a spring, which is continually giving a stream of water which flows freely even in the depths of winter. Retracing our steps to follow the dark waters of the Grand river we see the wonderful basins, supposed to have been formed by the Indians many years ago. Further down will be seen the Cascade, with deep water and swift current. Now let us return and go up past the Junction, or the "Meeting of the Waters" (as some style it); we pass the Indian path which leads from the "Rocks" up to the commons. Near this path several rocks project out and look very much like vessels. Further up are the Falls, which so many poeple go to see when the river breaks up; standing in the midst of those Falls is a rocky island called the Lone Rock, which is covered with trees. Elora, taken altogether, is one of the prettiest places in this part of the Province.—Mand Golden, Golden.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

This is a true proverb. It does not only mean a "stitch," but many other things. There are many stories told which prove that it is true and worth while to remember. Once a man went to town. On the way his horse lost a nail out of his shoe, but the rider, instead of stopping and driving it in again, rode on without even looking after it. One nail came out after the other, but he did not care. By and by the horse lost the shoe. It stumbled, threw off the rider, who was wounded. The people who saw him ran to his aid. They carried him to a neighboring house. He had to suffer severe pains for a long time. Had he driven in the nail, neither he nor his horse would have been injured and the expenses saved. When dresses, stockings, or any articles of clothing are torn, we should mend them at once, otherwise the holes soon increase and will require more time, more material and more trouble to mend them. And when they are mended they will not look half as good as they would if they had been mended at once.—Susannah Wilhelm, Formosa.

Formosa in Brief.

Formosa in Brief.

Formosa is situated between the townships of Carrick and Culross, in the county of Bruce, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. It has seven or eight hundred inhabitants, the majority of whom are Germans. The climate is delightful and the water is good. Formosa is encircled by hills which break the storm and add to the picturesqueness of the place. In Formosa there are four hotels, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two eavers, a cooper, a mill, a brewery and many other small places of business. On the hill north of the village stands a large, beautiful Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), and northeast of the village are two Separate schools and a convent—Notre Dame. The boys' school is taught by Mr. John Gilmore and the girls' school by the Sisters. If whilst standing near the convent you look over the village a pretty sight meets your gaze. The large rocks, higher than the houses, covered with evergreens, shrubs, flowers, mosses and grasses; and the maples, poplars, willows and fruit trees in the gardens and along the street present a handsome picture. In the lower part of the village there are more rocks than in the upper. The mill pond in the lower village with woods adjoining is a rendezvous for all sorts of game, so the report of a hunter's gun is familiar. The houses are mostly of brick and stone and neatly surrounded by lawns and gardens. We have a daily mail; but the nearest railway station is Mildmay.—

Peter W. Kuhry.

Galt and Chicago.

om the ground. Then that snow goes away and another fall comes and generally stays.—Rose Barker, Ereckin.

A Social Letter.

Carrick Tp., Oct. 4th.

DEAR FRIEND.—I received your welcome, and long expected letter, a few weeks ago. I was glad to hear you got home safe. I hope youngloved your visit, and although you have one of the most wenderful sights of the world in view-Niagara Ealist enter might be scenes around here that would increast a law there are more forces than the responsible to the world in view-Niagara Ealist enter might be scenes around here than would increast a law to the most wenderful sights of the world in view-Niagara Ealist enter might be scenes around here this would increast a law to the most wenderful sights of the world in view-Niagara Ealist the fall of the most wenderful sights of the world in view-Niagara Ealist enter might be scenes around here this would increast a law to the most wenderful sights of the world in view-Niagara Ealist the fall of the most and the world in the lower part of the willings there are more rocks than the hands were lost the willings there are more rocks than the hands world world and in the lower part of the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was and extended and the willings there are more rocks than the might be religiously and an elevation of the propertion and any orleans the willings there are more rocks than the hopper. The amiltone was and extended and such stages and extended and an elevation of the willings the will be willings the will be willings the will be willing the will be willings the will be willings. The world the world in the lower and and the willings the will be willings. The woll are received the world in the lower and and the willings the wi

The Inspector Hears From an old Friend.

The Inspector Hears From an old Friend.

Goderich, Oct. 16th.

Goderich, Oct. 16th.

I would write you, knowing you would be glad to get a letter from me. I go to school regularly and I like it very much. I am in the fourth class and I am twelve years old. Our school is built on the bank of the river. It is very pleasant to go over on the hill to play and sit. There is quite a number of children coming to our school now. There is going to be a mission in our church this week, and I am very glad. The weather has been fine this last week; although the leaves are coloring and falling rapidly, it seems more like summer than fall. There has been a great deal of fever in town this fall, but nearly everyone who had it is now better, I would be so glad to win one of your "Certificates of Merit." but if I work hard and obtain the greatest number of marks for the year then I may have it. I hope you will soon come back to see us at our school. Sincerely yours, Bessie MacCormac, Goderich.

The Lord Mayor of London Serves Mass.

The present Lord Mayor of London, as our readers are aware, says the Ave Maria, is a devout Catholic, and he has often made emphatic profession of the faith that is in him. The Bonn correspondent of the Germania relates that during his visit to that city the Lord Mayor asked as a privilege to be allowed to serve Mass in the chapel of the University. He performed this duty with great devotion, to the no small edification of those who were present. Sir Stuart Knill is not the first of the world's heroes who esteemed it a high favor to kneel upon the altar steps; but this incident, though seemingly a trifling one, is in reality very significant. It affords th truest insight into the man's character, and ranks him with England's great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, and our own Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

The Swiss Catholic Bishops have published a letter in favor of total abstinence, pointing out the terrible consequences of intemperance.

ince discarded his father's faith be women whom evil communications the only way to escape the heartless persecution of a non-Catholic husband or, if not absolutely lost to God, pining to death at the prospect before herself and children.—Pittsburg Catholic.

Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh In the Head
Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and
as such only a reliable blood purifier can
effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's
Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and
it has cured many very severe cases of
catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before
it is too late.

iently. 25c.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten it fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Auti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

A Business Letter.

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

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, BRONGHITIS, etc., yield at once to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the successful Throat and Lung Specific.

YOU CAN'T DO WITHOUT SOAP WHY NOT GET THE BEST THERE' NO SOAP COMES UP TO SUNLICHT



Catholic Snobbery.

