Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XVII.

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NO. 882.

The tempest rages wild and high, The waves lift up their voice and cry Fierce answers to the angry sky, Miserere Domine.

The Storm.

Through the black night and driving rain A ship is struggling all in vain To live upon the stormy main : Miserere Domine.

The thunder's roar, the lightaing's glare, Vain is it now to strive or dare ; A cry goes up of great despair. Miserere Domine.

The stormy voices of the main, The moaning winds and pelting rain Beat on the nursery window pane. Miserere Domine.

Warm curtained was the little bed, Soft pillowed was the little head; "The storm will wake the child," they said, Miserere Domine.

Cowering among his pillows white, He prays, his blue eyes dim with fright, "Father save those at sea to-night!" Miserere Domine.

The morning shone e¹l clear and gay On a ship at anchor in the bay, And on a little child at play. Gloria tibi Domine. -ADELAIDE PROCTOR

ESSENTIALLY WRONG.

A Seed of Evil-It can Never Prove Blessing but by its Bacrenness.

Anent the grand encampment of Knights Templars in Boston, our es-teemed contemporary, The Sacred Heart Review, recurs to the opinions of Heart Review, recurs to the operations when he takes the oath is kept in the Masonry expressed by two Presidents ignorance of what these secrets of the of the United States. It is interesting craft consist. He knows not the reading for Catholics, in view of the position of the Church toward this organization, and the recent decree of the Holy See affecting kindred orders.

The Review says: John Quincy Adams, the sixth Presi-dent of the United States, were he alive to-day, considering his well-known views of Freemasonry, could hardly be expected to look on this gathering with pleasure. We have been reading recently with great interest his "Letters on the Masonic Institution," pub. lished in Boston, 1847. From these letters it is clear that both John Quincy Adams and his father, John Adams, the second President of the United States, looked with great disfavor on the Masons, and all their branches, including the Knights Templars. It appears that in 1831 during a fierce controversy on the merits and demerits of these organizations it was said that both father and son had belonged to the order.

John Quincy Adams, speaking for himself and his illustrious father, wrote a letter to the Boston Press dated himself and August 22, 1831, in which he denied in very emphatic language that he or his father ever belonged to the craft. In the same letter, he says :

" The use of the name of Washington to give an odor of sanctity to the is, in my opininstitution ion, as unwarrantable as that of my father's name.

This information regarding Wash ington, in view of the claims made today that he was a member, is very in teresting, as it comes from a man who

All this I solemnly and sincerely swear, with a full and hearty resolution to perform the same, without any evasion, equivocation or reservation, under no less a mental penalty than to have my throat cut across from ear to ear, my tongue plucked out by the roots, and buried in the rough sands of the sea, a cable's length from shore, etc. . . . So help me God, to keep me steadfast in this my obligations of an Entered Apprentice." Mr. Adams stated that this was a

modified and less severe form of the oath usually taken. Yet he said and tried to show that even " this form of an oath and penalty is itself a violation of all religion and of the Constitution of the Commonwealth." He then formulates his objections to the oath in the following precise form : "First, That it is an extrajudicial

oath, and as such contrary to the laws of the land. "Secondly. That it is a violation of the precept of Jesus Christ-swear not

at all "Thirdly, That this oath pledge the candidate, in the name of God, that he will always hail, forever con-ceal, and never reveal, any of the secret arts, parts or points of the mysteries of Freemasonry to any person, except it Freemasonry to any person, except it be a true and lawful Mason, or within the body of a just and regular lodge of

That the candidate such. when he takes the oath is kept in total nature or extent of the oath that he takes. He is sworn to keep secret he knows not what. . . . He swears to reveal the secrets of the craft to no person except a brother Mason. The single exception expressed is an ex-clusion of all others. There is no ex-ception for the authority of the law, or for the confession enjoined upon the Catholic brethren by their religion. use this illustration to show that the intrinsic import of the oath is incompatible with law, civil and religious.

Mr. Adams writes at length on the unnatural character of the penalty and the horrible ideas suggested by it. He savs :

"It is an oath of which a common cannibal should be ashamed. Even in the barbarous days of antiquity, Homer tells you, that when Achilles dragged the dead body of Hector round the walls of Troy, 'it was a disgraceful deed, and Plato severely cen sures Homer for even introducing this incident into his poem. A mangled body, after death, was a thought dis-gusting even to heathens. The Constitution of the United States,

and of Massachusetts, prohibit the infliction of cruel or unusual punishment even by the authority of law. But no butcher would mutilate the carcass of a bullock or a swine as the Masonic candidate swears consent to the mutilation of his own, for the breach of an absurd and senseless secret.

He next shows the illegal character of the promise not to reveal any of the secrets or mysteries of Freemasonry to difficult tasks of the Apostolate, to meet any person except a Mason. "This promise," he says, " like the administration of the oath, is, in its terms, contrary to the law of the land. "The laws of this and every civilized country make it the duty of every citizen to testify the whole truth of acts deemed by legislative bodies or judicial tribunals material to the issue of the investigation before them. It is also the duty of a good citizen to denounce and reveal to the authorities established to execute the laws against criminals any secret crimes of which he has in any manner acquired the knowledge. Now, there is nothing in the arts, parts or points of the mysteries of Freemasonry which, in the trial of a judicial cause, or in an investiga tion of a legislative assembly, may not be justly deemed material to the issue before the court or legislature. Of its materiality the judges or the legislat ors, have exclusive right to decide. The Entered Apprentice promises never to reveal to any person under the canopy of heaven that which the laws of his country may the next day after he makes the promise make it his duty to reveal to any court of justice before which he may be summoned to appear. The prom-ise is, therefore, unlawful. The oath is therefore," continues Mr. Adams "a double violation of the law of the land and of the law of God. It is in its own nature a seminal principle of conspirvows with which he freely bound himacy." " A more perfect agent, " says this book, "for the devising and execution amongst religious orders. None more execrated, none more vilified amongst of conspiracies against Church and men, none more hated and feared than State could scarcely have been conthe Jesuit. When the winds of the ceived. He then enumerates the conspiracies hatched by European Masons against civil govenrments, mentioning Rome, Naples, Portugal, Spain and Mexico, and savs :-'An obvious danger attending all associations of men connected by secret obligations, springs from their susceptibility to abuse in being converted hatred. into engines for the overthrow or the control of established governments. The law of Masonry was to them more than that of civil governnational laws. ment or of the Deity, even when it was known directly to conflict with them. Regarding the only feature of Masonry for which any credit could be claimed, namely, the mutual assistance he body of a just and regular lodge, the members give each other, he says :--

"This argument, which has prob-ably made more Freemasons than any other, would be good in its defence were it not for two objections. One of them is that the pledge to assist is this diabolical hatred of the Masons, of the implementation of indiscriminate, making little or no heretics, of the impious, of the unbe-difference between the good or bad liever and of men deluded by them, is nature of the actions to promote which a co-operation may be invoked. The other is that the engagement implies Pontiffs, of the hierarchy of all ranks, a duty of preference of one member of the councils, provincial and national of a society to the disadvantage of an- of honorable writers, of the truly other who may be in all respects his learned and of the larger portion of superior. It establishes as standard of the most sound and select of Christian But merit conflicting with that established society in the old and new world. merit conflicting with that established by the Christian or the social system, either or both of which ought to be of paramount obligation. . . There have been men whose rapidity of per-sonal and political advancement it would be difficult to explain by any other cause than this, that they have generally heep understoad to be bright as the educator of youth, as the de-social whose the social system. generally been understood to be bright Masons." as the educator of youth, as the de-fender and apostle of faith, as the

As to the age of Masonary it is a sto de age of Masonary it is claimed to have originated about the beginning of the last century. Mr. Adams' conclusion, very much cut of the mortal hatred with which the harmony with the rejoicings now heard revolution distinguishes and anathein Boston at the approach of the Sir matizes him.

Knights, is :--"Masonry ought to be forever abolished. It is wrong — essentially sion of the roots and motives of this wrong — a seed of evil which can never hatred, —if you wish to see in a few produce any good. It may perish in pages the machinations and malicious the ground —it may never rise to bear schemes of which especially the "La fruit ; but whatever fruit it does bear must be rank poison; it can never prove a blessing but by its barrenness. " one which will soon have it

WHO ARE THE JESUITS?

Barcelona, August 10. What secret charm has the name of Jesuit, to awaken always, whenever or wherever pronounced, affections of love or hatred. Symbol for some of virtue, of sacrifice, and of learning and of wisdom, it is for others the symbol of superstition, of hypocrisy and astuteness, of avarice and insati-able ambition. He who bears this name knows that he is subject to the espionage of the curious, to calumny, to persecution and to exile. And, nevertheless, the Jesuit passes through the waves of the entire world, often hostile, yet with a face serene and humble, but not dismayed; firm, yet not audacious ; carrying wherever he wishes, without shame, without ostentation - the glorious insignia of his Is it necessary to scatter the name. eeds of the Divine Word in the hearts of a people buried in the lethargy of sin and of unbelief? There goes the Jesuit, unarmed and alone, without considering or knowing whether he meets death or victory. Solely ani-mated by the great and unwearied thirst for the conquest of souls for Jesus Christ, he even dares to traverse oceans and march through waterless deserts and inhospitable regions in order to carry the light of the Faith and of civilization to souls brutalized by ignorance and superstition. There goes also the Jesuit, dividing with the sons of other religious orders these sooner or later certain death, now ob

But

If you wish to discover this clearly,

and even understand the entire exten-Compania " are the victims, you have volume one which will soon have its translations in the libraries of the States-

styled "Who Are The Jesuits?" an apology, short but powerful, energetic and unanswerable. In the comparatively few pages of this golden book, there is not a word which is not to the vs, whenever or the opposing purpose, nor one argument which is not solidly based on incontrovertible facts, with the valor and severity of which there is no fear that with the accompanying judgment and verdict, there does not go, passing in review, all the accusations directed against the order, even the most grave-even those which appear to some as unanswerable - without disfiguring or making little of them, but presenting them in all their nakedness, and such as have gone forth a thousand times from the lips of their enemies. Will it be necessary to say that all these are left completely vanquished, and there is thus demonstrated the bad faith of their authors. Who after reading this little book still persists in his hatred of the Jesuits, indeed, one can say, his heart is completely hardened against the truth, or his mind needs light to understand it.

Subjected to whatever test or trial, the cause of the Jesuits comes out tri umphant, even when they have accum ulated every class of accusations. One of the greatest proofs of the innocence of the criminal is the contradictions of he witnesses presented against them, ecause these contradictions stand out n relief in the second chapter of this little volume and serve to explain the origin and injustice which has inspired them. In the face of this testimony, discordant in itself, yet asserted against the Jesuits, the reader clearly

which encloses within it the secret of No wonder that members of different dethe Christian strategy : 'He can die, but he can never surrender.' Although he loses all, even life itself, whilst he is not a traitor to the Church. to the Pope, to Jesus Christ, he loses nothing-always he goes out of the strife as a conqueror. Whilst on the other hand he would lose all-everything, here and hereafter-if through desire of popularity or worldly favors and preferments, he should surrender ingle truth, one single right of his Divine Master, Jesus Christ, of the Pope or of the Church." Such is the secret of the love and of

.

the hatred which the Society of Jesus inspires ; such, also, the secret of their unequalled force ; such, too, of that heroic resistance against all her ene-mies. "He can die, but he can never surrender." Whilst he preserves this divine teaching he could be exiled, dispersed, but never will " La Compania" die. Such, also, is the teach-ing which one draws from the little volume, worthy of being meditated on, and everywhere read and known .--Juan Pedro, in Boston Pilot.

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN FRA-TERNITY.

The Very Rev. James C. Byrne. president of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn., contributes the following eloquent paper to the Independent : A beautiful story comes floating on golden pinions from an islet of the Year after year, on the Egean. island of Chios, in the city of the same name, the grand procession of the Greek Church, bearing the Eucharis tic emblems, passed by the portals of the Catholic cathedral; but no sound of fellowship or of sympathy ever issued, on such occasions, from the cold, stern edifice. It had but its shadow to cast athwart a procession which kept alive the rebellion of the anathematized Photius. It mattered little that Catholics and Greeks equally believed in the Real Presence, and that for the Catholic, as well as for the Greek, Christ was just as adorable under the emblems of leavened as of unleavened bread. Persistent, un

wavering and unrelenting opposition to everything Photian must be maintained. Such was the plain meaning of the Rubrics, and who would dare openly set aside a Rubric ? An ordinary law has to take its chances with the vicissitudes of time and environment, but a liturgical law, written in red characters, and therefore called a Rubric, is the slowest to admit any weakening in its binding force. The Rubrics, therefore, forbade any recog nition even of Christ while in the hands of schismatics. This year the procession, as usual, passed under the shadow of the old cathedral, when suddenly the joyous peal of the great bell fell on the ears of the startled worshippers. The silence of a thousand years is broken. Instantly every hat in the procession is doffed. The recognition so unexpectedly given sequally returned. Every inhabitant of that little island feels that a pall ha been lifted from his heart, and even the stately Greek Bishop sends a note of thanks to his Catholic brother. Nor is this all. The sound of the Chian bell was heard in far-off Rome, and all, from the Pontiff down, rejoiced and commended the fraternal but un rubrical act of the Catholic Bishop. who ordered this salute to the Greek procession.

nominations forget this obvious truth. Yet we know that Pagans had a conscience-read the burning words of Horace, Cicero, Juvenal, Seneca-and we should realize that Christians in general have one. The pure forces of the rational soul are the same for the Christian as for the Pagan, but the Christian has, besides, the guidance of the Decalogue and the light of the Gospel. Reason, then, revolts at the thought that the majority of Christians are conscienceless scoundrels. If now, we put aside a general distrust of our

neighbors, what follows? The con-viction follows that the world is not peopled by hypocrites alone, although there may be many, nor by criminals alone, although any cloth may cover It follows that in the majorone. of cases preachers are not working for their salary alone, priests are not merely gratify ing their ambition to rule, evan-gelizing and charitable women are not merely seeking notoriety in women their reform and relief work, nuns do not profess chastity, obedience and poverty merely to say, "I am holier than thou." On the contrary, there is good, sound, conscientious work going on around about us; and the cynic who imputes unworthy motives to the workers is hugging a delusion and digging his own eternal grave. In moments of fanaticism no doubt conscience has lost its bearings. Facts history bear sad witness to this. But history likewise testifies that fanatical outbursts soon ran their course, and that conscience then assumed its normal sway. If, therefore, we not only acknowledge but realize that the majority of Christians have a conscience, a sensitive, God-fearing, sinhating conscience, there would be one trong bond of sympathy between us. It would be a tie which would make us the defendent of one another's good name, and which would inspire us with mutual trust.

Another bond of sympathy is that we are the possession of Christ. I am far from advocating or conniving at indifference in religion. Those who take a smug satisfaction in the thought that one religion is as good as another have neither religious sense nor religious activity. The true religious mind and heart are active and ceaselessly at work along the lines of the truth they have. From day to day new vistas open before them, new lights dawn upon them, principles find new development and application, old truths are rediscovered, mists and preju-dices are dissipated, there is a dices are dissipated, there growth and development of the religious man so that he is not to day what he was yesterday. This is all the more true of a Christian denomination that deserves the name. And among all these denominations, with their liv ing members ever at work, there must of necessity be one which has a deeper insight into truth, a richer po ssession of Christian revelation, and a nearer pproach to the top of the mountain of God than all the others. How can there be indifference in religion since "ruth rises before us like a mountain up which we can make, at best, but a few steps ; or spreads before us like an c can on whose shore we can gather but a few pebbles? But in the mean time, while striving to do our best, I return to say that we are the possession of Christ. "Other sheep I have," He says, "which are not of this The says, "which are not of this fold." They are His, and He claims them before the fold becomes one, the shepherd one. Nor, if I understand the Gospels aright, does He refuse all guidance and love to those who do not yet belong to that one fold. "Master," said John to Jesus, 'we saw a certain man casting out devils in Thy name, and we forbade him, because he followeth not with us. Hinder him not," replied Jesus : ' for he that is not against you is for (Luke ix: 49, 50). Between the ou." fulness of revealed truth and atheism there is a wide range and ample room for many a breakwater between. , Other sheep I have which are not of for this fold. Finally, not to mention others, Christ Jesus Himself is a bond of sym pathy between us. He is our Light, our Model and our Guide. It is to enlarge His Kingdom and not our own that we are at work. In His light our thoughts should follow the sar groove, and in the warmth of His love our hearts should beat in unison. It is while dwelling on these things that we catch sweet sounds from afar. They are bells proclaiming an end to antagonism and distrust, a beginning of Christian fraternity and love.

had every opportunity of knowing He gives a peculiar and rather facts. striking instance of the length to which Masons will go to claim illustrious men as members. He calls attention to " an affidavit sworn to before a Masonic Magistrate by Master Mason, that he sat with me (Adams) twice at meetings of a lodge at Pittsfield. Mr. Adams avers that this oath is false, and that he never entered a house in Pittsfield in his life. Again, writing to a friend, under date Sept. 22, 1831, he says: "My dear sir, go to the records of

the courts. You will find witnesses refusing to testify upon the express ground of Masonic obligations, avowing that they consider them paramount to the laws of the land. You will see them contumacious to the decisions of the Court, fined and imprisoned for contempt, suffer the punishment rather contempt, suffer the party. You than bear the testimony. You will find Masonic grand and petit juries, sum moned by Masonic sheriffs. eager to sit upon the trials, perverting trath and justice when admitted on the array, and often excluded upon challenge to the favor ; and last of all you will find one of the men, most deeply implicated in murder, screened from conviction by one Mason upon his jury

It appears that Mr. Adams wrote several friendly letters to Col. William L. Stone, a Mason in good standing who wrote a book in defence o Masonry. Mr. Adams argued from Col. Stone's admissions that no loyal itizen or Christian man could belong to the order. He copies and animad verts at length on the form of oath which Col. Stone admits was taken by the Entered Apprentice, the first de gree of Masonry. He gives part of his oath, as follows :--

"I. A. B., do, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of God, and of this right-worshipful lodge. erected to God, and dedicated to holy St. John, hereby and hereon most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will always hail, forever conceal, and never reveal, any secrets of Masons or ecret or which at this time or at Masonry any time hereafter, shall be communicated to me as such, except it be o a true and lawful brother within

structed by the arrows of the savage. already wounded by the rigors of the climate, and the incessant labors of his heroic mission. Is there a necessity for soldiers who can fight bravely and faithfully beneath the banner of science, in order that they may extend and consolidate its conquests and increase the interests of truth in human intelligences? Well, there is the Jesuit consuming in so noble an enterprise, his strength, his life, his health, ever surrendering- nor wearied ; not even then neglecting the painful exercises of meditation, of prayer and of study. Whilst instead, in vain will you search for him in the paths frequented by ambition, by riches, by pleasure, or the dissipation of public life. and decisive proofs, he puts on the costume in which he glories, he made formal renunciation of all these things, promised to be poor as his Divine Master, and as Him, humble, chaste, and should be the death of the Cross. knows very well that only by maintaining firmly this promise could he remain incorporated with the holy as an affectionate mother ; and it would separate him from her as a severe and inflexible judge in that moment in which he should be unfaithful to the

es successively appear the unanimous praise of saints, of founders of religious orders, of pontiffs, of prelates, of writers learned and illustrious. The proofs which proceed from these pprobations are complete and obvious. What in sound logic can one deduce rom an institution hated by Jansen, by Voltaire, by Pompal, and loved by St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Philip Neri and St. Vincent de Paul; by De without Maistre, by Pio Nono? Who would draw from such premises that this in stitution was bad, execrable, rotten and a dangerous enemy to society and the Church? Certainly he would merit to be sent to an asylum of lunatics, if already he was not worthy The day in which, after solemn of occupying a prominent place in the ranks of these false friends of the pub

He

ic community. There is a fact in the history of " La Compania" which is given as a pre ext to carry to extremes these attacks. bedient, even unto death, although it and that event is its suppression. , and of the true attitude of Clement XIV., the ninth chapter of the book treats freely, and is therefore worthy of study, as much for the severe form order, that receives him into its bosom and impartiality with which it is written, as for the decisive reasonings and conclusions with which the memory of the Pontiff is revindicated, although insulted and vilified by the praises of his enemies. Praise from such a source is the greatest and most terrible Nevertheless, it is a rare case misfortune that could fall over the sepulchre of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. The conclusion of the work is a mag nificent resume of all that is previously asserted, and is at the same time re Revolution had not been able to move markable, because it expresses the the foundations of the temple, of the secret of the power and vital force of monastery and of the throne, when the society. We cannot do better than still their impetus was not sufficient to transcribe those valiant words, worthy cut down the true Christian faith, of being written in golden characters "Terrible is the trial the Jesuits

whose roots were buried in the hearts Jesuit was the first object of their tasy. Notwithstanding all this, they He walked wandering, ex- weary themselves and spend their very iled, persecuted and marked out as a lives for the welfare of the people dangerous enemy of public tranquil- They receive nothing in this world in ity, of public institutions and of the return but curses, suspicions, envy The special object of defamation, injustice, proscription. Lutheran batred, pursued with the despoiled, insulted even unto death. bitterest malice by the Jansenistic gen- It is well, in hoc nati sunt. To them eration, by the sons of the regalismo it is no importance, this terrible spectre and the pupils of the Encyclopedia, by of evil, nor will it ever be whilst God those monsters of '98 and those crim-inals of '48, as well as to-day, always faithful to the grand motto, that our neighbor has a conscience

Now cannot we strain our ear and catch one joyous note of that fraternity-We may not all proclaiming bell? believe in the Real Presence ; but are there not other bonds of sympathy which appeal for fraternal recognition? Undoubtedly there are many. Let us ake a glance at a few of them. Nat urally we shall select the most obvious.

