## Che Catholir Rerowd.

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## am of Cod-liver Oil,

 the blood; cures, Scrofula, Coughs, , Scrofula, Coughs,
Weak Lungs, and
Diseases. Physicians ld over, endorsei
odeceived by Subsititues!

## 

 DELEGATES BADGES
rity of Othawi.




## COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.



Annual Favorite

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 Promotions.

## 








 Echoes from Ioretto





LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.
VOLUME XVI.




## revnion of christendom.







FLORENCE O'NEILL,

##  <br> 





Pictorial Lives of the Saints The Catholico Reocory rone Toar
For $\$ 300$.
 Dr. Fowler's

## Extract

of Wild
Oof wild

## Cures





Ehe enthotic Aterex rana wive wim Runa


London, Saturday, July 21, 1894 THE TWELFTH OF JULY. The anniversary of the battle of th
Boyne was celebrated as usual o Friday last, the 12th inst, in many
localities ; and though in some places the speeches appear to have been
somewhat more moderate than the
harangues of the day uually are, in
others there was even more than the others there was even more than th
usual virulence and fanaticism di played.
In Toronto the procession is said to
have been unusually large. We do
not doubt this. From the earliest not doubt this. From the earliest
period of Toronto's history it has been period of Toronto's history
the stronghold of fanaticism. Toronto has always been the centre of Cana-
dian Orangeism ; but it is none the less true that the day of the power
of that order is past in our Canada.
It formerly ruled in our legislative It formerly ruled was searcely a town
halls; and there wat
in Ontario in which it was not dangerous for a Catholic to appear on the
strees on the 1 th of Juy, the 5th of
November, and other Orange festivals. It was not hy accidental coincidence
that murderous volleys, resulting in death, have been lidge windows in the city of Toronto, that convents and
young ladies' academies have been
attacked by night on these same festive oceasions, and the windows
broken, that thousands of armed men
men for the purpose of preventing a pro
cession of children from walking from their school houses to the church, and
that in certain townships of Simcoe,
Wellington, Perth, Huron, Victoria, Wellington, Perth, Huron, Victoria,
ete., a Catholic durst not enter as
settler excent at peril of hifer settler except at peril of his life.
Such incidents as these were by which are still remembered by many
old settlers, and we cannot but smile when newspapers of to day tell us tha the principles which are inculcated in
the Orange lodges, from which these miscreants swarmed forth to perpe
trate their iniquities, are the princip of universal charity, and civil and
religious liberty for all citizens alike Thus we are intormed by the Globe
that : It is not foolish to hope, however


 $==2=2$ Ement mand dem







 to and stands the test of the





 toin



 but special efrorts were made mo hight be
everything at Windor which might
said to constitute an Orange demon said to constitute an Oran
stration of the old style. The Windor demonstration wastran
fessedly a union demonstration of
of Orangeism, A. P. Aism and P. P.
Aism together. Aism together.
The Rev. J. C. Matill, President of
the P. P. A., was one of the leading
spirits on the occasion: and in his ad.
 and