It would require the pen of a Thackeray to portray the Catholic snob. In no way is this snobbery so much shown as in the raising of children. The education of the child is followed only to benefit it for a position in society.

Its mind is stored with learning adapted to the worldly sphere in which it is to move; its ambition is excited by the history of some fortunate individual, who, emerging from obscurity has risen to wealth and importance Nothing, in fine, is omitted to impres upon the child's youthful mind the obligation of living for this world, and this world alone. He hears the rich admired and the poor despised. His models are the worldly wise. His as-sociates are selected on account of their respectability in society, not on ac-count of their acceptance with God. His parents would shudder at finding him in contact with the honest and virtuous poor. Their child may ad-mire the purple and fine linen of Dives, but must not approach the rags and sores of Lazarus. Worse than all, the child is allowed to associate with those who know nothing of its religion except to sneer at it. The consequence of such principles is very obvious You meet him in the swaggering fashionable loafer who has been ruined by the criminal indulgence of his snobbish parents. You meet him in the shrewd business man, who is ever prostrate before the idol of Mammon to which his youthful heart was cons crated. You meet him in the polished professional character, who has long cause it was a bar to his worldly advancement. You can trace it in the cold, undevotional countenance of that have many a year ago made ashamed of her scapular and her beads; and who is now, perhaps, meditating a final separation from her Church, as

Hood's PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

A Business Letter.

A Business Letter.
Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.
Tilsonburg, March 15th, 1887.
T. Milburn & Co.,
Sirs.—Please ship at once three dozen Es
B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop.
Sold seven bottles to-day.
Yours truly, C. THOMPSON.
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.
Miss Maggie Dunlop, Mackey, Ont., writes;
"I was a sufferer from billiousness and head-ache and Dr. Williams Pink Pink euced me after all other remediechad fathed." All deal-ers or by mail at 50c. a box, or 5 boxes for 82.50.
Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.
Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is

MILBURN'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE restores strength and vitality, and makes rich red blood. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria



Margaret L. Shepherd

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No Knife. No Poison.
No Plaster. JNO. B. HARRIS, Fort

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Ayer's Pills For Liver Complaint Ayer's Pills

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Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q. Cassical Course. Figure 1. Commercial course. Studies will be resumed September 6th, 1893.

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FIVE-MINUTE Twenty-fourth Sunday

NOVEMBER 4.

MARRYING OUT OF In our course of instr riage, my dear friends spoken chiefly of the ca be taken in the selection who is to be one's consthrough life, and show earthly happiness, but tion of the soul, may choice being made w now go on to consider marriage itself. Some people, thou always been Catholics

Catholics, seem to be en Church on this subject to think that nothing but to call on the pries then and there. And venient to go to the makes any difficulty then a Protestant mini the mayor will do at a Now there are seve these people need in and several mistakes v in this very importa

And we will begin w mistake of all which c by Cataolics who wish and that is to go to a I ter for the purpose. What is, then, the going to a Protestant married? Is it that a ister is an immoral or ter, with whom we sho to do? By no means. more likely to be to errors in religion tha

he has, from his great religious matters, a know the truth; but may be in good faith trine. And in other be a worthy and estim But the reason why avoid going to him that marriage is on sacraments which ou trusted to the keepin These sacraments, th Church, and we cann right of those who sep administer them or to them, though they power to do so valid ough marriage be when contracted bef minister, and though of course, are not to b services, we cannot this would be the case

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sacraments are conce Another, and a very why Catholics cannot ister for marriage, i the Catholic clergy ca be sufficiently acqu laws of God and of th ing Christian marri impediments, as they make marriage inva pensation is obtained source. Some of the from a near relations known even by name of the faithful, and v minister, even shou know them, would no regard. Catholics, go to a minister to ried at all, owing to not being detected or the law of the Stat may be a good and r sight of God it will

picion of such an i have arisen. You s portant it is in this those who are com For the cure of he all derangements of assimilative organs invaluable. Being

such impediment sh

and this holds, even

Burdock Blood Binde from roots, bark best known remedy for tion and biliousness, a diseases from a common scrofulous sore.

Mr. Joab Scales, of short time ago I was a Complaint and Dyspep lame back; in fact I trated and suffering in this state a friend recount of the state of t Burdock Blo

are pleasant to tak

a new man of me is suchold from the propriet my gratitude.

my gratitude.

Obstinate Co
GENTLEMEN.—I ha
which I could not get
Hagyard's Pectoral B
two or three days. It
cough medicine I know
JOSEPH GARR
Where cap Leat sow Where can I get som Cure? I was entirely this remedy and I wi my friends. So writes Chicago.

THE WILD CHERF burn's Cod Liver Oil delicious in taste and power.

No other Sarsapari actual cures such wo relief to human sufferii illa.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

MARRYING OUT OF THE CHURCH. In our course of instructions on marriage, my dear friends, we have so far spoken chiefly of the care which should be taken in the selection of the person who is to be one's constant companion through life, and shown that not only earthly happiness, but even the salva-tion of the soul, may depend on this choice being made wisely. We will now go on to consider the ceremony of

Some people, though they have always been Catholics and lived among Catholics, seem to be entirely ignorant of the laws and requirements of the Church on this subject. They appear to think that nothing has to be done but to call on the priest some fine eve-ning, and that he will marry them then and there. And if it is not convenient to go to the priest, or if he had makes any difficulty about it, why, \$1.50. then a Protestant minister or his honor the mayor will do at a pinch.

Now there are several points which these people need instruction about, and several mistakes which they make in this very important affair. shall have to consider them separately. And we will begin with the greatest mistake of all which can be fallen into by Catholics who wish to get married, and that is to go to a Protestant minis-

ter for the purpose.
What is, then, the harm exactly of going to a Protestant minister to get married? Is it that a Protestant minister is an immoral or vicious character, with whom we should have nothing By no means. He is, indeed, more likely to be to blame for his errors in religion than his people, for he has, from his greater knowledge in religious matters, a better chance to know the truth; but even a minister may be in good faith about his doctrine. And in other respects he may be a worthy and estimable gentleman

But the reason why Catholics should avoid going to him for marriage is that marriage is one of the seven sacraments which our Lord has en trusted to the keeping of His Church. These sacraments, then, belong to the Church, and we cannot recognize the right of those who separate from her to administer them or to assist officially at them, though they may have the power to do so validly. Therefore, though marriage be real and valid when contracted before a Protestant minister, and though his own people, of course, are not to blame, if in good faith, for availing themselves of his services, we cannot do so. Indeed, this would be the case even if marriage were not a sacaament, but merely a religious rite or ceremony; we cannot allow the ministers of any sect separated from the Church to act as such for us in any religious function : to do so would be to allow their claim to act in the name of Christ. This we can never do, and, above all, where the sacraments are concerned.