Bewildered by the tone of so much sectarian literature, is it possible, we sometimes ask, that we have been carried away so far in the heat of controversy that we have made no allowance for a Christian conscience in the majority of Christians? such would seem to be the fact. We think of one another as if conscience did not exist. I refrain from mentioning those grosser charges which can be enter tained only by fanatics or the wilful dupes of knaves. But may not Protestants think that it is easy for Catholics to commit sin, as all they have to do is to confess and be absolved ; may not Catholics think that with private interpretation a similar case may be ad-duced from the Bible by Protestants to palliate any crime? Yet this reasoning makes no allowance for conscience. Do we habitually give one another credit for that clear insight into moral truth and that earnest endeavor to do right which, on reflection, we know that all possessors of a good con-science must have? Do we recognize that religious bias cannot for conscience centuries darken the concerning a thing intrinsically bad; and that, therefore, we may be certain that if any religious tenet

has been held by a Christian denomin-

ation for centuries, conscience has not

been adjusted to it, but it has been

disunion among the members of the

same denomination but an evidence

that it is easy-very easy-to forget

adjusted to conscience?

What is

It is a period of sad doctrinal disintegration and of consequent weakening of morals. It is a period of vast social changes, which disturb principles and awaken passions. Thoughtful men are casting around for great forces by which society may be preserved and the flow of moral misery, stemmed Those forces the Catholic Church owns in that rich abundance with which they came to her from her Divine Founder, and if Catholics are true to their Church she will be hailed as the savior of men and society. But to this end they must live true Catholic lives, and by their fruits prove the principles of their faith .- Archbishop Ireland.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE: OR, WHO WAS GUILTY? By Christine Faber, Authoress of "Carroll

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Flowers love the Sunlight

O'Donoghue." CHAPTER XI. A prison ! Margaret shuddered when the hack stopped before the dark,

massive front of the city jail. She had never been within such a place before, and she clung tightly to Plowden's arm as they ascended the

stone steps, and treaded the stone floors of long, cheerless corridors. Bertoni, almost at the very head of

his profession, and supported by the mysterious influence of "Requelare," mysterious influence of had little difficulty in having Huber Bernot consigned immediately to close imprisonment. Indeed the secret agent of "Roquelare" had seemed to exhibit a savage bitterness toward Hubert as if in revenge for the long delay of his capture - causing him to be searched, and his pocket knife taken from him lest the unhappy criminal might attempt self-destruction.

So Hubert Bernot, the aristocratic born, the tenderly reared, the once high spirited youth, the cultured gentleman, was securely fastened in a murderer's cell. It was a bare, desolate place enough.

and the officer, whose duty it was to give admission to the cells, and who preceded Plowden and his companon, glanced back at Margaret as if h

was curious to note the effect on one so lovely, and apparently so refined. But beyond a trembling eagerness which was visible in her manner, and an intense anxiety that displayed itself

tray the various emotions which were struggling in her soul. The iron door of a dim narrow apart. ment was flung back, and something arose from a low pallet in the corner-

omething, for Margaret's vision was blurred by sudden weakness and it seemed as if she saw through a mist, arms extended, and as if she heard

rom afar, a voice crying : "We are free at last, Margaret !" Heedless of the presence of other she went forward with a husky, stifled

sob out on his breast the love which was as true to him now and as tender, as it was in the first days of his guilty secret. But he caught her and

"No nearer, Margaret : the gulf

vay jealously, fiercely watching, sav that it cost Hubert a mighty struggle not to fold to his breast the panting, those two young hearts, and disgusted with his own base part in life He

done. I would comfort you as much as it is in my power to do. I would show you how, when a poor, frail creature like me loves you so much that your very sin and its penalty beget only new tenderness, what God's compas-

sion, God's love, must be for you. Hubert, continuing to hold her from

a murderer like me there is only to suffer for my crime with what courage I may.

"There is more, Hubert !" - she wrenched herself from his grasp and knelt before him - "there is your peace to make with an offended God ;

here is your return to your religious dutics to effect. You have made a public acknowledgment of your crime, make now a private one to God's min ister, and then, and not till then, will you be prepared to bear the punish ment of your sin.

"It would be a mockery, Margaret - confession to a priest now, when I have flung my secret abroad-but you are released; you can kneel at the tribunal of penance once more.

"I have already done so; I flung my burden down two days ago. And lowering her voice though her manner became more impassioned, more thrillingly earnest, she whispered the counsels which her confessor had given her for the poor, unhappy crim inal.

He listened like one under the influence of a spell until for one brief moment there came back to him the peace ful happiness of the past before he had mbrued his hands in a fellow-creature's blood. But it quickly fled and left him only more vile and loathsome in his own eves

He started from her.

" Listen to more, Hubert," she said and he sank on the bed with a groan. Approaching him until she was safficiently near to seize his hands, and to fix his eyes with the tender, earnest, and seemingly inspired look of her own, she resumed : and never did mother pleading for an only offspring at the feet of a relentless judge, nor devoted wife imploring mercy condemned husband, plead more powerfully, or use more touching arguments than Margaret in her enreaties to Hubert to have mercy on his poor sin-stained soul. Love made her eloquent ; love sent up from her heart words with which to paint such a picture of God's pardon and tenderness for the penitent sinner, that the un-

happy criminal drew his hands from her clasp, and covering his face with them, said : "But this is not for me."

"For you, for you," she answered ; "and now I shall bring a priest to you to morrow.

He neither assented nor refused, but remained with his face buried in his hands. He looked up at last, and motioning

her to a seat beside him on the pallet he asked about his mother and what excuse had been made for his absence answering when she had told him : "It is well-but how shall we con tinue to conceal it from her? Some

time she must know it." His head sank on his breast in anguish at the thought.

Margaret replied slowly, as if she were deliberating the plan in her own mind :

"I think Father Germain, who is your mother's spiritual director, will break it to her, after he has visited you, and when he shall deem it bestthat is, if you request him to do so." "My helper in difficulty, my com-

forter in adversity," burst from Hubert impulsively, and then he continued in the same impetuous way : "Last night when that terrible

story was told-the story of my crime, of your faithfulness-when the piteous picture was drawn of your wretched urden, a thousand devils seemed to

prove, absolutely prove, nothing against you, we shall defeat its de-signs and you shall escape."

"No;" almost shouted Hubert, that would be to doom myself again to the living death I have already endured. I have sinned. I shall under go its punishment, and now I am only impatient to proclaim my crime in open court that my sentence may be immediately passed

"You Plowden became furious. are mad, man ; you would kill yourself," and the with a somewhat self," and then with a somewhat calmer aspect, he turned to Margaret, saying :

"Speak to him, Miss Calvert. Beg of this poor lunatic to have some mercy on himself."

She would have pleaded with him, out he waved her back, repeating more earnestly than before :

"My determination is fixed "-he folded his arms and drew himself up. 'I tell you the blood of my victim is erying for this atonement : a life for a

He looked as if he saw another presence than that of Margaret and Plowden, and he made no reply when the lawyer said, passionately :

"Then we must save you from yourself. Margaret burst into tears when she

approached to take her leave. "You will die here," she said, "in this desolate place with no companion,

no friend near you." "No, Margaret ;" and for the first

time that morning something like a smile crossed his features, "but I shall be less desolate, less friendless, than I have been for eighteen months. My guilty secret kept me an outcast from all my kind. The mask I compelled myself to wear banned me from fellowship with any, but now that I am known, that I need play a false part no longer, this cell has more of r and happiness-mockery though it be for me to use such words-than my own home has had since the commission of my crime."

The officer was at the door announcing that every minute of the time had expired. A hurried leave was taken, Plowden promising that his influence should break through prison discipline ufficiently to permit a daily visit from

Margaret and himself. In the hack the lawyer seemed absorbed in troubled thought and Margaret also painfully abstracted.

Not a word was spoken, until Margaret, as if suddenly remembering omething, said with a start :

"Please stop at St. M-----'s church-I shall be in time for the last service.

A curious expression came into Plowden's face-a dark, ominous look, succeeded in a moment by one so sorrowful and tender that it seemed to change his whole countenance. He

bowed assent, regretted that it would be impossible for him to accompany her into the church, but proposed that the hack should wait for her or, if she preferred, he would stop at her home on his way and send her own carriage for her. She declined both his proffers, saying that she always walked to and from church, and there was silence again until they arrived at the church The service had already commenced.

Plowden walked with her to the porch of the church holding her hand as if he feared that she might break from him. He whispered : "When you enter you will pray for

assembled help. our cousin

nothing the reading of his sacred Office to meet the young girl. "Is your aunt worse? Does she re-quire me?" he asked hurriedly.

" No, Father ; but Hubert does, and have come to tell you about it.

He conducted her into his study and prepared to listen, his face expressing he greatest concern and attention.

It was almost a repetition of the sacred confidence she had given in the about it. confessional two or three days before. but this time there was no mention of herself. It was a simple recital of

Hubert's suffering - of Hubert's renorse ; but the clergyman's keen penetration discovered much that she had He said, softly, when she had fin-"Your cousin was not alone in his

suffering - you, poor child have sor-rowed with him-you also have borne his secret-is it not so?" She averted her face, for tears which

left unsaid.

ished :

the tenderness of his tones, had called up, were rolling down her checks.

"I knew you were troubled about something," the kind voice resumed ; 'on the morning of my recent visit to your aunt when you met me at the door. You seemed to wish to speak to me, but something prevented ; it was to tell me this unhappy secret, was it

not? She bowed her head, still keeping

her face averted, for the tears coming faster. Her sensitive heart could not as ye receive the tenderness and sympathy from which it had been debarred so

long without being overcome by grate ful emotion. The priest waited until she grey

calm. "I shall visit Hubert to-morrow and

consult with him what to do about your aunt. By all means keep the news of this unhappy affair from her for the present - it will require the greatest care and tact to break it to

His face became very grave and sad, as if the hardest and most mournful part of the whole wretched affair would be the telling to Madame Bernot that her only child was a murderer.

"The servants," said Margaret, "will learn of it through the daily papers, and they may perhaps betray it to the attendant who waits upon my aunt, or they may speak of Hubert in such a manner as to cause his mother to sus-

pect something." "Tell them," said the priest, "tell them to night before you retire, briefly what has happened. Eighteen

months ago when the papers were full of this case, and they themselves played important parts in it, they were careful at your desire to keep everything pertaining to it from your

aunt. Surely you can trust them again !" And mingling a blessing and encouraging words with his kind adieu,

the old clergyman saw her depart. The evening had passed heavily in the servant's hall of the Bernot household. Some of the domestics, accord

ing to their Sunday wont, had gone to church, or to visit their friends ; but all had returned by a certain hour, in order to be in time for a brief season of festivity which was according to

their nightly custom. Margaret, aware of this practice, waited until the hour arrived ; then flashed upon her, that perhaps the very she rang for Annie Corbin and announced her desire to speak to the

house, the master of which was

SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

for some days. A single unguarded word uttered in her presence might cause her instant death. I know I have your sympathy my good, faithful people; shall I have your promise as well—your promise to aid me in keep-ing this unhappy affair from my aunt? Give no hint of it to her attend ant, and as she does not read English, and has no friends in the city whom she can visit, she will learn nothing The help looked at McNamee as if

they expected him to answer for them. Either because of the fearless, genuine honesty with which he always gave his opinion, or the true kindliness of his frank nature which won for him popularity wherever he went, or, may-be, both, the coachman was looked up to by his fellow-help, and on any occasion where leadership became neces-sary, John was assigned the prominent position. On this occasion he understood what was required of him, and stepping slightly forward while a blush dyed his face, he began in his simple, hearty way to thank Miss Calvert in the name of his fellowservants for the confidence she had again given them, and which he

promised in the name of them all. should be sacredly kept, adding as the continued sound of his own voice made him less abashed : "If we should be summoned again, we have only the same evidence to

give that we gave before ; whatever any of us think, whatever any of us know "-his eyes rested on Hannah Moore's face-" we have only to tell what we told before.'

" Thank you, my kind friend," said Margaret, and she extended her hand to McNamee.

"Thank you all," she repeated, bowing to the others, and then with a kind "good-night" she retired. McNamee's words, "whatever any of us know," had caused her heart to

beat quickly, and as she ascended the stair she tried to think what it might be that any of them could know. She hurriedly reviewed every incident of the past eighteen months, back to the terrible night, or rather morning,

when Hubert first told her of his crime She felt certain that no one of the servants had seen or heard anything at that time which might cause suspicion. Then what could they know? But, remembering in a moment that Hubert intended to accuse himself in open court-that, as he had said to her, he would tell her everything, she thought how little difference it made whether the help had become possessed

of any of the facts or not. Too sad to retire, she sat listlessly at her dressing table trying to look into the dark and impenetrable future.

A timid knock sounded and to her invitation to enter Hannah Moore presented herself her face flushed and

her eyes red from weeping. Margaret kindly pointed to a chair,

and the cook sank into it. "You seem unwell," said Miss Calvert, gently, " what is the matter ?" "I'm trying to get courage to speak to you," answered Hannah with a burst of tears, "knowing what you'll think of me after, and you so kind and considerate vourself.

" It is not that you intend to leave us?" asked Margaret with a sort of wail in her tones; for the thought servants would refuse to remain in a charged with murder, and that this

in her eyes, there was nothing to be-

cry to throw herself into those arms, to

held her at arm's length, whispering :

between us is as impassible as ever. Plowden who remained in the door

eager girl, and for the first time sinc his manhood the courtly man of the world was attacked by something very like a woman's weakness. He was sick of the ghastly wrong which separated

turned away and joined the officer wh was waiting without.

"Though your crime is known," said Margaret, between choking sobs, 'your punishment, your disgrace is none the less mine. I suffer for you, with you, as keenly as I have ever

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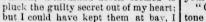
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him, and to look mournfully down into her eyes, shook his head. " It is for innocence like yours to talk and feel in this manner ; but, for

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tone expressing the surprise which she felt at such a question-every could have fought them down and l breath of bers was well-nigh a prayer could still have retained the horrid for him whom she loved dearer than hing which had been my companion

life

She

so long, but for you-the proclamation of my crime would set you free ; would you no longer the murderer's keep confidante. Faithful, faithful Margaret !"

He put his arm suddenly about her as if to draw her to him, but he as suddenly took it away saving, with a shudder :

"Never, never must we embraceas I told you before, the gulf is just as impassable, for the blood of my victim swells it high and wide. Come often to me if you will, with such comforting words as you have spoken this morn ing': continue to attend my poor, broken-down mother as you have done had uttered them. for years, and when the end comes, if the last prayer of a soul that has suf-fered hell's torture for eighteen months will be heard, if the dying sigh of a man whose life was blasted by one crime will be received, ther shall Heaven bestow on you its most cherished reward.

Plowden's form darkened the door-

"Shall I intrude if I enter?" he "The time is almost up. asked. "No, come :" said Hubert, and risng he extended his hand to the lawyer. Then, turning to Margaret he continued :

"This is my faithful friend who also knew my secret and yet never betrayed me. I discovered that for the betrayed me. I discovered that for the first time last night, when he tried to prevent the confession I made.'

A vivid flush darted into the awyer's cheeks, but it disappeared as suddenly, and he immediately changed the conversation to the plans he had een devising for Hubert's safety.

He spoke low, but still with no fear of being overheard, for his tact had lisposed of the eavesdropping officer efore he re-entered the cell.

"I saw Delmar this morning," he Father Germain in order to tell him said, "and a few other friends, Hubert, and they all agree in proabout Hubert. Late in the afternoon, however, Madame Bernot sank into one of her nouncing this confession of yours to be a mental illusion-the vagary of a mind unsettled by too close application

Your case shall be conducted on this ground : and since all that 'Roquelare' can do will be able to

Faith, I am afeerd there's some "Certainly," she answered, her thing bad up," said McNamee when he heard the order; and Hannah Moore stood as if she had

paralyzed. A chorus of exclamations. and questions and surmises burst from the others, in the midst of which the Plowden whispered again : "May door opened and the young mistress I ask you when you pray for him to entered.

ou forbore to wound me with either.

I asked you at that time to aid me in

pray also for another unhappy soul-Silence instantly reigned, and every ne whose torture is as great as that face wore an expression of sympathy. She approached slowly, as if she were not sure of how her communicawhich your cousin has endured?

bowed her head, and with a hurried adieu he turned away. tion would be received, and pausing Why she should pause and look back in the when she reached the centre of the very act of entering the church she room she looked about her. Every eye could hardly explain to herself unless was riveted upon her with something it was owing to the lawyer's inexplic-able words. She could neither undermore thon respectful attention-with a kind of sorrowful tenderness as if her stand them, nor the emotions they fair, fragile appearance had struck at once the kindest chords in their warm roused within her-mingled emotion of pity, dislike and fear of him who Irish hearts. Some one in respectful silence had

He, having descended the steps, was placed a chair for her, but she waved standing with his hat in his hand look-ing toward the open door of the edifice. it back with a smile, and as it the survey of their faces had given her con-Margaret Calvert never forgot the fidence, she began : expression of his face-Hubert's coun-"Eighteen months ago all of you tenance when it showed his suffering were summoned to give evidence on a most, never wore such an appalling sad and peculiar murder case. There

look as this was. He turned away, replaced his hat, and quickly entered the hack, while she went up the aisle, feeling like one just aroused from an ugly dream.

Many times during the day that look presented itself to her unbidden — unwished, it came before her : she sought

come to night to make a similar reno solution of it, for its cause was quest. utterly beyond her comprehension. It young master, -- lies in a prison cell, was something about which she could accused of the murder of this man who ask no explanation, and though in a was found dead on the street eighteen puzzling, tormenting way it would associate itself with every thought of months ago.' She paused as if she was startled by Hubert, she could give no definite the sudden blanching of the faces place to it in her fears for her cousin. about her ; then, recovering herself, All that bright, mild Sabbath a she resumed : certain inexplicable heaviness seemed "The papers to-morrow will prob-

ably contain full, though not strictly correct, accounts of the manner in to oppress the whole Bernot household : even the invalid seemed to be affected by unusual languor and weakness, so which his arrest was affected, and all that Margaret feared to leave her, of you may be summoned again to though she was most eager to see give evidence. You may even hear a strange confession from Hubert's own

child like slumbers, and her niece

was but the foreshadowing of how all Hubert's friends would eventually desert him been suddenly

"God forbid, miss, that I'd want to leave a home where I've had more happiness than ever I had since I left the ould country ! It's not that-thank God!-but it's something that will make you think me bold and impertinent,

and stepping out of me place ; but it's lain heavily on my heart this many a day, and it'll give me no peace till I tell vou.'

Margaret Calvert's face grew whiter Was it something connected with Hubert's crime that she was going to tell-something which must be told

tell-something which must be told when he should be brought to trial? "It's about Mr. Plowden," resumed Hannah. "He comes to see you, and you seem to think kindly of him; and sure that's none of my business, only to bid you be careful. Don't trust him further then you gap see for he's deep further than you can see, for he's deep

and smart, an' maybe he's only laying a trap to take your consin in, the poor, dear boy that didn't do the deed at all."

Margaret sprung terrified from her seat.

