JULY 14, 1894.

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Catholic Record.

NO. 822.



VOLUME XVI.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. UPON THE

REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM. TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

HEALTH AND PEACE IN THE LORD. The splendid testimonies of public congratulation which reached Us in the course of last year from all parts of the world on the occasion of Our Episcopal Jubilee, which lately reached their height in the marked devotion of the Spanish nation, have chiefly consoled Us by the thought that in this unanimity of sentiment shone forth the unity of the Church and their wonderful union with the Supreme Pontiff. It seemed in those days as if the Catholic and undivided patrimony; when nations diverse in locality, in genius, world turned aside from other cares to fix it gaze and its thoughts upon the Vatican. Embassies from Princes, numerous pilgrimages, letters full of affection, and most august ceremonies, brilliantly attested that Catholics in their reverence for the Apostolic See are of one heart and soul. These events are even more joyful and acceptable since they answer to Our designs. Seeing that we well understand the condition of the times, and mindful of Our duty, We have through the whole course of Our Pontificate turned constantly Our attention — and as far as We could by teaching and work — to draw more closely to Us the nations and peoples of the whole world, and to show clearly the always beneficent efficacy of the Roman Pontificate. We unity. And first of all with intense affection therefore render grateful thanks to the bivine Goodness for having granted Us the singular favor of reaching safely so great an age. We are also grateful to the Princes, the Bishops, We look to the East, from which came from the first the salvation of the

the clergy, and many others, who, with numerous demonstrations of piety and respect, worked together to render honor to the dignity We hold, and to offer to Ourselves very opportune consolation. In truth, however, to obtain a full and perfect consolation there remains not a little yet to be desired. THE NEEDS OF THE WORLD.

hence while so few matters divide Us, on the remainder We can agree and Because, while in the midst of these unite in defence of Catholic doctrine, testimonies of the joy and love of the giving testimony and proof also by the rites, the teaching, and the practices people, there were present in Our mind the immense multitude who were of the Oriental Church. The principal point of dissent is the primacy of the Roman Pontiff. Let them look to early times, consult the opinious of strangers to these Catholic celebrations e because they were deprived of all knowledge of the Gospel; some who, although Christians, dissented totally from the Catholic faith. This fact, then, bitterly afflicted Us, and it afflicts us to this hour, for it is not their ancestors, and the traditions of the first century. Assuredly these show forth strongly the proof that it was to the Roman Pontiffs that the afflicts us to this hour, for it is not possible to reflect without heartfelt grief on so large a portion of the human race having wandered away so far from Us by misleading paths. Now, therefore, as We are upon earth, the therefore, as We are upon earth, the wishes all men to be saved and attain wishes all men to be saved and attain to a knowledge of the truth, and as wishes all men to a knowledge of the truth, and as the saved and attain to a knowledge of the truth, and as to a knowledge of the truth, and as the truth and save an Elemetary and the saved and attain to a knowledge of the truth, and as the truth and as the saved and attain to a knowledge of the truth, and as the truth an to a knowledge of the truth, and as our years and bitterness of soul urge cetus, an Eleutherius, a Zozimus, an Agatho-to many of whom also it Us to close Our mortal career, it seemed was given to seal with their blood the good to Us to initiate Our Redeemer and Master, Our Lord Jesus Christ, government of the whole Christian Church wisely and safely ruled by Who, on the eve of returning to them. The time, the circumstances, the authors of the unhappy discord are heaven, earnestly besought God the Father that His Disciples and followers well known. Before man had separ-ated what God had joined together, should be all of one mind and one heart. "That they all may be one, as the name of the Apostolic See was venerated by the whole Christian Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us." (St. John xvii., 21.) This divine world, and to the Roman Pontiff, as legitimate successor of St. Peter, and prayer and supplication was made not thusVicar of Jesus Christ upon earth the alone for those who already believed in East, equally with the West, yielded obedience in concord. Therefore if Christ but also for all those who in the future should believe. Not without We look at the commencement of the reason therefore do We wish to make discord, Photius himself deemed it known Our strong desire, and within necessary to send legates to Rome to the measure of our power to bring about that all people of every land and decide his questions, and Pope Nicholas I., without any opposition, sent from Rome his representatives to Constanrace should be called and invited to join the unity of divine faith. tinople in order that "they should dis-MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN. creetly investigate the case of the Pa-triarch Ignatius, and truthfully and with full evidence should submit the same to the Apostolic See." Hence the Moved by charity, which hastens most speedily to where there is most need of help, the mind first turns to peoples who are the most unfortunate, whole history of this fact manifestly confirms the primacy of the Roman om the light of the Gospel has not reached or has been extinguished by See. Lastly, in the two Ecumenical carelessness, or by the vicissitudes of Councils, the second of Lyons and in the times, who are ignorant of God, that of Florence nobody ignores and remain in the worst of errors. Since all salvation comes from Jesus the fact that spontaneously and with one voice all the Latins and Greeks Christ-" For there is no other name decreed as a dogma the supreme under heaven given to men whereby power of the Roman Pontiffs. we must be saved " (Acts iv. 12)-it is Our greatest wish that the Most Holy ove to remember these facts precisely, because We invite them to return to Name of Jesus should be known with peace, the more so as with the Easterns out delay, and should reign in every t seems the hour to entertain milder region of the earth. And to effect feelings, when there is such a ten this the Church has never ceased to dency shown of good-will towards Catholics. We had lately a proof of carry out the mission she had from She has devoted herself to this this when We saw pious bands of work during one thousand nine hun-Catholic pilgrims received in the East dred years, and what task could she with singular demonstrations of courcarry out with more ardour and contesy and friendship. To you therestancy than to summon the peoples of

"What justification shall we plead be-fore God for being separated from our brethren, although to unite them into one fold He Himself came down from heaven, was born and crucified? What defence will be ours before pos-terity? Let us not suffer such shame, venerable fathers : far from us be such not supplicate Almighty God that He would mercifully deign to multiply priests worthy of the apostolate, in order that, to extend the reign of Christ, they may not hesitate to sacri-fice their health, and, if needs be, their life also. And Thou, O Saviour and Father of the human race, our Lord Christ Jesus, hasten and do not

Lord Christ Jesus, hasten and do not delay the fulfilment of Thy promise that when Thou wert lifted up all men shall be drawn to Thee. Come now therefore and reveal Thyself to the multitudes who are now altogether Think of your duty to God ; that is what We desire. Not human respect but divine charity should exhort you to peace and union with the Roman Church—we mean a full and perfect deprived of the most precious benefits which Thou hast gained for mortals union-but this can be effected by no other means than by a community of with Thy precious blood ; appeal to those who sat in darkness and in the dogma and an exchange of fraternal charity. The true union for Chris-tians is that which Christ Jesus, the Founder of the Church, instituted and

wished for, which is founded upon unity of faith and unity of rule. Have no fear that either We or Our successors should wish to interfere with your rights, with the Patriarchal prerogative, or with the ritual customs of each Church, because it was always the intention and the practice of the Apostolic See to regard broadly and equitably the origins and customs of the various nations. On the contrary, if your communion with us is re-established no one can sufficiently say universally regarded as the common what will be the amount of fruit and glory which will flow into your Church, thank God. Therefore address to our all-good God your own prayer: "Abolish, O Lord, the schisms of the Church." And, again, "Gather to-gether and bring back the wanderers to the one hole. Cothelia and Apos and in customs, although often dis agreeing with each other, and even in conflict, nevertheless in matters of religion wers unanimous in the faith of Christ. Remembering these facts, it is too painful to think that in sucto the one, holy, Catholic, and Apos-tolic Church." (Liturgy of St. Basil.) ceeding ages distrust and enmity, the result of ill-omened events, have snatched from the bosom of the Roman Then turn to this one and holy faith, which the most remote antiquity has unalterably transmitted to you and to Church great and flourishing peoples. Notwithstanding this, confiding in the grace and mercy of Almighty God, who alone knows the hour of assistance, us equally, which your fathers and clergy preserved inviolate, which yet shines with the splendor of the virtues, the greatness of the genius, and the and in whose hand it remains to in cline as He pleases the will of men, to betwes, and with paternal love We ex-hort and beseech them that, putting aside all dissensions, they may turn to unity. excellence of the doctrines preached great men whose glory belongs equally to the East and the West. THE EASTERN CHURCHES.

TO THE SLAVONIAN CHURCH.

In particular, We would address a few words to the Slav people, to whose name history has rendered such worthy world. Yes, it is Our anxious and earnest desire to be able to hold the testimony. You know how honored by the Slavs are SS. Cyril and Methodius, joyful hope that the Churches of the East, enlightened by their hereditary your fathers in the faith, to whose memory We Ourselves decreed a few faith and by their ancient glories, should no longer absent themselves, years ago a due increase of honor. For a long period there existed between but should return to the point from which they parted. We have the greater confidence in this, since the exchange of favors on the one side and of meet faithful niety on the other. of most faithful piety on the other. But the deplorable misfortunes of time listance between Us is not great; alienated a large number of your fore-fathers from the faith of Rome. Consider therefore how precious to you would be your return to unity. For the Church does not hesitate to recall you to her bosom, and is ready to convey to you copious aids to salvation, prosperity and grandeur.

PROTESTANTISM.

With equal love we look to the peoples who in a later age were separated from the Roman Church by a their own particular Church, considering in what manner they could find religion in it, they permitted it to be taught that, denying the primitive beief, she had by successive variations fallen into erroneous novelties on many points of great importance. They ventured to deny the patrimony of truth, so that the innovators took with themselves in separating no formula of faith which should remain with them. Thus matters progressed to such an extent that many proceeded to attack the basis itself on which rests all the relig-ion and all the hopes of the human race - that is to say, the divinity of Jesus Christ our Lord. Similarly the books Christ our Lord. Similarly the books of the Old and New Testament, which had before been recognized as divinely-inspired, were now stripped of that authority, which must inevitably ensue if everybody had the privilege of interpreting them for himself. Hence the private conscience of each one was made the only guide and moral rule, rejecting every rule of action, from which there arose many opposite opinions and a multiplicity of sects, which often resulted in Naturalism or Rationalism. From this cause, despairing of ever finding themselves in accord on doctrinal matters, they exalt and command fraternal union in charity. And this is just, since we should all try to be united in mutual We charity. This Jesus Christ commanded above all things, and He made love of one another the distinctive mark of His flock. But how can perfect charity unite hearts if faith has not brought has the minds into accord? It is on this account that many of whom We have spoken, having good judgment and being eager for the truth, have sought in Catholicism the safe road of salvation, knowing well that they can-not be united to Jesus Christ as their

THE FREEMASONS.

SHIP OVER ALL.

terity? Let us not suffer such shame, most actue interrupted control and the termiter also has here, but it is venerable fathers; far from us be such an advice; let us not deal so badly for tolls succession of the Roman Church, the completeness of her dogmas, and Think of your duty to God; that is the consistency of her discipline.

APPEAL TO ANGLICANS. These examples being given, We make an appeal to you, Our dear brothers, who have been divided from Us for now three centuries concerning and the citizens will "Render unto the faith of Christ, and to you others Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, us who afterwards separated from and to God the things which are Us for whatsoever motive. "Let us God's." meet in the unity of faith and of the

knowledge of the Son of God" (Ephes. iv. 13.) To this unity yeu can never come but by the Catholic Church. Permit Us, then, to invite you, and been imposed upon nations specially Religious unity likewise runs great risks by the acts of the masonic sect, with intense love We offer you Our Catholic. Favoured by the disturbed right hand. The Church, the mother events of the age, and by the bold and right hand. The Church, the mother of all, from whom you have been separated so long, recalls you to her. To you all Catholics look eagerly be-cause you pray piously to God with Us, closely united with Us in the pro-fession of one Gospel, of one faith, and of one hope in perfect charity. To ALL CATHOLICS. To complete the harmony of this much desired, muty it only remains intrudes itself into every rank and

much desired unity, it only remains intrudes itself into every rank and now to give instructions to all those into all social institutions.

throughout the world to whose salva- ASPIRING TO THE CONTROL AND LORDtion We have long devoted Our solicitude and care—that is to say, to Cath olics, who by the Roman faith which they profess are at the same time sub-of the wickedness of its opinions and jects of the Apostolic See and members of Jesus Christ. Certainly We do not need to exhort them to a true and holy unity, as they are already, by the good-munity, it furiously assails Christianity, ness of God, participators of it; but reputates revelation; religious duties, We wish to warn them to strengthen the holy sacraments, and everything

We wish to warn them to strengthen themselves against all dangers, and not to risk the loss by negligence or idleness of that greatest gift of God— their faith. In this connection it is fitting that We should point out the true mode of thinking and carrying out the instructions which We Our selves have given you many times, divine. They proclain: the worship either to all the Catholic nations to grether or separately to some of them : which they wish to regulate virtue. gether, or separately to some of them ; which they wish to regulate virtue, and, above all, We wish to lay down honesty and justice. By such means and, above all, We wish to lay down this law—obedience in all cases to rul-it is manifest that mankind would ers and to the authority of the Church, soon return to the customs of pagan not grudgingly, but with good will. Let them consider how hurtful to Chris-tian unity is this error which under different forms of opinion has darkened in many, if not effaced, the essential obsracter and the true idea of the cultation a matter of such grave character and the true idea of the culcate that in a matter of such grave Church. In fact, by the will of God, danger too much caution cannot be who established it, it is a society per-fect of its kind, having for its object trate their nefarious designs; but let to instruct the human family in Gospel the Christian people see and under-precepts, and to defend the sanctity of stand that it is their duty to shake off the laws; and that the exercise of once for all the degrading voke of the Christlan virtues will lead every one to sect, and let them be the more resolute that happiness which was promised to in this in order to free the peoples of

France and Italy from its oppression. all from heaven. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CHURCH.

atrocities bears witness to the fact that the secret societies are conspiring for the ruin and destruction of all. Social and political questions are being dis-cussed with great vehemence; these are both grave questions without doubt, and attempts are being made to solve them by studies of the prin-ciples of justice and moderation. Praiseworthy as these are, they will not succeed unless guided by the eternal principles of the Christian

taith. It is not long since We treated of the social question, bringing to bear on it the principles of the Gospel and natural reason. As regards the political question which is agitated with the view of reconciling liberty with authority, with the result that many confound the two ideas, and become more separated in fact, revealed truth is the most opportune assistance which is available. Since it is acwhich is available. Since it is ac-cepted that whatever be the form of lovernment, authority comes from God, therefore reason finds it right that one should command and that others should consent to obey, and this without any loss of personal dignity, because one more readily obeys God than man. God has decreed that He will mete out severe justice to those who have power given

them to command, where they do not represent Him with rectitude and justice. The liberty of some individ-uals cannot be questioned by others, because without injuring any one His action will not depart from righteousness, from truth, or from all that constitutes public tranquillity. Lastly, if we reflect that the Church is the mother and conciliatrice between the people and Princes, established to help each with her authority and advice, it will be evident how much it helps to public safety when the whole nation are united in their belief of the same principles and profess the same Christian faith. Thinking upon these matters very earnestly, We saw from afar off the new order of events which should reign universally, and We experienced the sweetest joy in thinking of the good which would result. It can scarcely be imagined what a happy advance in greatness and prosperity would inevitably and at once ensue if affairs were restored to tranquility and peace, if real discipline were promoted, and, further, if there were constituted in a Christian manner, according to Our letters, societies of agriculture, labor, and industrial undertakings, by which usurious in-terest would be checked and the field widened for useful labor. The full amount of these benefits would not be all from heaven. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CHURCH. And since, then, she is a perfect society, as has been said, by this alone she has a principle of life all her own, not affected from without, but provi-dentially implanted by God. By the same reason there is innate in her the power to make laws, and in making THE RESULTS OF UNITY. France and Italy from its oppression. With what arguments you will best our can we doubt of the widely. It is therefore not to be de-nied that the principle which We enunciated at first is true, that in-numerable people have for many ages looked for the light of faith and eivil

this, that she shall spread throughout the whole world the principles of Christianity. The commencement and progress of this magnificent enterprise, laboriously carried out in past ages, had resulted in the most happy increase, when in the sixteenth century unforeseen discord arose. Christianity was torn with disputes and dissensions. Europe was shaken by revolutions and wars, and the holy missions suffered from the shock. Now, as the cause of this disorder still continues, what wonder is it that so large a number of the human race shov ic still remain slaves to barbarous cust oms and insane rites? Let us strive, '.ben, zealously to restore for the put die the ancient concord. For this pu' pose, in order to extend the benefit is of the Christian religion, the time is most opportune, since the 'sentiment of human brotherhood ne' zer before penetrated so deeply the 'souls of men, and in no previous age were they known to seek out these f allow-beings to know their requiremer its and to benefit them. We now tre verse with incredible speed vast egions by land and sea, whence m any facilities are afforded in commer co, and scientific discoveries, and a' so for the spread of the Gospel. We do not ignore how long and arduo' as labors are required to reconstruct tht unsettled state of society ; no doubt some persons will judge Our hopes to be in vain, because this is a matter more to be desired than expected. But We repose all Our hopes and trust in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the human race, only remembering too well the great events which resulted from the "folly of the cross and its preaching to the utter confusion of "worldly wisdom. We entreat in particular Princes and Governments, appealing to their pru-CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

A STATE OF

shadow of death, that, enlightened by the splendour of Thy wistom and power, in Thee, and by Thee, they may be united in one. UNITY OF FAITH NECESSARY. Dwelling in Our thoughts upon the need of unity, We thought of all those nations whom the Divine Pity drew a long time since from their former errors to the wisdom of the Gospel. In truth, nothing gives more joy than to remem-ber, with abundant thanks to the providence of God, than these ancient ages when the Christian faith was

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Promotions.