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Another, and a very weighty reason, why Catholics cannot go before a min-ister for marriage, is that no one but the Catholic clergy can be supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with the laws of God and of the Church regarding Christian marriage. There are impediments, as they are called, which make marriage invalid unless a dispensation is obtained from the proper source. Some of these are commonly known, such as those which proceed from a near relationship of the parties; but there are others which are not known even by name to the great mass of the faithful, and which a Protestant minister, even should he happen to know them, would never for a moment regard. Catholics, therofore, if they go to a minister to get married, run eat risk of not being really mar ried at all, owing to these impediments not being detected or attended to. By the law of the State their marriage may be a good and real one, but in the sight of God it will not be so, if any such impediment should exist, and not have been removed by dispensation: and this holds, even though no sus picion of such an impediment should have arisen. You see, then, how important it is in this matter to consult those who are competent to advise

For the cure of headache, constipa tion, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

Burdock Blood Bitters. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Mr. Joab Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomachand lame back; in fact I was completely frostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude.

Obstingts Court Court Obstinate Cough Cured.

GENTLEMEN.—I had a very bad cough which I could not get rid of, but by using Hagyard's Petoral Balsam I was cared in two or three days. It is the best and surest cough medicine I know of.

JOSEPH GARRION, Goderich, Ont.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn.
Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by
this remedy and I wish some more of it for
my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown,
Chicago.

No other Sarsaparilla can produce from actual cures such wonderful statements of relief to human suffering as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

He had never considered money before.

They were a half-hour early for the train, and while they waited Dermot

How They Worked Their Way.

By Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D.

Dermot had his trials. While Mary was debating about the fate of her white frock, his beloved bicycle had hung in the balance. To tell the truth, Dermot was in debt. His father had always been very liberal. It was Mr. Beresford's custom to allow the boys a certain sum, every quarter, for spend-ing money, and Dermot expected, as usual, \$30 on the first day of the coming month. But when Mr. Beresford made his announcement at the break fast table. Dermot felt that he ough not to ask for it, and his heart sank He owed Arthur Morris \$5 for his share in a lawn tennis set; he owed \$13 for his rowing suit to a tailor, and \$10 more for a big collection of stamps to a stationer on Tenth street. He had in his pocket book exactly \$1.50. He said to himself that he ought not to ask his father for more money, and he must depend on his al lowance to pay his debts. Dermot thought and thought. What a fool he had been to spend last quarter's allow ance so recklessly, and to run in debt He would never run in debt again

But now, how was he to get out of it? What could he sell? His books? No; he would not part with them.

His collection of stamps? Nobody would buy them. He had tried that

His magic lantern? The slides were not all in good condition. He could think of nothing saleable - every thing he owned was more or less dilap idated, for Dermot had never learned to be careful of things. Arthur Morris had offered him \$75 for his bicycle. But, he said to himself, that he would never part with that. It was as dear as a horse to him. He had had too many pleasant days with that pleasant companion, to let it go now. No-he would keep it. But he thought of the

bills that hung over him.
"Oh, dear!" he cried, "why didn't I remember that father has always said. Do without things rather than go into debt. The debtor is generally a slave. I wish I had remembered that.

Regrets were useless. The bills wust be paid by the first. He had promised. He would not ask his father for the money, no matter what might happen. That would be too mean! He had heard his father's sigh when he had written a check for th household expenses of the month. His mother had given him the bicycle at Christmas. He went and knocked at the door of her room; when she answered, he asked her if he might sell his bicycle.

"I won't have much chance to use

it on the farm."
"You may," his mother said, "you will not be at work all the time, Der-

"But I owe some money, mother, and I don't want to ask father for it. He said this with a blush. Mrs. Beresford was silent for an in-

stant; than she looked at him as if she had read his thoughts. "Be honest in spite of all, my boy," she said. "It is better to make a sac-

rifice than to add to your father's burdens. Dermot turned away with a heavy heart. Somehow, he had expected that his mother would have made the

thing easy for him, in some way. She had always done so. He went downstairs, feeling that he must take more responsibilities. He would soon be a man. He went out to Arthur Morris' house and rang the bell. Yes, Arthur was at home. the bell. Yes, Arthur was at home. He had just come from school. Dermot

his Indian clubs. The bargain was soon made. Arthur

was eager to have the bicycle. "I'll come over to your house and father will send you a check for it to-

night."
"Very well," Dermot said, with a pang.
A litte later, Arthur rode triumph-

antly off towards the park on Dermot's bicycle. Dermot followed the flash and glitter of the wheel until it was lost to sight. Dermot had no real sorrows in life,

and this sacrifice cut him very deep. It lightened Mrs. Beresford's heart The children have not been made self-ish by prosperity," she said to herself, "I can trust them to do their duty, I think.'

On the morning after Dermot's bargain, the postman brought him an envelope. It contained Mr. Morris' check for \$75. Dermot was off like a flash to pay his debts. It did not take him long, and he went back home with a much lighter heart.

Mr. Beresford kept his promise to take the family out to the new "home." It would be a very dreary prospect, indeed, that would have kept away smiles and jokes from the four Beres-fords, on a bright day, with a railroad journey into the country before them. Brian carried a big hamper which he had packed with cold ham and chicken. He declared that he always became ferociously hungry when traveling, and that father could not afford to buy

luncheon at every stop.

Mr. Beresford, looking weak and care-worn, smiled at this.

"I am glad you accept the situation, Brian," he said, "I am afraid the rail-road fares will use up all that I ought

Chicago.

THE WILD CHERRY combined withMilburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion makes it delicious in taste and perfect in curative power.

Next the Company combined withMilburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion makes it delicious in taste and perfect in curative earnest in this. He had never considuate the company company company considuate the company com

train, and while they waited Dermot

went up to the ticket office and re-turned with six "return" tickets.
"It's my treat to-day, father," he

said, with the air of a millionaire.