 order and the P. P. A. had amamga
mated. He replied that their objects
re ide are identical, and they have no need
of amalgamation." This announce. is
tion of thirty eight eases which were
carefully investigated by a committee
of theologians and physicians, and in of theologians and physicians, and in
each of these cases the committee was
either unanimous or nearly 60 in either unanimous or nearly 6 in
arriving at the conclusion that the
recovery of the patient cannot be ex-
$\qquad$ also right to remark that the allies all
told do not come near the number claimed, and some of them succeed
only by displaying false colors.
At the same demonstration some the speakers were especially deputed
by the A. P. A. of the United States,
and the and the language used by them was
just what might be expected from these
toreign Know-Nothings. toreign Know-Nothings.
W. H. J. Traynor, the Supreme
President of the A. P. A., urged his
audience to puwe . audience to purge the country of
"Popery, Parochial or Separate
schools and the French language." We can assure this traitor to his
country and his religion that Ontario
does not need his meddlesomeness.
former Canadian Orangeman, he is former Canadian Orangeman, he is
now at the head of an "American"
Protective society, one of whose prin-
ciples is the ostracism of Canadians.
But the Americans will not have him either ; for they are quite able to
shape their own politites without ask-
ing the advice of a Benedict Arnold. This Traynor, now so zealous a
Protestant, not long ago was canvasser
for a Catholic newspaper, and suc-
ceeded in circulating Catholic litera ceeded in circulating Catholic litera.
ture widely. Ho is thus a traitor both
to creed and country, whether we are to
and regard him as a Canadian or an
American, a Protestant or a Catholic. American, a Protestant or a Catholic
Of such is the A. P. A constituted
Orangeism has come to a low ebb when it is reduced to looking towards such a
quarter for alliances. We must here remark that the
Windsor demonstration is a sample of
the inflated accounts usually given the inflated accounts usually given of
such gatherings... lt was announced
that ןbetween 10,000 and 20,000
tal Orangemen would assemble from both
countries represented. The actual
number is stated in some of the local papers is 11,500 men. The procession
ists by actual count were found to num ber 910 Canadians and American
men, women, andchildren-aboutequa
to the population of a small village to the population of a small village
though we admit that there were several
thousands of spectators, who, no doubt were led of visectators, whe, young no dout
great estimate given out of the thr great estimate given out or phe
numbers expected to particitat.
It was also announced that Mess Clarke Wallace and Dalton McCarth
would adress the assemblace.
would have been would have been fire and water com-
bining together ; but serious result bining together ; but serious result
were avoided by the fact that bot
these gentlemen were convenientl
absent. If we have not learned in youth
penetrate into the moral meanuing of
that lies around us it is but too probab that lies around us it is but too probable
that in inter life also we shail value
them but as they address the senses.

plained by natural causes.
In eleven of these cases the Complete, and the result is declared to
tave been undoubtedy miraculous.
In the other twenty seven cases there In the other twenty seven cases there
were special evidences of divine pity
or interest for the pationts, though it
is not made certain by the evidence is not made certain by the evidence
that a total cure was effected by the divine interposition.
In several insta.
In several instances the cure was
not instantaneous, but it was neverthe. less complete, and in most of the in
stances related, it occurred at the moment of contact with the sacred
relic. Two of the most remarkable
cures, which were both immediate and complete, were the following: Helen Daniel, a girl fourteen year
of age, residing at Recht, was blind in of age, residing at Recht, was blind in
one eye, and half blind in the other.
She was deaf in She was deaf in one ear, and partialy
paralyzed on the right side.
What What occurred when she touched the
Holy Coat is best said in her own Holy Coat is
 as ever. My whole right side becam
chilled and a cold dratt seemed to tlo
suddenly through my right eye." The evidence given by her physician
states that her sight returned to he states that her sight returned to he
immediately, and the paralysis in h
right side disappeared. Another case, equally remarkable,
was that of Joseph Holzapfel of Kaldenhausen, aged twenty three years This person had been a paralytic for
many years, many years, on one side; but the
moment he touched the Holy Coat he was completely cured.
These wonders remind us strongly
of the miraculous cures mentioned in of the miraculous cures mentioned in
the gospels, when our Blessed Lord, by a word, healed the most inveterate
diseases, and even raised the dead to diseases, and even raised the dead th
life, so that "His fame went through
out all Syria, and they presented to Him all sick people that werere taken
with divers diseases and torments, and such as were possessed by devils and
lunaties, and those that had the palsy, and He cured them."
St. John the Baptist was in prison
when he heard of these works of Christ, When . ohe heard of these warks of Crisist,
but he sent two of his disciples to enquire, "Art thou He that art to come
or look we for another ?" But the only $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { or look we for another? But the only } \\ & \text { answer returned by Crist was: "Go } \\ & \text { and relate to John what you hav }\end{aligned}\right.$ and relate to John what you hav
heard and seen. The blind see, th
lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, th lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the
deaf hear, the dead rise again, the
poor have the gospel preached to them."
By the mere statement of these
occurrences, our Blessed Lord declared the divinitity of His missed Lord declare ; and it is
surely not going too far to say that the well authenticated miracles of Treves
fully justify the fully justify the respect which has been
shown to the sacred relic by the Catho lics of Europe, and especially of Ger-
nany.
T. The evidences of authenticity of the
Holy Coat, as a garment which was worn by our Blessed Lord, are as com
whete as such evidences could be. It as procured by St. Helena from Jeru
alem, where it had been preserve with the greatest care for nearly three
centuries by pious ecclesiastics. Ye
we find that many of the antic Catholi papers on this as well as on the other
side of the Atlantic, expressed themselves of the horrified at the superstition
Cathere the of Catholics for showing any reverenc
whatsoever to the relic.
But tim months elapsed from the time when
they denounced the superstitions of
Catholics, when the whole Method making pilgrimages to the old
residence and tomb of John Westey,
and admiring the relics of that
clergyman, in the form of razors and and admiring the relics of that
clergyman, in the form of razors and
combs which he had used, and locks of his which or that of had used, and loch
Certainly a relic of our Lord ma Certainly a relic of our Lord may
ee regarded with as much respect as
oue of Wesiey or Whitfeld, or