"What do you mean? what do you were circumstances connected with know about my cousin ?" Poor girl ! the rapid succession of that affair sufficient to arouse not only

your curiosity but your suspicion ; yet alarming events had totally unnerved her. Every moment she was for getting that Hubert was bent on bringkeeping from my aunt all knowledge ing himself to justice, and she was as of it: you faithfully did so. I have wild with fear at the thought of still another possessing his secret, as though Your master, - your kind, he had not already revealed that secret. "Calm yourself, miss, for God's sake!" exclaimed the cook, as she rose, terrified also at Miss Calvert's wild manner.

"God knows," she continued, "I didn't mean to speak of your cousin, but in my trouble it slipped fron me."

"Tell me what you know about him," said Margaret, and she spoke with such trembling eagerness that the words came forth brokenly. "Oh, miss, it's only the night that

he came back after we thought he had gone away to travel. I couldn't sleep strange contession from fluoerts own lips, but may I ask, for his sake who was always a kind master to you, that whatever you may read, however startling the rumors you may hear, that night with my rheumatism pains, I thought to answer it, that maybe child like slumbers, and her niece starting the runors you may hear, for had been sent for; but on my way seized the opportunity to hurry forth on her anxious errand. The good old clergyman was some- he must not know yet, perhaps not not, but I could hear nothing more.



CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

And it

His

der ?

HER TWO TRIALS.

ing knock was heard at the door of

Father Grosvenor's presbytery. Many a knock came to that door. Night

after night the poor used to come to

must be confessed that the chief de

light of the saintly and-though still

young-venerable looking priest was to hear that knocker going, much

trouble as it brought on him from

servants were continually leaving him

on account of it, and even his old

every three months regularly, and

occasionally besides, gave him notice

in her own vernacular, that she was

gawn to quit." However, like Andrew Fairservice

she never could make up her mind to

go. "Well, Bridget," said Father Grosvenor, "someone wants me, I

it's na muckle rest they gie me.

"Yes," she answered, "they ave

trouble is na that great to be com-

plained o'; it's naething to make a

when I tell them to gang away hame

Bridget, thank you ; you do spare

"I dinna ken exactly," she said :

"a' she'd tell me was that she wanted

When he went into the hall he found

awaiting him a young girl. Perhaps she had seen some twenty years or

that completely hid her features, he

"I shall take it as a favor," she

Completely put out by the direct and

wanted. Many a soul he had won that

flock, I think, though I don't remember

and friends I have none, except one

advice I am here for the only favor you can do me. I have told it

-with what friends, I mean?

who is almost a sister to me, by

Pray, child, where do you live

No, sir," she answered, still more

"I am not one of your flock,

"if you give me the

You are one of my little

Yet I'd no be that surprised if

wi' them for a lot o' haverils.'

the bairn had seen better days.

But ye dinna spare yer-

You gie a' these folks their ain

think ?"

the rising storm.

sang aboot.

now ?"

you.

sought him.

you?

you.

coldly,

already.

within as well as from without.

get comfort or to take the pledge,

to ask advice, or to complain.

SEPTE BER 14, 1895.

I waited in pe hall that Mr. Hubert's room opens fom, and in a little while I heard some one coming up. It was so dark I knev I couldn't be seen, and I thought it would be better to stay there till whever it was should pass, for fear it might seem queer to find me in that place at such a time. I could tell by the ound of the steps there were two pessons coming up, and by the rustling of a dress that one of them anyway, wast woman ; I heard whis-pering, but I couldn't understand what was said, till thy came so close that it was only by wedding myself into the niche in the wall, that I saved myself from being found oit, and then I heard one of them whisper :

"'Don't ask ne what has hap-

pened.' "They passed on, and I heard some door softly opened and closed. I went back to my own roon, thinking queer things of what I hadheard, and dreaming of it when I went o sleep. I didn't speak of it next day, pr I feared you'd hear it, and that perhap you wouldn't be lieve how I came to belistening at such a time of the night. Afterwards, when we came to know hat you were held as a witness, and aw in the papers all about that case I kept thinking of what I had hear that night; but I didn't think anything about Mr. Hubert. I didn't think one of the whispering voices was his, though I was almost sure the rastling dress belonged to I didn't speak of it, for, some you. how, there was a great fear on me that if I did it might injure you. I didn't think of Mr. Hubert at all, for I be lieved as, all the help did, that he was far away then. But when Mr. Plowden examined me in the court-when he asked me if there was ever any thing to make me think your actions strange, or to suspect Mr. Hubert hadn't left home at all-you looked at me, and somehow in a minute, it all came into my mind. I knew then that one of the whispering voices was Mr. Hubert's ; that what had happened was this murder, and that you knew all about it. But I'd have cut my tongue out before I'd have told it there, or My heart ached for told it anywhere. you, and many a time since, when I've seen you sad and sick, and heard the rest of the help remarking on the ill looks of yourself and your cousin, I knew it was the secret that was killing you both.

I'd have tried to comfort you in my humble way, but I feared you'd be frightened at my knowing so much, or that you'd be angry at my presump I never spoke of it to the others tion and I tried to keep down the suspicions that would come in their minds some times

"When I saw Mr. Plowden coming here so regular, and the warm way yourself and Mr. Hubert seemed to take to him, my heart misgave me, for knew what his nature was. I'm bound by a promise to the dead - his dead-not to speak, so I can't tell you something which would make you distrust him too. I didn't know him in the court at first, for I didn't look at him much till it came my turn to be examined by him, but then I knew him, and he knew me; he couldn't but know me, and I saw he did help by the look in his eyes. Oh, why was Mr. Hubert mixed up with this case at Why did he have anything to do all ! with the murdered man lying in his cold grave this night, and I not able to tell you what I know !'

And Hannah Moore flung her apron over her head, and sobbed bitterly.

Margaret was as white and motion-less as a statue. She could make no attempt to bring order out of the choas of thoughts caused by this strange communication. Her imagination was too wild and too swift in its erratic

pain, seemed so cruel. All that the cook related might, after all, be only the vagaries of a suspicious mind which had been too ready to build huge piles of evidence on slightest founda tions ; but Plowden's inexplicable look of the morning rose before her : as if to strengthen the testimony just given. There was something, nay, there was a good deal, in what Hannah

Moore had just told, and there was much in that appalling look.

Did it mean that he had been hunting Hubert to his doom, that his passionate avowal of love to her, his affection for Hubert, his expressed determination to save him, were but so many masks to hide his base object was it possible that he had been working with "Roquelare?" At that stage of her wild conjectures there swept into her soul such a flood of bitterness as she had experienced never before even in

her moments of sharpest agony. Trust betrayed ; and such a trust Aberdeenshire house-keeper, who had Winning friendship and affection only been with him since he began life, that he might effect a base purpose -traly in the past hour, the world had turned upside down to her and left her drifting hopelessly out to an unknown,

bleak shore. Hardest of all was the search for her in "Bob Roy," who had been "flitting every term for four and twenty years," own line of conduct, amid so much broken trust and cruel deception. Since Hubert's arrest she had clung to Plowden as the one mutual friend whose legal skill, whose powerful in fluence was to bring some degree of light out of the great darkness. Now, if this was to be no more, if she must discard him herself, and warn Huber against him, what would be left? Nothing ; no one-for in all the vast city Margaret could think of no friend whose influence would assist in this case, or whose sympathy could support her, and amid Hubert's friends there were none who possessed the skill, or influence of Plowden.

The warm hearted cook had only made the lot of her young mistress harder to bear, and had she not been too absorbed in her own tears, she might have seen more suffering in Miss Calvert's face than she had seen there ever before. Sorrow makes the best of us selfish

in some degree. Margaret, absorbed in her own wild thoughts, forgot for a few moments the presence of the faith-ful domestic and the effort she had made to do that she deemed to be her duty ; but it flashed on her suddenly, and she held out both hands to the weeping woman, and said softly :

How can I thank you, my faithful friend? You, to whom no confidence was given, have kept what you knew, so well

"Don't speak of it, miss. I'd do far more if it was in my power, and I'm only fearing that I spoke too late about Mr. Plowden. Perhaps he's worked harm already to Mr. Hubert." "I don't know-I hope not," and Margaret's lips grew white with mental anguish.

answered, "He seems to be Hubert's best pledge. friend now, and mine, so far as help ing my cousin is concerned. Huber slightly haughty reply, he could not see his way to continue the conversagave himself up, publicly confessed his crime, and he intends to make the tion, which was precisely what he same confession when he is brought to way. "Child," he said, " you do not seem like one who needs it. But, of course, Ven are one of my little trial

"The poor boy ; may the Lord help him !" ejaculated Hannah Moore. Margaret continued : "It is due to

your faithfulness to tell you this much My cousin did not intend to commit murder ; he was maddened to it, and are circumstances connected there with that murdered man, which, if made known, will do much to lessen my cousin's guilt. The whole dread-ful case will be revived again I suppose. All of us may be examined

over-

" that he will meet me hereafter, and shan't pass nor another night come on still less hope that I shall meet him. till I make out how it came into the What I have done I have done, and priest's hands, and what puzzles me BY THE REV. DENIS NAUGHTON, S. J. what I have written I have written ; and though my eyes became a foun- me. tain, they must ache in vain over a add It was midway between Great and Little Christmas, with snow on the blighted existence. What I have lost can never come back, and all my sorground and bright stars shining out of a clear sky. One of the countless clocks of Edinboro Town had just row must be idle as the wail of an orphanstruck 9, when a timid and falter-

"" Though pour like a river My tears without number, The buried can never Awake from its slumber.'"

She reached home after a little time and went immediately to her room. "Please," she said to the maid who opened the door, "please, Bertha, I have not been well Would you let me have tea in my room, and I shall not have to trouble you more.' "Certainly, miss; you never

trouble. Her little repast soon served and sooner over, the poor girl, drawing an arm chair in front of a bright fire,

sat down before it, somewhat less sad, but more than usually pensive. "Well," she thought, "I feel happier now that I have done it at last One link to hell is broken, but what is that to those that are chained by so It was good of the Father to many? tell me that I looked out of place amongst the miserable, and to force upon me the first holy thing I have had for many a day. What is it, I won-

She took the medal from her pocket and looked at it earnestly a minute or

come when I'm sitting down to my tea; two. "Yes," she said, "I know well what and between the ki.chen and the ha', It's Breedget here, and Breedget there, an' 'Tis a First Communiom medal,' I only just fit for the Kingdom of and with a slight tremble of the hand she laid it down. "God help me, that's enough of it. "Twas a strange present Glory." "I know you are overworked, Bridget," mildly replied the Father, for me, and not a kind one," she said whom experience had taught to quell Yet there was some fascination about it she could not resist, and bending "Weel, it's na it I mind. My

over but not touching it again, she fixed her eyes on it. At an altar-rail fixed her eyes on it. were four little girls with lighted candles in their hands; all were dressed in white, and wore long lace veils held way and are not that pleased wi'me close to the head by a wreath of flower and flowing to the ground so as to cover their feet. A priest in chasuble was standing before them, administer me many a time. But who wants me ing the First Communion. Two little acolytes were kneeling at the altar in surplice and soutane, and six candlesthree on either side of a large crucifix -were burning by the tabernacle Without any searching to remember, she was at once in a reverie of the past Without the least effort of imagination her memory went back to a certain more. But as she wore a heavy shawl time and place, and the picture of her self as she was ten years gone by stood could not tell. Only no disguise could before her mind; a young and very hide that she was not such as usually beautiful child, in whose look there

was something more than innocence, "Well, child," he said, "you wish to see me, I think; what may I do for you?" "Oh, how like me!" she said. "Did I ever think it would come to

this? After a ten minutes' dream and an other look at the medal, with a still more faltering hand she turned it on the obverse side, and in bright, clear cut letters, read :

1871.

" EMILY MARY HARGREAVES. "Great God !" she cried, "It is my own medal ! That, or my poor, troubled brain is not working right. Am I walking or dreaming ? Well, let me try." And she took up from the ground the medal that had fallen from " 'Tis a dream," she said her hands. "'tis light as a feather-it has no sub stance. It would not ring on that glass if I struck it.' And she struck "Tis three times slowly but weakly. a dream," she said again. "I knew it was. That's the Sanctus bell at Mass "I knew it

more, how it came that he gave it to He knew me somehow, but, she added, smiling, "he'll not know me today, I promise. He may be at home by 1 o'clock. She then put her hand under her pillow, and, taking out the innocent cause of her trouble, pressed it to her lips. "There," she said, "there's for the day that can never return. And there's for one whose heart I have broken.

And all her mother cane into her eyes, And gave her up to tears.

"And there, for my dear Uncle Richard, who gave me my first Communion and hung you round my neck in the old chapel on the hill. And after a long, long pause, as if she feared to say it: "There's for the feet of my Lord, Whose face I shall never see. Oh," she added, "I once heard that the lost hate God whilst they long to see Him ; but I know one who is lost and loves Him, though she never hopes to behold Him. But this won't de have no power to spare from this day' work, and 'tis getting late.

At 12 o'clock she left her house beautifully dressed, but with an eye whatever might give her a matronly A quick and very decisive knock air. soon brought Bridget to the door.

"May I ask," she said, " is Father Grosvenor at home ?

Yes, madam.

" And disengaged ?"

"Weel, he's rarely that," said Bridget, "but an' you'll bide a wee in the parlor, I dinna doubt but he'll see you.

"Please, then," she said, giving her card, " a lady wishes to see him on business and will not detain him long.

When Father Grosvenor entered sho rose and, making a quiet bow, apolo gized for calling at so unreasonable a time, but she came on business which would be best done if done soonest.

" Father, I came about a young girl," she said, "who called on you

last evening to take the pledge." "How strange," said the Father ; "my dream is out. I thought she came to see me again, and that I did not know her till she was gone." With one quick glance of surprise

he looked at him, but that glance suf ficed to reassure her all was right " It is not at all likely." she said.

'that she will come after me." "Oh, I don't believe she will," he answered. "I pay but little heed to I only meant how strange dreams. the coincidence that her name should turn up so soon. I was greatly inter ested in her."

"Well," she said, " so, I confess am I. I am the only one on earth, I think, that really cares for her or has any influence over her." "Doubtless," said Father Grosvenor,

"you are the friend she spoke to me about, almost in the same terms." "Likely enough," she answered.

"I have known her from her child. hood. She is a proud, petulant, self willed girl, passionate to a degree, and withal so cold and distant that noth ing seems to affect her. In fact, for years I have not seen her show signs of emotion till last evening, looking at the lovely and valuable medal you so kindly gave her." "Thank God !" said Father Gros

venor very earnestly, "thank God! I am so glad I gave it to the poor child; though," he added, with a smile, "I scarcely should have. You CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

Everywhere We Go

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3

resolution to succumb to her will now. so she could only wait as one on a rack might do, not for relief, but for change of torture

Hannah lowered her apron, and resumed :

.

'I wanted to tell you many a time to be careful how you'd trust the smart lawyer. I feared he'd ferret Mr. Hubert's secret out, and use all his means to bring the poor young man to punishment, for the sake of getting himself a fine name. I thought of try getting ing to see him in some secret way, when I'd let him know that I was watching his actions, and that perhaps Id tell something in the long run if he mean't any harm to Mr. Hubert ; but I didn't know how to manage a secret meeting with him, so I only kept on fretting to myself, and worrying, when I saw you two young things sinking under the secret you thought no one else knew anything about. "Sometimes the help would talk of

Mr. Plowden's attentions to you, and to day when you went out with him it was said that he was really paying his addresses to you : then, I couldn't rest, knowing what I do about him. When you came down stairs to night and told us of Mr. Hubert's arrest my heart jumped into my throat, for I thought it might be through Mr. Plowden he taken, and then I resolved that I'd tell you all that I could, without breaking my promise to the dead. Maybe he's different now; maybe he's sorry for the poor heart he wouldn't comfort beits death, and maybe he's very fore good ; but be careful of him, Miss Cal vert - don't trust him too much, and forgive me my boldness in telling you this

And again she covered her face with her apron and sobbed bitterly. It seemed to be little use for Mar.

garet to seek light out of the thick darkness which was settling upon her.

More perplexing and more numerous were the mysteries which appeared to grow out of this one sin. If Hannah Moore could but tell what she knew of Plowden, but to stop short, just where doubt and conjecture became absolute .

"Faith, they'll get nothing out of me but what they got before, if they examine me fifty times," interrupted the cook

But Margaret, without heeding the interruption, continued : "" And through all the trying time I shall have but one friend to turn to-Mr. Plowden. I must trust him still; I must lean on him, be he what he may, until this trial is over. If he be our enemy instead of our friend, then God

help him and pity us !" Amen ;" ejaculated the cook. And then, with painful hesitation in her manner, she said : " Maybe it'll be better not to tell Mr.

Plowden that I've' said anything to you. He knows how I am bound by oath never to speak of what I know, and it might make him fiercer like, if he knew I had been trying to put you on your guard.

Margaret faintly smiled. "For Hubert's sake I shall be sure to conceal every suspicion from Mr. Plowden-I shall endeavor to treat him as I have already done-so have no fear.

"Thank you, miss ! and now have you entirely forgiven my boldness in speaking as I did ?"

"There is nothing to forgive. Margaret replied, "but there is cause

for great gratitude on my part." She wrung the cook's hand to re assure her, and said a kind good

night. Hannah Moore, as she passed through the hall, still wiping her eyes, murmured to herself :

"Thanks be to God, there's a great load lifted from my mind.'

A load lifted from her only to be added to the burden of doubt and fear and anguish, which her young mistress carried.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Baffled once again, he gently opened the door of an oratory facing his parlor, with a pretty little tabernacle, be fore which a lamp was brightly burn-

ing. "Child," he said, "I do not like your kneeling here. Just take that little prie-dieu, and I shall give you the pledge. The Blessed Sacrament is on

pledge. The Blessed Sacrament is on the altar." "No," she answered, "no, do not speak to me, Father. You could not guess who or what I am." The ring of unmistakable hopeless despair was in her voice as she moved towards the door, saying : "I suppose I may as well go.

But he gently beckoned her to kneel, and with a voice full of emotion spoke the words, which she solemnly repeated. "Now, Father," said she, rising, "!

have been rude to you. Please if give me, for I am not used to be so. Please for

"No, child," he answered, " vou have not been rude, whatever I may have been. But we shall part friends, and I shall forgive myself if you just do one thing for me. You won't re-fuse, please," he said, as he drew from his purse a large silver piece.

The sight of it brought the impetuous blood to her cheek.

" Father, I do not want money. I have plenty of my own." she said.

" It is not money," said the Father. "I would not dream of offering you money. It is only a silver medal, whose real owner is - I know not where

" If I accept it," she said, "you will forgive me.

"Yes, that readily and easily enough; but I cannot so readily promise, at that altar and at Holy Mass to forget you. We may meet again here-

after." "Well," she said, taking the medal from his hand, " thank you, Father, and good night ; I wish I dare say —

God bless you ! Out she went into the starlit, snow-covered street, muffled herself still more closely, and straightway made for home.

in the old chapel of Anacloy here, am I not?"

In a moment all the room seemed to go round and round. She swooned away and softly fell to the hearth rug, upsetting the little table on which the tea things were set.

When the maid rushed into the room she saw her lying perfectly motionless and pale.

Tincture or lustre in her lip, her eye, Heat outwardly or breath within, was none,

"She is dead !" cried the maid. "God bless us ! that makes the third I have seen. O God of mercy ! mercy! she added, as she hastily undid the dress, and with the true sense of womankind, devoted herself to the care

woman kind, der bear of the poor girl. "No, no, she's not dead ! I feel her heart beat," she said, after five or six minutes. "God be blessed, and His minutes. Holy Mother, to whom I often prayed for her, she is not dead !

In a short time the panic was over and before half an hour she was her self again.

"I am going to stay with you to night, miss," said Bertha.

"Thank you a thousand times for all your kindness, but there is no need. It was nothing. Please help me to undress, and you will be quite safe in leaving me alone."

In less than a quarter of an hour the poor girl was in bed, and in still less than that, asleep ; for she had scarce laid her head upon her pillow when she was in a deep and tranquil slumber. It was far into the morning when she awoke with her mind perfectly clear as to the events of yesterday. They were distinctly before her, and, what was strangest, she could ponder them over and over again within one trace of emotion. Not that she was uninterested by them, but that a cold determination to solve the mystery entirely absorbed

her. "Surely," she said, "the medal is mine. I know every line of it and remember it well. It hung over my head in my room at home, on a little background I made for it of red plush velvet, between an image of the cruci-"Little fear," she said to herself, fix and a holy-water font. This day

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4

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Saturday, Sept 14, 1895. L OFFICIAL.