His father smiled, but seemed pre occupied. Brian at once asserted that Dermot had robbed a bank.

The journey was very pleasant. For some distance they flew in the track of the silver Schuyikill, sheltered by its banks of soft green. Then into de-lightfully rich and undulating land, past well-kept farms and blossoming

At last they were told by their father that the next stop would be Sherwood Station. The announcement was a great relief. The station consisted of wood. A wooden cart with chairs in it, waited at the station. Two horses were harnessed to it; a man stood at their heads, stolidly chewing tobacco and now and then cracking his whip.

Mr. Beresford spoke to him—
"Are you Mr. Thorne's hired-man?" "I'm Sam," answered the man, tak-ing a shrewd look at Mr. Beresford. "I guess you're the stranger that "I guess you're the stranger that thinks of settling on old Judge Binn's place?

"Yes." Sam pushed back his wide-brimmed straw hat and smiled at the party. TO BE CONTINUED.

POPE LEO ON THE ALTAR.

Most Touching and Impressive Cere-

The following extract from a letter written by a member of the high pre-lature is a very excellent pen portrait

of the present Pontiff:

"He is a pious Pope. Those
who have had the happiness
of assisting at the Pontiff's Mass happiness in the private oratory of Leo XIII. have borne away with them a neverto-be forgotten idea of the most touching and impressive ceremony that can be imagined. The intense recollec-tion, almost ecstacy, of the aged, frag-ile, white-haired celebrant and his wonderfully penetrating, clear voice are so profoundly solemn that his auditors are invaribly, strangely and intensely moved.

"Many a time have we seen Protestants and members of other sects who, out of mere curiosity, have gained admission to this ceremony, moved to tears and press forward more ardently than his own flock to kiss and touch the hand of the noble and inspiredlooking representative of our Divine Lord on earth. The little oratory, by the mere presence of this high priest seems to dilate into grander propor tions than the most magnificent temple. So absolute is the silence, so deep the attention of the assistants, so adoring the attitude of the venerable celebrant, that a hitherto unknown idea of majesty and peace is given to those present, which mysteriously enters the soul and can never be forgotten while

"And what a pure austere life! Work and prayer are the masters of the Pontiff's days. From early morning until late at night Leo XIII. studies, reads, writes, prays and gives audience. He takes his repasts alone—eats rapidly and is most rigorously abstemious. When the weather is fine he walks in the Vatican gardens, stopping here and there, and especially at a large cage filled with birds. Here he will frequently take

life endures.'

The letter continues:

one of his feathered friends in his hand, and having gently caressed it, would find him in the vard. There Dermot did find him, practising with his Indian clubs. the Pope cannot go out of his cage. Can he trust to the good faith and will of the present rulers of his ancient city? Golden prison, say these same cynics. Is there any one living who after twenty-four hours passed in prison would not like to jump out of its windows, be it ever so golden and

lovely?
"Leo XIII. has toiled, suffered and endured his imprisonment longer than any other Pontiff, and has given the Church more liberty and power than even his great predecessors. Compare Leo XIII, with any of the living monarchs and answer me, who among them enjoys more respect, admiration, esteem, sympathy and loyalty than the Sovereign of the Vatican Prison?"

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

A Cure for Coughs.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

prompt and lasting.

As PARMELEE's VEGETABLE PILLS contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with unerring certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have spedific virtues truly wonderful in their action on the stomach and bowels. Mr. E. A. Cairneross, Shakespeare, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

A Quarter of a Century.

For more than twenty use years has Hag-

For more than twenty five years has Hagyard's Yellow Oil been sold by druggists, and it has never yet failed to give satisfaction as a household remedy tor pain, lameness and soreness of the flesh, for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

How Dyspepsia is Cured.

I suffered from dyspepsia, and was weak and miserable with what the doctor said was nervous debility. Seeing Burdock Blood Bitters advertised I tried it, and after taking three bottles feel perfectly restored to health. MRS. J. H. SNIDER, Kleinburg, Ont.

FOR CUTS, BURNS, SORES OR WOUNDS, Victoria Carbolic Salve is the best healing and soothing ointment.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

MARCH OF RITUALISM.

ments of a Secular Journal on Recent Events in the Episcopa Church.

The New York Sun, in an editorial nmenting on what is termed "Ag-

gressive Catholicity," says:

A "Nuptial Mass," as it is described,
was celebrated at the Episcopal Church
of the Redeemer in Park avenue last
Wednesday after the solemnization of
a marriage; and it is spoken of as the first ceremony of the kind which has ever been conducted in an Episcopal church in this country.

The administration of the commun

ion at a wedding is not, however, ar a room with four doors. A bench was nailed to the wall. In the centre stood copal Church, and the service at the a large stove A narrow path led from the station into a thick growth of wood. A wood on control with the control and the service at the Church of the Redeemer seems to have been povel only if it was seen to have in its thorough Ritualistic elaboration. The display of candles, the free use of incense, the rich vestments, the pro-cession, led by thurifer and crossbearer, and the rest of the ceremonies were in accordance with ritualistic principles accepted by a considerable and apparently increasing body of the Episcopal clergy and laity in both this country and England.

The wedding at the Church of the Redeemer accordingly introduced no essential innovation. It followed precedents already established in the Episcopal Church by the teachings and practice of the Catholic party, as the call themselves. This party, according to Mr. Locke, formerly an assistant minister of Trinity parish. assistant minister of Trinity parish, but now a communicant of the Church of Rome, "accepts every Catholic doctrine except the supremacy of the Pope," and the Holy Cross Magazine, which is its more special representative, seems to justify him in so saying Undoubtedly, too, there was a very close resemblance between the nuptial Mass celebrated at the Church of the Redeemer on Wednesday, and the Mass as celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church. Its underlying principles were substantially, if not exactly, the same. Moreover, the inferential treatment of marriage as a sacrament is in strict accordance with ritualistic doctrine, which consequently and logically, we believe, makes marriage indissoluble other-wise than by death, though under the law of the Episcopal Church divorce is allowed for adultery, and practically many Episcopalians have obtained divorces for other causes and

have married again. In its bold obedience to the firm convictions of the Ritualists, the Church of the Redeemer seems to have followed a course of conduct which the more pro nounced of the party have definitely determined upon. The last number of the *Holy Cross Magazine* devotes much space to advocating such a plan and to pointing out that the time is ripe for it. "In the earlier days of the Catholic revival," says this un-compromising writer, "It seemed best to go slowly, and wisely so." "The Bishops were often sharers with the people in a vague and nameless fear that something dreadful would happen calculated to bring ruin on the Church," and it was necessary to educate them to toleration, if not sympathy. But now the situation has changed. The need of caution lest the movement should be backed by such opposition no longer exists. conservatives," it says, "are out of the count now," and the merely "progresive churchmen" who are not yet prepared themselves to go to the extreme of "the Catholic revival" will be neutral.