The great strike which was ordered
by President Debs, of the American President Debs, of the America and which within a few days paralysed
rade throughout the United States, now virtually over, and the traffic
the railways is being gradually $r$ sumed on all the great lines, though
has not yet become quite tree nor the time while the strike $w$
For progressing, nearly all topics of public
interest were so dominated by this one hat scarcely anything else was spoken
in United States papers, and eve how, that it it practicially over, it will
have far-reaching disastrous, effet have far-reaching disastrous effects.
Many of those who were among the
strikers are ill able to bear being thrown out of employment, even for a
short time ; and when to this is added
and the fact that the railways which have
endured heary losses, through the des. suction of their property, have been
seriously crippled for the time being, so that they are even now
forced to contract their operations,
it will be seen that many of the strikers it will be seen that many of the strikers
must be thrown out of work for some
time at least, and thus the amount of suffering must be increased at a time of general depression when there are
already thousands of workmen without far as possible, the railways have deciared their determination not
ploy the strikers in the future.
At such a time
$\qquad$ Which has occurred is a matter of sur-
prise. It must seem strange to all thinking people that, when there is a
general complaint that there is but little or no work offering to give employment
to the many thousands of idle hands
which an present are unable to earn which at present are unable to earn
their bread, those who have remunera tive employment should be so ready to
throw their opportunities away. Ye
all this is done under
ambitious young man, who happens a
and then
the moment to enjoy the title of Presi dent of the American Railway Union.
It was not because of any grievance Which workmen on the railways gener
ally had to complain of that the pres ent strike was ordered, but because of
the grievances under ployees of the Pullman Company, liv
ing in the city of Pullman, Ilinois, abored. These grievances are real
but they do not constitute a vali
reason why the whole trade of the
country, with which the Pullman Com
pany have nothing to do, should be
paralyzed, the property of the rail
rond sestroyed, and the travellers by
roads destroyed,
them maitreated.
The city of Pull
nuly handsome Pullman is deseribed as
Wesiey or Whitfeld, or of portion, consisting of the shops and ca

grov
dec

and | decorated with beautiful shrubbery |
| :--- |
| nd flowes. Lawn | and flowers of every description are

be seen everywhere, and a landscapa gardener is employed at an expense of
82,000 per annum to keep all this 2,000 per annum to keep all this
rder. The streets are macadamize there are excellent sewers, fine parl
lots, reereation grounds a publi
library, matkets, churches, and aut library, markets, churches, and all th
conveniences of a model city.
When the eity was built it
suppsed that all this was a work
supposed that all this was a work of
pure philanthropy, and the Pullman
Company were lauded Company were lauded without stint
for their enterprise and beneficence.
But there is another side to the mat. ter, which, though hitherto kept
the background, has been made
appear in consequence of the appear in consequence of the gre
strike which had just taken placo
The emplogees of the company hav The employees of the company have,
indeed, beautiful residences to ilive in,
and they are regaled on summer even and they are regaled on summer even-
ings by bands which give concerts in the parks; but they are taxed with
high rents, much beyond what it is
possible for them to pay on the wages
they receive, while, on the other they rec
hand,
voice or voice or vote in the management of
the city's affairs. All this is in the hands of the Pullman Company; and
it appears that the advantages of residence in so handsome a city are
more than counterbalanced by the
poverty and misery in which the empover
ploye
so