Promotions. wing is the result of the midsummer in S. S. No. 2. Ashfield: or Third-Mazgie Buckley, Katie or Third-Mazgie Buckley, Katie Nicholas Austin, John O'Keete, Her-bertus, George Lambertus, Willie ank Harrie. Adolphus Spring. r Second-Sadie Grillin, Katie Sulli-t Datton, John Finn, David Petick, Isseau. Joseph Corbishey, Orlander omnor, Kaspeh Corbishey, Orlander omnor, Mayer Garvey Mary McGhuy, Keefe Winnirede Grillin, Louis seph Buckley Bissonnette. John broth Marie Bissonnette. John broth Marie Bissonnette. John broth Marie Bissonnette. John broth Andre Bissonnette. John broth Andre Bissonnette. John broth Marie Bissonnetee Bissonneteee Bissonnetee Bissonneteee Bissonn

itty. or Fourth-Rose Hogan, Dora Dal-Deane, Cassie Griffin, Lillan Griffin, ton, Thomas Harrie, James Buckley, ogan, Patrick O'Keefe. or Fourth-Hanna Dalton, Anna Dal-ette Young, John Sullivan, John F. Jørnes O'Connor, John McManus, riffin, Maurice Hogan and Cornelius

WEDDING BELLS.

O'CONNOR-CROTTY. o connon-CROTTY. illton, on Friday, June 20, the well-d popular hack proprietor, John led to the altar Miss Mary Grotty. P. J. Crotty, a charter member of ter branch of Emeraldism in Can-s ceremony was performed by the ev. Monsignor McBvay. They good wishes of a host of friends.

Echoes from Loreito

title of a very neat 38-page mag-bilished by the pupils of Loretto y, Hamilton. It is printed in the t style, on fine paper, and bound dsome cover. The contents are eresting, and consist of contri-written by pupils of the institu-we may judge by the brilliant many of the articles, some of the 'Loretto will yet make a fame selves in the world of letters.

tor the Church is not amolitous, and suit. Let us examine the principal does not desire any private end; but this she wishes, this is her only object, to teach mankind the duties of virtue, and to thus provide for their eternal salvation. And it has always been sher output the most meritable examine the principal church and her action. She would re-gain her wonted grade of honor, and salvation. And it has always been her courter the principal exists deplorable superstitions, and in no small part of it dissensions have arisen in respect of religious questions. In truth, as it is given to human reason to discuss events, the mission given by God to Europe seems to be her custom to act indulgently as a with most profitable results to the mother, while, on the other hand, she nations. Having been already deswould sometimes, to meet the require ments of the occasion, forego some of kind, she is in a position to render the most efficacious help, and to moderate her rights, as is clearly shown by the various Concordats. Nothing is more foreign to her than the thought of inthe gravest transformations of the age, to solve justly the most complicated social problems and to promote rectivading in any way the rights of the State ; but it is only just that the State tude and justice, the immovable bases There would also follow of States. on its side should respect the rights of the Church, and be careful not to inter- from this a bond of the closest union between the peoples, more than ever desirable in this age, in order to avoid fere with the least portion of them. But to any one who considers the actthe horrors of war. We have before ual state of events.

WHAT IS THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES? Our eyes the present condition of It is continually to suspicion of the Europe. For many years past we have Church, contempt, and hatred, to lived in a peace more apparent than spitefully caluminate her; and, what real. Suspicious of each other, nearly is more serious, men study every all nations are arming themselves with method and try every means feverish haste. Inexperienced youth, to subject her to the power of free from paternal supervision, are the Governments. Hence they have thrown into all the temptations of milrobbed her of her own property and itary life while in the first flush of they have youth and strength-drawn away from restrained her liberty; they have youth and strength—drawn away from placed difficulties in the way of the the cultivation of the fields, from their education of the clergy; they have studies, from their business, from the passed laws of exceptional severity arts and sciences, being compelled to against them; they have dissolved and serve as conscripts. Therefore, exprohibited religious confraternities, hausted by the enormous expenditure who were soldiers of the Church ; in a word, they have renewed with the greatest asperity the worst persecu-This is a violation of armed peace has now become intol-bis of the Church, and erable. Should this be the nortions of the past. This is a violation of armed of the sacred rights of the Church, and erable. mal condition of society? In order

CAUSED IMMENSE INJURIES TO CIVIL to be free from these evils, and to enjoy perfect peace, we must ha, ve

SOCIETY, to enjoy perfect peace, we must have being a matter entirely opposed to the recourse to Jesus Christ. To recarain divine commands. For God, who is ambition and mutual jealous es and the Sovereign Creator of the universe, rivalries, which are the most potent who has with the greatest wisdom and factors of war, nothing is more valu-providence given to mankind both the able than Christian virtue, and above the world to the truth and to a Chris-tian life? And now also We have frequently sent forth preachers of the Gospel, who have crossed the seas to carry it to the most distant countries. There never passes a day that We do



FLORENCE O'NEILL.

The Rose of St. Germains;

OR.

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK

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

CHAPTER XXVIII. -CONTINUED.

"Deborah, the former cook, is here,

of liquor, and either half stupid or in a

After a short time he recovered suffic-

iently to resolve on calling up the woman. We rung the bell three times;

there was no answer. We went down stairs, above, all over the house. We

were the sole inmates, and the open

been rifled of their contents. We then

discovered that there was a back en-

trance to the house, by which the woman Deborah had evidently de-

My husband sent the boy to Soho

with a letter to our landlord, bidding him bring to Highgate the servant

and baby, and he himself went to the

nearest magistrate, laid the case before

him and gave the number of the hack

ney coach, so that some of the property

beloved father. It was sweet to serve him, though he did not know me.

Then while he partook of it I exam-

He followed me about docile and sub-

missive as a child. I sang to him

meanwhile. It was the happiest moment I had known since I had left

him when, for the second time, he drew me to him and kissed me.

in bed. I heard him speak, and, turn-

God-this he repeated many

ing round, I saw his

him

short.

track of Deborah.

I moved about his room after he was

listened ; he was saying the Our Father, but not correctly. Then he made a recommendation of himself to

prayed for his dead wife and child, and,

awakening me to the sinful past, he

repeated the words I had last read to

"All human comfort is vain and

At last my husband returned, and a

little while later the servant and child.

The officials of justice were on the

It was the happiest

hands joined.

times

made a comfortable meal for my

drawers and boxes showed they

state of semi-intoxication.

lunacy that, I should imagine

I arose and closed the door.

just then.

ticed.

camped.

might be traced.

shortening "labor." Tanks, Cottle County, Texas. Y. PrENCE: Dear Sir-I took your te Prescription " previous to confine-id never did so well in my life. It is o weeks since my confinement and ble to do my work. I feel stronger wer did in six weeks before.



MesHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD IN MAKING A PRESENT ng that will look well, last will hook Weil, lieb Weil, be Beelin y ar-Piated Hollowware, such as Tey Water Pitchers, Gasters, Cake Bas-in Kinga, etc. S. Ivor-Plated Desert Krives; Tea. Dessert, aud Table seart and Ta le Forts, Sugar Shells r Knives; in both Triple Plate and White Metal. Waltham, Elgin and trican and Swiss Watches, and a de-e of Mantel, Cabinet, and other Walnut, Oak and Nickel. We ship lege of examination before paying Send your address and receive TREE and Catalogue, with cuts, descrip-nices.

ng a d pri THE SUPPLY COMPANY.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

Pictorial Lives of the Saints The Catholic Record or One Year For \$3.00.

ined the house. I recognized many well-remembered articles, though the best had disappeared. There was a The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contains Redections for Every Day in the Year. The book is compiled from "Batier's Lives" and other approved sources, to which are added lives of the American Saints, recently phaced on the Calendar for the United States by special petition of the Third Pienary Council of Batimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1881 by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Edited by Jonn Glimary Shea, LL.D. With a beautiful frontispiect of the Holy Family and nearly four hundred other il ustrations. Elegantly bound it extra cloth. Greatly admired by our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who sent his specia beory Archbishops and Bishops. The bove work will be sent to any of our shortbers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLK Records on receipt of Three Dollars. We will in all cases prepay entriage. good stock of linen, a small quantity of silver, but none of the fine old silve services. I then put him to bed in a room evidently intended for his use.

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarthosa, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawcontaining all the virtues of V hild Straw-berry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

Strawberry complete and effectual cure for all a con those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this change able climate. It has stool the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

winning my father's forgiveness and obtaining a handsome property. To obtain permission to keep my beloved, imbecile parent near me, I allowed him to sell the home I have spoken of, but the term of peace effected by yielding to his brutality was of short duration. In all I suffered I recognized the hand of retributive justice, and considered myself as one undergoing a term of penance. I felt that if those who are " Is this the end of his wealth?" he righteous bear their cross without said, with a contemptuous glance round the room, adding, "a clear case of nurmuring, how much more was it incumbent on me to do so. It was at last with a kind of melan-

God forgive me, how I did hate him choly pleasure that I heard my dear father speak of and mourn for me as one dead. Far better he should have entertained that idea than the correct I said : "she is now married. The house in the city is closed. Do you not see some villainy has been pracone

I knew my old friend, Father Law It is our business to look into son, was often in London, and I sent him my address, at a time when I knew the state of my father's property, to enquire if his valuable stock was sold husband (a Protestant in faith) my before he left the city. The wretch whom I addressed at first would be absent.

I longed to let him see that the days looked at me with lack-lustre eyes. He was generally under the influence of purification were passing over my

Of course, my poor father retained no recollection of him. I saw his eyes fill with tears when I led him in. I told him my whole story, the kind of husband the man had made whom I had chosen to marry in spite of the prayers and wishes of my best friends. I told him how my father's wealth had vanished like chaff before the wind who had loved me with such matchless love, my father, and I said, "In singing to him and soothing him is my sweetest consolation; my greatest fear lest my tyrant husband should separate me from him;" adding, "think you, Father, I am redeeming the past? I have schooled myself to the strictest patience ; I have learned to be reviled and not revile again, to work for him to reap, to be silent under his abuse, to regard all that

happens to me as the penalty of sin and folly, to consider that my future life must be a cross borne in the spirit of expiation. "The days have, indeed, come," he

said, "of your earthly purification. Continue thus to atone for the past, which you cannot now recall.' He then drew from his pocket that French copy of the Imitation of Christ which I showed you, and turning down the chapter headed, "The Love of Jesus above all things," told me to make that chapter my daily study.

My baby died ; a little girl was born to me ; it faded away and died, too, when it was but a few months old. How pitiful a sight it was to witnes the love of my dear father for that child, whom he would call by no other name than Grace.

My grief was very great at first after consigning my little ones to the grave. At last a dull apathy stole over me, and I finally rejoiced that the sinless ones had been gathered home by their Heavenly Father's mercy before their own earthly father could teach them to sin.

At last the day of release came, but not before my husband had well nigh stripped our house of every comfort—I

The result of their enquiries ended almost add, of every necessary. in the recovery of many valuable articles and their commital to prison. may His brutality had become unbounded on account of my constant refusal to My father, it appeared, had never re-covered the effect of my guilty flight, and had very shortly fallen into a commit my poor father to an asylum. He was harmless, quiet, and docile if he was now poor it was my work, and what was still left was his. I state in which he was irreponsible for his actions. Thus he was easily the resisted every endeavor to part me They infrom him.

duced him to convert much of his costly At last my husband sickened with stock into eash, of which, between fast the small-pox. I nursed him carefully and showed him every attention living and what they plundered him of,

physician declared there was no hopes

He could not see. The violence of

the disorder had deprived him of his sight some days before his death. I

strove to awaken him to repentance,

but his heart was callous : he died and

cation ; but my lost ones would have been ever before my eyes. I then applied to the queen, introducing myself as the daughter of the jeweller who had set the jewels which King Charles had given her on her marriage, and telling her the heads of my story, craved any employment, even of a menial nature, about the palace. From Father Lawson I learned that

you, Madam, were one of the favorite ladies of our dear, saintly ex-queen. He told me how it was you were here, and charged me to aid you, if in my poor power to do so. "My poor, poor Grace," I said, and

quite overcome by her sorrowful state, I laid my head on her shoulder, and gave way to a flood of tears. Then after a while I became calm, and told Grace the example of her

courage, under trial so unexampled, ought, indeed, to give me strength.

"Madam," she replied, "my trials were the result of obstinate folly, not so yours ; but, courage and patience, even should the eve of the day fixed for your bridal bring no help, the morrow's morn may set you free. God will not let this marriage take place. God be calm and submissive ap Only parently to the queen's will, and all will yet be well." After the recital of Grace's story I

became more and more attached to her, though I do not like that a woman with a mind like her's should be employed in menial offices. As far as she is concerned, nothing seems to dis turb her or to come amiss : she accepts all, I believe, as an atonement for her early trangressions.

February 12th, 1692. The fifteenth is appointed for my nuptials. Grace still begs me to bear up and feign composure. The task is so hard I feel as if I should give way. Oh, for her unwavering faith !

February 13th. Grace has just entered with my bridal robe, a present from the queen. It is a truly royal present.

The petticoat is of white satin, looped up alternately with orange blossoms and sprays of pearls and diamonds; the train of Brussels point, the long veil is also of Brussels lace. Oh, my God, support me, strengthen me. Am I to be robed a victim for the sacrifice? Grace still savs no, it shall never be God will not permit it. Oh, Reginald, Reginald, my betrothed.

February 14. I cried all night long. Last even ing the Count was overwhelming, the queen kind and even affectionate in her manner; even the king less boorish. They talked openly about my embarking for Holland with the king and the count early in March. Grace is calm and composed, though to morrow seals my fate. She rebukes to morrow seals my fate. me for the slightest manifestation of distrust in God's infinite power.

February 15. Last evening I stood with Grace at a window of my chamber overlooking the park. The king and count had out since early morning enjoybeen ing the pleasures of the chase. eyes streamed with tears. "A few hours, Grace, and I shall be the bride of the Count," I said, "unless I run away, to be brought back, mayhap, and taken to the Tower."

Suddenly the king's hounds appear through a break in the trees, and a goodly company of knights and nobles with the king at their head ; but there is no mirth amongst them, they all seem sad and sorrowful, we say.

A few moments later the cause was explained. Half a dozen men slowly advanced bearing between them plank, on which lay the form of a man. evidently covered to hide some appall no sich

death, and bidding them bear his dying love to myself. Blame me not, dear Mrs. Whitely, nor let another Blame me not, party deem me unworthy of his love, that I shed tears to the memory of hapless Count. I wept over his sudden death and his unrequited love.

For a long while I was delirious. When at last I recovered enough to think over the past, I called Grace to my bedside. "Dear Grace," I said, "do you re

member saying it would never take place? How much do I owe you first, the example of your unwavering trust and confidence in the Providence of God ; and, secondly, that, following your counsel, I became passive in the hands of the queen. How bitterly would she have felt had I opposed her to the last; and, after all, the Provi-dence of God had decreed that union should never be."

I have written to another person, dear Mrs. Whitely, still very dear to me ; but there seems no chance of my leaving this place, so that I have released him from all engagements should he wish to be freed. It will please you, I know, to see that I have found in Grace a wise and an invaluable friend.

"Poor Florence," said the queen, when she had finished reading her packet of papers, which the king had listened to with intense interest, she has had and still has much to suffer. It is, indeed, a vague matter as to when she will be able to return to us. But St. John shall have the perusal of these It will please papers immediately. see how true she is to her plighted troth, and he will, of course, be at no difficulty to surmise the reasons for which she expresses a willing ness to release him from his engage ment

"Send for St. John at once, let him

come here," said the king. "The queen rung a small silver bell It was answered by a page, who was forthwith sent in search of Sir Regi-

nald Between his wound, illness, and anxiety, St. John was, indeed, a very different person to the Sir Reginald who, two years since, had visited Sir Charles at Morville Grange. His eyes sparkled with pleasure when he saw the bulky packet in the hands of the king. His greatest torture consisted

in his inability to release Florence from her state of bondage; for he argued, and with reason, if the king and queen tried to force her into marrying once, the scheme may be repeated, and in the end with success. "Tut, man," said the king, good

humoredly, trying to rouse him out of his depression, "go and read your letter It ought to make you happy the thought alone of your betrothed lady's constancy to you.' As the king spoke he held forth the packet, deli cately giving, at the same time, the sum of fifteen pistoles, folded in a small piece of paper. It was thus the fallen king used to relieve the indigent Jacobites whose modesty prevented

them from applying to him for pecuniary aid. Darker and more sad grew the fortunes of the hapless exiles. They felt no trial which had befallen them, after the usurpation of William, more than witnessing the sufferings of the devoted Jacobites, who with unswerving loyalty, had given up their estates and fortunes, and were in fact, starving in a foreign land for their sakes, the town St. Germains being filled with Scotch, English, and Irish families

Not only did James and his consort le to under they could stand the miseries of these poor people devoted all their pocket money to their relief, the little princess even paying for the education of several daughters of the emigrants, and steadily resisting all persuasion to lessen her little fund by the purchase of toys for herself.

and taking off his hat, bowed to the

whole body whole body. The poor king's intention was to withdraw, but he returned, bowed to them again, and then burst into a pas-sionate fit of tears.

The regiment knelt, bent their eyes downwards, then rose, and passed the king with the usual honors of war. The speech which the king made to

them ended with these words "Should it be the will of God ever to

restore me to my throne, it would be impossible for me ever to forget your sufferings. There is no rank in my armies to which you might not pre-tend. As to the prince, my son, he is There is no rank in my of your blood. He is already susceptible of every impression. Brought up amongst you, he can never forget your merit. I have taken care that you shall be provided with money, shoes, and stockings. Fear God, love one another. Write your wants par-ticularly to me, and be assured that you will find in me always a parent as

well as a king." Poor, disinherited prince ! True, indeed, was his father's assertion that his heart was susceptible. One day, some time later, when unable to en-dure the life of common soldiers, fourteen of these gentlemen had permis sion, through King James having written to their commander for them to re-turn to Scotland, came to St. Germains to thank the king. Four of them, who were in ill health, remained there. They were wandering near the palace, and saw a little boy of six years old about to enter a coach emblazoned with the royal arms of Great Britain. This child was the son of the exiled king, and was going to Marle.