The clergy of the counties of Essex and Kent will meet in conference at Windsor on Thursday, September 19, at 11 a. m ; of the counties of Huron, Perth, Oxford and Norfolk at Stratford on Tuesday, September 24, at 1 p. m , and of the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Bothwell and Lambton at London on Thursday, September 26, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

By order of the Bishop, THOMAS NOONAN, Secretary.

London, Sept. 5, 1895.

THE SLAUGHTER OF MISSION. ARIES IN CHINA.

The attack made upon the British testant, and have more natives bemissionaries, Rev. Mr. Stewart and his family and assistants, in Ku Cheng, China, whereby eight victims were killed, and two others hurt, as well as being obliged to make their escape by flight, has caused much commotion in England, and the British Government is endeavoring to obtain from China such satisfaction as is alone possible after such an atrocity : that is to say, the punishment of the leaders in the attack, and probably an indemnity to no more than the distance of a stone's be paid to the families of those who have been killed. The British Government will also insist upon guarantees that subjects of Great Britain shall be protected in future by the Chinese authorities, and shall have security against such popular outbreaks as that which resulted in the recent massacre.

TheChineseGovernment, upon being pressed to give the satisfaction required from it, showed great reluctance to comply, but was at last obliged to consent to send a mixed commission, composed of English, American and Chinese inquisitors, to examine inot the facts, and bring to justice those who perpetrated the atrocities complained

The unwillingness of the Pekin Gov ernment to grant what was demanded was amply manifested by its refusal at first to take any step toward allowing the commission to go to the scene of the disturbance, and nothing but the fear that England would declare war to vindicate its honor and prestige, induced the Government at last to comply with the demand ; and even after that, the extraordinary news was tele-

serts. The British Government is not generally disposed to embroil itself with heathen nations to protect missionaries ; but as the sufferers on this occasion were British subjects, laboring under the auspices of a British missionary society, the case is an unusual one, and for the purpose of preserving her prestige in the eves of foreigners in general, whether heathen or Christian, it is necessary that England should take a firm stand on the broad ground that her subjects should be unmolested when living in a coun try with which she is at peace.

Since the massacre at Ku Cheng there have also been at other points attacks on missions which are under

the auspices of American missionary societies. The American mission at Foo Chow has been broken up, and its chapel and school-house wrecked, and several of the native scholars wounded, though the missionaries themselves escaped without personal harm Other missions have also been attacked. and unless the interference of the Government be efficacious to prevent it, there is danger of a general uprising of the Chinese against foreign missionaries.

It appears somewhat strange that, in the reports of these outrages committed on missionaries, so little has been said of any attacks made on Catholic missions, though the Catholic missions are more numerous than the Pro-

longing to them. Yet there have certainly been attacks made on them as well as on the Protestant missions. Thus in the communications sent by Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul at Shanghai, to his Government, it is stated that the Viceroy made no effort to have the fire extinguished when the Catholic Bishop's residence was in flames at Cheng-Tu, near Ku-Chen, though the Viceroy's house was

throw from that of the Bishop. He merely said that it was a matter for his successor to attend to. From other quarters also it is learned that the Catholic missions have not escaped during the recent outbreaks. Thus a letter from the pro-Vicar of Western Szechuan or Su-Chuan relates that Mgr. Durand, the Bishop, was personally attacked when he went to the Tartar marshal for protection. He

was struck by several stones and was badly hurt, and a mandarin was about to give him the final blow when a bystander thrust him away. The Catholic church and orphanage and the Bishop's house were totally destroyed by fire, after the mob had carried off all the valuables they could lay their hands upon.

It is probable that the cause why so little has been said on this occasion concerning attacks on Catholic missions, is the fact that they are under charge of French priests, and therefore less attention was paid to them by the correspondents of English and American papers, and perhaps, also, because there have not been any actual murders of Catholic missionaries during

upon the safety of missionaries there, whether Catholic or Protestant. THE CATHOLIC SUMMER

SCHOOL. The Catholic Summer School of America closed its fourth session last week, and its success has more than satisfied our expectations. It has, in deed, been the object of much adverse comment from some who complained that it was but superficial, and hence of no educational value. But they are attacking a mere phantom, born of ignorance and jealousy. Let them any return thereto in the slightest read the programme of the Summer

School One thing that seems very strange o us is that hostile criticism should come from a Catholic. Is it not, at least, a splendid advertisement ; and, let its not productive of some good? It is hundred young people listening to scientific and literary lectures than to have them dawdling around summer resorts retailing the newest scandal or reading the last novel. It is a sign of progress in the right

direction. Our feeble words add nothing to the honors so well merited by the Summer School, but we should wish to place ourselves on record as its supporter and well-wisher. It is hewing towards the light. It is a reproach to the sluggards, but a joy to all who love Christ and His Church. It is doing work, splendid work, and the generations of the future shall call it blessed

NEW RITUALISTIC MOVE MENT

The question is being very seriously and earnestly agitated among Presbyterians in England and Scotland to amend the form of Public Worship as prescribed in the Directory adopted by the Scotch Kirk in 1562 and 1564 and which has been substantially followed by the Presbyterian bodies of English speaking countries which for the most part derive their origin from Knox's Presbyterianism as exemplified in the practice of the Church of Scotland. The question was also considered at the last General Assembly of the Church, held in Toronto this summer, and though no decisive action was taken on it the general feeling appeared to be in favor of greater uniformity in that denomination in the form of worship. This uniformity cannot of course be obtained without some positive action of the Church prescribing the prayers to be used and the manner of conducting the worship according to some set form .

It is argued that there is a laxity in the present practice whereby too much latitude is given for individual caprice, and that this leads necessarily to a want of decorum in many churches. As a consequence numerous societies and committees have been appointed or have appointed themselves in England and Scotland to examine into the matter and to recommend such changes

sanctioned ceremonies of the Church. That these ceremonies resembled those used at the present day is sufficiently clear from the description which St. John the Evangelist gives of the Son of Man, and of the throne of God in the prefatory chapters of the Apocal ypse, which is almost literally applicable to the forms of Catholic worship as there can be no doubt that it was a picture also of the usages of the Apos tolic age in conducting public worship The beautiful liturgy of the Catholic Church was abolished by Knox, and

degree has always been regarded by Presbyterians as an approach to idol atry. Even the very poor semblance to Catholic worship which the Church of England retained in the Book of Common Prayer has always been de educational value be what it may, is it nounced by them as being rags or remnants of Poperv ; but it ap much better to have one thousand five pears that they are now becoming conscious of the fact that a solemn Ritual is an incentive to devotion and piety, and this consciousness is the source of the present move ment toward re-establishing a liturgy though the advocates of the movement are very careful to tell us now that a regular form of Church worship was used by Presbyterians in the time of the Reformation, and does not by any means lead to Episcopacy or to what is more terrible still, to Poperv.

The Presbyterians generally, how ever, have been so thoroughly in doctrinated with the belief that a lit. urgy tends to bring in idolatry that there is already a strong opposition to the proposed reform. The opponents

of the movement say that it is un Presbyterian and unscriptural to restrict the present liberty, and that to do so would be the wedge for opening a way to the entering in of Prelacy. A liturgy of some kind would undoubtedly tend to greater reverence in Presbyterian churches, and would render impossible, or, at all events less frequent, the comicalities which have sometimes found their way into Presbyterian worship. But It is doubtful whether in the face of the strong prejudices in which that body has been educated, it will be possible to introduce a liturgy during the present generation. The tendency appears to be toward greater laxity and variety rather than toward ritual istic uniformity. The mistake was made when the solemn worship of the Catholic Church was abolished, and the door opened to every species of idiosyncracy. The present movement. however, taken in connection with other signs of the times, indicates that there is a growing tendency among Protestants to regard as reasonable those doctrines and practices of the

> Catholic Church against which they have waged an unrelenting warfare for over three centuries.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

The seeming inactivity and indifference displayed by the Catholics of France with regard to questions that

not an instant in suspense. Crowds flocked to hear him. The old church wasagain an object of interest, and many a one owed the spark that enkindles their faith to Lacordaire. He had the truth, and he preached it into the hearts of his fellows. It was not an affair of learning by heart, it was a soul, and this soul, to use his own expression, used in the Church to this day, and would break like a tide through the walls of flesh and cast itself, reckless and desperate, into the soul of another.

REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT ON THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

In the Toronto Globe of the 5th inst. appears the first of a series of letters which it is intended shall appear from the pen of the Rev. Principal G. M. Grant, of Kingston, on the Manitoba school question, which has been so much discussed from every possible point of view.

The Rev. Principal Grant has not been in favor of Catholic Separate schools in the past, and we could scarcely anticipate that in his present visit to Manitoba for the purpose of examining unto the whole school question of that Province, he would enter upon the task with any prejudices in favor of the Catholic minority. The Globe tells us in an editorial

which appeared on the same day with the professor's letter, that "it will be found that the principal is a strong advocate of religious instruction in the elementary schools supported by the public," in proof of which it points out that he " comments with considerable severity on the action of the Provincial Government in making so radical and sudden a change effected by the Acts of

1890." We do not see that the principal declares himself very strongly on this question, in his letter; but we are ourselves convinced of the need of

religious instruction, and the Catholics of Manitoba are of the same conviction. Now the rev. principal argues that the convictions of the people ought to be taken into consideration in establishing a school system, and in this we believe he stands on a foundation which cannot be shaken. On this ground we have always maintained that the Manitoba Government acted wrongfully, though this is not the only ground on which we have upheld the rights of the Catholic minority in that Province. We agree, then, entirely with Rev. Mr. Grant that " policy and justice alike demand treatment of a very different kind, and in particular it would not be amiss to remember the golden rule in connection with all such ases." He further tells us that the Provincial Government and Legislature have by their harsh course aroused a state of provincial feeling which makes it almost impossible to discuss the question on its merits. The sooner it retraces its steps the better. In the meantime the people suffer because the kings-Provincial and Federal-are unwise, if I may be allowed a free translation of a well-

Manitoba schools under the denominational system were pe-fect, but we do claim that the religio's convictions of Catholics should be respected amid all the improvements when the Government may introduce. Principal Grant tells us that, in spite of their defects, "the schools (before 1890) were as well taught and managed as was possible in the circumstances of a Prevince so sparsely satled, " and with such winters.

4, 1895

SEPTEMB.

The question for decision in the Manitoba school/natter does not regard the perfection or imperfection of the system in vigue before 1890, but it regards the stestion whether the compact entered into 'between the Dominion and Frovincial authorities, for the protection of minorities, is to be observed or not

There is no, the least doubt that it would have been religiously observed if it had turned out, as was expected, when the Feteral and Provincial Legisla ares agreed almost unanimously to the terms of the Manitoba Act on education, that he majority would continue to be Cathole. It is only because the majority nov sustain an intolerant Government that there is any difficulty, and it is not to be expected that the Catholics of the Dominion will submit tamely to the present injustice.

We are pleased with the general character of Principal Grant's letter, and we believe that rev. gentleman will continue the series in a manner similar to the way he has begun. We insert in another column his remarks on the Trappist monastery at St. Norbert.

VERY REV. DEAN HARRIS.

In the Philadelphia Catholic Times of Aug. 31 appears a very racy letter, from the pen of Mr. Wm. Ellison, of Bowmanville, giving a description of St. Catharines, Ont. The following reference is made to the talented parish priest of that place

"In concluding this brief sketch of this interesting city and its inhabit-ants, your correspondent may be permitted to say that in the person of the Very Rev. W. R. Harris, dean of St. Catharine's, all creeds and classes recognize a churchman of broad mind and sympathetic nature, with which are combined the refinement and qual ities of an eminent scholar and author. His new book, entitled 'The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsuia,' is a work of rare merit and is destined to do good service to the cause of true religion and morality in the coming Its gifted author was born in years. 1848, in County Cork, Ireland, coming to this country with his parents while His early studies were yet a child made at St. Michael's College, Toronto, then continued at St. Ann's, Quebec, where he took his degree in arts After finishing his theological course at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, he went to Rome to pursue the post-grad uate course in the College of the Propaganda, where he won the degree of B. D. On the 11th of June, last, in the midst of the congratulations of his faithful flock and of the citizens, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary his ordination. The genuine tokens of love and esteem evoked by the occasion testify to the worth of a noble priest and pasto

THE BICYCLE AND THE PUL

PIT.

There is not a single fad which is

not considered nowadays a suitable

theme for pulpit orators among the Pro-

testant sects, especially in the United

States. It appears that the people

The bicycle or bike is one of the sub-



graphed to and published in the Lonthe recent outrages.

don Times so late as the 20th of Aug., If the Catholic missionaries have that the Government had refused to suffered less than the British and permit the British and American con-Americans on the present occasion, it suls to make any investigation at all, is a great change from what has or to be present while the Chinese usually occurred in the past. The officials were making inquiries into Catholic missionaries to China have the matter. Then again the still more always been aware that in undertaking the missionary office they were extraordinary announcement was subject to suffer persecution, and to made that Lui Ping Chang, who was meet death at any moment, and they formerly Viceroy of Szu Chuan, and went prepared for this emergency : and who is believed to have been the originator of the riots, has been appointed not having wives and families to en-Imperial High Commissioner to encumber them, they were ready to make the sacrifice of their lives, for the sake quire into the whole matter. Such an appointment is farcical, and it is not a of the propagation of the gospel, matter of surprise that the foreign resiwhenever they were required to do so. It is something new in the history of dents of China, all of whom are as deeply interested as are the English. Protestantism to have its missionaries in the protection of Europeans of every put to death in the cause they are country against anti-foreign rioters, propagating, as they usually only go to those countries where their lives should be very much dissatisfied at an appointment which shows the disposiare safe, and where they will be under tion of the Government to burke enthe protection of the British Government. The Chinese persecution will quiry.

The latest intelligence, however, is probably be a great blow to Protestant missions, as missionaries with to the effect that the firmness of the British and other consuls has brought wives and families cannot be expected the Chinese to terms, and that the forto expose their lives to the dangers of missionary life where it is known that eign commissioners are to have every facility afforded to them to conduct the danger really threatens them. The success of the Catholic missions inquiry, instructions having been sent by the Chinese Government to its in China has been much greater than is officials at Ku-Cheng to this effect. It generally supposed. There are no less is announced also that six Chinese who than forty-seven Vicariates Apostolic in the Empire. The precise number had a hand in the outrages have been found guilty of murder, four of whom of Catholics is not reported, but as have been executed. It is certain there are 140,000 in the two Vicariates that if a Chinaman residing in London of Pekin and Shanghi, the total must were to open a joss-house or to preach be very large, probably approaching Confucianism, and he or some of his or exceeding 500,000. Confucian disciples were killed, there It is to be hoped that the mutual

as will restrict the present variety the things that never fails to excite within much narrower limits. It was the direction of St. Paul in the astonishment of the tourist. Here

his first Epistle to the Corinthians, xiv. 40. that all things connected with public worship should be done "decently and in order," and there is ample evidence that there were special forms of the people.

public worship established from the We do not presume to assign the earliest period, and even in the Aposcause, but we cannot help thinking tolic age, and in all likelihood that a genius like Lacordaire might by the Apostles themselves, so that we perchance rouse Gallic hearts to stren have liturgies still in use in the Cathuous action. It was just such another time when Lacordaire commenced his olic Church which bear the names of Apostles, and of which it may be truly public work. The Church was in dissaid that their substance, at least, was favor, and infidel philosophy was en introduced by the Apostles : for we deavoring to destroy every vestige of have historical evidence of the dates faith. The wits of the Voltairean at which certain modifications were school battled with polished epigram introduced. Among the known addiand double entendre against Catholictions were some by St. Clement, who, ity. It was the fashion of the hour to though not an Apostle, was contemridicule religion, and its ministers, poraneous with the Apostles, so that skilled and eloquent though they were, his name is mentioned by St. Paul as met with but little success in their being written in the Book of Life. efforts to eradicate it. But Lacordaire

It is certainly in accordance with the spirit of divinely revealed religion that there should be a liturgy, or an established form of ecclesiastical worship not subject to change according to individual whims. Hence

under the Old Law the forms to be followed were prescribed by Almighty God Himself, even to the composition of the incense which was to be used during the offering of the sacrifices. The Holy Scripture does not lay down any special forms to be observed under the New Law, but St. Paul's proves that the ritual to be used should be that which the authority of

nown Latin line. are of vital interest to them, is one of

Principal Grant has generally shown himself to be a man of liberal and tolerant mind, and willing to allow the and there you find bands of energetic same liberty of conviction to others individuals working for the repeal of which he claims for himself, and from iniquitous laws, but their efforts are his antecedents we would not expect but feebly seconded by the majority of from him the enunciation of any other than the tolerant views to which he

have grown tired of the gospel, and here gives utterance. nothing will attract them to the While he does not very strongly (in churches now but some of the subjects our estimation) insist upon the importwhich give the daily papers an opporance of religious education, he certunity to display their wit or to publish tainly seems to favor it, and he gives expression to the suspicion that it is sensational articles. due to a lack of such education that

there is a falling off of Bible reading jects which are now treated of most frequently in the Protestant pulpits, in Ontario. He says :

and a sermon announced on this inter-"How far this Ontario farce of Bible instruction is responsible for neglect of Bible reading in after life I esting, though not necessarily religious article, is sure to attract a crowd shall not venture to say. curious to hear the preacher's opinion He speaks here of that class of Bible instruction which is confined to the

mere reading of the words of the Bible, without going into the meaning, slipped away from the old moorings as doctrinal and historical.

The professor gives some proofs that efore 1890 the schools of Manitoba were not all that it was desirable they should have been. But he gives some very good reasons why this should have been the case. The country was ing.

sparsely settled, and is still so to a great extent-and the weather in historical, but the majority came to be not a few sections the schools are closed from December to April. Time will His discourses were not according to remove these difficulties ; but surely traditional style. He broke away from the difficulties the pioneers of Manitoba sors, who had major, minor and con- drea are no reason why they should clusion, but not the persuasive power be treated harshly, or why the injus-

on the new and popular mode of locomotion. Bishop Coxe of Buffalo has condemned the use of the bicycle for women at least, and in this he is followed by many preachers, who denounce the machine as an invention of Satan, and condemn especially the women who have adopted the bloomer costume as being most suitable for rid-

There might be some gain to morals if the preachers could speak with winter is so severe that to this day in authority on the morality or immorality of this and other practices, but as the matter stands no attention whatsoever is paid to the opinions thus freely expressed in the name of Christian morality. The sermons are listened to simply as a matter of curiosity, but no one thinks of putting into practice the principles announced, so completely has Protestantism ceased to be a guide

far as methods were concerned, and ventured into new ways, in the hope of bringing souls to love Christ. This he did by creating public opinion, and it became the fashion to listen to the eloquent Dominican. Many came to admire the man, with

face aglow, pouring out the resistless eloquence that has made Notre Dame taught, for the friar had the truth. mandate that order should be observed the plan of the school of his predeces- had to meet in educating their chilwould be no delay in bringing jealousies of the Christian European the Church sanctioned, and accord that influences and moves human be-tices already perpetrated should be the murderers to trial and pun- powers will not interefere to prevent ingly from the earliest age it was not ings. It was a bold step, and Lacor- continued.

ishing them according to their de- them from acting in concert to insist lawful for individuals to change the daire was young. But his success was, We have never claimed that the to moral conduct.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

It is not surprising that this should we believe, somewhat of a proselytiser. be the case on the particular subject to He is a Protestant of the Mrs. Smiley which we here refer, for while some preachers thus loudly condemn bicycle riding, others speak of it, and even beef of bloomers, as the precursor of the regeneration of the human race. was the burden of a This sermon delivered a couple of Sundays ago in one of the Chicago churches : and, indeed, in many of the churches the same view is substantially maintained Sunday after Sunday, though perhaps the language is not so extreme as that of the Chicago preacher. So true is this that many of the churches celebrated not many weeks ago a This nefarious work has gone alto-"Wheelmen's Day," when the bicycle was made the subject of special laudation.

Before expecting that their views on moral questions will be accepted by their congregations the ministers will need to come to some kind of agreement regarding the acts they condemn, whether they are really moral anti-missionary instead of anti foreign. or immoral. The existing diversity of That the Government blue book sentiment creates confusion and embarrassment among those who are expecting to be taught, and when they have heard such conflicting views they are thrown upon their resources, and come to the conclusion they wish, rather than that which they ought to draw.