Hence this ritualistic organ calls upon the "Catholic" party to cast aside all compromises and go ahead unflinchingly. The ritualistic movement must be sent along at full speed regardless of the timorous. "Incense, that most scriptural and significant symbol, is used in comparatively few of our parishes;" "proper vestments for the Holy Sacrifice" are not worn 'as commonly as one might expect in these late days;" "the crucifix, in processions or above the pulpit, is not al ways seen in our churches;" "the use of the sign of the cross, that potent sacramental in its influence upon the physical nature of man and against the attacks of Satan, is far less urged upon the faithful than it should be. These and other defects in ritual would have remedied forthwith by "aggressive Catholicity." It would cease from consideration for "conservatism," and would pay no regard to criticism

The Holy Cross Magazine is even more strenuous in demanding that the full doctrine of the "Catholic revival" shall be taught squarely and openly. It urges that the "fasting communion," or abstinence from food and drink ion," or abstinence from food and drink before receiving the communion, shall be made binding as "according to the observance of Catholic Christendom." It laments the "laxity in teaching the sacrament of penance," and expresses wonder that any priest should dare to "keep back from his people this truth of God." It calls "the doctrine of the Real Presence" "the meaning of Divine worship," and condemns the introduction of "the late Mass" unless "the communicants have been taught the duty of fasting." This full measure of "Cathfasting." This full measure of "Catholic doctrine," according to Mr. Locke, s simply Roman Catholic doctrine with the sole exception of the supremacy of the Pope.
"We have been too slow, too slow,

cries the Holy Cross Magazine; "what we need now is to make headway. God is calling upon this American Church to stand forth and show her light, teach His truth, bear witness to His glory, in her varied round of service and sacra ment.

These are significant utterances, and Mention this paper.

the spirit which dictates them is un questionably having a powerful and a remoulding influence on the doctrine and practice of the Episcopal Church.
Mr. Locke thinks that it is giving
"the Catholic revival" a momentum
which will eventually send it over the obstacle of the supremacy of the Pope and into the Church of Rome. Holy Cross Magazine sees in it "nothing less than the unifying of the on people in one holy bond of a united Christianity," the "American Church" as distinguished from the "Roman Church.

Religion and Science.

The man whose faith suffers by his knowledge of science can have but little of the former to lose, and can have but slight acquaintance with the latter. The higher our conception of the magnitude of the Creator's work and its perfection of design, the greater must be our appreciation of His infinite power and wisdom, and the more intense the fervor of our love and homage. Surely He, the potency of whose word gave solidarity to this terrestrial globe, through its geologic formation, who provided its perfection of balance and motion, its light, heat fertility and all that makes it habit able to His creatures, is not to be doubted when he speaks to the heart, the hope and the conscience of His children. True science enlarges our con ception of Gol's power and good-ness, while religion teaches us how to utilize the life that has been given us here, to the end that, having fufilled the mission for which we were created, we may enjoy an eternity of happiness with the blessed in heaven.

A Prominent Lawyer says

"I have eight children, every one in good nealth, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

Satisfaction is guaranteed to every sumer of Hood's Sarsaparilla. One hund doses in every bottle. No other does this Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.



All Sorts

and conditions of men the famous El Padre & La Cadena.



CUT PLUG. Old Chum Plug.

No other smoking tobacco seems to have supplied the universal demand for a coo', mild, sweet smoke like the "OLD CHUM." The name is now a household word and the familiar package has become a member of the family.

DRitchierles

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.*

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass, Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5, Cures others, will cure you

Devotional Books

For the Months of

OCTOBER & NOVEMBER.

OCTOBER:

The Twelve Months Sanctified by Prayer; October, Month of the Holy Angels; by M. L'Abbe A. Ricard, cloth 40 The Holy Angels .. Little Office of The Holy Angels 5c Memoirs of The Guardian Angels; paper, 12c

NOVEMBER:

A Novena in Favor of the Souls in Purgatory; paper. 5e Requiescat in Pace: Short Meditations for Month of November; paper. 5e Pastoral Letter of His Grace The Archbishop of Toronto, on Purgatory;

Help for The Poor Souls in Purgatory; Cloth. 902
Purgatory Opened; to which is added the Fourteen Stations; cloth. 10c
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Any of the above books mailed free of costage on receipt of advertised price.

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It is a certain and speedy care for NEVER Cold in the Head and Catarth in all 12 SOOTHING. CLEANSING, HEALING.
instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

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Fall Catalogue on application.

J. Gammage & Sons, 213 Dundas Street,

LONDON.



C. M. B. A.

Official. Brockville, Oct. 9, 1893.

To the Members of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada;

C. M. B. A. of Canada:

BROTHERS—In response to several inquiries I beg to advise the membership that candidates for representatives to Grand Council conventions must be Chancellors at the time of nomination and election, excepting in the case of branches having no regular Chancellor on the membership roll; in which case any elective officer is eligible.

Fraternally yours,

G. K. FRASER, Grand President.

Pembroke Oct. 28th, 1893.

To S. R. Brown, Esq. Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A., London Ont:

C.M. B. A., London Ont:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — Yours of claims under Life Policy issued by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association to Jeremiah McCarthy, was duly received.

Mrs. McCarthy asks me to make her acknowledgments for her and especially thank you and the association for the unusual promptness and courtesy exhibited in the payment of this claim; as for myself, I need only say that I now carry and have carried for some years a Life Policy in the C.M. B. A. and consider it a very excellent investment.