He recognized the emigrants, and made a sign for them to come to him They advanced, and, kneeling down. kissed his hands and bathed them with their tears.

The little prince bade them rise and with that peculiar sensitiveness often early developed by misfortune, told them "he had often heard of their bravery ; he had wept over their misfortunes as much as those of his parents; but he hoped a day would come when they would find they had not made snch sacrifices for ungrate ful princes." Then giving them his little purse, containing about a dozen pistoles, he requested them to drink the king's health.

child had been virtuously The trained ; in fact, some of the Jacobites were heard to lament "that the queen, his mother, had brought the prince up more for heaven than for earth.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Ancient Irish Monks as Civilizers.

The ancient Irish monks raised from the soil all that was needful. Their corn was always ground in their own mills ; they obtained milk, cheese and butter from their own herds; they kept their own sheep, and made their garments from the wool, which they combed and spun themselves ; they cut the turf and quarried stone on their own lands; they made their own simple furniture and kitchen utensils. When they died they were buried with out pomp or delay, in the monastic habit, with the cowl drawn over the face. They were no burden to the community; food, clothing, shelter, face. they provided for themselves—even the soil they tilled. The community scarcely afforded them protection, soil though it owed them everything.

They taught the children, developed the land, dried the swamps, irrigated the fields, felled the forests, bridged the rivers. They schooled the eye and the ear and the hand of the child, who practice themselves the most rigorous self-denial, but also their children, as ies of colors and sounds, and how to us tools of the sculptor and the painter and the architect. They kept alive the respect for law in an age of general lawlessness, the memory of civil order and peace in the midst of anarchy, the reminiscences of Hellenic culture in a rough and barbarous society .- Rev.

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irrita-tion so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the dis-tressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

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REID'S HARDWARE TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS, BRASS FIRE IRONS. Good stock of General Hardware. 118 DUNDAS STREET, North Side

ALTAR WINE. We have now on hand a good supply Excellent Mass Wine, PRICE REDUCED.

Write for particulars to



the whole amount had gone ; all that remained being a couple of houses he possible. The crisis arrived, and the had purchased years since, one of which-my early home-was now un

tool of this awful woman.

Insult and wrong were daily heaped on my head by my husband, who had always counted, sooner or later, on my

made no sign.

AFFECTED.

But Finally

By Taking

"For fifteen years, I was a great suf- O

ferer from indigestion in its worst forms.

grew worse and worse, until I becan

My old father and myself were thus RUN DOWN WITH alone in the desolate house at Highgate, but the shadow of death still lingered by my hearth. Its touch fell DYSPEPSIA gently on the only creature who STOMACH attached me to the world. Liver It was a pleasant day in Spring. AND HEART

of recovery

had drawn an easy chair under the porch in the back garden, and with my work in my hand (for I now had Almost in Despair not enough to live upon save by adding to our little income, by embroider ing gay scarfs and dresses for the court ladies), I sang my old songs, CURED while my dear, wronged father sat AYER'S PILLS and listened.

These were the happiest hours I had

known since I buried my little ones. I chanced to speak to him, but he did not answer. I fancied he had not heard me, and I spoke again ; still no answer. I looked up alarmed; his head had fallen on his breast, I leant over him ; he was dead !

A burst of tears put an end for the present to the story of poor Grace. I thought myself very cruel, dear Mrs. Whitely, that I had ressed her to call back these sad mem as of the past. After a while she recovered herself. and stopped my protestations of sorrow that I had urged her to tell me her story

I have not much more to say Madam, she continued. A few days later I, the solitary mourner, followed the remains of the once rich citizen to the village churchyard. I was loath to leave a place hallowed at once by such painful memories and sweet recollections of my little ones and my poor father ; but Father Lawson, who called on me whilst my father was yet unburied, urged me to do so. I had not enough left to live upon.

could not bear to be with children, or should have devoted myself to edu-

I turned sick and faint, my heart seemed to stand still; a cold sweat poured down my face; I sickened as, n imagination, I pictured to myself the ghastly burthen stretched beneath the dark covering that, improvised for the occasion, had been thrown over it Grace opened the casement ; the murnur of many voices fell upon my ear ; I heard the name of Von Arnheim; I saw the ghastly upturned face as the

covering was drawn aside, and I sank fainting in her arms.

May, 1692.

The pleasant Spring time has put forth its young green blossoms. Three months have passed since the night that heralded my release from the meditated sacrifice, and I am only now recovered enough to resume my pen and give my dear Mrs. Whitely a little more news before my faithful Grace consigns these papers to a trusty mes senger who will see that they reach her hands.

The horror of the death-struck face of the hapless young Count, who was to have been forced upon me in marriage on the following morning, to-gether with the mental anxiety that succeeded that terrible night, and the revulsion which that sight occasioned, ended in a nervous fever, from which I am but slowly recovering.

Her majesty, softened by my sub missive demeanor respecting my marriage, has been kind and sympathiz ing. Especially was she touched when she was told that the shock was made so frightfully sudden by my own eyes beholding the body of the Count as it was carried into the castle.

The Count was an ardent huntsman. and had entered with the king into the full spirit of the chase, but had managed to separate himself from the rest of the company. To come up again with his party he had made an ineffectual attempt to force his horse over a gate. The animal stumpled fell, throwing his rider, whose and head, coming in contact with a block of stone, had produced almost immediate death. He spoke but a few words,

Months passed on, and brought with them such suffering that Louis XIV. pointed out to James the necessity of disbanding his household troops. The French king was the arbiter of his destiny ; to him the unfortunate James owed whatever he possessed. A large number of these unfortunate gentle men then passed into the service of

Louis. "A desolating reform " Mary Beatrice had truly termed this reduction of the military establishment at St. Ger-mains, and an affecting scene took place between James and the remainder of the brave followers of Dundee. These consisted of 150 officers, all men of honorable birth. They knew themselves to be a burthen on James, and begged leave to form themselves into a company of private sentinels, asking only to be allowed to choose their own officers. James assented, and they went to St. Germains to be reviewed by him before they were incorporated with the French army.

A few days later they dressed them selves in accoutrements borrowed of a French regiment, and drew up in order, in a place through which he was

to pass as he went to the chase. The king enquired who they were and was astonished to find them the same men with whom, in garb more becoming their rank, he had received

at his levee : and struck with the levity of his own amusement, compared with the misery of those who were suffering for him, instead of going forward to the chase, he returned to the palace full of sad and sorrowful though

When the day arrived on which he was to review them, he passed along their ranks, and wrote in his pocket book, with his own hand, the name of every one of these gentlemen, return-ing his thanks to each of them in pardescribing only the manner of his ticular. Then he removed to the front,

Dr. Shahan, in July Donahoe's.

A Cardinal's Advise

"Be attached to your homes," is the wise counsel of Cardinal Gibbons to the wives and mothers of the country. 'Make them comfortable. Let peace and order and tranquility and temperance abound there. Let the angel of chastity that protected Agnes preside over your homes and stand at the door of your heart, repelling unhallowed thoughts, even as the angel, with flaming sword, watched at the Garden of Eden. For what is a home from which chastity is banished but a desecrated temple from which the spirit of God has Let the flowers of domestic joy and gladness grow abundantly along your pathway. Let the fire of conjugal and maternal and filial love which God has consecrated burn continually on the altar of your hearts and consume every inordinate affection. Then, indeed, may the words of Scripture be applied to you: 'Who shall find a valiant woman? Far from the uttermost coasts is the price of her. She hath looked well to the paths of her home and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband, and he praised her. Beauty

is vain. The woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

HOOD'S CURES when all other preparations ail. It possesses curative power peculiar to tself. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla

itself. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla You need not cough all night and disturb your friends: there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or cousumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest trouble. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm. Derby Is Acknowledged To Be The Best

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JULY 21, 1894.

LY 21, 1894.

s hat, bowed to the

's intention was to returned, bowed to hen burst into a pas-

nelt, bent their eyes rose, and passed the al honors of war. ch the king made to hese words : he will of God ever to

throne, it would be ever to forget your e is no rank in my you might not pre-prince, my son, he is e is already suscep apression. Brough Brought he can never forget ave taken care that ovided with money, ngs. Fear God, love rite your wants par and be assured that e always a parent as

ited prince ! True. ather's assertion that sceptible. One day, when unable to en ommon soldiers, fourentlemen had permis g James having writander for them to re came to St. Germains r. Four of them, who lth, remained there. ering near the palace boy of six years old a coach emblazoned ms of Great Britain. he son of the exiled oing to Marle.

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nce bade them rise, peculiar sensitiveness eloped by misfortune, had often heard of e had wept over the much as those of his e hoped a day would y would find they had sacrifices for ungrate-'hen giving them his taining about a dozen uested them to drink

n. had been virtuously , some of the Jacobites ment "that the queen, brought the prince up h than for earth. CONTINUED.

Monks as Civilizers.

rish monks raised from t was needful. Their s ground in their own ained milk, cheese and eir own herds: they sheep, and made their the wool, which they in themselves ; they cut uarried stone on their they made their own e and kitchen utensils. they were buried withdelay, in the monastic e cowl drawn over the ere no burden to the food, clothing, shelter, for themselves—even the led. The community The community

ded them protection, them everything. the children, developed the swamps, irrigated d the forests, bridged the schooled the eye and the and of the child, who nem the thousand mysterd sounds, and how to us ptor and the painter and They kept alive the w in an age of general e memory of civil order he midst of anarchy, the of Hellenic culture in a arbarous society.-Rev. a July Donahoe's.

Archbishop Tache was 22 years of age before he set his foot in the North-West. At the time of his arrival there the country was a silent wilderness, in which some wandering tribes of Indians and a few score of white men made there homes. He lived to witness a shabby fortress on the Red River blossom into an important city, and to see civilization spread her influences over all the vast territories that were once included within his diocesan bounds. The Archbishop was a descendant of Verendrye, that sturdy explorer who made his way into Northwestern Can-ada when the whole country west of Ottawa River was practically an Whatever hardships unknown land. Verendrye experienced, they could not have been exceeded by those of young Father Tache when he arrived in the

Red River Valley in 1845. He was consumed with zeal, and the prospect of performing the slightest service for a soul within his care was sufficient to engage him in journeys of hundreds of miles, even in the depth of winter. Almost as soon as he arrived at St Boniface he was commissioned to accompany Rev. L. Lafleche, now Bishop of Three Rivers, to Isle a la Crosse, a thousand miles away. The journey was a most trying one, occupying two months in the perform-The zeal of the young mission. ary is illustrated by the fact that on his arrival he heard of an Indian chief who was lying at the point of death at Lac Vert, some 90 miles away. He immediately set out for the deathbed of 1860 he began to experience an abate-ment of his powers of endurance, and the savage, and was in time to ad-minister the rite of baptism. On his from 1872 till the time of his death he return, after four days' rest, he underwas seldom a moment free from pain. took the voyage to Lake Caribou, 350 His was a noble life of toil, suffering miles east of Isle a la Crosse and was the first who ever reached that desoand self-abnegation in the cause of humanity and Christianity .- Toronto late spot to announce the gospel of Globe. There he instructed and baptized several poor Indians. His next WAS ST. PETER IN ROME? missionary expedition was to Atha-On his way thither he was basca. warned of the fierce and savage char-acter of the Indian tribes who freany clear, positive, absolute evidence that St. Peter was ever in Rome and quented that region, but nevertheless he pursued his weary journey of 400 miles to the end. In the course of three weeks he baptized 194 Indian children of the Cree and Chippeweyan His travels were through the tribes. wilderness, where no roof offered shel-After a long day's walking through deep snow, or running behind

events and make historical and monumental evidence of no value; that a dog sled, with nothing to appease his hunger but the unpalatable pemskeptical spirit that would throw doubt on the authenticity of the New Testamican, he had to seek repose on the ment, on the existence of those who ground. In 1851 he was called to France and raised to the episcopate. are known as its authors and even on the existence and personality of Christ Himself. The proper Christian at After a short residence in Rome he retitude is towards reasonable belief, is to accept facts havded down by uniturned to his charge. He has himself, The Winnipeg Free Press says, left a vivacious account of his duties at this versal tradition and on which institutions rest, whose existence cannot be period :

in length, twenty in width and seven in height. It is built of logs cemented with mud, which, however, is not im-permeable, for the wind and the rain race, and as the individual confides naturally in his memory as to the events he remembers, so does the race. and other atmospheric annoyances find easy access through its walls. Two windows of six small panes of glass This is particularly the case when the lighten the principal apartment, and results of the events continue permantwo pieces of parchment complete the ent in time and cannot be explained two pieces of parchment complete the ent in time and cannot be explained rest of the luminary system. In this palace, though at first glance everything looks mean and diminutive, a character of neat grandeur, never-ta character of neat grandeur, nevertheless, pervades the whole establishhundred years ago is the present actual and visible existence of Christian Church with its constant traditions or ment. For instance, my Secretary is no less a person than a Bishop, my 'valet de chambre' is also a Bishop, my cook himself is sometimes a Bishop. origin. It is this fact of the Church's The illustrious employees have countless defects, but their attachment to my person endears them to me, and I can-

' My episcopal palace is twenty feet

there? After quoting many early Christian writers in proof of the fact of St. Peter's presence in Rome, Dr. Schaff observes : "However these testimonies during these encampments our hearts became filled with thoughts that are solemn and overpowering. We feel it, then, to be our duty to communicate from various men and countries may such thoughts to the companions of our differ in particular circumstances, they journey, and to invite them to love can only be accounted for on the sup-position of some fact at the bottom; for they were previous to any use or abuse of this heretical tradition or for Him by whom all these wonderful things we behold around us were made, and to give thanks to Him from whom all blessings flow. Having rendered our homage to God, Monseigneur's orthodox and hierarchical purposes." Even Renan, who labored so strenu 'valet de chambre' removes from his ously to destroy the value of the facts of Christianity, asserts that Peter came Lordship's shoulders the overcoat which

he has worn during the day, and, extending it on the ground calls it a to Rome. Again we ask, from a Catholic point mattress : his cap, his mittens and his of view, what could have been the pur-pose in placing St. Peter at Rome if he was not there? Suppose he had travelling bag pass in the darkness of the night for a pillow; two woollen blankets undertake the task of protecthe was not there? Suppose he had lived and died in Antioch or in Baby-lon, on the Nile or on the Euphrates, (Simon Magus)." In the same history ing the Bishop from the cold of the night, and preserving the warmth necessary for his repose. Lest they should fail in such offices, Providence what would follow? Only that the line of Pontiffs, his successors, would have come down from one or the other of those places. That is all. There comes to their aid by sending a kindly little layer of snow, which spreads a could then have been no purpose in establishing a false tradition on the protecting mantle, without distinction, over all alike. Beneath its white folds sleep tranquilly the prelate and his suite, reposing in their calm slumbers There certainly was none, and hence the tradition rests on a fact-the presfrom the fatigues of the previous day, ence and death of St. Peter in Rome. and gathering strength for the journey This universal tradition for fifteen of the morrow, never dreaming of the surprise that some spoiled child of civilhundred years of St. Peter's presence in Rome throws the burden of proof on ization would experience if, lifting those who deny it. Instead, therefore, this snow mantle, he found lying be of beginning with a denial and a call neath it Bishop, Indians, the four dogs for the proof you must begin with the of the team, etc." Leading a life of such hardship, it is tradition and call for positive and undeniable evidence of its fallacy. But little wonder that the Archbishop's health should at length give way. In

you would call in vain for such evidence, for it does not exist. But enough of tradition ; let us now

we will begin with St. Peter's first Epistle, chapter 5, verse 13: "The Church that is in Babylon, elected together with you, saluteth you and so doth my son Mark."

Now according to the secret style of Christians in those days, by Babylon Rome was understood. It was in compliance with this usage that St. Rev. Mr. Horner asks : "Is there John in his Apocalypse called Rome Babylon. (See Apocalypse, chap. 17, verses 9 and 18.) "From the time of that he sat in the Papal chair for twenty five years, as Catholics teach?" The historical evidence going to prove that St. Peter was in Rome is of the Babylonish capitivity," says Cal-met in his Dictionary of the Bible, met in his Dictionary of the Bible, "the name Babylon became symboli cal among the Jews for a state of a kind that cannot be doubted, except suffering and calamity; and is ac-cordingly used in this figurative by that extreme spirit of skepticism which would destroy belief in all past in the Revelations not for the ense city of Babylon in Chaldea, but for another place and State which might justly be compared to ancient Babylon. Jews carry this notion still further, and give the name Babylon to any place, whether in Babylon proper or out of it, where any division in the several parts of the world, of their nation had been held in Greeks, Latins, Syrians. As our captivity." The same author adds: Lord's prediction concerning the death As the great capital in which all the corruptions of idolatry were concen-trated, Babylon, in the Revelations accounted for without them, is to hold of St. John, is put symbolically for Rome, at that time the chief seat and to these facts until evinence, positive and clear, is produced to overthrow them. Tradition is the memory of the capital of heathenism."