 rigid economy : thus, frequently, at the
end of a month, not more than 20 or
25 cents is left due to a workman. In
In cents is left due to a workman. In
this respect the employees are worse
off than they would be in less preten
aious towns a and, in truth, for the
me tious towns; and, in truth, for the
same expenditure they would have in
any other town advantages quite ents of Pullman City. The Pullman Company profess that
hey make no money out of the
rangement ; but, as the case stand arrangement ; but, as the case stands
this is a point which does not come up
or consideration. The probability it hat they do make money ; bu
hether this be so or that they
whether
fact is
sol hact is that they are the
sole managers of all busine
sin the place. If any oneceity
wishes to hold a meeting, or if any
amusement is to te held, a hall mu amusement is to he held, a hall mus
be hired from the Company. If the
people wish to people wish to have a a acrosse
cricket or baseball match, a fiel
nust be hired from the same corpor tion. If there is to be a boat-race
the Pullman grand stand which over is no competition, and it is this situa
tion of things the strikers wish
change. But real as the grievance is change. But real as the grievance
against the Pullman Company, th
entire population of the country not to be impeded in its transactions of business, in order that they may be
compelled to interfere with the plans till less are the rights of the who has been done by the strikers, wh
have bound themselves together orce the Pullman Company to come
If the strikers had not gone so far to attack the rights of others, and thus
inflict real hardships on the whole pub. hic, there would have been universal sympathy with them, but their right to
such sympathy was forfeited by the course they pursued.
There is always danger that such
evils as have arisen out of the present evils as have arisen out of the present
complication will crop up when any class of men assume that they only
have rights which ought to be re. spected, and when so much power been placed by the labor unions in the however, would have been mu greater were if not that many labor
unions throughout the country refused to submit to the orders sent them from It is much to be regretted that Sate troops, which were called out to
protect railway property, were at tacked by riotous strikers. The troops
were very patient, and did not retaliwere very patient, and did not retali-
ate, even when fired upon, until it was protutety necessary that they should
promselves by using fire-arms. They then fired upon the mobrand and
twenty were killed and forty-one wounded by the volley. Not until this unfortunate occurrence did the strik-
ers show any signs of desisting from violence, but when it was seen that the State and Federal Governments are
both resolved to
the riotous bodies dispersed. It is
possible that there may be loss of life ossible that there may be loss of life
n other places before the end of the
coubie, as the strike is a foubie, as the strike is a general one.
President Cleveland, however, iven orders that the rights of inter.
ate trafie, and the tate trafic, and the mails of the
United States, be protected by the Fedral soldiery, and it is probable that
bis determination to put down violent dis determination to put down violence
vill bring about an immediate return
law and order, without further blodshed.

## There are signs already that the strike will come to a speedy end ; as

 many of the Labor Unions whichioined in acts of violence have retired from the conflict, and many others in various States have refused to obey
the mandates of President Debs, and Grand Master Sovereign of the Kinights
of Labor, who united in ordering a teneral strike with the object of bring. ing the Pullman Co. to better terms.
President Debs and a number of the President Debs and a number of the
eaders of the strike have been arrested by the Federal anthorities on the
bround of conspiracy, and unlawfully nciting riot. There is also a decided
improvement in the moving of passenimprovement in the moving of passen-
ger trains, and the raising of the
freight blockade. It is an evidence of the wisdom, and
the fidelity of Canadian workmen and specially of the railway employees,
so their obbigations, that there was sign of commotion among them, though
emissaries of the American Unions made strenuous efforts to excite a sympathetie strike in this country.
As a fitting ending of the labor
troubles, and in view of the cessation of acts, of violence, President Cleveland
has announced that he will appoint an bitration commission to investigate tisfactory conclusion thereon, as soon
peace and order shall be restored. $\underset{\text { Why should not conscience have vacation }}{\overline{\text { FILIT }}}$ y:aysuma
The example of Moses leading forth darkness and abominations of Egyp-
tian superstition has in all ages been garded as an example of devoted nitation of all future generations, nd the royal prophet of Juda has
celebrated it in sacred song which is
this day, nearly thity uries after the event, still sung i
11 the churches of Christendom, a vell as the synagogues of the Israelites:
"When IIrael went out of Egyt,
he house of Jacob from a barbarous
.
 mercy, and for thy truths sake.
The house of strael hath hoped in the
Lordour He is their helper and pro
tector.
mind of ou The Lherd hath hath been hath blessed us. mindful of us, and hath blessed us.
He hath blessed all that fear the L.ord
both little and great." (Ps. cxiii.) of Moses because "they feared not the king's edict," the force of which they
could have avoided only by apostacy
保 "By faith when he was grown
up he denied himself to be the
son of Pharaohss daughter