A letter appeared in the Toronto Globe, of the 5th, from the pen of Principal Grant, of Kingston, in which the following reference was made to the Trappists of Manitoba :

I drove up the Red River the other day for ten or twelve miles, past Louis Riel's old home, and at St. Norbert had an object lesson that would show to the dullest capacity what might be made of all those untilled or semi-tilled acres Three years ago a little comof loam. pany of Trappist Brothers came out from France and built a monastery on a farm of one thousand five hundred zcres which Father Richot, of Bill of Rights No. 4 fame, gave to them. They cleared the ground of its scrub, laid off a garden and began breaking. This year they will harvest twelve thousand bushels of grain, and their garden is a sight worth seeing for the marvellous quantity and quality of its vegetables, enough apparently to sup-ply a town of moderate size. They have put up stables for cattle and for horses, of the most approved mcdern type; a small creamery; a hennery with some hundreds of fowls; a piggery of the right kind, and the building a large granary. Mo Most of we drove up we noticed the Father Superior, a French gentleman of distinguished family, at work in the gar-den, and our local guide informed ve that he was the humblest, the most hard working and most accomplish 1 of the band. It is well known that the rules of the order of La Trappe are of the strictest kind, but they are some what modified in Canada. The day's programme for a clerical member is as follows :- Six hours, that is, from 8:30 p. m. to 2:30 a. m., for sleep; six hours for chapel, six hours for manual labor and six hours for the reading-The lay room and private work. member gives from eight to ten hours to manual labor. No fish or flesh food is permitted. All are strict vegetar-

stamp, about whom the poem reads-Then come along to Merrian Square, If he prays with Mrs. Smiley."

Where in the world the fellow ever got the name of "Barnardo" we do not know, but certain it is that he came originally from Cork. Why he should be permitted to unload the dump heap of English cities in Canada is a mystery. If he is allowed to continue his despicable work there will soon be a hornet's nest flying about the heads of our Ottawa Ministers. gether too far already, and it should be stopped.

A STATEMENT concerning the antimissionary riots in China has been published by Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati. He says these riots are against foreigners contains lies so indecent that it would be a violation of the law anywhere in the United States

or England to reprint them. He writes that tracts containing blasphemous lies and illustrated with terribly obscene pictures written by Mandarin Hunen in 1890 are still in circulation and are inciting riots. How remarkably like the Chinese officials are the ex-priests and ex-nuns and anti-Catholic Protestant preachers of this country ! It is also passing strange, but yet quite true, that there are thousands of people who place the same faith in their statements as the average Chinaman does in the assertions made by the Yamens.

THE Parliamentary election in Kerry, where so much bitterness was caused by the nomination of a candidate by the Healyites in opposition to the candidate previously put forward by the followers of Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, has resulted in the choice of Farrell, the McCarthyite nominee, by 1,209 votes, against 474 votes cast for Murphy, the Healyite candidate. It is a great pity Mr. Healy does not retire from the field of Irish politics. He has for many years been a most disturbing element therein. To us on this side of the Atlantic it is a matter of surprise that he should find a constituency in which he could be elected. He is doing more harm to the cause of Home Rule than Colonel Saunderson and all his followers.

THE Contemporary Review has a very vigorous article by "Ouida" on Francesco Crispi. As may be imagined the article is anything but complimentary. Speaking of his government she says :

"The Government of Francesco Crispi has sent the country back sixty years. By him, and through him, all the old instruments of torture are in use. Spies fill the cities, detectives scour the fields, informers listen to all speech, public and private ; packed juries condemn ; venal judges sent ence; military courts imprison civil-

tion which asked permission to display the Episcopate of France. the flag, the rector acquiesced in the demand as soon as it was made, though unaware of its covert purpose. Yet on the day of the funeral not a flag was to be seen. When this was observed by the officiating priest, and the reason of the demand became known, the priest thought it right to make public the facts as they occurred, and made the following announcement :

"A committee from the Order of The American Flag called on me and asked if they could bring flags into the church. 'A million of them, if you wish,' I replied : ' the more you bring in the better we shall like it. Catholic Church and our C The our Catholic citizens honor the flag of our country, and know the lesson it teaches, and we are always most happy to see it at I was sur all times and in all places. prised that no flag was to be seen in the church.

FATHER FLOIOT has written the life of Father Hecker. It is the picture of the career of a man who has done much for Catholicity and limned by a reverent and loving hand. It is inspiring and instructive.

FATHER ZAHM's lecture on Evolution has been severely handled by the critics. lay and clerical. One gentleman has dubbed him an "agnostic philosopher," and others brand him a liberal of the most advanced kind. It is one question whether Father Zahm's preachers. The first Bishop of the idea of evolution is found in the diocese the late lan.ented Dr. Jamot, idea of evolution is found in the Fathers, and it is another whether it is heretical or not. The learned lecturer's orthodoxy is above suspicion, and his theory, which is not new, has received a warm welcome from those in authority.

THE remarks of Mr. Knox, son of lost none of its beneficient sway of fall-an Irish Protestant Bishop, who was ing into the hands of Mgr. O'Connor. recently elected to office by a constit-the administration of his diocese some uency almost exclusively Catholics, " A are worthy of remembrance. voung Protestant," he said, " knowing the record of his Catholic fellow-country-men, migth have expected tolerance, but I do not believe there is any country in the world where a politician would receive, from the clergy of a Church to which he did not belong, the the same unquestioning support and constant warmth of welcome which I have received from the Catholic clergy here, for the constantly increasing and people of Cavan, from the Bishop downwards."

after the drubbing administered to new churches, convents and schools them by Senator Hoar. It has made them and their methods objects of approbrium from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

IT IS a surprising fact that the Catholics of the Swiss Republic contributed during 1894, \$23,000 for foreign missions, while the wealthy Austro-Hungarian Empire gave only 57,000 francs, or \$11,400, less than one half, for the same purpose. The Swiss Catholics are to be reckoned as among the most tion there. earnest and zealous Catholics in the

A PRESS despatch from Chicago, dated 9th instant, ir forms us that there is great excitement in Hyde Park Methodist church circles over the report that the Rev. Herbert G. Leonard, pastor of the leading church in that fashionable suburb, had yesterday received the Papal blessing from Mgr. Satolli. It is said that the Able gate blessed the Rev. Mr. Leonard in the name of the Pope at a function at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, to which the Methodist minister had been invited. Rev. Mr. Leonard later admitted that it was true. He said that he had received the blessing, and that

EMINENT CANADIAN PRELATE. Rt. Rev. Richard Alphonsus C'Connor.

he was proud of it.

D. D., Bishop of Peterborough, Ont. Although the diocese of Peter bough only received its third Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, on the 1st of May, 1889, no Canadian See, for the years of its existence, writes Mr. Wm. Ellison, in the New World, of Chicago, has rendered greater service to the cause of religion and morality. The pleasing result is due to the

fact that the new diocese has been blessed with episcopal rulers of foresight, enlightened and Apostolic zeal, tempered by tact and prudence, com mending by their lives the doctrines of the religion of which they are the was pre-eminently a man of this char acter, and so was his successor, the able and energetic Bishop Dowling, whose translation to the diocese of Hamilton left the vacancy which has since been so worthily filled by the present distinguished incumbent. The Crozier weilded to such good purpose by his two eminent predecessors

When Bishop O'Connor entered upor thing over six years ago, a great deal of the work of diocesan organization had to be continued, and many unfinished projects carried into execu-tion. St. Joseph's hospital, the cornerstone of which had been laid barely a year previously by Dr. Dowling, had to be completed. An enlargement of Notre Dame convent and additions to the schools of the episcopal city were undertaken by the new Bishop shortly after his installment in office. But the energetic prelate's labors did not stop wants of a new and growing diocese are ever present, and call for attention and adjustment. As the number of the faithful multiplied new parishes THE A. P. A's are feeling very sore came into existence, and that meant and of course these foundations neede pastors, nuns and teachers. From this it will be inferred that Mgr. O'Connor's episcopal responsibilities kept pace with the progress of his extensive diocese. As an evidence of the development of Catholic interests in this See it may be mentioned that new churches have been built at Douro. Sudbury, and in fifteen places throughout the large district of Algoma, and a few weeks ago at Cobourg, Dr. O'Connor laid the cornerstone of a new church which will be a source of pride to the large congrega-

The diocese of Peterborough extends world, and they stand in the fore- over a very wide territory. It takes most rank in all movements for the in the counties of Peterborough, Vic-

dral ; but, to the dismay of the delega- reason why he is to-day the leader of improved. St. Michael's College opened its doors in 1852, to receive students, and young O'Connor was one of the first to enter. At this seat of learning he took a full course in literature, math ematics, classics and philosophy, with very marked distinction. In order to perfect himself still further in ecclesia stical science and the different branches of human knowledge which serves to strengthen the soul which de votes its life to the service of the Church he went to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he made a profound study of theology, and of the Holy Scriptures, and in 1861 he received the sacred right of ordination from the venerable hands of the late lamented Archbishop Lynch, Toronto, and was assigned to the Gore of Toronto, as the first field of his priestly labors. A zealous dis-charge of his clerical duties here led to

to speedy promotion, and he was ap-pointed to Niagara Falls, and some-time afterwards to the flourishing parish of Adjala. Here the labors and esponsibility pertaining to the admin istration of a populous parish brought out the rare administrative qualities of the energetic pastor, and in 1870 Archbishop Lynch appointed him Dean of Barrie.

This was the beginning of a pastor ate which lasted nineteen years, and which was uncommonly fruitful in good results. I am sure it was the wish of both priest and people that their pleasant relations should end only with the demise of the pastor, but God had willed otherwise, for word reached Barrie in the spring of '89 that Very Rev. Dean O'Connor had been named Bishop-elect of Peterborough by the Holy See.

The confirmation of this fact was the signal for hearty congratulations from the clergy and Catholic laity of the diocese. The faithful of Barrie, however, viewed the change with mingled feelings of gladness and regret, while they could not help rejoicing at the deserved elevation of their devoted pastor they could not part from him without keen feelings of sorrow.

On the 1st of May, '89, in the cathe-dral at Peterborough, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, was raised to the epis copal rank, and took possession of diocese, with all the ceremonial befitting the solemn occasion. Eminent Bishops and priests came from a distance to witness the imposing spectacle which was conducted by the consecrat-ing prelate, the Most Rev. James Vin-Cleary, D. D., S.T.D., Archbishop of Kingston.

The newly-consecrated prelate lost no time in entering upon the practical and onerous duties of his office : his active mind grew stronger under his increased burden of responsibilities, and every want of his growing diocese, its devoted clergy and faithful laity received his prompt and fatherly attention, and the abundant fruits of his episcopal work is seen to-day in the gratifying position of Catholic interests throughout the limits of his diocese, religiously, educationally and socially

As a pulpit orator Dr. O'Connor takes high rank. All his utterances are well reasoned and logical and teem with apt illustrations and references from Holy Writ. He has, besides, well-modulated voice, great breadth of comprehension, precision of thought and a pleasing expression. When he speaks, the listener realizes that he is hearing solemn words of truth coming from the heart of a Bishop of God's Church, and a true shepherd and pastor of the best interests of his peopl

In the immediate work of caring for the spiritual and temporal well-being of the large cathedral parish his Lordship VISIT TO THE SACRED HEART ACADhas associated with him on the cathedral staff Venerable Archdeacon Casey, Rev. D. J. Scollard, Chancellor, and

quest. He took a gold piece in his hand and gave it to the woman, who went joyfully to the parish priest to have some Masses offered for her husto band.

Five days afterwards, towards even ing, as the Prince was shut up in his study revising his manuscript, he raised his eyes and saw standing before him a man dressed as a peasant of the country : "Prince," said this un-known person, "I come to thank you. I am the husband of that poor woman who asked assistance of you a few days ago that she might have some Masses said for the repose of her husband's soul. Your charity has been accepted by God, who has permitted me to come to thank you: your alms was the means of opening for me the gates of Paradise.

Having said this, the peasant disappeared like a shadow. The emotion of the Prince was indescribable ; the effect on his mind was so irresistible that he immediately committed his manuscript to the flames, had recourse to the confessional, entirely changed his life. and persevered in the fervent practice of Christian Faith until his death

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

On Tuesday of last week the Hon. G. W. Ross visited the Separate schools of this city. He was accompanied in his visitation by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Chairman of the Separate School Board, and Rev. Fathers Noonan, Mc-Cormack, Valentine and McKeon. There were also present School Trustees McNeil, Pocock Hanavan, LeBel, High School Trustee Murphy, Thos. Coffey, John Pocock, and H. Beaton. The Hon. Minister first visited the senior boys' room of St. Peter's school, where he was warmly welcomed, on behalf of the teachers and trustees, by Rev. Father Tiernan, and a few wellchosen words were spoken by Master Fred. Bricklin on behalf of the schoolchildren. He also presented a bouquet. Hon. Mr. Ross spoke to the boys about fifteen minutes, his remarks being most appropriate, practical and pleas-ant. The replies of the pupils to the questions of the Hon. Minister were for the most part given promptly and intelligently. The remainder of the children were grouped in another large room which the Hon. Minister afterwards visited. Little Edna Pocock presented the distinguished guest with a bouquet and Violet Le-Clear recited a few appropriate words of welcome, in the name of their companions. Here, also, was given evi-dence of efficient work. The party then then drove to the Sacred Heart and Holy Angels schools, where like exercises were gone through with. The Hon. Minister expressed himself in the warmest terms as to the efficiency of the Separate school pupils. He was likewise much pleased to note the first-class condition of the schools: they are commodious, well-lighted and well ventilated.

When so much is now said by oppon ents of the Separate schools in regard to their inefficiency it is pleasant to note, from time to time, as in this instance, that the accu-sation is without foundation in fact, and we have no doubt that the London Separate schools will be found equal to any of the Public schools in the province in the matter of efficiency. The nuns, who have complete control of our schools, deserve much credit for their earnest and painstaking en-deavors. Their hearts are in their work, and evidences of its efficiency are to be seen in every school in the city

EMY

Having concluded his visit to the Separate school in connection with the

ians, yet everyone seems physically strong, clear-eyed and clean-limbed. They number fifteen members at pres the twelve of them French and three Canadian. The work of the whole establishment is done with military precision, without the slightest appear ance of stiffness or restraint. Th ere i implicit obedience, but as it is based on religion it has all the appearance of freedom. The work of the farm has increased so rapidly that they are obliged to hire farm laborers. To these, and to all the inhabitants of the parish, and to visitors, the success of this experiment is an object lesson of the greatest value. It is one of several denomstrations that have been given of the enormous wealth that lies hidden in the land round Winnipeg.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DR. BARNARDO, the professional philanthropist, has taken the circus mode of advertising. An extract from his book appears in the Montreal Gazpriests. ette of Sept. 6. We are surprised that our contemporary has been so easily imposed upon. Dr. Barnardo's book has been received by almost every newspaper publisher in Canada: and were we to believe the doctor's statements his work would indeed be a most estimable one. The fact is, however, that the doctor is noe of the most arrant humbugs in existence, his philanthropy having the pounds shillingsand-pence basis only. The large cities of England, of course, deem it prudent to be relieved of their criminal population, and the doctor is the high commissioner through which this work impression that the Dominion gov-

lians. There is a reign of terror from Alps to Etna, and the police, armed to teeth, swarm everywhere, and the prisons are crowded with innocent citizens

We give the quotation for what it is worth. Invective and rhetoric are no longer fashioners of public opinion. However, comparing "Ouida's " remarks with those of more impartial writers, we are inclined to believe that Crispi is no honor to Italy.

THE Iconoclast notes that while anti-Catholic papers delight in publishing every scandal that can reflect discredit on the Church, Catholic papers never retaliate in like manner. It is quite

true, and the reason of it is that Catholic editors have too much charity for those who, though not of the fold, belong to Christ. We have the truth, and we shall always have an audience, despite the efforts of "escaped " nuns and ex-

A FUTILE attempt was made by the A. P. A. element a few days ago in Cincinnati to create an impression that the Catholic Church is opposed to patriotism, and is especially hostile to the Stars and Stripes. A Protestant gentleman whose wife is a Catholic, and who belonged to a society known as " The American Flag," died, and it was learned that before death he became a Catholic, and that the funeral services would be held in the cathedral. The Apaists of the city thought this an opportunity not to be lost, and the rector of the cathedral was asked is effected. We are under the if it would be permitted to display the American flag during the funeral ernment assists this man in his un- service. Meantime a report was cirlovely task. If this is the case the culated to the effect that the cathedral Dominion government ought to be authorities would not allow the Ameriashamed of itself. The doctor is, too, | can flag within the walls of the cathe-

most rank in all movements for the propagation of the faith.

elicited the fact that an English sect calling itself "The Peculiar People" refuses all aid from doctors when there are sick among them, though, when their horses or cattle are sick, the skill of medical men is invoked. The Bible. they say, has nothing in it against doctors when animals are to be cured. but human beings are to be cured only by faith and the laving on of hands by the "elders of the Church." One mother belonging to this sect testified that she let five out of six of her children die of bronchitis in this way. This is the manner in which private interpretation of the Bible works : not only the "unlearned," but also the " unstable," wrest it to their own destruction.

IT is stated that a wealthy Birmingham (England) merchant who has made his fortune chiefly through the manufacture and sale of idols for the Hindoos, has made his will, whereby a large sum is to be devoted to the missions established in India for the conversion of the natives from Hindooism. He thus proposes to undo in part the work he has been engaged in doing all his life.

CARDINAL LANGENIEUX seems to have inherited the spirit of Louis Veuillot. He has the chivalric courage and dauntless opposition to sham and wrong that made the great journalist a tower of strength. He says what he thinks, and plainly. Truth to him is too sacred to be robed in the vesture of meaningless rhetoric. Herein is the

toria, Northumberland and Durham, tegether with the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, Algoma and the dis-A CORONER'S inquest has recently trict of Nipissing west from North Bay.

The amount of labor involved in the pastoral visitation of these widelyseparated flocks may be imagined, yet the Bishop's paternal concern for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flocks has caused him to make ter pastoral visitations of the whole dio cese, as well as frequent visits to the more populous places and larger parishes.

Scattered through the Manitoulin islands, on the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Nipegon, His Lordship has numerous Indian Catholic missions which count about 5,0() souls. T carry the sacrament of confirmation and the other spiritual consolations of religion to these faithful children o the forest Dr. O'Connor has penetrated these regions where the foot of a white man never trod before, traveling for days along the streams and portages

and through the dense woods where silent, primitive nature holds undis-wuted sway. All this means great fatigue and episcopal anxiety, but the paternal heart of the prelate is consoled and compensated by the deep Chris tian ferver and filial attachment dis played in these Indian missions, where the faithful Catholic Indians gather in loving obedience to pay deserved respect and reverence to the chief pastor of the diocese.

The subject of this sketch, Right Rev. Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, D. D., third Bishop of Peterborough, Ont., was born in 1838, at Listowel, county Kerry, Ireland. When the future Bishop was only three years old his parents left their native home, and, emigrating to Canada, they settled in Toronto, in the Separate schools of which city, young master O'Connor made his preparatory studies. About this period brighter days had dawned for the Catholics of Ontario, adherents of the true faith had waxed stronger in their social and religious positions, and

Rev. Fathers Scanlan and Fitzpatrick. The last two named priests, in addition to their home duties, attend outlaying missions.

The highly respected Vicars-General of the diocese are Very Rev. Father Laurent, parish priest of Lindsay, and Very Rev. Joseph Browne.

In a new diocese where so much constructive work has to be done, so many new churches to be built and so many parishes organized, the Bishop has largely to depend upon the loyalty, zeal and devotion of his priests and people. In this respect Mgr. O'Connor's efforts are seconded with a readi pess and heartiness which must bring joy to his paternal heart.

Being comparatively a young man vigorous in body as he is clear in intellect, it may be presumed that the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor is destined for long years of noble service in the Church, and that his faithful labors of the past are but forerunners of greater things in the future.

His Good Deed Rewarded.

Father Lacordaire, the elequent preacher of France, gave the following remarkable incident in one of his conferences, so popular and so fruitful of good results, in their day :

A Polish Prince, Do Xan un believer and declared materialist, had written a work against the immortality of the soul, and was upon the point of having it published, when, while walk ing one day in his park, a woman bathed in tears suddenly threw herself at his feet and in tones of deepest sorrow, said to him: "Good Prince, my husband is dead. At this very moment perhaps he may be in purgatory, may be suffering, and, ah, me I am in such misery that I have nothing to offer to have a Mass said for the re-pose of his soul. Deign in your good ness to help me to relieve my husband.' The gentleman, although he did not believe in a future life or in purgatory, nevertheless had not the courage secret of his power and influence— the their educational facilities had greatly to refuse this carnest and tearful re- are thinking.