St. Peter was a Jew, and in writing his first epistle in Rome he dated it Babylon, for the same reason that St. John called it Babylon, according to what Renan calls "the secret style of the Christians in those days." If there be any doubt on this point it is removed by the direct and positive testimony of Papias, Bishop of Hieratradition." polis in Prygia, about the year 118. He says: "Peter, in his first epistle. He says: "Peter, in his first epistle, which he wrote in Rome, mentions Mark, and in it he calls Rome Baby-lon in a figurative sense." These memories of the events that give it its Ga., words of Papias are found in Eusebius tories wherein its origin is traced. Take this fact out of consideration and the books of the New Testement work of the sense in which St. Determined of the sense in which St. Peter used the name Babylon, but we have also not help looking at them without a not help looking at them without a feeling of satisfaction. When they grow tired of their domestic employ-tradiction and the set of the set heathen mythology. If we did not witness the results of the wonderful believe as a matter of history that he went to Rome about 43 and was cruciand supernatural events recorded in by one who was a Bishop in the Chrisied there between the years 64 and 68, tian Church only fifty years after the during the Neronian persecution. would be compelled to the conclusion martyrdom of St. Peter. Philadelphia Catholic Times. St. Irenæus was born in the year 97, at or near Smyrna, in Asia Minor. He was a pupil of Papias, Bishop of Stray Thoughts. Donahoe's Magazine for July. Hierapolis, whose testimony has just been quoted above. Subsequently he Castles in the air are seldom furwas a disciple of Polycrap, Bishop of nished. You are undoubtedly a superior Suyrna, who was a disciple of St. John the apostle. Irenaus became Bishop of Lyons and suffered martyrman ; but do you practice it? Wisdom, my dear youth, is that intelligence which you possessed before dom there in 202. you began to learn. Now let us see what he has to say about St. Peter's presence in Rome. If good advice were legal tender it In his work Contra Haereses, book iii., chapter 1, he writes: "Matthew would not be given so freely. Be not afraid to be a leader, but care But what, you may ask, has all this chapter 1, he writes: "Matthew among the Hebrews composed his not whether there be others in the army. Gospel in their tongue, while Peter If a bull may be permitted : There It has this to do with it. The Roman and Paul were evangelizing at Rome are many beautiful things in life that and founding the Church. After their decease. Mark, the disciple and we never see until they are out of sight. interpre er of Peter, committed to wei ing waat had been preached by If some people were wiser other people wouldn't make so good a living. Some philanthropists take more pride in lifting a man from the gutte than in helping him across it.

second century, says that both apostles, Peter and Paul, planted the faith among the Romans, and that they ended their days there by martyrdom. St. Peter of Alexandria, who lived in the fourth century, says: "Peter, who was set above the apostles, after being often seized, imprisoned and ignominiously treated, at length was crucified at Rome." (Canon ix., Gal-land, Tom. 4, page 98.)

Eusebius of the fourth century in his ecclesiastical history, writes: "The providence of the Universal Ruler led, as it were by the hand, to Rome that most powerful and great one of the apostles, and on account of his virtue the mouthpiece (or sad destroyer of the human race (Simon Magus)." In the same history he says: "Linus was the first after Peter to obtain the episcopate of Rome

We will conclude with these ancient witnesses by quoting St. Optatus of Milevis, a writer of the fourth century "Thou canst not deny, for thou knowest that in the city of Rome, on Peter I. was the episcopal chair con ferred, wherein might sit of all the apostles the head, Peter ; whence also he was called Cephas; that in that one chair unity might be preserved nor the other apostles, each by all: contend for a distinct chair for himself and that whose should set up another chair against the single chair might at once be a schismatic and a sinner. Peter, therefore, filled that individual chair, which is the first of the marks (of the Church). To him succeeded Linus.

There are other witnesses to the pres ence of Peter in Rome that might be quoted, but we have given enough. Those given are taken from "Kend rick's Primacy " and from " Faith of Catholics.

Of Protestant authorities, Grotius, Bishop Pearson, Dr. Whisten, Dr. Lardner and the well-known Presby-terian scholar, Dr. MacKnight, all maintain the validity of the Roman tradition that Peter went to Rome and suffered martyrdom there. Whiston in his memoirs says that

none but weak Protestants pretend to deny that the saint (Peter) was in Rome, and adds that "this is so clear from Christian antiquity that any Protestant must feel ashamed to acknowl edge that it has ever been denied by Protestants."

Dr. Lardner says: "This (Peter's coming to Rome and dying there) is the general uncontradicted, disinterested testimony of ancient writers of Peter is recorded in one of the four Gospels, it is very likely that Chris-tians would observe the accomplish-ment of it, which must have been in some place. And about this place there is no difference among Chris tian writers of ancient times. Neve any other place was named beside Rome, nor did any other city ever glory in the martyrdom of Peter. is not for our honor nor for our in

erest, either as Christians or as Protestants, to deny the truth of events ascertained by early and well-attested While quoting these authorities for Rev. Mr. Horner, we commend them to Rev. L. C. Vass, D. D., of the First say the least. Presbyterian Church, of Savannah

who, with cheap economy, said late lecture in that city : "It is in a late lecture in that city : improbable that Peter was ever in

Words to be Treasured.

The address of President Angell to the graduates of the University of Michigan is in pleasing contrast with the discourses at most secular institu tions on similar occasions. It is indeed gratifying to find any educational institution whose last cry to its departing graduates is : "Oh, that we could daily feel that in our inner lives, our most secret thoughts and purposes, we are building for our whole lives—building for eternity ! The great conflicts of life are not on the open fields, but deep within the heart." President Angell urged upon the students the duty of cultivating and strengthening personal character, and asked :

"What shall be our ideal of charac ter ? In Jesus Christ the perfect ideal was realized, and His blessed life and character are before us. Even those who are most unlike Him are obliged to admit that here is the perfect What is there in His daily life in Judea in common with the life of me, a student in this University ; or in common with the life of me, a lawyer, a phy ian, a merchant, in this far off West ern world? I think I could show, were there time, how that life, so rich, so full, so many-sided, could serve as your guide in the minute details of your life-in your spirit of study, in your friendships, in your trials, in what daily seems to you most peculiar to yourself It is by obeying our conscience which is the voice of God in us, and by obeying the clearly revealed made known to us in His word, that we attain to moral robustness, to the per ect stature of moral and Christian man . The manly thing, the Christ hood. . like thing is to meet the infelicities of your situation with a courageous, patient, hopeful spirit ; and stand to the post at which God has placed you till He plainly calls you elsewhere. Show that Christian culture does not unnerve and emasculate you ; but that to the bravery

which other men have, it adds sweetness and victorious patience. . . We shall strengthen our character if we imitate Christ, as far as possible, in supreme loyalty to truth and obedience to the will of God. This supreme devo tion to truth is the very essence and being of character. He who has it must be in perfect harmony with God. There is nothing higher conceivable

for man. These are noble words to speak, and we hope they may prove influential in moulding the lives of the young men to whom they were addressed. Com mencement exercises would have some valid reason for existence, if such discourses as this were always a part of them.-Ave Maria.

Elessings of the A. P. A. Donahoe's Magazine for July.

We look for these blessings as the sure result of Apaism : A greater prominence to the Catholic Church in America. More thorough and general study of

her claims by people without her fold and a greater appreciation of, and greater faith in, her work on the part of her children.

Increased loyalty, one to the other, of Catholics, and the consequent ex tinction of many petty jealousies and much accursed narrowness, that have made Catholics their own worst foes. A political awakening among Cath-olics, that will result in the placing of

men in representative position, who will not be a disgrace or a burden to

DEAR SIRS. - I have used Yellow Oil for two or three years, and think it has no equal for croup. Mrs. J. S. O'Brien, Hunts-ville, Ont.

To the latter part of Rev. Mr. Horner's question we reply that Cath-olies do not hold that Peter sat in the chair or that he was constantly present in Rome for twenty-five years. They

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3

素

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

rdinal's Advise

d to your homes," is the of Cardinal Gibbons to mothers of the country. comfortable. Let peace tranquility and temperthere. Let the angel of protected Agnes preside nes and stand at the door , repelling unhallowed n as the angel, with flamatched at the Garden of hat is a home from which inished but a desecrated which the spirit of God has e flowers of domestic joy grow abundantly along . Let the fire of conjugal and filial love which God ed burn continually on the hearts and consume every ffection. Then, indeed, ls of Scripture be applied ho shall find a valiant wo om the uttermost coasts is ner. She hath looked well of her home and hath not read idle. Her children called her blessed; her he praised her. Beauty woman that feareth the all be praised.

ES when all other preparations ses curative power peculiar t e to get Hood's Sarsaparill e to get Hood's Sarsaparilla ot cough all night and disturb there is no occasion for you sk of contracting inflammation or consumption, while you can ati-Consumptive Syrup. This is coughs, colds, inflammation d all throat and chest trouble. free and easy expectoration, iately relieves the throat and cid phlegm. chrowelaced To Re The Best

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ments I put them all on the road, and, going with them, I strive to make them cheery. the books of the New Testament we

He also gives a picture of his estab. lishment on the march as follows : "The entire household of his Lord-

ing.

that the events never took place ; that ship is en route, with two Indians and they were the mere dreams of super-heated imaginations or fraudulent a half-breed, who conducts a team of The team is laden with fictions. But when we recognize the four dogs. The team is laden with cooking utensils, bedding, a wardrobe, fact that these events have changed the course of human society ; that from a portable altar and its fittings, a food the date of them society turned into a basket and other odds and ends. His new channel in which it has continued Lordship puts on a pair of snowshoes, for two thousand years and in which which are from three to four feet in we find ourselves at present, we are forced to the conclusion that the events length, real episcopal pantoiles, per-fectly adapted to the fine tissue of took place as narrated. Thus it is that white carpet on which he has to walk, present conditions verify the past moving with more or less rapidity, acevents that brought them about. cording to the muscular strength of the traveller. Towards evening this to do with the question : Was St. strength equals zero ; the march is sus-

Peter in Rome? pended, and the episcopal party is ordered to halt. An hour's labor suffices to prepare a mansion wherein his Catholic Church is a fact, one of the most extraordinary facts of the present Lordship will repose till the next mornand of history. It must be ac-counted for. It is also a fact that The bright, white show is carefully removed, and branches of trees its seat and centre has always been in Peter."

are spread over the cleared ground. Rome, because the first in the line of In the same book, chapter 3, Iren-They form the ornamental flooring of there. This latter fact is the founda-there. the new palace; the sky is its lofty the boundless horizon its sumptions which are being made for the Calnone Courde as a fistor, to which the cyler the wolves and the night of the Calnone Courde as a fistor, to which the cyler the wolves and the night of the Calnone Courde as a fistor, the cyler the wolves and the night of the Calnone was the universal belief of the cyler the versal belief of this hatter fact there is most and that faith announced to most the origin the owled and stiffened limbs of the Calnone Courde as an isot that that faith announced to most the the the reposed and the night formed is the Strep ures. De Schaff, the universal belief of the Calnone Courde as a first in the formation. The begin is the strep of the Calnone Courde as a first in the interest of orthode them.
The childe add and stiffened limbs of the table and that faith announced to more the provide and the night is the courde the courde the courde the strep of the Calnone Courde the courde the courde the courde the strep of the Calnone Courde the courd roof ; the moon and stars are its briltion of the Catholic Church as a histor-ical organization. That St. Peter was in Rome was the universal belief of Christendom for fifteen hundred years.

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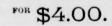
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London, Saturday, July 21, 1894.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated as usual on 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 usually are, in others there was even more than the usual virulence and fanaticism displayed.

In Toronto the procession is said to have been unusually large. We do not doubt this. From the earliest period of Toronto's history it has been the stronghold of fanaticism. Toronto has always been the centre of Canadian 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 halls ; and there was scarcely a town in Ontario in which it was not dangerous for a Catholic to appear on the streets on the 12th of July, the 5th of November, and other Orange festivals. It was not by accidental coincidence

that murderous volleys, resulting in death, have been known to have been discharged from lodge windows in the city of Toronto, that convents and young ladies' academies have been attacked by night on these same festive occasions, and the windows broken, that thousands of armed men have been known to flock into Toronto for the purpose of preventing a procession of children from walking from their school houses to the church, and that in certain townships of Simcoe, Wellington, Perth, Huron, Victoria, etc., a Catholic durst not enter as a settler except at peril of his life.

Such incidents as these were by no means unfrequent in Ontario in days which are still remembered by many old settlers, and we cannot but smile when newspapers of to-day tell us that the principles which are inculcated in the Orange lodges, from which these miscreants swarmed forth to perpetrate their iniquities, are the principles of universal charity, and civil and religious liberty for all citizens alike. Thus we are informed by the Globe that :

"It is not foolish to hope, however, that the real lesson to be derived from life and labors of William of Orange, will yet be more perfectly learned and acted on by those who are his admirers and followers. The obli-

daily papers to indicate that there were any speeches at all delivered in Toronto at the demonstration there ; but special efforts were made to have everything at Windor which might be said to constitute an Orange demon stration of the old style. The Windor demonstration was con-

fessedly a union demonstration of of Orangeism, A. P. Aism and P. P. Aism together

The Rev. J. C. Madill, President of the P. P. A., was one of the leading spirits on the occasion ; and in his address to the brethren he declared that it had been said that "the Orange order and the P. P. A. had amalgamated. He replied that their objects

are identical, and they have no need of amalgamation." This announcement was received with rapturous ap

plause. Mr. Madill is a leading spirit in both orders, and both he and his hearers knew what they were saying and approving ; so there can be no doubt that have been undoubtedly miraculous. the spirit of both is the same, notwithstanding the assurance of the Globe that one deserves approval and the other condemnation.

Mr. Madill further congratulated the crowd that they "had won a great victory on the 26th ult., as they had sent forty Protestants to Parliament, nearly all of them Orangemen and P. P. A's." It is, of course, evident from this that the P. P. A. fully regarded the cause of the Conservative party as the P. P. A. cause at the late provincial election. He is undoubtedly right in this; and this was what we endeavored to show during the campaign, viz., that there was an alliance offensive and defensive between these two parties for the purpose of defeating the Ontario Government. Yet it is little creditable to the two parties that they concealed the

truth till after the election. It is pleasant to observe that the P. P. Aists are so easily satisfied, that they are pleased with the decisive verdict recorded against them by the people of Ontario. We hope they may secure many victories of the same kind, if they can survive them. It is also right to remark that the allies all told do not come near the number claimed, and some of them succeeded only by displaying false colors.

At the same demonstration some of the speakers were especially deputed by the A. P. A. of the United States, and the language used by them was just what might be expected from these toreign Know-Nothings.

W. H. J. Traynor, the Supreme schools and the French language.'

We can assure this traitor to his

now at the head of an "American" Protective society, one of whose principles is the ostracism of Canadians. when he heard of these works of Christ, But the Americans will not have him but he sent two of his disciples to en-

A book has just been published by the Right Rev. Dr. Felix Korum, Bishop of Treves, in which an account is given of the miracles which occurred during the public exposition of the Holy Coat of Treves in 1891.

The number of cures actually reported as having been effected on those who with faith touched the Holv Coat, was very large ; but it was not possible to subject more than a limited number to critical investigation, and the book is devoted especially to the consideration of thirty eight cases which were carefully investigated by a committee of theologians and physicians, and in each of these cases the committee was either unanimous or nearly so in arriving at the conclusion that the recovery of the patient cannot be explained by natural causes.

In eleven of these cases the cure was complete, and the result is declared to In the other twenty seven cases there were special evidences of divine pity or interest for the patients, though it is not made certain by the evidence that a total cure was effected by the

divine interposition. In several instances the cure was not instantaneous, but it was neverthe less complete, and in most of the instances 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 years of age, residing at Recht, was blind in one eye, and half blind in the other. She was deaf in one ear, and partially paralyzed on the right side.

What occurred when she touched the Holy Coat is best said in her own words, namely :

" I felt as if a swelling had burst in my ear, and I could then hear as well My whole right side became chilled and a cold draft seemed to flow suddenly through my right eye.

The evidence given by her physician states that her sight returned to her immediately, and the paralysis in her 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, 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 the gospels, when our Blessed Lord, by President of the A. P. A., urged his a word, healed the most inveterate audience to purge the country of diseases, and even raised the dead to "Popery, Parochial or Separate life, so that "His fame went throughout all Syria, and they presented to Him all sick people that were taken country and his religion that Ontario with divers diseases and torments, and does not need his meddlesomeness. A such as were possessed by devils and former Canadian Orangeman, he is lunatics, and those that had the palsy, and He cured them.

St. John the Baptist was in prison truction of their property, have been

A DIVINE ATTESTATION TO their respective wives, without giving CATHOLIC DOCTRINE. just cause to a charge of superstition. But the Protestant accusers assert that the case is altogether different : "Catholics worship sacred relics, but Protestants do not."

There is a differences, indeed, be tween the relics, inasmuch as the persons to whom they belonged are so far asunder that they are not to be named in the same breath. But the nature of the respect with which the relics are regarded is in both instances of very much the same kind, unless the "worshippers" of John Wesley's relics mean to assert that with them the whole thing is but a sham. We presume that the reason for the Protestant respect for relics is that they bring to mind the virtues, real or supposed, of those to whom they are said to have belonged ; and thus the devout visitor is encouraged to imitate the virtues of the holy person of whom they remind us.

This is the precise reason for which Catholics regard with respect images and pictures and relics of Christand His saints, as is clear to all who have read or studied the little catechism which is used as the hand-book of instruction for Catholic children.

It is true the Westminster Confession and the catechism of the Presbyterian Church condemn the use of relics for such a purpose ; but religion and reason alike demonstrate that the Presbyterian standards are wrong, and that nature itself compels Protestants to practice what their standards so' strongly condemn.

That Catholics show no superstitious reverence to relics is evident from the fact that the catechism warns us to to which any prayers should be addressed, "for they have neither life, nor sense, nor power to hear or help us.

The miracles wrought at Treves must be regarded as God's testimony that the Catholic respect shown to sacred objects is in accordance with

the divine will.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great strike which was ordered by President Debs, of the American Railway Union, on the 28th of June, and which within a few days paralysed trade throughout the United States, is now virtually over, and the traffic of the railways is being gradually resumed on all the great lines, though it has not yet become quite free.