T. J. Ryan, Pembroke, Ont.

Moved by Brothers A. Robiney and F. S. McManus
Whereas, this Branch, No. 160, C. M. B. A., of Halifax, N. S., having learned with great pleasure that our distinguished Brother, First Vice Grand President Judge Landry, has been elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick,
Resolved, that this Branch tends their hearty congratulations to our learned Brother and pray that he may long live to enjoy the noble distinction which he has so justly merited.

merited.
Also, that these resolutions be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and recorded in the minutes of the Branch, and a copy of same be forwarded to our honored Brother.

	May	1	**	**	**	5	7,00
	June	î		**	**	6	6,89
	June	1	**	**	**	7	6,936
	July			**	**	8	7,204
		•		**		9	6.78
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	1993				CR.	B. No.	8
	Feb.	10	J.	Stanton	's Ben'i	y 133	1,000
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		27		Mannin			2,000
	Mcb.	īi	P	Flynn's		1	2,000
		25	W	. W. Bri	dgeman	8 149	2,00
		29		Tierna			2,00
		31	Ĵ.	Cliffer	1'8	10	2,00
	Apl.	15	E.	Lauren	deau's	8	2,00
	The.	28	D	Coughl	in's	2	2,00
		29	P	Filletra	ult's	37	1,00
		29	1	Legaul	t's	37	1,00
	May	13	J.	O'Donol	hue's	104	2,00
	Maj	17	p	. J. O'M	liev's	49	2,00
		27		Boy's.			2.00
		31	T	H. Coy	ne's	71	2.00
	June		ŵ	Anders	on's	27	2,00
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29	P. Filletrault's	37	1,000 (
29	J. Legault's	37	1,000 (
May 13		104	2,000 (
17	P. J. O'Malley's	49	2,000
27	W. Boy's	31	2,000 (
31	T. H. Coyne's	71	2,000
June 21	W. Anderson's	27	2,000 (
21	P. Quinn's	18	400 (
29	W. Kennedy's	31	2,000 (
29	E. Mulligan's	90	1,000 (
30	J. Ueberschlag's	55	2,000
July 19	W. McCaffery's	28	2,000
19	J. H. Hoey's	18	2,000
21		121	2,000
24	Rev A. P. Finan's,	61	2,000
31	G. O'Rourke's	3	2,000
Aug. 8	P. Quinn's	18	1,600
16	C. A. Lesage's	96	2,000 (
17	P. Peter's	1	2,000
3)	J. Serror 8	16	2,000
31	P. J. Flemming's	3	2,000
Sept. 9	L. J. Redmond's	16	2,000
9	D. Callaghan's	71	1,000
18		159	2,000
21		194	1,000
30	M. J. Devine's	63	1,000
30	T. Griffin's	11	1,000
30	M. J. McDonnell's	112	1,000
			\$63,000

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LIABILITIES.		
Oct. 2 By P. Calcat's claim	2,000	0
" J. McCarthy's	1,000	O
" " M. Kelliher's	2,000	0
" " J. P. O'Higgins'	2,000	0
" T. McQuade's		
" J. M. Knight's		
" J. Brennan's		
" D. O'Brien's		
" " T. Quinn's		
" Rev. P. M. Bardou's	2,000	0

Since our last Convention we have organized thirty two branches, as follows:

tion we have organized follows:

Wolfe Island, Ont.
Fairville, N. B.
Caraquet, N. B.
Victoriaville, Que.
Sturgeon Fails, Ont.
Carleton Place, Ont.
Sydney, N. S.
Montreal, Que.
Montreal, Que.
Antigonish, N. S.
Jean Baptiste, Man.
Valcourt, Que.
Antigonish, N. B.
Eden Baptiste, Man.
Valcourt, Que.
Antigonish, N. S.
Lean Baptiste, Man.
Valcourt, Que.
Tout Creek, ont.
Marlbank, Ont.
Edmonton, N. W. T.
Toronto, Ont.
Alexandria, Ont.
Chatham, N. B.
Quanso, N. S.
Parrsboro', N. S.
Parrsboro', N. S.
Stoco, Ont.
West Pubnico, N. S.
Montreal, Que.
Darmouth, N. S.
Louisville, Que.
Grand Falls, N. B.
Rat Portage, Out.
Owen Sound, Ont.
Owen Sound, Ont.
Owen Sound, Ont.
St. Ours, Que.
Do date is 8.488.

Our total membership to date is 8,488.
Our Reserve Fund, as per report above, is 831,320,75.
The present call is for Nos. 11 and 12 assessments, but you will remember that our first assessment was issued in January of this year instead of in February, as was formerly the practice, and that, therefore, the assessment which will be levied in December will complete our year.

the early struggles and final triumphs of its inhabitants.

Excellent speeches were made by Messrs.

J. A. Ouimet, J. Villeneuve and Mr. Lemieux to the toast of the ladies, whilst His Honor the Recorder and other toasts. Mr. Lamotreux proposed the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A., and Mr. Chancellor Morrison, Branch 26, ably responded.

A large number of the clergy and distinguished members of the laity were present. Amongst others were noticed His Worship the Mayor, Grand Deputy T. J. Finn, Trustee T. P. Tansey, W. J. Hafferty, President Branch 41; W. Coleman, Branch 54; and representatives of all the branches of the Canadian order.

Hall of Branch 208, C. M. B. A.

Hall of Branch 208, C. M. B. A.
Dartmouth, N. S., October 12, 1893.
At a regular meeting of Branch 208, Dartmouth, held this evening, it was moved by
Brother McAdam, seconded by Brother
Greene, and unaniously adopted:
Whereas, since our last regular meeting
it has pleased Almighty God to remove from
our midst the wife and children of Brother
Grant, and also the wife of Brother Fraser,
be it therefore,

instead of in February, as was formerly the practice, and that, therefore, the assessment which will be levied in December will complete our year.

When assessments 11 and 12 have been remitted by the branches it will leave us a surplus over our present liabilities of about \$5,032.

109, so that it is fair to assume that a single assessment in November and December will be ample to cover our liabilities for the year. This will mean only it assessments for the whole year—the lowest number of assessments levied in any one year in the history of the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

Under our present law members are allowed thirty days, instead of twenty as formerly, in which to pay their assessments, and consequently remittances are not made to the Grand most is only a matter of a few days delay, and in no way affects the standing or credit of the Association on the other hand, it is a provision made to protect the interests of the individual members.