Sacred Heart convent the Hon. Mr. Ross and the party accompanying him were escorted through the Academy by the Lady Superior. Here was found a first class evidence educa tional institution for young ladies. large, well-The class-rooms are lighted and well-ventilated, neatness, order and cleanliness being their most striking features. The chapel, class-rooms, dormitories and the large recreation room in the basement presented indeed a most inviting abode. A new school term was about being opened on the day of the Minister's visit, and the pupils were already arriving. Last year was one of the most successful in the history of the institution, and from present appearances it is confidently expected that this year will even surpass the previous one. We feel that it were superfluous to say aught of the superior educational advantages given young ladies by the nuns of the Sacred Heart. Their work is well known the world over and their graduates every where bear the stamp of superior training in everything which makes womanhood respected and beloved. The visit was a pleasurable one to the Hon. Mr. Ross. His life-time has been devoted to the work of education, and he is an ardent admirer of everything which tends to advance its interests. The Catholic educational institutions are doing a noble service in this regard, and God has indeed blessed their efforts.

The necessity of prompt action as well as of thought is taught in the following Servian legend, which is suggestive of much when one considers the condition of Servia : "When the earth was divided among the tribes of mankind, each expressed what it most The Latins wanted wisdom, desired. the English wanted the sea, the Turks wished the land, the French desired gold and war, the Russians asked for mountains and mines, while the Servians, in response to the inquiry, 'What would you have?' said, 'We

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

HFR TWO TRIALS.

fierce passion.

Thee again !"

world forever.

a home.

-I am Emily Mary Hargraves.'

keep you long ; and when I send, come to me in the church."

She turned round, knelt at the writ-

ing desk, then looked at her own cru-

cifix and kissed it again and again. The sealed fountain of her heart was

loosed, and in an outburst of grief she

bathed it in a flood of tears, saying :

'God forbid ! my child."

"Oh, Reverend Mother," said

6

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

won't tell her what I am going to say to you?" It might spoil all." "I promise you," she answered, "she shall hear it, if at all, from you alone

"Well, then," he said, "" I was wrong to have given it. It was not mine but confided to me for another. I don't know by what sudden impulse I acted, for impulse it surely was, as far removed as could be from purpose, or even deliberation. I had had it three years-more-three years last July-and since then I had sought the poor child whose name it bears.

was put under promise to do so by a dying friend of hers, whom nothing could reconcile to die except my un-dertaking the task. 'Father, I will pray for you and her,' he said-they were near his last words-'and mark me, you or God will find her yet." But pardon me," said Father Gros-venor, "you seem tired; and when I get on the topic of these poor creatures, the old man comes on me and I

become garrulous." "No, Father, no; you are interesting me beyond measure. Please tell me, for good may come of it. But," she said, "perhaps I am asking what you may not tell.

and grief behind. She could look within herself again, nor try "to stiffe Not at all; I am perfectly free. I shall tell you all, leaving to your anguish by suppressing thought." The discretion what use you may make of

"Father, thank you," she said, as she turned her chair from the light at ease. But alas for the harm a pas sionate word may do ! Her second and, under pretence of adjusting her trial was before her. veil, slightly lowered it.

"Well, it is a very short story. Some four years ago a clergyman called on me-a tall, slight, priestly to leave. looking man, with silver-gray hair in advance of his years, I imagine. He was slightly stooped. I think I never heard anyone speak with a voice so wounded me to the quick. All gentle and so sweet. He wanted per-mission to say Mass in my church, happiness is gone and all my good, but which he did every morning for well nigh a month. Many a time, late and wherever I go. early, I met him walking through the streets of my parish in every sort of all the kindest words of kind hearts could not prevail to shake her pur pose, and after three or four days her place, and I thanked God every time I ittle trunk was packed with everysaw him. The sight of him was a sermon to my flock - so priestly, se thing she might need, and her ward robe furnished with a generous hand venerable, so thoughtful, gazing with the privilege of a stranger at every About 12 o'clock the car drove up to the old place. The people used to come out of their doors to look after him, door. and the little children, just to have a word with him, asked if there was no young nun, rushing into her Superior's room, "God has put a thought into my one he was looking for. "A month went by and brought the heart

"What is it now, dear?" said the Reverend Mother. "A vision, I sup-pose. You are so silly; six weeks re-ceived to-day, and not a bit wiser. But what is it, dear?" first morning he did not come to say Mass. A whole week passed, but he did not come. One night, before I had retired to rest, I heard the bell " If you give me leave, I am sure] rung violently. It was a sick call to a house in Sydenham Villa, where I found the dear holy priest. He was ill, but not very ill—able to talk cheer-fully for a long time, and seeningly could keep Emily from going.' Sister Gertrude was a very young, very beautiful and very holy child, for child " is exactly what describes her glad to have someone to talk with. As I rose to leave, my eyes fell on a beau-tiful cross of dark ebony lying on his best. Innocent, ardent, arch almost, her little ways got her into many a trouble-above all, her incurable habit of taking three steps at a time coming table, and I remarked how beautiful it downstairs. She had an extraordinary love for the poor Magdalens. Every 'Yes,' he replied, and suddenly I saw his face grow pale, and big tears stand in his eyes; 'it is beautiful. I am very fond of it. It was given to me by the dearest child I ever knew; new arrival was a new joy and every departure a fresh trouble. For the departure a fresh trouble. For the last few days she had been unusually serious. "I know I could do it," she and Father,' he added, 'in a few day it shall and must be yours." said to herself, " and there would not There it is on my writing desk, behind your be the least harm in it ; only I shall be in another scrape, and maybe they chair," said Father Grosvener to his will not give me my votes for profes visitor "Good God !" she said, " what a sion. So, God help me ! I don't know

lovely story," and she slightly turned what to do. That was her frame of mind when her chair from where the writing desk the roll of the car on the avenue settled stood, and clutched its arms to keep herself steady. it all. A new and bright idea struck "Am I tiring you?" said the her; and in she rushed, as we have

Father. said, to get the Reverend Mother's No," she answered, "indeed you

"Yes, child, if she were a thousand times worse," he said, alarmed at her George and Kathleen will break their hearts laughing at me. But no mat-ter-I often settled them before." "Then, Father, hear my confession It was now poor Emily's turn to get I will tell the worst before I kneel down

pale. "Sister Gertrude, did you say I put that into your head?" "Certainly—no one else; but what are you so frightened about? I am "God is good and God is great-who is like God?" was his only answer. "Just wait a little here - I shall not

are you so frightened about 1 and 1 always knew what was planted, it only a novice. I have no vows, and I always knew what was planted, it have what you have not—would to God raised his warning voice frequently and strong. The liberal press enand a happy home, as holy as a convent.

"My God !" said Emily, "was I born for misfortune? Trouble never lights on earth but it lights on me ! This is the greatest of all the crimes I "My God and my all, I have found have committed !" "Crime?" said Sister Gertrude.

In three days she was gone from the "What crime ?" "To take you from your God and

Spouse-to destroy your holy vocation. Only a few weeks ago I shed tears of But for one interesting episode in which another plays the chief part, the joy when they took all your finery poor girl's story might close here. There were other alternatives open to away, cut off your beautiful hair and brought you in before the altar in her, but by choice all her own she put your novice's habit. I shall never herself under the care of the Good forget with what emotion I heard you Shepherd Nuns at Highland Park. say that God was your portion forever, and now I have ruined it all! Oh, When all the little she had was given away, she found herself at last in what Sister," she said, and the color came seemed to her a shelter, and in a way, back to her face, "I feel as if the hand of God had touched mine eyes. How The thing that made her to herself a hell-her conscience-was at rest. Joy seemed to be onward for her good He is to me in this moment of peril. My pride is fallen, and I bless and thank Him for sending you to me as an angel of mercy. Sweet Jesus, I have found Thee again !"

peaceful solitude was paradise to her, now that her heart had ceased to be ill Once more the fountain was loosed and she rained down tears in one un broken flood. Wetting the Feet the seadenths wetted not

Sister Gertrude stood by completely "Mother," she said one evening, to the Mistress of Penitents, "I am going overawed.

"Sister," said Emily, raising her head, "Sister, look here," as she took "Yes, Mother, I am going to leave. One of the girls, before them all, has out the pin that bound her hair and let t fall in glossy curls on her shoulders. Sister, look, "and with a steady, unfalmy tering hand she loosed the scissors from Sister Gertrude's cincture and deliber don't fear - I shall be true to God ately cut from her fair head lock after ock, letting them fall in waving Everyone in the house loved her, but wreaths to the table.

'Sister," she said, "I'm not going. Won't you stay ?"

"Stay?" she answered. "Yes, I'l stay. If I had a thousand hearts, would give them to my God instead of aking a little one I have away. "But," she added, with real earnest-ness, "I'll never be forgiven for what I have done."

"Do not fear," said Emily ; " you have done no wrong. I know one to whom God has forgiven much and ter rible, though she loved Him less than you.

"Oh," said the poor Sister, for whom the tragic denouement of her little plot was too much, "'tis not that I mean," and taking Emily's hand and looking at her with a sweet, imploring look, she added : " 'Tis you, dear, will never forgive me."

"Forgive you what?" she answered, "Is it for being an angel to me? God help me, too much the wrong I have had to forgive, to find a difficulty now

in forgiving such a blessing." "But," said Gertrude, "you don't know it yet," and she could say no more "Tell it to me," said Emily. "I'l

forgive you anything." "I pretended," she sobbed out; "I never meant it. 'Twas the love of you made me do it.

"Ah ! Sister," said the poor girl, smiling, " is that all? Would to God I had never to forgive but plots of love like yours! May heaven reward you with its choicest gifts. But gracious mercy," she added, laughing as she looked in the glass, "what a fright I am !'

Nearly as great as myself.

MARGIOTTA'S LEMMI.

VI. For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The infamous Lemmi labors night and day not only to destroy the Catholie Church but to erect on its ruins the Holy Father is exaggerating. But Lemmi and his fellow Masons are in dead earnest, and the king, as well as his Prime Minister, Crispi, are nothing but tools in their hands. As a proof of this behold the following authentic document, or secret circular, issued by A. Lemmi, as chief of the Grand Orient of Rome, to all the Italian lodges :

Valley of the Tiber, Oct. 10, 1890. To the Venerable Brothers of the Italian Lodges :

"The edifice which the brothers of he whole world are now erecting can not be considered well built as long as the Italian brothers have not completed the ruin of the institution of our great enemy (the Church).

grateful to him personally for his letter: third, it should be an expression of our "Our work is progressing quickly in Italy and the Grand Orient of the gratitude for this appeal, regarded as Valley of the Tiber was able to proclaim on the anniversary of 1789 that be written on as high a plane of in Italy the laws are made in the light thought as that upon which the Pope and spirit of universal Freemasonry We are about to apply the chisel to the has written ; it should be as broad, as statesmanlike (if we may use that last refuge of superstition, and the fidelity of the brother at the head of term), and as Christian as is the letter of the Pope: fifth, it should contain the political power is for us a sure strong expression of our personal deguarantee that the Vatican will fall sire for a larger unity. Catholic priests and Protestant ministers now under our vivifying hammer.

"But in order that this work may

proceed without truce . . . it is absolutely necessary that at the ap-proaching elections at least four hundred it is certain that good Catholic priests and good Protestant ministers will draw together bye and bye ; we have prothers enter the Legislative Chamthe same ideals, the same great stan Now we have there three hundards, and substantially the same work dred brothers. This number is insuf-ficient for the coming work; because to do in the world. Sixth, it should contain some expression of the faith we the work of delivering humanity have that something will come about must at last be completed, and our last by the grace of God, from the great number of movements that are abroad efforts will meet with the greatest in the world to day, especially that obstacles from the part of the chief. priest (Pope) and his miserable slaves. noble letter of the Pope, for the greater

union of all Christian people." Why should not the Rev. Mr. Batt be se "The Lodge of the Tiber (Rome), in agreement with the numerous Italian lodges, succeeded in obtaining that its Venerable Crispi prorogued the dissolution of the chamber, in order that we might be able to draw up a complete

list of our candidates for the national representation. Our lists are ready, and I forward a copy to all the Italian lodges. All the candidates, without ex-

cently: "The last one to fear knowledge is ception, are willing to follow Crispi, who, in his turn, submits himself to and receives orders from the Lodge of religious truth most firmly because it the Tiber, the depositary of all the Italian and foreign lodges. At the same time our candidates will never lose sight of the Pact of Rome which was agreed upon for the good of democracy. Indeed the programme of move timidly ; if I am not quite sure the present Government must give of my religious convictions, then there is a ground for timidity ; but if I have place to a more progressive one. "Hence the brothers of the various absolute certainty, then I say welcome lodges must work upon the Prefects, to scientific truth, it is only the ignorwho, for the most part, belong to us ; upon the Departmental Councils, and ant who fear. Like the great Leo, who threw open the Vatican Library to the world, saying, 'Come and read the secret doctrines of the Church ; we upon influential persons generally, for the triumph of our candidates. The priests, the press of darkness and the irregulars who attacked us in the

last session of parliament, on account of the Tobacco question, must be placed in such a position that they cannot harm us. We also use this occasion to remind you that the means of making money for a fruitful propaganda of our principles are legtimate and that these means will always be employed for the interest of the order. man's ignorance that makes them seem

"The Grand Orient invokes the Gento clash. Christian Unity.

An organization of clergymen of all denominations to be called the United Religious Association, has been formed at Aver, Massachusetts. Its members, so far, are thirty-one Protestant ministers and one Catholic priest. Its objects are : "fellowship and aquaintance with each other's religious doc trines, local co-operation with each other on the basis of love to God and man, and to the furtherance of all social reforms and the bringing into the kingdom of God." At its first meeting, the Reverend Mr. William J. Batt, of Concord Junction, spoke of the need for unity among Christians and referred with praise to the letter of Pope Leo of June 17, 1894, the writer of which he said was one of the first and most influential workers for the removal of divisions. He thought

Pope should see that we are sincerely

lected to write out the answer to the

Pope's letter that he has so well out-

Knowledge and Religion.

Speaking to the members of a read-

ing circle, Archbishop Ryan said, re-

he consistent Catholic, who believes

s a revelation from God. The Catho-

ined ?-Catholic Review.

ne bottle of Aver's Hair Vie that that letter should be answered, and he added : "What should be the air was restored to its origolor and ceased falling out. becasional application has since characteristics of such reply? First it should be irenic from beginning to hair in good condition H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S. end, and we should be careful that not one discordant note be struck ; second, should be a grateful reply. The

"I have used Ayer's Hair V for three years, and it has rest hair, which was fast becoming g back to its natural color." – H. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

SEPTEMBER 14, 18)5.

Carr

Statt.

AVER'S

Hair

VIGOR

Restores natural

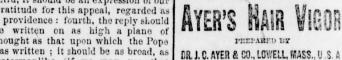
color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs.

L. W. Fenwick, of

Digby, M. S., says

"A little m than two years

Cast



Aver's Pills cure Sick Headache



or McLaren's Cook's Frien

-OBJECTS OF THE-

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lic has a perfect fearlessness of scien-tific truth. If I have only an opinion, then, I have to fear the revelations of science and of historic fact ; I must

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are not afraid of the light.' DUNN'S In the brilliancy of the truth which goes out from God there is no fear." Science has made yet no discovery BAKIN

that conflicts with religion. Some scientists have put out theories against the truths of revelation, but theories POWDER are not demonstrated facts. No, the truths of creation and the truths of THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND revelation all come from God. They will be found to harmonize. It is

are not. Only, I am such a poor bundle of nerves. Please don't mind "Reverend Mother," she went on, 'I am sure I could. me, I am so interested." "Well," said the Reverend Mother, you surely are a queer child. But

"Well, then, I will hurry on Every day I called, for I knew his ill in the name of wonder, what is your ness could not last long. My sixth plan?" visit was my last, and never till I see "Oh "Oh, Mother," said Gertrude "don't ask me-trust me this once a saint die again shall 1 see such a death. 'Now, Father,' he said to me, Give me leave to do and say what 'you have done all for me, or nearly all ; but there is one thing yet. Look like. It is not the least harm, and I suspect that my plan will yet be adopted as part of our holy Constituat that medal. There is a name upon it you may read. I lost her and came tions a slight clue to find her. "Go, in the name of God," said the Reverend Mother, laughing. "Some times the foolish succeed where the Three things were my hope had] succeeded-her firstCommunion medal, her devotion to her mother, and her love for me. Keep that and give it to wise fail.

Sister Gertrude scarcely waited to her, and give her this also-'tis her express her thanks, but made straight mother's picture, with a few words for the room where Emily was putting written on it-and give her, lastly, the last finish to her toilet before the my blessing on earth and promise her only mirror the whole establishment my prayers in heaven. Mind, you'll find her.' In less than a quarter of possessed. She knelt a moment out side and then gently opened the door. "Emily," she said, "they tell me an hour he was dead, with the ebony you are going, and I came to say a crucifix clasped in his hands. Her word to you." "Oh, Sister," she answered, "how mother's picture," said Father Grosvenor, 'is in the drawer of that

good you all are to me. What a world of trouble I am giving ! I know I am table All was now becoming very vague wrong-my pride has vanquished me, to the poor girl, but with one supreme effort of the will she rallied and said but it is useless to say anything. All the same, God will bless you. "Father, will you show me the pic

ture ?"

"Certainly," he said, opening the drawer and presenting it to her. It was a large cabinet photograph

with these words under-written in a feeble hand: "Emily, dearest, come I have forgiven you.

her beautiful face became waxen pale "Well, she may, but God in heaven never will !" exclaimed the poor creaand her voice trembled, for she really feared to utter the words, "Emily, ture, with impassioned ardor. only came to tell you that I am think. ing of going, too." "Good God !" said Emily, "you, ever girl sinned against the Holy Ghost, it is she."

Oh, child," said Father Grosvenor, dear Sister ; what put that into your head?

"do not say so. There is no such sin except final impenitence, and surely

Sister Gertrude, as she pushed her affectionately and fied, leaving her to finish her toilet.

" I told you, Reverend Mother, I'd do it," she said, as she rushed into the Reverend Mother's room.

"And how did you do it, dear ? said Reverend Mother.

"I told her I was thinking of going, too, and that she put it into my head."" "Oh, dear child," said the Reverend Mother, trying to took shocked, "will you ever have sense? Why did you? If I had but known it ! I'm afraid you will never be a nun."

"Mother," said Gertrude, "of course you know I did not say I was going or mean it, only I was thinking of it."

' Some-

trouble for me, however. I will earn my bread with these hands, and,

"Iknow, dear-I thank God you did not mean what you said ; but child you said, or went dangerously near saying, what you did not mean. Yet I cannot be very angry with you. Go, try to be a good child, and who knows but you may be yet professed ?"

"Reverend Mother," said Gertrude. 'won't the novices get hot cake this evening in honor of what I have done And what about the Constitutions? "Away, dear ! you are perfectly in-corrigible," said the Reverend Mother, its supreme chief, A. Lemmi and company not further able to keep up a serious look. Don't

That evening there was hot cake for tea. -Messenger of the Sacred Heart

though father and mother I have none, God and his Blessed Mother will find There is nothing to prevent anyone me a home somewhere." ' "Emily," said Sister Gertrude, and oncocting a mixture and calling it 'sarsaparilla," and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper reme-dies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

brothers may labor with all their strength to scatter the stones of the Vatican in order to build up the temple of Emancipated Reason.

'Given at the Grand Orient of the Valley of the Tiber "ADRIAN LEMMI, 88rd."

The elections of 1890 were there-fore held at the dictation and under the direction of Lemmi. The government officers all over the country were his agents. The money which Lemmi received by millions from Berlin and America, and the millions which Lemmi and Crispi forced from the coffers of the Roman and other Italian banks, formed the greatest bribery fund ever known to ancient or modern politicians. No wonder, then, that the legislative hall of Rome was filled with

a body of men-malefactors, whose place should have been in the peniten-tiary! No wonder that the "*Pious Works*" were secularized and that a new things. large number of impious laws were enacted by the parliament, elected and directed by Lemmi ! No wonder that such a parliament could not investi gate the Tobacco and Bank scandals of

A

Yet its glory did not last long. Crispi fell. But he had the satisfac-tion of plundering the chest of the secret funds at the disposal of the Government so thoroughly that his suc-

cessor did not find a cent in it. How ever the new Minister and Lemmi still had a rich and handy mine to draw from, in the person of M. Taulongo, the manager of the Roman Bank, who, nilly willy, furnished 600,000 francs, at least, for the new elections.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

except final impenitence, and surely you won't lay that to her you have come about. Don't you remember that God says, should even a mother forget us, yet will not He?" "Is there, then, power in heaven or on earth to forgive her?" she asked, clasping her hands. were going home to papa and mamma!