For the time while the strike was progressing, nearly all topics of public interest were so dominated by this one, that scarcely anything else was spoken of in United States papers, and even now, that it is practically over, it will 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 the fact that the railways which have endured heavy losses, through the des- entire population of the country is

factories, are concealed from view by the riotous bodies dispersed. It is groves of handsome trees. Lawns decorated with beautiful shrubbery and flowers of every description are to be seen everywhere, and a landscape gardener is employed at an expense of given orders that the rights of inter-\$2,000 per annum to keep all this in order. The streets are macadamized. there are excellent sewers, fine park lots, recreation grounds, a public this determination to put down violence library, markets, churches, and all the conveniences of a model city.

When the city was built it was supposed that all this was a work of pure philanthropy, and the Pullman Company were lauded without stint for their enterprise and beneficence. But there is another side to the mat-

ter, which, though hitherto kept in the background, has been made to appear in consequence of the great strike which had just taken place. The employees of the company have. indeed, beautiful residences to live in, 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 hand, they have not even a 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 employees are forced to live.

So oppressive is the situation that house rents, being deducted from the wages of the employees, there is not enough left to enable them to live, even though they practice the most place no confidence in them as objects rigid economy : thus, frequently, at the end of a month, not more than 20 or 25 cents is left due to a workman. In this respect the employees are worse off than they would be in less preten tious towns ; and, in truth, for the same expenditure they would have in any other town advantages quite equal to those afforded them as residents of Pullman City.

The Pullman Company profess that they make no money out of the arrangement ; but, as the case stands, this is a point which does not come up for consideration. The probability is that they do make money; but whether this be so or not, the fact is that they are the sole managers of all business in the place. If any society wishes to hold a meeting, or if any amusement is to be held, a hall must be hired from the Company. If the people wish to have a lacrosse or cricket or base-ball match, a field must be hired from the same corporation. If there is to be a boat-race, the Pullman grand stand which overlooks the lake must be hired. There is no competition, and it is this situation of things the strikers wish to change. But real as the grievance is against the Pullman Company, the

possible that there may be loss of life in other places before the end of the trouble, as the strike is a general one. President Cleveland, however, has state traffic, and the mails of the United States, be protected by the Federal soldiery, and it is probable that will bring about an immediate return to law and order, without further

bloodshed. There are signs already that the strike will come to a speedy end ; as many of the Labor Unions which joined 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 Knights of Labor, who united in ordering a general strike with the object of bringing the Pullman Co. to better terms. President Debs and a number of the

leaders of the strike have been arrested by the Federal authorities on the ground of conspiracy, and unlawfully inciting riot. There is also a decided improvement in the moving of passenger trains, and the raising of the freight blockade.

It is an evidence of the wisdom, and the fidelity of Canadian workmen and especially of the railway employees, to their obligations, that there was no sign of commotion among them, though emissaries of the American Unions made strenuous efforts to excite a sympathetic 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 arbitration commission to investigate the causes of the trouble, and to reach satisfactory conclusion thereon, as soon as peace and order shall be restored.

VERSATILITY IN RELIGION. Why should not conscience have vacation As well as other courts o'th' nation : Have equal power to adjourn. Against appearance and return ?"

-HUDIBRAS

The example of Moses leading forth the people of God from amidst the darkness and abominations of Egyptian superstition has in all ages been regarded as an example of devotedness to the true God worthy of the imitation of all future generations, and the royal prophet of Juda has celebrated it in sacred song which is at this day, nearly thirty-four centuries after the event, still sung in all the churches of Christendom, as well as the synagogues of the Israelites:

"When Israel went out of Egypt, the house of Jacob from a barbarous people, Judea was made his sanctuary, Israel his dominion . . . For mercy, and for thy truth's sake. For thy The house of Israel hath hoped in the Lord : He is their helper and protector. . . The Lord hath been mindful of us, and hath blessed us. He hath blessed all that fear the Lord, both little and great." (Ps. cxiii.)

St. Paul also commends the parents of Moses because "they feared not the king's edict," the force of which they could have avoided only by apostacy

gation of the Order, as has been more than once pointed out, is thoroughly worthy of him, and is such as the most liberal minded man might heartily subscribe to, forming a striking con trast to that of another so-called Pro testant society of which so much has been heard of late."

Within a few years after Orangeism was instituted, there was evidence enough of its character laid before Parliament to justify Henry Grattan in branding it as an association of banditti whose object was the extermination of Catholics ; and though it is barely possible that its oaths have been moderated since that time, and that the members do not in so many words swear now, as they did then, "to wade knee deep in Popish blood, yet the spirit of intolerance still dom inates it.

It is very easy for Orangemen to pretend that it is now an association 'th proclaims universal brother-

out its dark deeds still show its .racter, wherever it dares to show it-'f in its true colors. It has no right laim to the world that it has

.ged its spots till its Constitution is laid open to and stands the test of the light of day, instead of being hidden from public view behind oaths of secrecy and darkness. Such oaths would not be needed if it had become merely a benevolent association : indeed the proceedings of last Thursday show that the society is just about the same thing that it was in the beginning of the present century, and in 1857, when the Lord Chancellor of Ireland found it necessary to forbid 'absent. that any Orangemen should be appointed to a position in which it was expected that justice should be dealt out to the Queen's subjects.

Very little has been reported in the

either; for they are quite able to quire, shape their own politics without asking the advice of a Benedict Arnold.

This Traynor, now so zealous a Protestant, not long ago was canvasser for a Catholic newspaper, and succeeded in circulating Catholic literature widely. He is thus a traitor both poor have the gospel preached to them. to creed and country, whether we are to regard him as a Canadian or an

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 the inflated accounts usually given of many. such gatherings. It was announced that between 10,000 and 20,000 Orangemen would assemble from both countries represented. The actual number is stated in some of the local papers at 1,500 men. The processionists by actual count were found to number 910 Canadians and Americans, men, women, and children-about equal to the population of a small village though we admit that there were several thousands of spectators, who, no doubt, were led to visit the young city by the great estimate given out of the large numbers expected to participate.

It was also announced that Messrs. Clarke Wallace and Dalton McCarthy would address the assemblage. It would have been fire and water combining together ; but serious results were avoided by the fact that both these gentlemen were conveniently

If we have not learned in youth to penetrate into the moral meaning of all that lies around us it is but too probab!e that in later life also we shall value them but as they address the senses. one of Wesley or Whitfield, or of portion, consisting of the shops and car both resolved to put down mob law, the wife of the future head of the Or-

"Art thou He that art to come or look we for another ?" But the only answer returned by Christ was : "Go forced to contract their operations, and relate to John what you have it will be seen that many of the strikers heard and seen. The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the

By the mere statement of these occurrences, our Blessed Lord declared the divinity of His mission : and it is surely not going too far to say that the well-authenticated miracles of Treves fully justify the respect which has been shown to the sacred relic by the Catho-Windsor demonstration is a sample of lics of Europe, and especially of Ger-

> The evidences of authenticity of the Holy Coat, as a garment which was worn by our Blessed Lord, are as complete as such evidences could be. It was procured by St. Helena from Jerusalem, where it had been preserved with the greatest care for nearly three centuries by pious ecclesiastics. Yet we find that many of the anti-Catholic papers on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, expressed them selves as horrified at the superstition of Catholics for showing any reverence whatsoever to the relic. But time brings about its revenges ! Only a few months elapsed from the time when they denounced the superstitions of ing in the city of Pullman, Illinois, Catholics, when the whole Method- labored. These grievances are real ist body were in ecstacies, making pilgrimages to the old residence and tomb of John Wesley, and admiring the relics of that clergyman, in the form of razors and combs which he had used, and locks of his hair or that of his wife.

Certainly a relic of our Lord may

seriously crippled for the time being so that they are even now 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 employment of any kind. Besides, as far as possible, the railways have declared their determination not to em-

ploy the strikers in the future. At such a time a strike such as that which has occurred is a matter of surprise. 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 at present are unable to earn their bread, those who have remunerative employment should be so ready to throw their opportunities away. Yet all this is done under orders from an ambitious young man, who happens at the moment to enjoy the title of President of the American Railway Union.

It was not because of any grievance which workmen on the railways generally had to complain of that the present strike was ordered, but because of the grievances under which the employees of the Pullman Company, liv but they do not constitute a valid reason why the whole trade of the country, with which the Pullman Company have nothing to do, should be paralyzed, the property of the railroads destroyed, and the travellers by

The city of Pullman is described as a be regarded with as much respect as truly handsome city. The utilitarian State and Federal Governments are

of business, in order that they may be compelled to interfere with the plans of the company in question; and

still less are the rights of the whole population to be assailed by force, as has been done by the strikers, who have bound themselves together to force the Pullman Company to come to terms.

not to be impeded in its transactions

If the strikers had not gone so far as to attack the rights of others, and thus 23.26.)

inflict real hardships on the whole public, 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 complication will crop up when any class of men assume that they only have rights which ought to be respected, and when so much power is put into the hands of one man, as has been placed by the labor unions in the hands of President Debs. The evil. however, would have been much greater were if not that many labor unions throughout the country refused to submit to the orders sent them from

Chicago. It is much to be regretted that State troops, which were called out to protect railway property, were attacked by riotous strikers. The troops were very patient, and did not retaliate, even when fired upon, until it was absolutely necessary that they should protect themselves by using fire-arms. They then fired upon the mob, and twenty were killed and forty-one wounded by the volley. Not until this unfortunate occurrence did the strikers show any signs of desisting from

violence, but when it was seen that the

from their faith. He praises Moses because,

"By faith when he was grown up he denied himself to be the son of Pharaoh's daughter, rather choosing to be afflicted with the people of God, than to have the pleasure of sin for a time ; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the the Egyptians: for he treasure of (Rom. xi.; looked unto the reward."

Very different from this strong faith is that of the Lutheran princes and princesses of Germany in the nineteenth century.

When Protestantism was preached by Martin Luther in Germany, and by John Knox in Scotland, in the sixteenth century, loud were their denunciations of the idolatry of Popery ; but the doctrines of the Greek Church of Russia are to all practical intents and purposes, identical with those so loudly condemned by the coryphœi of Protestantism. What, then, are we to think of the spiritual head of German Protestantism to-day approving of the apostasy of a Hohenzollern Princess from Lutherianism to Russian orthodoxy, for the sake of getting a husband of high rank and station?

Surely this is the theology of Hudibras which gives the court of conscience 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 time.

It was announced some time ago that the Princess Alix of Hesse was betrothed to the Czarovitch ; but it dces not suit his mightiness the Czar that the future Empress of Holy Russia,

them maltreated.

LY 21, 1854.

ies dispersed. It is e may be loss of life efore the end of the rike is a general one. land, however, has t the rights of interd the mails of the protected by the Fedd it is probable that on to put down violence an immediate return der, without further

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TY IN RELIGION. conscience have vacation courts o' th' nation : er to adjourn, ance and return ?"

-HUDIBRAS le of Moses leading forth God from amidst the abominations of Egypion has in all ages been an example of devotedrue God worthy of the all future generations, l prophet of Juda has in sacred song which is nearly thirty-four cenhe event, still sung in hes of Christendom, as nagogues of the Israelites: rael went out of Egypt, Jacob from a barbarous was made his sanctuary, ninion . . . For or thy truth's sake. For thy Israel hath hoped in the

their helper and pro-The Lord hath been s, and hath blessed us. . ed all that fear the Lord, d great." (Ps. cxiii.) so commends the parents use "they feared not the

' the force of which they Russian Church. voided only by apostacy

thodox Greek Church, should be a be- the Reform candidate, was elected to be supposed that these views preliever in any of the heretical creeds of there by the very substantial majority Western Europe; and therefore the of four hundred. It may be presumed Episcopalians, who still hold strongly lady must become a believer in Russian that Mrs. Shepperd's help had an effect to the higher view of the necessity of orthodoxy before she can be admitted quite contrary to that which was in- an Apostolic succession. to the high position. We might, in- tended ; and even in East Victoria, deed, suppose that the lady's faith was the large majority which the Conservaa faith of convenience, but that the tive candidate usually rolls up was rehead of Lutheranism, whose consent duced to 274 this time. was necessary before the marriage congratulate the people of Victoria, should take place, should agree that that though there are simpletons the garb of Protestantism should be so among them who allow themselves to readily laid aside as an old garment, be duped by this false prophetess, seems incomprehensible : the majority of them are beyond the "He whom God chooseth, cut of doubt doth influence of her wiles.

What they that chose their God do, who can It is not the first time, however, that

JULY 21, 1894.

a Hohenzollern Princess has changed THE Protestant is the name of a for the sake of a husband. Prince small monthly publication issued in Alix's sister, ten years ago, married Toronto, of which the Rev. A. B. the Grand Duke Sergius, but it was Demill, 106 Yorkville avenue, is the agreed to then by the Czar that she publisher and proprietor. The Rev. should not be compelled to change her Mr. Demill is also, we are told, owner religion. She was not really com. of what is called a Residential Acad pelled, directly, at least, to become emy, the purpose of which is to edu-" orthodox" : but if ill-treatment, and cate young ladies. Judging by the strong pressure by all the influence of matter contained in Mr. Demill's pubfamily ties, may ever be called comlication, we would not, were we a Propulsion, there was compulsion in her testant, entrust our child to his care. case ; and it is very likely that the A very important thing is to teach Emperor William consented to her children the practice of telling the conversion for the sake of procuring truth, a very great absence of which is noticeable in Mr. Demill's little for her something like decent treatment. It is said that her face even bemonthly. It is just the sort of paper travs the sadness of her present posiwhich will be liked very much by tion, and when four years ago she was people who like that kind of a paper. in London, and had her picture taken We are led to the conclusion that for Queen Victoria, the artist declared the Rev. Mr. Demill has deliberately that her beauty combined with her sadforced himselt into the crowd which ness made her fit model for a Mater Mr. Samuel Blake characterized as Dolorosa.

like Mr. Madill, seeks glory and gold She is better treated now, however, by abusing "Popery." We should be as the Czar has insisted upon this much mistaken if our Protestant being accorded to her as a recompense friends pay any attention to the for her conversion to the Russian ridiculous nonsense of the Rev. A. D. Church. Another example of the versatility Demill, 106 Yorkville avenue, Tor-

of German Lutheranism is to be found onto. in the case of the Kaiser's sister Sophie, THE murder of President Carnot has the annual meeting of the Protestant who joined the Greek Church when she been the occasion of bringing to the Church Union recently, he admitted at married the Crown Prince of Greece knowledge of the French police a wide-The Czar has sent his own confessor,

spread anarchist plot for the uprooting M. Janyscheff, to Berlin to prepare the of European Governments, by the mur-Princess Alix for her proper reception der of many sovereigns. To meet the into the Russian Church, and to inemergency, the Government have struct her for this purpose in the under consideration the adoption of Russian Catechism, so that she may be measures for the purpose of legislating a full member of the Church when she against anarchists as such, without will come into Russia. The Rev. Mr. waiting for overt acts of assassination. Janyscheff appears in Berlin in the There should be some such legislation full insignia of his ecclesiastical office to enable the authorities to arrest and of Abbott, and he is the cynosure of punish these ruffians before they have all eyes as he drives through that city the opportunity to put their mischievin one of the royal carriages. ous and murderous principles into

The correspondent of the New York practice. World reminds its readers that the

Russian crown is very apt to descend IT is said that a desperate effort by zigzag courses. This was the case is to be made by the Duke of Westwith Catherine I., who, though at first minister and other English Dukes only the wife of a Swedish dragoon, and Lords to contest the seats of the succeeded her husband, Peter the twenty-nine members of Parliament Great. Catharine II., named the for Wales who favor the passage of Great, was also the wife of Peter III.; Mr. Asquith's bill for the disestablishand it is presumed that in view of the ment of the Church in Wales. The possibility that the wife of the Czarpeople of Wales are almost unanimevitch might ascend the throne, it is ous for disestablishment, because ninethe more desirable she should be or- tenths of them do not belong to the thodox, to fit her to be the head of the Anglican Church which they are the necessity of an indefectible Church. taxed to support ; but these Lords The Catholic Church alone meets the

The Princess Alix is to be baptized by Mr. Janyscheff in the Greek chapel in Berlin in a few weeks.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

vail amongst Anglicans or American

WE were very much pleased last

week to be honored with a visit from

W. H. Riddell, Esq., Secretary of the

Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Com-

pany, Waterloo, Ontario. This insti-

tution has assumed huge proportions

in the last ten years, and now ranks

amongst the most liberal and reliable

companies on the continent. To Mr.

Riddell's talent and indomitable per-

servance is largly due this satisfactory

THE people of Michigan are waking

up to the evil of the A. P. A. rule.

somewhat after the manner of those of

our own Province. The fanatics have

just been thoroughly routed at a school

election in Manistee, Michigan, which

has been for some years regarded

as a hotbed of Apaism. The dark-

lantern organization worked hard for

success, and even brought out as can-

vassers all the women and girls, who

were under their influence, and

who were supposed to be able

to coax voters to support the

A. P. A. ticket : but though these

novel ward-heelers actually lined the

approaches to the polling booths, solic-

iting votes for their party, the A. P.

A. were thoroughly routed by over

400 majority in a total of 2,300 votes.

The victory over bigotry was cele-

brated by bands of music and great

popular rejoicing, in which Protestants

and Catholics participated enthusias-

confidently put forth by Church of

England clergy at the present day. At

once, and without beating about the

bush, that "the Church of England

separated from Rome, and has no claim

to existence other than as a Reformed

Church." In this he is, of course,

correct : but when it is borne in mind

that Christ promised that the gates of

hell should not prevail against His

Church, built upon Peter, how shall we

reconcile with this the claim of the

Anglican Church to be the true Church

of Christ ? ... We must also remember

that in presence of the 150 Anglican

or quasi-Anglican Bishops who were

present at the last pan-Anglican

Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury

gloried in the fact that his See was

held continuously by an Archbishop

since the days of Augustine, and even

from the days of King Lucius. What

was this but an appeal to the contin-

uity theory, which Archdeacon Farrar

repudiates? And the appeal was at

least tacitly acquiesced in by the

whole Episcopate ! Here we have

surely the whole Anglican Church

tically.

condition of affairs.