We desire to impress upon members the great necessity for properly designating the persons to whom their benefits are payable at death. Many neglect this, and the result is considerable delay as well as much trouble both to the cheef of the Association and those who share the test the first importance that all assessments be paid promptly. If this be done our death claims can be paid in less time than is allowed by the laws of the Association, instead of having to wait the full sixty days. In addition to paying his assessments promptly, every member owes it to himself and the Association, instead of having to wait the full sixty days. In addition to paying his assessments promptly, every member owes it to himself and the Association, instead of having to wait the full sixty days. In addition to paying his assessment promptly, every member owes it to himself and the Association, instead of having to wait the full sixty days. In addition to paying his assessment promptly, every member owes it to himself and the Association instead of having to wait the full sixty days. In addi

Continuing, he said: The object of this association as set forth is "to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members, to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality; to endeavor to make them contented with their position in life, and to aid and assist members or their families in case of death." With such objects in view, and maintaining steadily their efforts to accomplish their purpose, they must succeed in doing a vast amount of good. Already \$75,000 had been paid on policies in the city of Montreal since the organization had been introduced here, thus protecting many widows and orphans from distress. Mr. Curran concluded by eloquently referring to the labors of Father Auclaire in connection with the society and was about to resume his seat when, in reponse to loud and repreated cries of en Française, he had to say a few words in that language—which were highly appreciated.

Judge Gill next proposed the prosperity of the new asylum, which, he said, should bear the name of "Auclaire." (Prolonged applause.) He paid his tribute to the echo. The en the name of "Auclaire." (Prolonged applause.) He paid his tribute to the eichous the name of "Auclaire." (Prolonged applause.) He paid his tribute to the eichous the name of "Auclaire." (Prolonged applause.) He paid his tribute to the eichous the name of "Auclaire." (Prolonged applause.) He paid his tribute to the eichouse. The "President of St. Jean Baptiste" was proposed by Mr. Forget and responded to by Ald. Villeneuve, M. L. A., who, as a resident of the parish, traced in vivid language the early struggles and final triumphs of its inhabitants.

Evallent screeches were made by Messry. to the echo.

The "President of St. Jean Baptiste" was proposed by Mr. Forget and responded to by Ald. Villeneuve, M. L. A., who, as a resident of the parish, traced in vivid language the early struggles and final triumphs of its inhabitants.

the recipient of many useful and costly presents.

BATILE-COLON.

The Star has the pleasure of announcing to its readers to day the marriage of Mr. James Battle. cement manufacturer and Reeve of Thoroid, to Miss Mary (Mamie) Conlon, daughter of Mr. Thomas Conlon, of the same place. The bridgegroom is a son of the late John Hattle, so long and favorably known in this city and surrounding neighborhood. He is a young man of promise, of marked ability and of sterling character and integrity. Mr. Battle has always taken a prominent part in municipal matters, having served in the Thoroid Town Council for a number of years as Councillor, Deputy Reeve and Reeve. He is also a member of the Welland County Council, and is well known and highly respected in his native county, so much so that his name is prominently mentioned as the candidate of the Conservative party for the coming elections to the House of Commons. The charming bride is also of a family well known in St. Catharines and vicinity, of gentle disposition, quiet and unassuming in manner. She is a general ravorite with all who have the pleasure of her acquisintance. The wedding, which was of a very quiet characte, took place in the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Hosary at 6:30 a. m., Monday, Oct. 23, Rev. Father Sullivan officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her cousin, Miss Mary McAuley, of Buffalo, Mr. Richard Battle, of Buffalo, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bappy couple left on the 8 a m. train for Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Battle have the Stor's best wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity.—St. Catharine's Star, Oc. 24.

Morrissey-McDonald.

St. Patrick's church was thronged this morning on the occasion of the marriage of Miss

meet together and felicitate each other on that happy event. We extend to Mr. Mitchell our heartfelt congratulations and hope he will live to enjoy many subsequent birthdays.

MARKET REPORTS.

potatoes, 30 to 70c a bag; apples sold at 50c to 81 a bag, and 81.25 to 81.75 per bbl; hay, 88 to 89 a ton.

Montreal. Nov. 2.—Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba, 72 to 73c; No. 3 do, 70 to 71c; peas per 68 lbs afloat, 36 to 93c; corn, duty paid 62 to 61c; barley, feed, 43 to 44c; barley, malting, 50 to 55; rye, afloat, 55 to 57c. The floor market is quiet Winter wheat, 33.75 83.05; standtoba patents, best brand, 33.55 to 83.95; standtoba patents, best brand, 33.56 to 83.95; standtoba patents, best brand, 33.56 to 83.95; standtoba patents, best brand, 33.56 to 83.95; standard, base, 83.90 to 83.95; Manitoba strong bakers', 83.40 to 83.50 to 83.95; Manitoba strong bakers', best brand, 83.56 to 83.95; monitoba strong bakers', best brand, 83.56 to 83.70. Catmeal—Standard, base, 83.10 to 83.57; rolled oats, bags, 82 to 82.95; garnulated, bbls, 81.20 to 83.57; rolled oats, bags, 82.05 to 82.10; rolled oats, bbls, 35.25 to 81.55. Bran, 81; short; cut, per bbl, 82 to 82.57; short cut, western per bbl, not quoted; hams, city cared, per lb, 12 to 13c; lard, Canadian in palls, 11½ to 12½c; bacon, per lb, 11½ to 124c; lard, con, refined, per lb, 81 to 13c; cheese steady, finest Ontario, fall cheese, 11½ to 114c; finest Quebec, fall cheese, 11½ to 114c; finest policy; cable, 55.8 Butter dull, Finest fall creamery, 22 to 23c; earlier makes, 21 to 21½c; finest townships, fall cheese, 11½ to 114c; finest early, 18 to 24c. Eggs, 15½ to 15c. Ted winter, 506c; goose, 56c; No. 1, Man, hard, 72c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 60c; peas, No. 2, 28½c, to 29c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Nov. 2.—Stockers—Prices ranged from 21 to 27c for farmers' stockers, and from \$2.50 to 83.20 for distillery feeding cattle.

Butchers' Cattle.—There is good demand for prime fat cattle, weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers' Cattle.—There is good demand for prime fat cattle, weighing from 35 to 1,050 lbs. at 170m 35 to 1,050 lbs. at 170m 35 to 1,050 lbs.