If we only knew how much our actions in supreme moments in lifein times of crisis-depend on the little thoughts and acts that preceded them, we should keep vigilant watch on the little foxes that make way through the gaps in our hedges !- M. F. Egan. New The O'Keeje Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd. SPECIALTIES : Shortening High-class English and Bavarian Hopped Ales; XXX Porter and Stout. Pilsener Lager of world-wide reputation. E. OKEEFE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Trea If you have a sewing machine a clothes wringer or a carpet POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS. Offices - Rooms 23 and 23, Manning Hours's King st. west, Toronto. Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby. A. A. Post, R. A. A. W. HolME sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of An authentic copy of the Bitual of the P. P. A. will be sent to any address on receipt of 6c. in stanps. By dozen, do. By hundred, 3c. Address THOS. COFFEY, To Catholic Ecord Lordon One. 0 TRY THAT is A KEW SHORTENING, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her MOST DELICIOUS family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for short-5512 ening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts SOLD ONLY BY James Wilson & Co. say it is destined to be adopted every kitchen in the land. 398 Eichmond Street, London,



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ttle of Ayer's Hair Vi as restored to its original application has since in good condition."— ENWICK, Digby, N. S.

ave used Ayer's Hair Vizo ee years, and it has restored hich was fast becoming grav o its hatural color."-H. W. HOFF, Paterson, N. J.



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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS)unn's COOK'S BEST FRIEND SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

CORRECTIO. FOR FAULTS. "Brothren, if a man be overtaken in any fault, you who are spiritual instruct such a one in the spirit of meeness, considering thy-self lest thou also be tempted." (Gal. vi, L)

faces.

ones.

mental state ?

shipped.

rection. Some parents are too lini-ent. They sin by petting their child

Again, again, and yet again The baby breathed her prayer ; Her face out shining, like a star, From clouds of golden hair ; The while she press d the polish'd beads With meek and rev'rent air,— They over praise them to their They give them to understand they are not loved, but wor-bed. They believe them against school teacher, neighbor, or relative. They are the slaves of the child's light-

Her azure eyes on Mary's face, A look of rapture wore, Such as the eyes of Gabriel The great Archangel bore, When first he hailed the Virgin Queen In Nazareth of yore ! est whim. And long before old age comes such parents are apt to suffer from that very miserable infliction, a spoiled child. Children are said to be

'Twas " Haily Mary !" on the cross, (God bless the little fairy !) And on the Pater Noster grains A chant that could not vary ; On Aves and on Glorias Twas always : " Haily Mary !"

" Come hither, May !" her mamma cried, "And learn to say it rightly— No one could understand such prayers ! You blunder, darling slightly !" "Ah ! Bressed Muzer 'stands it all !" The baby answered brightly ! -Eleanor C. Donnelly in The Rosary.

Always be Civil.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Baby's Resary.

Before our Lady's Rowary. Dur little blue eyed girl : Enwreath'd about her rosebud face Was many a golden curl ; And in her dimplet hand she held A rosary of pearl.

We little appreciate the effect of a rude shove for the smaller ones; the blow of the fist, the kick for the larger kind word upon those who are more used to blows. It seems that one And oh ! the deadly curse, the evening a young lady abruptly turned a street-corner and ran against a boy, evil wish connected with Satan's name, the wish for eternal loss for one's own who was small and ragged and freckled. Stopping as soon as she child, the harsh name, the face flaming with rage, the shouting voice-breth could, she turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon. Indeed, I am very ren, all this drives the boys to the saloon, and the girls to the dangerous

companionship. Is it not, then, a difficult thing to The small, ragged and freckled boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant. Then taking off about threeavoid both extremes, to be neither too lenient nor too severe? Does it not fourths of a cap-all he had-bowed show us how high a place in Paradise very low, smiled until his face became a faithful parent shall enjoy ? Does it not-this matter of parental correction lost in the smile, he answered: alone-stow us why our Blessed Lord raised the parental office to a sacrawon't say a word.

St. Paul in the text-although speak After the young lady passed on he ocean of t turned to a comrade and said, "I never had any one ask my parding before, and it kind o' took me off my I ing of correction in general-lays down two rules which good parents know by experience to be the two wings of their flight to heaven : first. "-Sel. feet. parents should be spiritual, and second

The First False Step.

they should be meek. Spiritual, be-cause to be a good parent " is not of It is the first false step that tells. You know that when you fall down stairs. him that willeth nor of him that run-neth, but of God who showeth mercy." Oh! if you only had looked where you Brethren, lay this to heart : the marset your foot, you never would have had all those blue and yellow bruises ! ried state is indeed happy, but only by the grace of God.. Natural disposi-So it was with everything else in this world—with the man who falls into tions go before all supernatural life. But the natural man is clay which the dissipated habits; with the woman who loses her self-respect and that potter moulds into a vessel of election. And how often do we see easy-going, kindly natured young people become crabbed enough after marriage. They lack the grace of God; that is the reason of their difficulties in govof others ; with the man who ends a re spectful life by some deed that is dishonorable; with all who follow any courses that bring their penalty of shame and suffering and death. It erning their children. They do not pray enough. They do not come often is the first little step that does all, and it may not be so very bad a step in enough to the sacraments. They are itself-only a little wrong. It may be only a mistake, indeed, but the end unwilling to inconvenience themselves by joining the rosary society or the temperance society. The necessary spirit of sacrifice is absent from the comes all the same. Let every boy and girl remember this. Just as it

does not do to make a mistake at the family ; and that spirit is born of the head of the stairs, so it will not do to make even a mistake in the beginning Furthermore, the spirit of meekness is necessary. The true spirit of corof life-especially a mistake of the sort that leads to evil, for it often rection is not the spirit of authority,

brings one to the bottom at last. but the spirit of meekness. If one's mind is all puffed up with the import-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

BEST FOR

WASH

hours, alone in a locked room, with no helps but pen, ink and paper, were allowed for the performance of the

task. It was with severe misgivings, for he though highly of the boy, that Father Martini delivered to the youngster the theme. In less than an hour the beadle announced that Mozart was ready to be let out, as he had completed the work assigned him. "Impossible !" exclaimed Father Her only prayer-(two words !) she smiled And "Haily Mary !" said.

Martini. "In the hundred years the academy has been established, such a case has never occurred !" said the members The examiners went to the locked com, and received from Mozart the manuscript score, written in a neat and delicate hand. They spent an hour in going through the work, and then pronounced their verdict—"It is perfect ! absolutely faultless !" Mozart was led into the presence of the waiting academy, to be greeted with hearty applause and recognized as a com-

applause and recognized as a com-poser so skillful as to be worthy of membership. Yet this "musical prodigy" never became a spoiled child. His success did not puff him up. He was fond of play and adhered to childish habits. Doubtless his gentle disposition and even tempar helped him to remain a even temper helped him to remain a modest, confiding boy. But what mainly kept him from becoming a conceited, bumptious child was the fact that his public life as a performer was supplemented by regular studies in musical theory, in French, Italian, Latin, and in other branches of educa-These studies made him modest tion. because they caused him to see that, though a "prodigy," he had much to learn before he could become an educated musician and gentleman,

A boy may be bright and self-reliant, but he will remain modest and childlike if he has learned that though his reach is high there is much beyond his grasp. Even when he has grown to manhood and is laurel crowned, he will confess with Newton,

"I seem to have been only like a "You can hey my parding and welcome, miss, and yer may run ag'in me and knock me clean down, an I finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered

IN AFFLICTION.

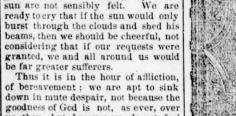
Excessive grief for the dead, without

hope, or without yielding to the conso-lations of religion, is unreasonable, and opposed to the teachings of Catho-lic doctrine. It is true, not to sorrow at all would be unnatural. We have an intellectual as well as a corporal being; one is as positive, if not as tangible, as the other ; and when these ties of our intellectual being, which bind our hearts to those we love, are severed by death, they bleed as do the veins and blood vessels of our physical systems when a limb is cut or mangled.

On the death of friends nature contends with reason and religion. These unite in instructing us to dry our Reason urges as an argument, tears. that whatever happens by Divine per-mission, is irreversable; and that whatever may be the condition of the departed, it is unalterable. To mourn must be wholly unavailing. The remonstrance of religion is more

consolatory, and equally rational and true. It urges that whatever tran-spires by the will of God, must be for daughter, Miss Alice Kennedy, from a

A STATE AND A STAT the tempest ; not because we know the storm to be injurious, for we see its beneficial effects in reviving nature, causing all things to grow, purifying the atmosphere, and giving health to the animal economy, but we are in gloom because the cheering rays of the



us then, but because we do not feel immediately the beams of God's smile. We forget that He controls the elements and storms in the moral as in the material world, and will finally bring all into the land of eternal summer.

It is the beauty of our holy religion that it has a God of love for its Founder. and nothing can bring to the sorrow ing heart so much comfort as is em-braced in the short creed that the Supreme Ruler is our Father. With this assurance we can rest satisfied that His dispensations are made in mercy, that " behind a frowning Provi-

dence He hides a smiling face." It is a blessed privilege that we may ever unfold our sorrows and our wants to an Almighty Friend, a loving Father, who is always near to lend a listening ear. The blessed influence of prayer descends upon the heart as gentle dew from heaven "upon the drooping flower. By prayer we approach nearer to the Father, and if the bitter cup cannot be put away, He gives us courage to drink it.

Having unwavering confidence in the faithfulness of God to fulfill all His grief, but rather as one of joy, as the poet sings :

"Who would live away, away from his God, Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright And the moontide of glory eternally reigns.'

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Young Lady In Elgin County Tells

How it Saved Her Life-The Case Baffied the Family Doctor and He Gave It Up.-Relief Came When Hope Had Almost Gone. - Health

Again Restored. From the Tilsonburg Observer.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy, who resides on the 8th concession of the township of Bayham, is one of the most respected farmers in the township. Recently an Observer representative visited his home for the purpose of learning the the best; that the separation of our severe and trying illness, through the friends from us is not eternal; that use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, after



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the crown of their parents : the spoiled child is a crown of thorns. Others, on the contrary, are too severe. If they really love their little ones they have discovered how to dis guise it. They are too exacting. They scold, and they scold often, and long and loud. They bring up past offences, long since atoned for. They dwell much on their own merits as good parents. They correct in anger. Impulse guides them, or rather drives them, in place of affection and a spirit of justice. The sudden slap and the



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practices of religion.

pianos of that day were small, the touch light, and the musical composiwill he be happy imself. After all, dear brethren, there is but amazing manifestation of Mozart's one object in bringing up a family : to train souls how to be good children of musical capacity. When four years

old he played minuets, and learned God. Now, if human beings can be music with facility. One day his father discovered him composing kept out of sin in any other way but much loving kindness, then the something which he called a "concerto Christian religion is a mistake. Once for the harpsichord, " and laughed at the work of a six-year old child. St. Philip Neri was surrounded by a troop of noisy boys. Some of his As the little fellow insisted that it friends, who were annoyed by their shouts and laughter and boyish clatter, was really a concerto, the father ex-amined it. The piece proved to have complained of them to him. "Why, Father Philip," they said, "how can you stand such a noise about you?" The saint smiled and answered, "They been written strictly by rule, although so overloaded with difficulties that it could not be played. The boy learned the violin, and surprised his father by playing cor-rectly in a quartet. The little fellow might chop wood on my back if it

would only keep them out of sin." Le it therefore be the one object of parents to so correct their children as to graduremove the defects of character ally and nature which may cause them to It may sometimes be good to punish with a certain severity, but always without passion ; after a little time, at least, of deliberation, and especially in such a way that the child may know that the chastisement is inflicted by one who loves God and his child's soul too much to neglect proper correction.

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Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most to be dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after irying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Youth's Companion.

admission to membership. Father Martini regarded the boy

with favor, but he was determined that the academy should not be sus-

pected of admitting a boy because he was an " infant prodigy." He there-

The biographies of Mozart read like romances, so full are they of anecdotes forever. of his marvellous precocity.

His Nothwithstanding these arguments father was court musician with the of reason and religion, nature is slow Prince-Prelate, the Archbishop of Salzburg. The boy, therefore, that when those bands by which divine breathed a musical atmosphere. The Providence has connected heart to heart are severed, they must bleed. But when the wound has healed a tions were not difficult. But these facts do not explain the early and holy and tranquilizing calm succeeds, which assures us that reason and religion have gained the victory.

It is rare in the moral and in the natural world that tempest is not succeeded by calm and blue sky. That adversity has its uses there is not a doubt. It teaches us the feebleness of the tenure by which our hold is sustained upon perishable things ; that not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

Our trials draw us nearer to God. writes Henry Coyle in the Poor Souls' Advocate. Adversity, too, draws us nearer to each other and makes us less selfish. It is true the lessons of sorrow continued to surprise not only his are hard to learn. To school the heart to endure all things meekly and patifather but musical princes and learned she had used fourteen boxes, when she musicians. In his thirteenth year he ently is no easy task. When those we felt that she was completely cared. gained a triumph so significant that the highest musical authority in the love are taken from us the struggle is She has not taken any since the early summer, and has not had any recursometimes long and painful before we world, the Philharmonic Academy of rence of her old trouble, and never felt can look up and say. "Not O Lord, but Thine be done!" "Not my will, better in her life. Indeed

Bologna, recognized him as a "Knight of Music." Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, Why should we sorrow for the dead? Kennedy says that as a result of the in his book, "How to Understand Music," tells the story of this triumph. Their sorrows are past, their toils are Pink Pill treatment she has gained over, their struggles are ended and their tears are wiped away. They have trod the dark valley : they have paid the debt of nature, and death and paid the debt of nature, and death and much surprised at the improvement in much surprised at the improvement in the compared are seen and and viously attended her, called and was much surprised at the improvement in the compared are seen and and the debt of nature, and death and the debt of nature, and death and the surprised at the improvement in the compared are seen and said Young Mozart applied for admission as a member of the academy, whose president was Father Martini, the learned contrapuntist, and whose vice-

president was Farinelli, a great the young lady's appearance, and said that if Pink Pills had caused the transsinger and an accomplished musician. The death of friends is instructing They and the other members of the and—inconsistent as the expression formation by all means to continue may seem—consoling. The occasion is their use. Miss Kennedy's statements academy recognized Mozart's genius as a performer, but did not believe that a boy of thirteen could pass the instructive, because it teaches us the importance of improving the time left were corroborated by her father and sister, both of whom give all the credit to us that we should be ready for for her marvellous recovery to Dr. death at any hour. The occasion is Williams Pink Pills. severe examination in composing music required of candidates for

consoling because, with every loved Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are esone that death removes from us. we pecially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, feel that a tie is broken that bound us to earth, and another formed which is and eradicate those troubles which drawing us upward to heaven. make the lives of so many women, old

The superiority of Mother Grave Worm the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

there is a higher and a better life, medical assistance had failed. Miss where a union with our dead will be Kennedy now presents the appearof locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, the after effects of la ance of a healthy and active young woman of twenty, and bears no indication of having passed through an illness that baffled the doctors' skill. overwork, mental worry, or excesses To the reporter Miss Kennedy said of any nature. They are sold only that in the autumn of 1893 she was in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper taken ill and a physician was called in. Despite all the doctor did for her printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box she continued to grow worse. She or six boxes for \$2 50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail suffered from severe headaches, became very pale, rapidly lost fiesh, and her limbs were cold and swollen. She Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, suffered great pain, and it was with N.Y. much difficulty she could move about,

Miss

One of Hawthorne's venerable charand would sometimes lie for hours in a half-stupor. At last the doctor said he could do nothing more for her, and the family asked his advice as to her sured that it has in store for me some a half-stupor. At last the doctor said tained upon perishable things; that the family asked his advice as to her sured that it has in store for me some using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He vast benefit, but I am now getting on a little in years, and must make haste, would not help her. In spite of this for unless I overtake to-morrow soon, I adverse opinion, however, she fear it will finally escape me." Sad determined to give them a trial, pursuit, hopeless endeavor ! If you and before the first box was finished are young do not begin it ; if you are old discontinue it ; let all, both young the wisdom of the decision was made manifest. An improvement was noticed, and with joy Miss Kennedy continued taking the Pink Pills until and old, bend every energy to the ardent, enthusiastic use of to-day.

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Children Shrink from taking medicine. They

don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like-Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

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Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians. All delicate children need it.

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If there is a heavenly idea in the Catholic Church - looking at it simply as an idea - surely, next after the grippe, etc. In men they effect a Blessed Sacrament, confession is such. radical cure in all cases arising from And such is it ever found in fact — the And such is it ever found in fact -- the very act of kneeling, the low, contrite voice, the sign of the cross, hanging, so to say, over the head bowed low, and the words of peace and blessing. O, what a soothing charm is there which the world can neither give nor take away! O, what piercing heart subduing tranquility, provoking tears of joy is poured almost substantially and physically upon the soul — 'the oil of gladness' as Scripture calls it, when the penitent at length rises, his God reconciled to him, his sins rolled away forever! This is confession as it is in fact, as those bear witness to it who know it by experience. - Cardinal Newman.

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CATHOLIC THE RECORD.

HOME RULE'S FUTURE.

Justin McCarthy Discusses the Prospects of the Irish Cause.

"How stands the Irish cause?" am asked again and again by friends who are not Irish but who are thor oughly sympathetic. I have to answer that the Irish cause stands exactly where it did-so far as the convictions and the resolves of the Irish people at home and abroad are concerned, writes Justin McCarthy. We have had, of course, a severe defeat - at least, our allies have had, and we suffer with Well, we should have gained them. if they had won, and so we must take our partnership in defeat as we should have claimed it and got it in victory. We shall have some time to wait before we get Home Rule. But we can wait. Nor is it quite and absolutely certain that we may have to wait even so long as for the return to power of a strong Liberal Government. The Tories may come to find that they had better make some terms with the inevitable and get the benefit of the arrangement.

WHAT CAUSED DEFEAT.

Let the Tories remain Tories as long as they will, they cannot prevent the political world from moving. And even Tories feel the movement. But, of course, the great solid strength of Ireland is in herself and her own cause ; in the teachings of history ; in the lessons of experience. There is not, so far as I know, any people in the world who are so nearly unanimous on any political question whatever as the Irish people are on the subject of Home Rule. In England we have many distracting questions of contro versy which are constantly crossing and entangling each other and divid ing the public attention in the most merplexed and unexpected fashion. The great collapse of the Liberal party in England at the late elections was due to all manner of conflicting influences-the Local Veto bill dragging here, the Independent Labor party pulling there, the Liberal financial system making enemies in one direc-tion, the Home Rule question making enemies in another. But in Ireland the whole battle was fought on the question of, for and against Home Rule. The land question is to Irish-men a subject of the highest importof Home Rule. ance, coming certainly next to Home Rule. But the Irish public now feel well convinced that any government coming in, Tory or Liberal, will have to deal with the settlement of this Irish Indefectibility, in the general ac-ceptation of the word, means that land tenure system. Therefore the fight was for or against Home Rule.

which has no defect and is not subjec to decay. As a prerogative of the Church of Christ it means that she SHOULD FIGHT THE COMMON ENEMY I admit-I should be the last man to deny - that we have suffered much by will ever continue essentially the our own domestic quarrels. I say 1 same, possessing the name nature and should be the last man to deny this, properties, both externally and interbecause I have had to make again and nally, which she had on the first day of again public remonstrance against the her existence. tendency of some of my countrymen to Outside the Catholic Church there is get into little side battles of their own, a conviction, with not a few, that, as men make progress in the sciences and when we ought to all be fighting the common enemy. I have deplored this; I have deeply regretted the bitter arts, she ought to change or modify her teachings to suit what they call the necessity of having to take account of progress of the age. Men who argue thus forget that the Church is a Divine it and to make public appeal and pro-test against it. But such controvers institution, founded for all time. ies can, at the worst, only obstruc Christ established His Church for a definite end and object, namely, to teach men His doctrine and apply by and delay the success of a great national cause. They cannot anni her sacrifice and sacraments the merits hilate it : the country itself will no allow them to annihilate it. At the f His passion and death to their souls. very worst, and if we in this hour are not too hot-tempered and too full of

This object and end the Church is accomplishing at the present day, as well private and personal quarrels and as in anger to be able to make the best of and w the days of her first existence, and will ever accomplish. What need, our position, the country will seek and then, has she to change or modify her will find before long a generation of teachings, to suit the progress of the

proclaiming that they had no faith in one or more provinces the moral stand any Liberal statesmanship, and that the more bitterly hostile they showed ard of both the clergy and laity of the Church was very low.

themselves to the Liberal Government In the middle ages temporal princes the better friends of Ireland and the by claiming the right of investiture, appointed worthless Abbots and Bishops truer patriots they were. All that sort of thing did not deceive any conto ecclesiastical and sacred offices, th conduct of those lives rendered the did deceive some few, and with them Church odious in the eyes of the laity, as did Ophini and Phinees the syna gogue of old. Pope Saint Gregory fought against this evil during his engot for Mr. Redmond and his friends the cheap credit of being stalwart champions of Ireland's national cause. I am bound to say that Mr. Redmond did not play in the House of Commons tire pontificate, and had to console himself on the bed of death with those that futile and fatal game as often as he threatened to play it. Now and words : "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile. The laxity of discipline, before and during the Reformation, was, without then common sense or the control of the intelligent public opinion made him hold his hand. REDMOND MUST FALL INTO LINE.

siderable number of Irishmen ;

At the present time he and his fol-lowers will have to fall into line with

us. It will be his duty and his busi-

mess to oppose the Tory Government -the Coercionist administration. We shall vote together in every lobby,

INDEFECTIBILITY OF THE

CHURCH.

doubt, one of the causes why that heresiarch Luther, disseminated so easily his errors. Were it permitted to Luther to appear again upon the stage of this world as a religious reformer, his drunken brawls and de-baucheries would excite only the contempt and scorn of all.