We

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Protestants." Mr. Demill,

ORANGEISM IN THE ARMY.

Fredericton, N. B., 9th July, 1894. pany Royal Regiment Canadian Infan-Orange Lodge. This Lodge came into being some

ten years ago, about the time the school was organized by the Government. Out of a total of sixteen noncommissioned officers, now serving. there are eleven Orangemen and two Presbyterians of a very bigoted type. There are but two Catholic non-commissioned officers. It would be difficult to estimate the number of men who belong to the lodge, as they have of necessity to preserve the utmost secrecy with regard to their operations, the British Army Regulations, under which they serve, being sternly opposed to all sectarian or other societies. Your correspondent some years past, and, although the Why! ah! Good Saint Anne ! non-commissioned officers are well known as Orangemen, some of them tice? being "lodge organizers," has found that the men are always very unwill-

ing to admit that they belong to the order. Sometimes, in an outburst of good nature, a man will confide to you that he has joined the lodge "so that he might have a chance with the rest to get on." The non-commissioned officers of this company lead what has been aptly termed "a cutting-one another's-throat sort of existence." Jealousy and bad feeling are prevalent characterists, but open quarrels are few, each man preferring to nurse his grievance in secret hoping to get an opportunity of revenge sooner or But when a Catholic is to be late run to earth all differences vanish like mist and the "tone" is rapidly conveyed by a seemingly innocent speech or a casual glance of the eye.

The two Catholic non-commissioned officers, being married, occupy, with their families, rooms in the Park Barracks, an isolated buildtheir ing alloted to married soldiers. But they do not lead enviable lives. ARCHDEACON FARRAR has no use for One of the soldiers' wives devotes her the "Continuity Theory," which is so whole energies to "making it confidently put forth by Church of hot for the 'Mickies." This woman is ably seconded by others, and a soldier has been heard to pour out at one of the poor women unchecked and without reproof a torrent of the most abominably

filthy language, such as would have disgraced the immortal Billingsgate. It is evident that these people are en-couraged to act in this manner, as after each performance they adjourn to the house of a sergeant whose, family seem highly pleased thereat and always accord them a warm welcome. Υ.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Away from the busy haunts of menaway from the turmoil and heat of the noisy, clanging city, from the endless strife for existence of its great multi-tudes, where the old St. Lawrence still retains some of the salt water breezes— stands the now famed shrine of Ste.

Anne de Beaupre. Sheltered in its sequestered home by the green hills that rise delightfully picturesque behind it, till they almost reach the dignity of mountains, Ste. Anne de Beaupre seems to be a vision of a better world dropped on this sphere through some error, so little does the busy life around affect the hamlet itself. Even the tourist cannot gaze with inquisitive impertinence on this wee village sacred to St. Anne, though they may sail down the river against Archdeacon Farrar asserting that flows past its homes, for the Island of Orleans is its safeguard from the

grace It is impossible to visit Ste. Anne de To the Editor-It is not generally Beaupre without being deeply im-known that there exists, in No. 4 Company Royal Regiment Canadian Infan-try, stationed here, a flourishing dered off our globe into a better world where strife and all things earthly fade.

Evidences of devotion are every where present, small chapels and smaller niches where representations of our Saviour's passion and death meet our gaze in all there life like horror, where the pilgrim can only fall on his knees in overwhelming emotion as remembrances of a dying Saviour, sacrificed for love of us, fill his heart with love unspeakable.

Saint Anne's praises have been sung and sung, and shall continue ringing through all eternity, but few of grateful children have sung with hearts fuller of love and devotion, of thankfulness and gratitude, than

would that I could do my subject jus-

I too was a pilgrim asking for the plessing of health ; one among the many kneeling before the shrine, pray ing for relief from years of suffering. seeking the intercession of La Bonne Ste. Anne, and there, at the foot of her shrine, I forgot my affliction, it was lifted, like a burden, off my shoulders; weeks have gone since then and even the memory of my trials has disap peared. Health is mine such as I never had; days of torture, of suffering, of misery, are now days of rejoicing, of thankfulness, of pleasure.

Wonder not that I sing St. Anne's praises, rather join me all ye faithful in thanksgiving to our good Benefactress; and may we all, sooner or later, kneel at her shrine with hearts as full of love and gratitude as mine is to-day. Mrs. H. C. Bellew. day.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON THE DUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Archbishop Ireland at the recent Convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters at St. Paul The mission of Our Lord upon the earth was to elevate man by bringing God closer to him. Christ came to bring the supernatural in contact with the natural, and to set before him a new ideal — the supernatural. And this work has been and still will be continued by the Holy Church, in Christ's name and with Christ's bless ing.

A false apprehension of Christ's will is that His soldiers and co-laborers are only the ministers consecrated by the Church. It may be imagined that the layman has only his own spiritual welfare to provide for, or at most the well fare of those immediately related to him — as his family. The Catholic layman should say to himself, "Where ever good is to be done, there let me be; wherever I can give glory to Christ and His Church and wherever the weak are to be supported or sould to be saved, there is work for me The account demanded from us at the least, will be less what we have done for ourselves, than what we have done for others.

Opportunities for Christian laymen to do the work of Christ and serve humanity are numerous. They are the exemplars of Christ's doctrine. Men come to Christ by their intellect and knowledge of the work done for Hissake. Men will not search history or study abstract truths to find Him. What is wanted is a short way to Him, curiosity of idlers, and they little know deeds and facts to teach them the way. that, just beyond that Island they are Christ's Church rests upon foundations which no storm can shake and against

the grateful many who are looking for century would indeed be Christ's own century. I would not have the soldier of the Church to be loud and ostenta-tious in his work. No, the soldier of Christ should be calm and dignified, for he knows whose soldier he is-the soldier of Him Who never crushed the bruised reed or extinguished the smoking flax. I have no place in the ranks of Christ for the braggadocio soldier of the cross who is always striking and

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suspecting, where he should have prudence and sympathy. I would have prudence in strength and strength in prudence. In social and busi-ness relations and affairs the soldier of Christ should work for His cause, but always in softress, if he

can in tones of eloquence and elegance. but always with charity. The Church wants intelligent and working Catho ics, not sluggards who are willing to be pushed into heaven on a bed of oses. Let such men go back to the rear, 'tis too bad for themselves, but etter for the Church. In the Middle Ages each country was Catholic and there was little to be done for the Church, out to-day is the day of battle, and it is better to be so. Yes, to-day

the Church is in the arena where she lasts only as long as she shows her divine light. Men in organizations fight with

more effectiveness, they learn of one another and by mutual support and concentrated strength to do what they could not do in single file. I would have the Catholic laymen unite in religious and charitable societies. I would have them aid all social works. If for God's sake you can cause two blades of grass to where but one was growing before

and can wipe away the tear which comes through sorrow, you are doing Christ's work. I would have Catholic laymen unite with those who are not Catholics but are striving to do good for God and humanity, always strong, first and foremost, faithful to the Catholic religion but generous in co-operation.

I am glad to welcome to this cathed-ral men of a society so extensive throughout the American continent and I wish you success in your undertakings. I admire the charitable pur-poses and insurance protection of this ociety. Men should be provident and it is not evangelical poverty to spend what we earn each day and leave our families in want. I say it to the honor of America, blessed by the bounty of God and the enterprise of her citizens, And that there is no reason why any of us should want, and there should be fewer dependent men, fewer dependent widows and orphans amongst us. It is right that provision should be made for one's family in times of sickness and even after the end has-come, and your object in this respect is a noble

I commend your organization because of its Catholic spirit. In its membership men of all races and all colors are represented. There is in it nothing narrow, nothing exclusive and nothing sectional.

EXCURSION TO STE. ANNE DE BEAU-

EXCURSION TO STE. ANNE DE BEAU-PRE. One of the cheapest and certainly one of the most taking trips we know of for this season will be the excursion to Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre on the last day of the present month, Tuesday, Jaly 31st, via the C. P. R. It is the third annual pilgrimage to the famous shirne, conducted by the Rev. Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, and is the only all-rail one from the province. The west, Pembroke and Eganville on the north, and to Dahonsie Mills on the-oast, taking in Brockville, Prescott and intermediate places, and the excursion will in all likelihood be the biggest ever run over the C. P. R. Every-body who works during the year is entitled to a holiday, and nowadays nearly everybody takes one, as it is pretty generally recognized the maximum of pleasure at the minimum of cost. The route by way of Montreal, gue-bee and Montmorenci Falls is most attract-ive, while a visit to Quebec eity and the famous church of Ste. Anne is sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of everyone. Sleep-mg cars and refreshment cars will accom-pany the excursion and every provision has been and hontmorenci Falls is most attract-ive, while a visit to Quebec, and the famous church of Ste. Anne is sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of everyone. Sleep-mg cars and refreshment cars will accom-pany the excursion and every Canadina should visit that place is Quebec, and the famous church of Ste. Mone place more than another that overy Canadina should visit that place is Quebec, and the famous entry electrorough is only \$5.65; The best (\$5.01; Green Valley, \$5.75; Dahousie Mills, \$5.75; Children half fare. The visit St. Anne is staff.

aith. He praises Moses

when he was grown ied himself to be the aoh's daughter, rather e afflicted with th e people to have the pleasure of ; esteeming the reproach reater riches than the the Egyptians: for he (Rom. xi.; the reward."

ent from this strong faith he Lutheran princes and f Germany in the ninery.

otestantism was preached Luther in Germany, and nox in Scotland, in the entury, loud were their as of the idolatry of at the doctrines of the rch of Russia are to all tents and purposes, idenose so loudly condemned yphœi of Protestantism. , are we to think of the ad of German Protestantapproving of the apostasy enzollern Princess from m to Russian orthodoxy, e of getting a husband k and station?

is is the theology of Hudigives the court of conacation equally with other onstituted things. It is umanly instituted thing, off or on according to the political exigencies of the

nounced some time ago that s Alix of Hesse was behe Czarovitch ; but it dces mightiness the Czar that Empress of Holy Russia, the future head of the QrAN UNSUCCESSFUL PROPHET-ESS. not want. Six thousand pounds have

been subscribed to bring out State Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd was one Church candidates at the next elecof the most earnest allies of Mr. Meretion. It remains to be seen whether dith and the P. P. A. during the rethe Welsh people can be bridled by cent Provincial elections, and most wholesale to fall in with the plan of vigorously did she pronounce the warthese Lords. cry of the unholy alliance : "Mowat

THE Anarchists will find that they

must go." On Sunday, the 24th of June, two made a great mistake in ordering days before the election, she held a Santo Cesario to assassinate President politico-religious meeting in Lindsay,

and a great mistake in ordering
and the second of the election, she held a prior the seases intate President, she her related to her admiring audience her trials and triumphs, claiming that her greatest moral triumphs were gained in London and St. Tomas.
Be announced that she would be in the Toronto Mail building on the Ture of the concest were does the election of the Toronto Mail building on the Ture of the concest were does the election of the toronto Mail building on the Ture of the concest were does the election.
Mrs. Shepherd's fore is evidently not in prophecy. We are told she was atthe Mail of the concest for a great mister so the second in the toronto hear just the new she wished for, and he intended to be when the results of the concest were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas success in prophesying, she receiver about \$250 from the Lindsay people to to boast of, so she was much more muta the prise to first formed by iscopal Church from which the prise to the context were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas success in prophesying, she receiver about \$250 from the Lindsay people to to the context were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas success in prophesying, she receiver about \$250 from the Lindsay people to the context were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas to the context were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas to the context were made known.
Notwithstanding to the Canadian Post, in the contained to be when the result \$250 from the Lindsay people to the to any new ordination. This was to be expected, as the principal dot the context were made known.
Notwithstanding her woefully baas to the to the to the to the principal so that and the dide position a guile of use the ontext and the to the to the principal so the to the to the principal so the to the tothere to the to

think by the lavish expenditure of The Archnecessities of the case. money to reverse the verdict of the deacon sees this clearly enough, and people and to get a Welsh contingent he takes his stand on the non-necesinto Parliament to support the anomaly ity of continuity as the easiest way

of a State Church which the people do out of the difficulty.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Ordination at Windsor. From our own correspondent.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at Assumption church, Sandwich, Right Rev. Bishop O'Con-nor ordained to the holy priesthood Rev Anthony Montreuil, C. S. B. A large number of relatives and friend.

of the young levite, as well as Branch No I, C. M. B. A. and the Knights of St. John, St. Augustine Commandery, came from Windsor at an early hour in order to

and the second there are an and the second second

admiring, thousands and thousands ar daily worshipping and rejoicing in full hearted thankfulness for benefits received, for cures perfected through he intercession of good St. Anne.

Each day adds its quota to the record of cures, as each day adds its symbol of affliction to the pyramids of crutches, canes, supporters and other devices for ailments that defy the skill of man. The village itself is nothing only

as considered with the shrine, for the one depends entirely on the other. The occupation of its people is to pro vide food and accomodation for pilgrims, whose number may be estimated by the fact that in the village, (as small a one as you could conceive) there are seventeen boarding houses or hotels, and all are busy during the

summer months. The spirit of the place is the spirit of prayer, and at no place in the village can you obtain anything stronger than the fresh spring water that constitutes the water works of the hamlet.

The church, dedicated to the good St. Anne, is the chief object of interest. Immense in proportions, it is often taxed to its utmost to accommodate the pilgrims looking for help in their afflictions through good St. Anne's prayers, and saddest scenes are daily witnessed there. The lame, the blind, the deaf, the paralytic, the deformed the young, the old, all kneeling intent on their devotions at Mass, led, or helped, or carried up to Holy Com munion-it's a sight one never forgets -then some one returns unaided from the altar, and another crutch is added to one of the pyramids, and heads are bent to hide the tears of sympathy that will overflow.

At each side of the main entrance stands a pyramid of crutches, silent testimonials of the efficacy of the prayers of " La Bonne Ste Anne " 'and the Faith of our Fathers handed down to us.

outside the sanctuary, stands the shrine fall down in reverence to the Church. of Ste. Anne, which is covered with If Catholic laymen were such true offerings of every description, left by 'soldiers of the Church, the twentieth

which no sophistry can prevail. But the tangible argument that the world demands, and indeed the one which Christ Himself declared, is "Let us see the tree, that we may judge the fruit." We need to send into the follow We need to send into the field to work, men who will prove Christ by their lives of purity, for wherever their walk in life may lead them, stern religion triumphs.

We are all arguments for or against Christ. Men say of every Catholic, let us examine his life, let us look at his record. If he is pure and reverent towards God and a man of prayer and sacrifice, they will say, "There is a good man, and the source of his goodness we will seek out."

Priests are the ordained servants of Christ, but how few gather around their pulpits to hear them. The faith ful Christian life of the Catholic lay men is the best preaching of Christ's doctrine. Let him subdue his passions and show by his victory over pride and concupiscence, the happy condition of a true Christian soldier. When man remains away from God he finds only matter, and recognizes only the laws of matter. He worships the material world and is the creature of his pas sions and selfish satisfactions. Human ity is looking around for something outside of itself. It is groping for something beyond and above this material world, where but matter is recognized, each man seeks his own satisfactions with his duties towards. others undone, the powerful crush the weak, and the weak antagonize the powerful, and there is no pe amongst men. The Church no peace Christ has in her hands the truths and precepts to save society. She

would send them out amongst men in the hands of Catholic laymen who are true citizens of the State and despise Never before has the lawlessness. Catholic layman had greater opportun-

At the foot of the main altar, just his duty towards God the nation would

MEETING OF ONTARIO LINE ASSUR-ANDE COMPANY

The directors of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company held their regular meet-ing in this city yesterday. The occasion of their meeting here was to inspect the prop-erties upon which considerable loans have been placed, and also to make valuations of realty upon which loans have been proposed. The directors present were i Messra. I.E. Bownan, M.P.; C.M. Taylor, Robt. Melvin, Robt. Baird, Alfred Hoskin, Q. C.; B. M. Britton, Q. C.; John Marshall, J. Kerr Fiskin, E. P. Clement and W. J. Kidd. There were also present the manager. Wm. Hendry and the secretary, W. H. Riddell, The revielent director, Mr. John Marshall, entertamed the director also allows and managers Huron & Erie Savings and Loan Company, and Mr. C. E. German, general agent of this, district, at his home, "The Beeches." At the meeting of the board, which was after-wards held at the Bard of Trade rooms, it was resolved that this board desires to con-vey to Mr. Marshall its deep appreciation of the generous hospitality with which he has where occasion. In every possible way he made the visit agreeable. The delightful drive through the city inspecting properties, to crown all, the sumptuous banquet at his beautiful home, will long linger as a most pleasant memory. The board desires to extend to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall its warm-est thanks for their very kind attention to the comfort and happiness of their visitors. The directons of the Ontario Mutual Life Company held thein regular meet-city vesterday. The occasion of

That moment which will decide your eternity will come more quickly than you think, and so it is well to take measures in good time, that you may go to meet it well prepared.

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

A PAINTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

6

The Famous Tissot goes to Palestine to Study the Life of our Saviour.

Theodore Stanton, in the June num Theodore Stanton, in the June num-ber of the Century, tells the strange story of the conversion of M. James Tissot, the French painter, whose three or four hundred pictures illustrating the life of Jesus formed one of the most intersection. Continues of the poor interesting features of this year's Champ de Mars salon.