Hogs.—The market dropped 25c a cwt, making a drop of 5/1c within a week. Straight fats, off car, sold at 6c for stuff that was previously contracted fcr, but new purchases were made at 85.75 and down to 85.90. Half fats sold from 85.25 to 85.40 and stores at 85. Stags brought from 33 to 84 per head.

Sheep and Lambs.—Good 90 lb lambs were bought to day at 83. One bunch of 124, averaging 80 lbs. was bought at 83; and one bunch of 240, averaging 90 lbs. at 83. Good 89 lb lambs sold at 84.75 to 82.89. with leaner stuff at 82.25 to 82.40 and culls at 81.50 to 81.75. Sheep were easy. Straight fat sheep sold at 84, and ewes, fed for breeding, with good mouths, at \$4.50. Butchers' sheep were easier, at 83 to 85.50.

Calves.—Only about a dozen were in. All held at from 84 to 85 according to weight.

Milch Cows and Springers.—Scarce and firm. The few common cows here to day sold at 835 to 850. Extra milkers could not be bought at less than 890.

Buffalo. Oct. 27.—Cattle.—106 cars through, 3 sale; market dul; no sales.

Hogs.—55 cars through, 36 sale; market very dul; lower; Yorkers, choice, 86.60 to 85.65; light common, 85.50 to 85.55; mediums and heavy, 85.60 to 85.65; losed dull.

Sheep and Lambs.—3 cars through, 21 sale, including 12 loads Canada lambs; market firmer; good grades, 10 to 15c higher; sales, good to choice lambs, 81 to 84.50; extra seceeted lots higher; fair, 85.50 to 85.00 conditions, 81.60 to 95.70; losed dull.

Benziger's Catholic Home Annual-

We have just received a supply of this very popular annual. It contains the usual good things in the shape of the usual good things in the shape of stories, poems, historical and biographical sketches, and plenty of pretty, interesting pictures. Price by mail 25cts., in stamps or scrip. Address, Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
My son George has suffered with neuralgia round the heart since 1882, but by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT in 1889 it completely disappeared and has not troubled him since. JAS. MCKEE.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

Linwood, Ont.

WANTED FOR 1884 — A POSITION AS leacher to a town or village, by a young lady holding a third class-certificate, experienced in teaching. Capable of acting as organist and leading choir. Address.— A. B., CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London. 784-3

TEACHER WANTED. DOMAN CATHOLIC MALE OR FEMALE
A teacher, holding a second closs certificate,
professional, to take charge R. C. S. S. No. 6,
Stephen. Ont Duties to commence Srd January,
1891. To be capable of acting as
organist and leading the chofr. One having
experience preferred. Apply, sending reterences and state salary to PATRICK J. BREEK,
Sec. Mount Carmel P. O., Ont.

A MALE TEACHER (GERMAN) AS
A Principal for the R. C. Separate school,
Chepstow, Ont., and to be capable of teaching
En. lish and German thoroughly. State salary
qualification, experience and references, if any.
Duties to begin January 3, 1881. Applications
will be received up to November 15, 1898. Ad
dress M. M. Schurter, Sec. R. C. S. S. Board-

EMALE TEACHER, WITH THIRD class certificate, competent to teach French Teless certificate, competent to teach French and English as assistant in Clibury Centre Separate School for the year 180. Must have good English necent. State salary. Address M. Henox, Charman R. C. S. S. Board, Til-bury Centre, Ont.

Prayer strengthens us: but oft w And find no courage even to pra Oh. that in heaven some pitying For me might Ave Mary say!

Eclipse.

BY THE LATE DR. PARSON

VOLUME XV.

For sometimes present pleasures The serious vein; and some dar Of great, o'ermastering anguish i Amid the sacred tapers blaze.

Before the morning watch I rose I say before this morn's to kno But of my voice the fountain froz Yea, something seemed my soul

Yet every bead may count with I Who healed the palsied and the Restored the lame and withered I And lifted the disordered mind, As mine was then, who had no m Of utterance with mine key lips For one great shadow veiled the fill hope itself was in eclipse.

But take the phases of our thoug As of the planets—wanderers the Even as ourselves, but better tau Through gloom or glory, to obe As of the moon, that many times Conceals in clouds her crescent But when her fullness cometh, cl Above Orion's front, serene.

THE CRYING SIN OF O The Picture of Intemperan

The following is a synop paper read before the Cat gress by Rev. James M. Minneapolis:

No congress of earnest n and ignore a thoughtful con of the drink evil. Many h conservative men hesitate emperance and to openly selves with temperance wo they be accused of fanaticis understood by those whose go they highly esteem. Every noble work in the history erate zeal of its friends an But the temperance cause h more, I imagine, from the timid friends than it has fi hypocrisy or fanaticism. It that in a special manner support of honest, conserve thoughtful men.

OUR LAND, and with marvellous inge kept pace in its onward nour unrivaled prosperity and Something over nine time intoxicating drink is consu years ago, and we have ree times as many people then within our borders. existing among us menaces the peace, prosperity, hap moral and religious welfa people as the evil of excessing. No other social evil d family relation and renders tic life of men, women and excessive and habitual ind strong drink. Intempera husband and wife for the parentage, the most sacred a in the entire catalogue of h gations. It destroys the decency and honor, silences and deadens the best instit

to the picture of strong dri home. This hideous and vice cannot be condemned to and those who have experie suffering from its influence pardoned if they are unspari every effort that tends to way for the spread of habit ing among us.
The Church, through t voice of our Bishops assem Third Plenary Council of warns its members against ers of the drink habit and tations of the saloon. The s cil warns our Catholic peop the business of saloon-keepir

"AN UNBECOMING WAY OF LIVING.

human heart. There is no

A man cannot be a good loyal follower of the teach Church and be a good fri saloon. We should at least courage to follow where our tors lead, and our Catholic not above suspicion if we ready to condemn the dri our Bishops, who have be over us to rule the Church of It is the crowning glory of olic Church that, true to t her Divine Founder, she ha as also she has not permitte be narrowed down as the any particular nation or ge She is the Church of all nations and all classes ditions of men. She is voice of God to cheer, ir country, owing to the might

immigration from less fav during the past half centur a noble army of toilers to able shores, the great be wage earners, the masse

people, crowd around our with loyal, honest hearts ap