But whatever may be said of the moral depravity of the children of the and it may be that the division lobby may come to mean for us the forget ting of old divisions. If we could get Church at certain periods of her existance, it is true it could never obliter even this much out of the return of the Tories to power we should have ate or destroy her doctrine of faith and morals. This is eternal and something substantial to recompense us for what we have lost. Suppose above the evil inclinations of men and we assume that the Tory statesmen will have their full constitutional the perversity of their hearts.

Our Lord tells us that scandals must tenure of office-and I see no reason whatever why they shouldn't have it ome, and the apostle that heresies are necessity ; but neither our Lord nor -that means six sessions more of parliament. It is a long time - it His apostles tell us that these were to destroy His Church. On the contrary, they tell us that amid all scandals and will be for Ireland a dreary time But Ireland will not die of disappoint. heresies the Church should continue to ment in six years. She will be ready for new hope and quite filled with a be the "pillar and ground of truth," and that "the gates of hell should new energy when the last session of never prevail against her." Although the Church of Christ can

the present parliament is over and done with. In the meantime, as John never alter in matters of faith and Bright once said, "Accidents are always happening." The Tory admorals, she can alter, and has altered. in her discipline, according to the difministration may make a muddle over ferent times and circumstances in some question of foreign policy or become unpopular because of blunderwhich she found herself placed.

By the discipline of the Church we ing in home affairs. But, accident or neant those laws which bind her subno accident, the country and the world will have learned before the jects in their conduct, as distinct from articles of faith which affect their be-Tory tenure of office has run out that lief. the governing system of this country

At one time the Church allowed cannot go on without a pacified and married persons to enter Holy Orders : reconciled Ireland, and the next ad this is no longer the case in the Latin ministration will go back to the policy With the lapse of ages the Church. Church has perfected the ceremonies of the Mass, introduced new feasts, and mitigated the severity of her fasts. Her discipline at the present day may differ in important particulars in one place when compared with that of an-

other. But no matter how the Church may change or alter her discipline to suit the times and circumstances in which she may be placed, the Holy Ghost always directs her in the enactment of her disciplinary laws, so that they may never conflict with faith and morals. The old objection that the Church

has changed because she has defined certain articles of faith, adding thereby to the original revelation committed to the apostles, is founded upon a false conception of her office. The office of the Church is to expound the original revelation, to condemn new errors and draw out of " ancient truth, which may not, as yet, have been perfectly understood by the faithful." The original revelation committed to the Church is as it were so many prin-ciples, and only by degrees did it ap-pear how much those principles involved. The Church, then, will forever remain

the same as to her nature and properties. She cannot change as to essentials. She will be forever in this world an indefectible and infallible guide, until the Archangel's trumpet will call the dead to judgment, and then the grandest and greatest institution which this world ever beheld shall be no more. - " M, " in Catholic Review.

modern improvements. Peterborough is a pleasant place to live in, there being churches, schools, collegres, and libraries. The excellent reputation of Messrs. Pringle and McRea as business educators should attract a large number of pupils from all parts. The best board can be obtained at reasonable rates.

MRS. MARY CARRICK, MONTREAL.

LONDON LONDON Jondon. Sept. 12. – Wheat. 51 to 6% c. per bush. Totato as the set of t

MRS. MARY CARRICK, MONTREAL. In Montreal, on the 5th inst, died Mrs. Mary Carrick, relict of the late Rickard Carrick, at the family residence, 53 Prince Albert street, in the sixty eighth year of her age. Deceased had been ill for some for the sufferings with remarkable forlitude. She was attended regularly by her Father Confessor, and had the happiness of receiving all the rites of the Church before her death. Mrs Carrick was a native of Castle Connell, county Limerick, Ireland; but was a resident of Montreal for forty five years. She was of a kind, charitable disposi-tion and was a most devoted child of the Church. During her long life she was re-spected and beloved by her many acquaint-ances. Mrs. Carrick was a sister of Messrs. Patrick and Michael Finn of Grand Rapids, Mich., John Finn of Toledo, Ohio, and Matthew Finn of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Collins ; half-sister of Thos. Coffey, publisher of the CATHOLLE RECORD, and aunt of Mrs. Finley McNeil, of London. The funeral took place on last Sunday, from her late residence, to Cotes des Neiges cemetery, followed by a very large cortege of mourn-ing relatives and Liends. May her soul rest in peace !

DETROIT. MISS MARY MCGINTY, LESLIEVILLE.

DETROIT. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12, 1885. – Wheat, No. 2, red. 636; (No. 1 white, 64c, Corn, No. 2, 40c, No. 3, yellow, 41c, Oats, No. 2 white, 23(c; No. 3 white, 29(c, Potatoes, best Midtagan, 25 to 55c, per bush. Hay, No. 1 timethy, new \$13.50 to \$14.50 per tonin car tos. Honey, best white, comb 12 to 15c per lb. Chergs, strictly Iresh. 12 to 154c, per doz. Onions, Michigan. 75c per bushel. Butter, farcy 20 to 21c per lb. Beans, dairy, 15c; creamery dairy, 17c; i Brt-class dairy, 15c; creamery, 20 to 21c per lb. Beans, bots, unpicked, 51.30 to 25c lower. Apples, new 55c to \$1.40 per barrel. Poultry, s to \$1.60 per bushel. Wool, from 5 to 16c to 18c per lb. MISS MARY MCGINTY, LESLIEVILLE, The funeral of Miss Mary McGinty was held from the residence of Rev. Father Mc Entee, Leslieville, on Wednesday, the 28th for McEntee, assisted by Rev. Father McEntee, assisted by Rev. Father McEntee, assisted by Rev. Father Crespin, C. S. B., of St. Michael's College, as deacon, and Mr. Sullivan as sub deascon madame Rosa D'Erina and Professor Von tom, who are visiting here, assist 1 the local choir. Rev. Dean Harris of St. Cath-arines, an old college frierd of Father Mc Entee's, made a few remarks touching on the many virtues of the deceased and spoke most the house keeper for Father McEntee for twenty-three years, and during that time had friends, both among the clergy and laity. DUNCAN MCRAE BEBECHTS

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PREMISES, Opposite Post Office. TEACHERS, in Peterborough. CIRCULARS, Send for one at the

Toronto, Sept. 12. - Shipping cattle ranged from 21 to 32 usually, but for a few choice iots 4)c, and even 4/c was paid. Butchers' catle were slow, and a consider-able gnanity of very good staff sold at around 5. Really good butchers' catle sold at from 31 to 3)c: extra choice, 31 to 3)c; and choice picked lots now and then a shade over these quotations.

DUNCAN MCRAE, BRECHIN.

OBITUARY.

DUNCAN MCRAE, BRECHIN. It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Duncan McRae, of Brechin, which sad event occurred at the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Mc-Donald, Brock, where he was taken sudden-ly ill with influemation of the lungs, to which he succumbed/on Frlday, August 30, fully resigned to the holy will of God and fortified by the sacraments of his Church which he received a few days before his death. The decensed was one of Brechin's most popular voung men and was a general favorite. His death has cast a gloom over the community. picken fors for the start and a start sheep sold well a Sheep and Lambs-Export sheep sold well a 32 to 33c, and are wanted at these prices ; buck quotations.
Sheep and Lambs-Export sheep sold well at 35 to 35c, and are wanted at these prices; bucks are bringing from 25 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 32 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 34 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at from 34 to 35 each. or 31 to 35 per like and the sold at 50 per like and the sold the sold to choice sold be sold by the sold at 50 per like and the sold to choice sold by and the sold to sold by sold to sold by sold by the sold to sold be and the sold to sold by sold to sold be and the sold to sold by sold to sold be and the sold to sold by sold to sold be and the sold to sold by sold to sold by sold to sold by sold to sold by and the sold to sold be and the sold to sold be and the sold to sold be and the sold to sold by sold to sold be and the sold the sold to sold be and the sold the sold the sold to sold be and the sold the sold the sold to sold be and the sold th th has cast a gloom over the teach has cast a gloom over the community. He served two years and a half on the Tor-onto police force and was counted as one of the best men on the force. Leaving the force he returned to the farm at Brechu. In July, '03, he married Miss Ellen Conolly, of Carden who with a statement of the force here the second teacher who with the farm at the force here the second teacher who with the second second second second second teacher the second second second second second second teacher the second second second second second second second teacher the second second second second second second second second teacher the second seco the In of July, '93, he married Miss Ellen Conolly, of Carden, who, with one child, survives hm. Father McRae, his parish priest, was sum-moned from Toronto, where he was attending the Retreat, to conduct the funeral service, on Saturday morning, and although the notice was very short a large number came to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they held in high esteem. His bereaved wife and sisters have the sympathy of all in their terrible affliction. Let us pray that if there is yet any stain left upon his soul it may be removed, that he may soon see, love and en joy God forever in heaven.

MRS. MCINTYRE, DORCHESTER. Mrs. Bridget McIntyre died at her home, on Aug. 20. She was born in Co. Derry, Ireland, about the year of 1827, and came to Canada in 1830 with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Henry, settling in Merrickville. She married the late Mr. James McIntyre in 1815, and came with her husband to Dor-chester in 1851, when that part of the country was quite a wilderness. For the past year Mrs. McIntyre's health had been failing, and on Aug. 5 her physician pronounced her cr a helpless. Her mother, brother, child when her soul passed away. Rev. M J. Ternan administered all the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a faithfri-and droued member. Her children are Mrs. F. T. C. Richardson, Mr. Daniel McIntyre, of this city. Mrs. Baker, of Dorchester N. ; and Mr. James McIntyre, of Lina, Ohio. The funeral took place on Thursday, Aug. 22, to S. Peter's Cathedral, at 10 o'clock, where Rev. Father Tiernan celebratof Requiem High Mass. The funeral was very largely attended, showing the bizh esteem in which she was held by all who knew her. May Her Soul rest in peace! MRS. MCINTYRE, DORCHESTER.

Meta on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every onth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block Richmond Street. John Roddy. President; Barry, 1st Vice-Fresident; P. F Boylk. Recording Secretary. Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engrossed fit for presentation at a very small cost. Al kinds of penwork executed promptly and mailed with care. Address, C. C. COLLINS Box 356, Guelph, Ont. GONE TO TEXAS. Owen Sound Times, Aug. 2). Miss Alice Forhan left yesterday for Tekarkra, Texas, where she has secured a highly responsible position as principal of the music department of St. Arnes' Acad-emy. Miss Forhan will be greatly missed in Owen Sound, where her place in both social and musical circles will be difficult to fill. She is indeed one of the most accom-plished musiciaus the town has presented. In 1899 she took a course at the Charham con-plished musiciaus the town has presented. In 1899 she took a course at the Charham con-plished musiciaus the town has presented. In 1899 she took a course at the Charham con-plished musiciaus the town has presented. In 1899 she took a course at the Charham con-plished musiciaus the town has presented in both open " bells of Corneville" with great suc-cess, and was soloist for the Choral Society with Miss Nora Clench as violinist. Last winter she attended the Coiservatory of Music in Toronto, and passed her examina-tions at the end of the year with high honors. On her return to town she assumed the diffi-cult position of organist and choir leader in St. Marv's church, which she filled to the satisfacton of all. Miss Forhan will, no doubt, have a wider field for her great musi-cal talents in the emarged sphere to which she bas gooe, and her many rimds here are confident of her success. Ch Monday even-ing a committee of St. Mary's choir celled at the home of Miss Forhan and presented her with a handsome dressing case of ock and silver and the following address. Mr. Wm. Mofot read the address and Mrs. Bridge water made the presentation. — Dear Miss Forhan, — The choir of St. Owen Sound Times, Aug. 20.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON

For the Effects of La Grippe.

For the Effects of Lie Grippe. Chicago, March. 183, 9 One of our sisters suffered from weakness of the nerves in the head since she had la grippe four years ago. She didn't sleep more than half or one hour, and sometimes not at all at night; she had also difficulty to breath so that she didn't expect to live; she tried different medicines for about a year without any relief, but after she took Years tored and she enjevs good sleep again. SISTER OF ST. CLARE.

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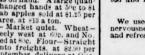
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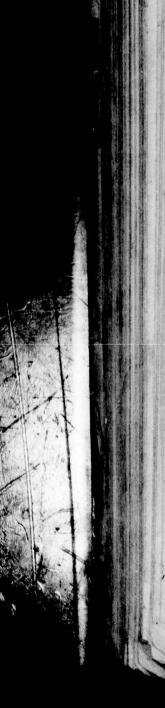
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MONTREAL CAN



SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.





Irishmen better gifted with that self age, since she is perfectly adapted in restraint and that dicipline which are the design of Her divine Founder to accomplish both the end and object of needed for success in any manner of her existence, for all days. Or if she battle. After all our very vices are the common and one might say, the did change, or modify her teachings, inevitable vices of long-protracted how could she reach the end and object servitude. In all manner of histories of her being?

we read that the tendency of the The false principle of the so-called Reformation, which made the Bible the sole rule of faith and private judggalley-slaves was to fight among themselves

THE IRISHMAN ENGLAND'S GALLY ment the sole interpreter of what that faith should be, has made men be-SLAVE.

Until the other day - one might lieve that it is in their power to imalmost put it so-the Irishman was but prove religion as they would a steam the galley-slave of England's imperial engine, or mowing machine. But government. Now, indeed, it is not so; has not been so since Mr. Glad-stone came back into power in 1868 how strongly is this false belief of many of the men of the present day opposed to the teaching of Christ through His Apostle : "If any one preach to you a gospel beside that which you have received, let him be and turned his attention to the condi ion of Ireland. But we have, perhaps, not even yet quite shaken off the evil habits of our galley slave days, accursed." (Gal. i.) And again : "A man that is a heretic after the and we allow ourselves to quarrel with first and second admonition, avoid : knowing that he that is such a one is our comrades. This will not last Ireland will not allow it to last : we may trust to Ireland for that subverted and sinneth, being con-Ad verse conditions of this kind and that demned by his own judgment. may delay Home Rule, but its coming Titus 3.)

is certain. Its cause represents one of There are a number of Anglican the great principles of modern consti who hold that the Catholic Church, tutional government, and it will be although not indefectible, was infallible carried to success by constitutional ways. But I mourn for the moments in her teaching, at least in her general or . Ecumenical councils, for that are lost in futile quarrels among first five or six hundred years of her ourselves in the way which stretches existence. After this, they maintain, out so clear before us. Even still, "in that, although she continued externally the years" that, as Hawthorne touch and materially the same, formally and ingly says, " now darken round me," internally she failed. A moral dark I hope to see that success. WILL STRENGTHEN THE IRISH PARTIES. ness and depravity, they say, spread themselves over her mind so that she

Let it be remembered, too, that our could neither see nor teach the truth, Irish tendency to quarrel among ourand consequently men were no longer selves comes into effect mostly when obliged to either hear, or obey her. our friends and not our enemies are in In this contingency, they tell us, that office. The return of the Tories to the truth became relegated to the Bible, power will discipline and strengthen and was buried in obscurity until our Irish political parties We shall brought to light by the so called reall have to vote in the same lobby. It formers of the sixteenth century. was not exactly so while the Liberals this theory there is surely more fancy were in office. Mr. Redmond and his small band of Nationalist supporters Mr. Redmond and his | than reason and truth.

that

How could the Church fail in its had got it into their minds somehow mission to teach the nations, since the best way of helping Home Christ promised to be with her for all forward was to thwart and oppose days, "Going, therefore, teach all Rule forward was to thwart and oppose The only set of English statesman who were pledged to the cause of Home all days." (Matt. 28.) "Thou art Rule. They sought popularity among the men who have no faith in any con-stitutional agitation — the "hillside not prevail against it." (Matt. 16.) men," as they are called in Ireland, by

How to Save Boys.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influence of bad association, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action; by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desire to touch life in mani-fold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that your homes are associated with the repression of natural in-stints, you are sure to throw them into the society that cannot in any measure supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to the public house for the love of liquor; they go for the ani-mated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they find does much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it that your homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish de mons of dullness and apathy that have so ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight fill them with higher purposes than pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boy-hood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions, depends upon you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.

PETERBOROUGH BUSINESS COL-LEGE.

In

days, "Going, therefore, teach all nations; and behold I am with you for all days." (Matt. 2S.) "Thou art Peter, and upon his rock I will built my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16.) It is true at certain periods and in

Moliot read the address and Mrs. Bridge water made the presentation. Dear Miss Forhan, — The choir of St. Mary's church cannot allow you to depart to your new field of labor without ziving ex-pression of the deep sense of gratuide they feel towards you for your unvarying kind-eles to every member of the choir during the time you have been in charge of it. That you soon will have many friends in your new home we are sure, but we are confident none will have kindlier feelings towards you or a higher appreciation of your musical talent. will have kindlier feelings towards you or a higher appreciation of your musical talent. It is not our province to dwell on how much your Christian example will be missed, bui we may be permitted to say that in this you leave behind you an ideal which ought to be a model for all of us. Please accept this little gift, and let us venture to hope in your home in the sunny south it may recal pleasant memories of Owen Sound and St. Mary's objict. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-Signed, and endorsed "Tender for altera-tions and additions. heating apparatus, Strat-ford," will be received at this office until Wed-nesday, 11th September, for the works required in the alteration of and additions to the heating apparatus at Stratford, Ont. - Post Office. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works. Ottawa, and at the caretaker's quarters, Stratford, Ont. - Post Office on and after Wednesday, 28th inst., and tenders will not be considered unless made on for a supplied, and signed with the actual sig-natures of tenders, cheque, payable to the An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five, per cont of amount of tender, must ac-

Signed on behalf of the choir, Signed on behalf of the choir, LULU GUTTIN, WILLIAM MOFFAT, G. H. MCCLARTY. Mr. Forhan, on behalf of his daughter, re-plied feelingly and suitably, after which a pleasant evening was signt with music and social converse. We are pleased to learn that Key, H. S.

Agricultural : College TEACHERS WANTED. TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPAR T ate school, tweed, housing a second class professional certificate; one capable of acting as organist preferred. Apply, stating salary, it JAMES QUINN, Sec-Treas., Tweed, Ont. 871-07 GUELPH. The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open October 1st. Full courses of lec-tures with practical instruction suited to young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as-to course of study, terms of admission, cost. etc. cost, etc. JAMES MILLS, M. A., President. LONDON, SEPT. 12 to 21. -1895.-Canada's Favorite Live Stock Exhibition HIGH-CLASS BEST MARKET IN CANADA. CHURCH : WINDOWS Stalls and space should be spoken for at once. Our aim is to surpass all previous records. HOBBS MFG. CO, LONDON, ONT. Entries close September 5th. Stakes, 2nd payment, August 15th. Auction Sale of Booths and Sites, Aug. 26th. LEADING SPECIAL ATTRACTION SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and endorsed "Tender for altera

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An accepted Dank evable Works, equal to order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to for per cent of amount of tender, must ac company each tender. This cheque will be for-feited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The begartment does not bind itself to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary, Constitut Works. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 26, 1895.