Seven or eight years ago artistic Paris talked for a day of the departure of Tissot for the Holy Land, in order to seek new inspirations. Tissot was then fresh in the public mind as the author of a series of etchings depicting the passions, charms and seduc-tions of feminine life at the French capital, and many an artist smiled keptically at this apparent contradic-Yet Tissot had already shown more than once that his talent had a bent in the direction of religious sub-

jects. Then, too, at the very moment when he was engaged in packing his trunk for Palestine he had in his studio a carefully hidden canvas, scarcely dry, which was so penetrated with a subtle, spiritual and Christian spirit that its timid author dared not exhibit it in public. It now forms the centre of the Tissot collection at the Champ de Mars, where it is exposed for the first time. I refer to a large oil painting called the "The Voices Within," wherein are represented a poor man and his wife, who, fallen into deep despair in the midst of poverty and ruin, finally take new heart and courage through the consolation of Jesus, who appears to consolation of Jesus, who appears to them, comforts them, and shows them His pierced hands. "That was the starting point of my new dispensa-tion," said M. Tissot pointing to this picture the first time I saw it; "but I had a leng and hard struggle hefer I had a long and hard struggle before I could bring myself to begin it. More than one night did I lie awake for till my head was burning hours, through the mental strain, struggling against the admission into my heart of the new light that was dawning upon me. But when I finally felt myself conquered, and was penetrated through and through by the grand mystery of A GOD TURNED MAN

in order to save humanity, I could no longer escape from it. So, of course, this large painting must go to Champ de for it is really the father of all this big brood of little ones.

With such thoughts in his mind and such awakenings in his heart, in the autumn of 1886 Tissot started for the holy sepulcher with all the enthusiasm of the crusaders of old. He saw, ques-tioned and meditated. Be made scores of vivid sketches, and wrote reams of The first visit was thoughful notes. repeated. During this second sojourn he utilized instantaneous photography, which was then first becoming known in France, and was thus able to bring back with him quantities of character istic types, scenes and landscapes. The farther he wandered in Pales-

tine, the more he saw there, and the deeper he studied his object, the the stronger grew Tissot's conviction that his precursors in the field of biblical illustration had not caught the true spirit of their scheme, had not struck the right note.

He returned to France determined to catch the true spirit and to strike the right note. Once within the walls of Paris again he buried himself in his handsome, secluded home, situated at the head of a quiet lane within a stone's Bois de Boulogne, and throw of the gave himself up entirely to his thoughts, his books, his collections and Thou gavest me I now return to Thee. his art. He pored over musty old commentaries on the Bible, studied falls on the mundane human deutrain

indeed, the men whom Jesus in-spired." In a word, Tissot's creations In a word, Tissot's creations are pure realism tempered by sincere

Perhaps the boldest of the pictures of pure imagination is that which he has named "What Jesus Saw from the Top of the Cross." In the first place, you see no cross. The spectator stands where the Christ should be, and this, in the words of the note, is what meets his eyes : " At the foot, weeping and burning with divine love and repentance, is Mary Magdalen : His resurrection when He was about to leave them and ascend to his Eternal It was an august occasion this on which He gave them His final in-structions and that fateful commission Father. which they were to hold and not to part with until they delivered it into His own hands on His second coming to judge the quick and the dead. And that they might not fail to fulfill this commission He declared that He would be with them to the end-with them in teaching all nations in all times. Now if His Church has ceased to exist, His commission and promise have failed, and if these have failed He was not what He announced Himself to be; and if not this an impostor. Our reverend friend will repudiate this alternative with horror. He must then believe that that identical Church, organization, teaching and believing corporations, kingdom or fold-call it what you will-which Christ estab lished and commissioned, still exists and continues to carry out its commission on earth and among men. It is as real to day as when first establishedas real and identical as are still the Lake of Gennesaret and the hills about it, over which our Lord wandered ; or as Golgotha or Jerusalem or the land of Palestine to day. It is not a hazy, indefinite thing, a pious or sentimental atmosphere, an unorganized school or following like that of Aristotle or Plato. It is an organism complete in itself, a perfect government, holding within it the means of salvation instituted by Christ ; having the authority, given its Divine Founder, to command intellectual assent to its teachings and obedience to its moral code. "He that heareth you heareth me, and he that despiseth you despieth me, and he that despiseth me despiseth Him that sent said Christ to the apostles, the me teaching faculty of His Church. (Luke It was of this same Church of x., 16.) It was of this same Chur His, still existing, that He said : he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and publican." (Matt. xviii., 17.) It was this identi-cal Church that St. Paul referred to in

his discourse to the clergy of Ephesus : "Take heed to yourselves and to the whole flock, wherein the Holy Ghost has placed you Bishops, to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood." This Church of Christ, still existing.

is self-sufficing and perpetual; inde-pendent of all social conditions, all all ephemeral authorities, be they kings, emperors or republics ; and it is des tined to see them all pass away as the constantly arriving future merges into the present and the past, bringing with it new conditions. It is a Divine fixture with which human society, willingly or unwillingly, must deal until this globe of ours swings manless through space. Generations may per secute or applaud as they hasten swiftly from nonentity to eternity, but the Church, the kingdom of Christ on earth, which He established prior to His departure, will continue till He comes again, and when He calls will answer, "Lord, I am here where

To offset this loss of identity with the Church established by Christ, our friend may claim that Methodism teaches the same doctrine our Lord de-livered to His apostles. But this claim livered to His apostles. But this claim is not valid as long as the Church which received the divine commission to teach continues on earth. In its presence the unsent organization can have no authority over men's minds and morals. Besides, even if we were to admit-which we do not-that Method ism taught the truths revealed by Christ, it would be to no purpose in the present question, which is, the identi-fication of that Church, still existing, which was established by our Lord in Judea, nineteen hundred years ago. Methodism, as a cognizable institution, goes back only to 1729, and to say that it teaches the truths Christ delivered in and about Jerusalem in the years thirty to thirty three, is to beg the whole question at issue. But to grant again the assumption, Methodism will still have to show its commission from our Lord to teach. It was not one of the eleven whom Christ commissioned. It was not one of It is not the corporation He referred to when He said, "He that heareth you heareth Me." Lacking commission, when it assumes authority to teach or represent Christ in any way, it is like a man who would present himself at James the Court of St. pushing Minister Bayard aside, claim to represent the United States Govern In view of Minister Bayard's ment. recognized commission, what would his claim be worth? What would be thought of him if, after admitting he had no commission, he were to still claim the right to represent the Gov ernment on the plea that he held and taught the political principles of the republic? He would be told that his political principles were of no consequences whatever in the absence of a properly attested and verified commis-When Methodism assumes to sion teach and represent our Lord it puts itself in the position of this would-be Minister to the English Government.

What we have said in reference to the sects subsequent to Luther's time must be said of the heresies and schisms prior to him.

As secessionists prove the prior existence of the organization or govern. ment from which they separated, so heresy and schism prove the prior existence of the Church from which they separated. These heresies and schisms scattered to the right and left along the path of time are thus witnesses of the existence of a Church that has continued through the centuries from the apostles to the present time.

There is but one Church in existence that has such a cognizable historical record and that is the Roman Catholic Church. The history of Christianity is the history of its Pontiffs, of its councils, of its labors, from the time St. Peter preached his first sermon to the time when his successor, Leo XIII., issued his last encyclical. Strike in anywhere on the line of time and it will be found busy and influential in the affairs of men - the golden link connecting the present with the past. Being the only Church with a history going back to the apostles, we are re-duced to the alternative of recognizing it as the Church that began with the apostles, or that the Apostolic Church has ceased to exist and Christ's promises have failed.

This is the general drift of the argu ment that our reverend friend will find fully developed in the books we have advised him to read.

In our next we will consider the second part of his first question. Mean-while we ask our friend if he fully apprehends the import and personal obligation and responsibility induced

CATHOLICITY OF THE CARDI NALS.

What a Study of Newman, Manning, McCloskey and Gibbons Reveals.

The Cardinals are the choosen advisers of the Bishop of Rome, the head of the Church. It is remarkable how the catholicity of the Pope is evidenced in the character of these men, writes Dr. Edwar McSweeny, professor of history, Latin and Hebrew in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

Let me cite a few examples from those of our own tongue. Do you want a man whose intellect shows the broad est catholicity? Look at Cardinal Newman. Read his splendid vindication of the rights of conscience in the famous letter to the Duke of Norfolk. 'Conscience is the aboriginal Vicar of Christ, a prophet in its informations, a monarch in its peremptoriness, priest in its blessings and anathemas, and even though the eternal priesthood throughout the Church should cease to be, in it the sacerdotal principle would remain and have a sway." "Difficulties of Anglicans." (See his

Read his essay on the "Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," which Bishop Healy of Clonfert undertook to critic-ize. Read his letter on the "Doctrine of Hell" ize. Read his letter on the "Doctrine of Hell," recently brought to light and published in the London Weekly Regis-ter, March 17, 1894. Read any and all his works, written or revised after his reconciliation with the Church. How brilliant their expression of truth, fascinating their beauty of how thought, how charming their "English undefiled.

Are you looking for a man with catho licity of heart? Look at Cardinal Man-See how he abstained from in ning. toxicants purely and simply to help the poor of London by his example, so so that even in the weakness of his last hours he would not take alcoholic stimulants. See how he praises the Methodists, saying that "the English people might be to-day sunk again into barbarism if it were not for the religious movement started by Wesley a hundred years ago." See how he writes to the leader of

the Salvation Army, "My dear Gen-eral Booth my heart is in your book." How he defends the Jews: "We owe to them both the justice of the old and the charity of the new.

No wonder the poor of London followed his hearse, for he lived and toiled and died for them and choose his grave among them.

Are you seeking a catholic ruler? Look at Cardinal McCloskey. He was a regular Roman. After finishing his heological studies at Mount St. Mary's College he cultivated the science two years longer in Rome. Like the Pope he placed his authority in commission. in extraordinary cases at least.

Once a prominent individual in his flock offended public sentiment and appealed to a jury of his peers against the suspension threatened by the ordin-The Cardinal took him at his ary. word, appointed two jurors, or, it may be, assessors, and invited him to name the other two ; with these I believe the Vicar-General to hear and decide the case. Then he appeared before the tribunal, stated his charge and the punishment appealed against and went out. The accused then entered and made what defence he thought proper. The Cardinal's judgment was affirmed On another occasion power was made over to the *judices causarum*, then established in the diocese. In neither ase was there an appeal to Rome.

"No," said the late Cardinal Simeoni Prefect of the Propaganda, to myself in 1880, "during these sixteen years The Best Advertisements. Many thonsands of unsolicited letters have reached the manufacturers of Scott's Emul-sion from those cured through its use, of Consumption and Scrofulous diseases! None can speak so confidently of its merits as those who have tested it. Feren and Anne and Billions Devices that Cardinal McCloskey governs the Church in New York we have had no ppeal from his decisions." dare to portray the Catholic spirit of our own leading Cardinal? Who does not know it? Is it not written on the record of labors struggles for justice? Is it not inscribed on the minutes of the Parliament of Religions? Is it not the tradition among the faithful as well as amongst the wandering children of the Church in Virginia and North Carolina? Who that has witnessed the simplicity of his manner, that has heard him speak, that has read one of his essays, that has seen him in the Capitol at Washington listening to the debates on public affairs, that has assisted at his performance of episcopal functions. or watched him as he spoke and prayed over the heads of the newly wed couple, or intoned the funeral chant over the illustrious dead of the nation-who, I say, cannot bear witnesses to the broad ness and comprehensiveness, that is the catholicity, of him who is now the chosen representative of the spirit of Rome in our hierarchy? Truly the catholicity of the Pope is shown in the character of those whom he selects to be his councillors in the government of the Universal Church.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. Rev. Mr. Horner, in a letter which

we published last week, asks : "Was the Roman Catholic Church, with all its present doctrines and usages, organized either by Jesus Christ or His apostles during their min-istry on earth ?"

There are two questions here. To avoid confusion and proceed in order we will separate them thus : (1) Was Roman Catholic Church organized the by Christ or His apostles during their ministry on earth? (2) Was it organized with all its present doctrines and usages? The first involves the ques-tion of identity, the second the ques-tion of inerrancy or infallibility. As these are entirely different subjects, The first involves the questhey must be treated separately. At present we will deal with the first ; its solution throws much light on the second.

We affirm that that Church, institu tion or corporation existing to day and known to the world as the Roman Catholic Church, was established by our Divine Lord during the last three years of His life on earth. If we succeel in proving this proposition, the first part of our reverend friend's ques-

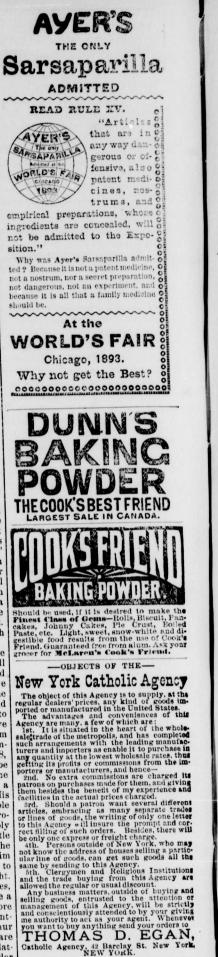
tion will be answered, and we can then proceed to the second part. To begin: As we take it for granted that he holds with us that Christ established a Church, some Church, we need not spend time in proving this fact. Starting from this fact, the question arises: Does the Church established by Christ nineteen centuries ago still exist in its organic integrity and with the authority and commission originally granted to it?

We do not know the position of our reverend friend on this point and, therefore, will not assume it as common ground until we have made it clear from the Scriptures.

Our Lord on one occasion addressed Simon Barjona thus: "I say to thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Math. 16-18.) To say that the Church thus established by Christ no longer exists is to say that the gates of hell have prevailed against it, in which case it would follow that Christ was a false prophet. This latter alternative our friend will not, of course, admit. He must then conclude that the Church

He must then conclude that the Church established by Christ still exists. Again: "And Jesus coming spoke to them (His apostles), saying: all power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. Going, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and forther the father and of the father to father the father to faching them to of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you. And behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world. (Matt. xxviii., 18, 20.) There are several things to be observed here. Jesus had met the eleven apostles by appointment on a Jesus had met the mountain (verse 16). It was after His mother, with her look of ineffable tenderness; St. John, buried in profound devotion; and many holy women bathed in tears. A little farther back are the blasphemers, the haters, and the timid. Staring Him in the face is the sepulcher which is to receive His body that very night. Farther back are timorous disciples, who approach that they may have a final glance at the Master before night hides all from view. The fainting Lord can just hear the murmur of the distant city, and the low blare of the trumpets at the temple regulating the crowd according to the order of the sacrifices.

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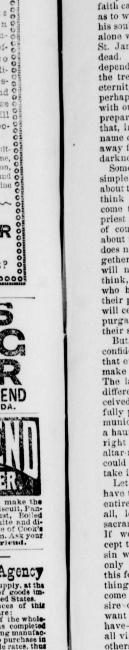
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archeology, mastered the Talmud, de-voured books of eastern travel, read the history of the Jews and Arabs, and went over the Scriptures again and again in the Vulgate and in the French and English translations. Nor did he neglect the Apocrypha. In a word, be-fore taking up his brush, Tissot saturated his mind with his subject, and gave full rein to an imagination now thirsting for the occult and mysterious. Society lost its charm for him. He who had been a mondain now became almost a recluse.

Emphasis must be laid on the fact that Tissot, in the enthusiasm of a neophyte, has not simply gone back to the antiquated treatments of religious subjects. Herein lies, perhaps, the chief merit of his collection. His originality may often border on profanity, but never crosses the line. His innovations in the handling of oid familiar themes frequently

TAKE THE BREATH AWAY

when the beholder is of the cloth. An ecclesiastic, who has carefully studied the collection, declares that in his rendering of the Passion Tissot has introduced numerous details that had never before occurred to the clerical mind, and yet that none of these new departures is contrary to orthodoxy, and in no respect mars the emotion produced by the scene.

Tissot's series of "portraits " of the torical data welded together by reversays, nothing in their plain attire or sprang up after Luther's revolt against everyday physiognomy to awaken the Roman Catholic Church must be awe. "But you feel that these are, ruled out.

Such is the Church built by our Lord ; and it has the sole legitimate authority to teach revealed truth and rule the followers of Christ in His spiritual kingdom on earth.

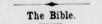
Granting - as you must under penalty of imparting imposition to Christ — that this mysterious and wonderful creation, the Church, still exists among men, we have a common platform whereon we can stand, and from which we can look about us and seek among the many adverse claim-ants this divine thing which our Lord made and stamped with His seal.

Catholic theologians when treating of this subject are accustomed to direct attention to various marks by which to identify the Church, but as between our reverend friend and ourselves we need not enter, at least for the present, into a consideration of all these marks. One is enough ; it is called apostolicity. He will admit that any institution claiming to be founded by Christ must trace its identity and origin up from the present to the time when our Lord valked and talked with men. failure to make such connection is fatal to the claim and puts the claimant out

of court. Well, then, let us look about us among all the adverse claimants, all Christian organizations, and see which has the title, the right, to assert that i

is the Church which Christ founded apostles is a mixture of archaeological, ethnological, phrenological and his-As our reverend friend is a Methodist we will first consider the claims of the torical data welded together by rever-ence, art and talent. They are sure to startle — that of St. Peter, for in-stance—a priest at the first glance, and on its line of descent and see. Haystance—a priest at the first glance, apposite ager the taud see. Hay-but the work will win respect and on its line of descent and see. Hay-admiration at the second. For Tissot ward's "Book of All Religions" traces has a reason for all, even for the color it back to 1729, when, says the author, has a reason of all, even for the color it arose in England. In 17 it is split has a reason for all, even for the color it back to 1/29, when, says the author, of a garment, the form of a hood or it arose in England. In 1741 it split the style of the fastening of a sandal, into two parts, under George Whitfield One of the visitors has remarked, con-cerning this remarkable gallery of Methodist Church out of court. The saints, that the artist has not flattered Church of Christ must be one of those big subjects. There is not flattered the saints that the artist has not flattered the saints that the artist has not flattered the saints that the artist has not flattered the saint state to be saints the saints that the artist has not flattered the saint state to be saints the saint state the saint state the saint state the saint state state the saint state st his subjects. There is nothing won- that existed prior to that time. In the derful about these poor fishermen, he same way all those denominations that

by the fact that the very Church that Christ built still exists among us. Philadelphia Catholic Times.