Very different from this strong faith
is that of the Lutheran princes and princesses of Germany in the nineeenth century.
When Protestantism was preached
by Martin Luther in Germany, and by John Knox in Scotland, in th
ixteenth century, loud were the sixteenth century, loud were their
denunciations of the idolatry of
Popery but the doctrines of the Greek Church of Russia are to all
praetical intents and purposes, iden-
tical with those so loudly condemned tical with those so loudly condemned
by the coryphoi of Protestantism.
Wind What, then, are we to think of the
spiritual head of German Protestantism today approving of the apostasy
of a Hohenzollern Princess from Lutherianism to Russian orthodoxy,
or the sake of getting a husband of high rank and station?
Surely this is the theology of Hudibras which gives the court of con-
science a vacation equally with other humanly constituted things. It is
itself a humanly instituted thing, to be put off or on according to the
whims or political exigencies of the It was.
It wannounced some time ago that the Priunees Alix of Hesse was be-
trothed to the Czarovitch; but it dces not suit his mightiness the Czar that the future Empress of Holy Russia,
thay wife of the future head of the $\mathbf{O r}$.
LY 21,1854 .

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Protestantism.
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of German Protestant Princess from Kussian orthodoxy
getting a husband and masi min mina mexis nounced some time ago tha
is Alix of Hesse was be he Czarovitch; but it dce
mightiness the mightiness the Czar th
Empress of Holy Ruse future head of the Or

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| make our salvation absolutely The last sacraments are not so |  | （one you will | andem |
| different from the others we ceived before；and do we alw |  |  |  |
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| ur friends，and which，above all， hould have for the greatest and |  | dem |  |
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| St．Mary Magdalen took in escapin from sin．She followed the Friend of |  | Jjome |  |
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|  |  | the River of Life，and drank its cool |  |
| safely keep for ourselves；if we love Him as she did，not with |  |  | and will |
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| Yution itits so |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {athe }}$ |  |
|  | He had eoreded as ong |  |  |
| God take me when He jwill；let suffer what my sins deserve， surely He will not keep me f | the fire，and he had crowd by his example |  |  |
|  | d＇or，＂he said，＂to the save this woman and her |  | － |
| Univer | ， |  |  |
|  | sef hit hae | other will remember with sorrow every act of unkindness，every bitter word that passed your lips．But then it will | Norway Pine Syrup Hoarseness，Sore＇Throat， |
|  | who will |  |  |
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|  | where they stood. |  |  |
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THE DOMINION Savings \＆Investment Societ！


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## APOSTOLLC LETTER











 Christ, "And theres shal.

C. M. B. A




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## E. B. A.






17 Haibury Ave, Toronio
C. O. F.
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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.



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 C. M. B. A. DELEGATES' BADGIS
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you will receive
 WATER LIME PLUMBING WORK Opp. Massmic Templa. SMITH BROS.


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for Mason Work of all kinds
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## \section*{語} <br> 






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What fills the howsemife with deinght,
And makes serb biscut risp ad light,
Her bread so tempt the appecite
COTTOLENE
A treat, her husband eats so much,
Though pies he never used to touch?
COTTOLENE
Better than lard, while less in price,
And does the cooking in a trice?
COTTOLENEWhat is it that frics osstess, fish,
Crouptes, or egs, or such like dish,
As nice and quichly as youd d wish?
And patience of our women fair,
And helps them make their cake so rare?
COTTOLENEWho is it earns the cratitude
Of every lover of pure food