Our Church, however, believes as strongly in unfermented wine and in prohibition as it does that the inspired Word is inerrant.— Presbyterian Journal.

The inspired Word says nothing about unfermented wine. There is no such thing as "unfermented wine. Wine is the fermented juice of the grape and until fermented it is simply grape juice. But how does "our Church" know that the Word, that is, Church the Bible, is inspired? From the beginning to the end there is no state ment to that effect in the Bible, and as the Presbyterian recognizes no author ity but the Bible, how does he know it is inspired? Even if the Bible affirmed its own inspiration, its affirmation would be of no value until its inspiration is established. The Koran and Book of Mormon claim inspiration. The inspiration of the Bible must be established by some authority other than the Bible, and that authority can only the Church of Christ, which existed in its own perfect autonomy before a word of the New Testament was written .- Philadelphia Catholic Times.

That Tired Feeling

I a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remory for such a condition, and also for that wesk-ness which prevails at the change of season. climate or life.

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Lid., is Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty pleture, iree from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The scone is the best in the market, and it will only cost le postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address caretoliy.
Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Is Noted For Quality, 5, 10 And 20 cent Plag.

If you would have an abundance of dark, glo-sy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, tree from dandruff and irritating humors, or if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the

Tell the Deaf Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist cerb writes 'A castomer of mine having een cured of deafness by the use of Dr. HOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, elling his friend there of the cure. In con-squence I received an order to send half a near by express to Wexford, Ireland, this acts

week." I WAS ATTACKED severely last winter with Diarrheea, Camps, and Colie and thought I was going to die, but fortunately tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

Anden, Ont. Derby Plug The Coolest And Most Enjoy ble Smoke Ever Produced.

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those who have tested it. Fever and Ague and Bilious Derange-ments are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but thay open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best re-sults. James Wilson & Co. SNAPS

HAVING suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for sick leadache. Ethel D. Haines, Lakeview, Ont.

Ont. DEAR SIRS,—I was suffering very much from diarrhea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friand told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man. Symp. Syrup.

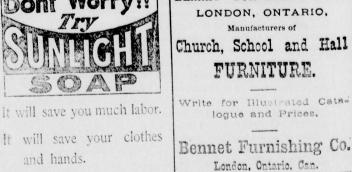
CONSTIPATION, Headache, Biliousness and Bad Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which acts upon the stomach, liver, bowels and blood, curing all their dis Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Q

soap can do.

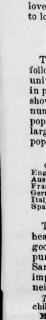
times over.





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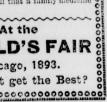
ULY 21, 1894.

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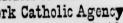
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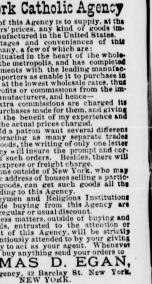






BJECTS OF THE-





Y THAT IOST DELICIOUS

JULY 21, 1894

different from the others we have re-

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. The Year's Twelve Children. January, worn and gray Like an old pligrim by the way, Watches the snow, and shivering sighs, As the wild curfew round him files ; Or huddl-d underneath a thorn. Sits praying for the lingering morn. FEAST OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Many sins are forgiven her, because she loved much. (Gospel of the Day).

My dear brethren, no one who has February, bluff and bold, O'er furrows striding, scorns the cold ; And with his horses, two abreast, Makes the keen plow do his behest. faith can fail to be more or less anxious as to whether he will in the end save his soul. We all know that our faith alone will not save us; that faith, as Rough March comes blustering down the road In his wrathy hand the oxen's goad ; Or, with a rough and angry haste, Scatters the seed o'er the dark waste. St. James tells us, without works is dead. And we know that everything

depends on the last moment; that as the tree falls, so will it lie for all April, a child, half tears, half smiles, Trips full of little playful wiles: And laughing 'neach her rainbow hood, Seeks the wild violets in the wood. eternity. So we tremble to think that

perhaps that last moment will find us May, the bright maiden, singing goes To where the snowy hawthorn blows, Watching the lambs leap in the dells, List'ning the simple village bells. with our sins unforgiven, and all unprepared to meet our Judge; and that, in spite of our having borne the name of Christ, we may be then cast

June, with the mower's searlet face, Moves o'er the clover field apace. And fast his crescent seythe sweeps on O'er spots from whence the lark has flown. away from His presence into the outer darkness for ever. Some people, I know, have a very

July—the farmer—happy fellow, Laughs to see the corn grow yellow; The heavy grain he tosses up From his right hand as from a cup. simple way of reassuring themselves about this all-important matter. They

think that, of course, when they come to die they will send for the priest; then, if he gets there in time, August—the reaper—cleaves his way Through golden waves at break of day, Or on his wagon, piled with corn. At sunset home is proudly borne. of course there can be no question about their salvation. And even if he

September, with his baying hound, Leaps fences and pale at every bound, And casts into the wind with scorn All cares and dangers from his horn. 1 does not, perhaps they would not alto-gether despair ; certainly their friends

will not despair of them. God, they think, will not utterly cast off those October comes, a woodman old, Fence 1 with tough leather from the cold ; Round swings his sturdy axe, and low ! A fir branch falls at every blow. who have always believed in Him; their prayers and those of their friends November cowers before the flame, Bleared crone, forgetting her own name

will certainly obtain them a place in purgatory, and at last they will save Bleared crone, forgetting her own na Watches the blue smoke curling rise. And broods upon old memories. their souls, at least by fire. But, after all, do not even the most

But, after all, do not even the most confident of us sometimes have a fear that even the last sacraments may not make our salvation absolutely sure? The last sacraments are not so very sure and so the source of t The last sacraments are not so very

A Quiet Ten Minutes.

Many of my girls, writes Florence Mathison in the *Housewife*, find a great deal of daily help in the "quiet ten minutes" which they observe every evening just before received before ; and do we always feel fully prepared to die after every Communion which we make? No, there is a haunting fear that something is not a haunting fear that something is not right which pursues us even at the altar-rail; we would give much if we that only do something which would pleasures and small troubles is over. During that "quiet ten minutes" they review the events of the past Let us not be troubled because we have this fear; it is better not to be

hours in their relation to themselves. While the memory of it all is fresh in their minds they criticize their own entirely free from it; above all, let us not stay away from the sacraments because we have it. If we stay away in any case ex-cept that of known and certain mortal sacraments because we have it. If we stay away in any case ex-cept that of known and certain mortal sin which is not forgiven, we shall only make matters worse. But still this fear is generally a sign of some-thing wrong; it does not altogether commission, but also the sins of omission thing wrong; it does not altogether come from humility, or from the deand one prays for Divine help all the sire of salvation. It comes from a want of something which we ought to have—from a want of the greatest of all virtues, of that which includes all the realization of how much she needs

others, and brings all others with it-from a want of the love of God. Not Loving Spirit in a Canary Bird. an entire want of it but a want of strength in it, a want of affection ; a A Philadelphia gentleman has a canary that he calls Noah. He allows want of that feeling which we have for our friends, and which, above all, Noah an occasional free flight in the garden. One day when time was up the bird declined to come into the we should have for the greatest and Yes, perfect love, as St. John tells us casts out fear. It is the short cut out

house or be taken, but when he ap-proached flew off a space. He would then fly back, still declining to be taken in. At last his performance inof all these worries, difficulties and anxieties which all who are not hardduced his owner to go out and follow ened sinners must have without it. It At once he burst into a joyful song and was the direct and simple road which flew away, keeping a few feet ahead St. Mary Magdalen took in escaping

and looking back coaxingly. "I followed, and he led me to a rose from sin. She followed the Friend of sinners as He went on His mission of bush at the other end of the garden, but I could not see what brought him mercy ; she saw the miracles of His power and goodness; she saw the love for until, with a series of loud staccato notes, he flew down beside a heap of men which shone in Hisface and inspired His every word and action, and her yellow leaves. Then I saw lying there what I took to be a dead canary, but heart was touched and melted. She heart was touched and more and for ever from all those vain things to which it had been attached and gave it truly and entirely to Him who had made it, rozen. Noah was delighted and

and said to the poor mother, who was of reflection excuses their wrongentirely ruined by the fire: "My doing. This is a great mistake. God good woman, I offered fifty louis d'or to will not hold them guiltless, for He rethe man who would save you. I have won the sum, and now I present it to selves."

The

On the Choice of Friends.

you.

Many young men are scarcely con-scious of the immense influence which their associates exercise over their characters, their habits and their lives. Here and there a lad of strong will and well-marked individuality will exert ascendency over others, while no reflex influence by them over him is apparent. But such natures are ex-ceptional, and persons of this character rarely form close friendships. Young men, taking them generally, are swayed by their intimate friends just as their own influence reacts upon

apparent. But sitem hardlifes are verter tor rarely form close friendships but as their own influence reacts up of the set heir own influence reacts up of the set own in heir set the set with the set were of the set the set with own inf

Be kind to each other ! The night's coming on, When sister or brother Perchance may be gone To father and mother Let love guide thy speech ; Refuse not another The joy in thy reach.

A FORTUNATE GIRL.

he Subject of Sincere Congratulations From Her Friends,—Was Thought to be Sinking into a Hopeless Decline — How Her Restaration to Health Was Brought About—An Example Worthy of Imitation by Other Young Ladies.

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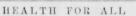




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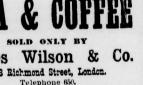
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and who had come in sorrow and suffering to win back His own. And her sins were forgiven because she loved much ; because all the powers of earth and of hell cannot put an obstacle between God and the soul that loves Him as He should be loved.

best of all.

If we only do as she did, if we would put away all these bargainings as would honor any human character. --St. Louis Globe Democrat. about just how much we are bound to give to God, and how much we can

A Brave and Generous Archbishop safely keep for ourselves ; if we would In July of the year 1835 two houses were on fire at Auch, in France. love Him as she did, not with a mere passing sentiment, but with that de From one of them arose a piteous cry, "Save us ! save us !" The voice of a votion and self-sacrificing affection which it is so easy sometimes to give mother, too, was heard crying, "Save to a mere creature ; if we would let my child !" The Archbishop of Auch meanwhile

Him, as He wishes, into our hearts as our dearest and best, and make every-thing else give place, then fear would had arrived before the burning houses. He had worked as long as he could pass away, and we should say, "Let God take me when He will; let me with those who were trying to put out the fire, and he had encouraged the suffer what my sins deserve, but surely He will not keep me from loving Him." Yes, my brethren, to love God is the one thing necessary ;

crowd by his example. "I will give twenty-five louis d'or," he said, "to the man who will save this woman and her child." to love Him is to save our souls. At this appeal from the Archbishop

Universities.

but they quickly retreated again from The Review of Reviews gives the following table showing the number of the danger. "Again, fifty louis d'or to the man who will save the child and the mother !" exclaimed the Archbishop universities in six European countries in proportion to their population. It shows that England has the smallest still louder. The crowd heard the number of universities in proportion to population, and that Italy has the words, but no one moved an inch from where they stood. Now by the fearful blaze of the fire largest number in proportion to her

population : Population for each University. 4,143,002 3,759,888 2,556,138 2,471,423 1,436,114 1,756,563 Country. Universities. Germany... Italy Spain

window which was wrapped in flames. Soon a group appeared at this window To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept -the Archbishop, the mother and the little child. A few moments more and pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength, nor ambition. impure and sluggish, there can be To Destroy Worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's Worm Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper,

would fly from me back to the invalid "Oh, don't be so particular, Jessie ; this is fresh enough ; and I'm in his bed of coarse cotton twenty times a minute, thrilling his prettiest so busy I can't go now ; wont this do ?" She no longer refused, but quickly songs and chiruping, as if to say, 'How are you feeling now, brother?" took the cup that was offered. It was the last time she ever called upon her Here is this sweet spirit of helpful love of others without desire of gain, such brother for an act kindness; ere an other day had passed she stood beside the River of Life, and drank its cool waters, never to thirst again.

Of all who wept over the little coffin, as it lay on the bier before the altar, there was none who shed more bitter tears than the little boy who could not forget that he had refused the last request of his sister.

Children, are you kind to one an other, or are you cross, selfish and fretful? Remember that the time will come when some of those you love will be beyond your reach. Then how gladly would you give all you possess to have them back again. But of what avail will it be? You cannot bring them back.

Think of this when you are tempted to quarrel, to be selfish or unkind ; for several of the men advanced a few you know if one of you should die, the steps nearer to the burning buildings, other will remember with sorrow every that passed your lips. But then it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Harry was a kind hearted boy, and dearly loved his little sister. She had been sick but a short time, so that he did not think her dangerously ill, but this did not comfort him when she was gone.

the worthy prelate was seen to take a cloth and dip it in a bucket of water : "O mother !" he would say, "If had only brought that water for her, I then he wrapped it round himself and ascended a ladder which was placed against the wall. The assembled mulcould bear her loss better ; but now she is where I can never wait on her again."

titude fell upon their knees and raised "My son," said the mother, "God in His infinite love has permitted this their eyes toward their courageous pastor. He succeeded in reaching a severe lesson that you may learn to be ever thoughful of others and not become so much absorbed in your own pursuits as to forget the claims of those around you. Half of the harm we do in this world arises from thoughtlessness. Many consider that this absence

thrown the half-burned cloth away from his shonlders, sank down upon his knees to thank God aloud for His mercy and protection. Then he arose

should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedidly en-rich the blood, and bring a rosv glow of health to the checks. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system, such as locomoter ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic crysipelas, etc. They effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or ex-cesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-ville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all drug-gists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpens ive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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C. O. F.

D. Home, Rec. Sec. Sacred Heart Court, No

FROM TROUT CREEK.

8

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. dence and to their loving care of their dence and to their loving care of their people, that they may ponder over the wisdom of Our counsels, and second them with the strength of their authority. If only a portion of the desired fruit should result, it reall be counted as no small benefit would be counted as no small benefit, in presence of this great universal in presence of this great universal ruin, when to the insupportable weight of the present there is added the appre-hension of the future. The end of the last century left Europe worn out by wars and shaken by revolutions. On the other hand, as regards the century now about to end, why should it not transmit to the human trace hones of transmit to the human race hopes of concord with the hope of the inestim-able benefits which unity in the faith lies? "God, who is rich in mercy, whose power are all times and moimplies? ments," favors Our desires, and hastens to concede by His supreme benignity the fulfilment of the promise of Jesus Christ, "And there shall be made one

fold and one Shepherd." Given at Rome at St. Peter's, the 20th of June, 1894, the seventeenth 20th of June, 1997 year of Our Pontificate. LEO, PP. XIII.

C. M. B. A.

Grand Council of Canada. Grand Council of Canada. Assessment No. 9 has been issued by the Grand Council of Canada, calling for the payment of six beneficiaries of deceased members, amounting to \$10,000. The names are: Lawrence Tracy, Guelph, \$2,000; Omer Roy, Sudbury, \$2,000; John Trainor, Carleton Place, \$1,000; John Murphy, Niagara, \$1,000; Thomas Mulroney, Guelph, \$2,000; Daniel Collison, Biddutph, \$2,000, The reserve fund now amounts to \$3,6592.43.

Supreme Council.

Assessments Nos. 8 and 9 have been issued by the Supreme Council, calling for the payment of thirty-two deaths: 22 in New York : 2 in Michigan 2 in Quebec : 4 in Pennsylvania : 1 in Ohio and 1 in Massachu-ette.

New Branch.

Hamilton, July 14, 1894. Hamilton, July 14, 1894. Editor CATHOLIC RECOMD-Dear Sir and Bro.-Branch No. 234 of the C. M. B. A. was organized on July 11th inst. by District Deputy John Roman, assisted by Chancellors Thos. Lawlor and J. B. Latre will the There was pres-ent also Bros. Those Miphy, A. Bourque, J. Blake, P. F. McBride, F. Fargan, F. X. King, C. Connolly and M. Jins and objects of the C. M. B. A. by District Deputy Konan, and other members present, the initiation of members took place. Nomination was next in order and re-sulted as follows: Spir. Adv., Rev. R. F. M. Deput

| Spir. | Adv., Rev. R. E. M. Brady |
|-------|----------------------------|
| Pres. | Bernard McMahon |
| First | Vice Pres., J. Flahaven |
| Seco | nd Vice-Pres., R. J. Purdy |
| Rec. | Sec., P. J. McGowan |
| Ass't | Sec., A F. McGowan |
| Trea | ., W. J. Mulvale |
| Fin. | Sec., Thos. O'Dowd |
| Mar. | H. Allen |

Guard, M. L. Bonnany Trus. for one year, M. Cummings, D. Mc Bride, John O'Dowd. for two years, J. Flahaven, P. J. Mc-

Trus. for two years, J. Planavent Gowan. The officers elected were duly installed by the District Deputy, sssisted by Chancellors Law-lor and Latremonille. The branch will be known as St. Lawrence Branch 234, and starts with sixteen charter members, with a good field to work. Yours fraternally. Yours fraternally. A. BOURQUE, Sec.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Chepstow, July 13, 1894. At the regular meeting of St. Stephen Branch, No. 115, Chepstow, held July 12, 1894, the flowing resolutions were adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to heaven Victor, the dearly beloved son of our Brother R. J. Clancy, be it therefore Resolved that while humbly submitting to the divine will of God, we, the members of Brother R. J. Clancy, the dearbox will our sincerest sympathy in their sad loss. Resolved that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and published in the CATHO LIC KECORD, and that a copy of them be seat to Brother R. J. Clancy. . CLANCY, Pres. G. LEYES, Rec. Sec.

of 'sweetness and light' which radiated from a highley cultivated mind. The Do mome, nec. sec. sacrea near count so. 270: Dear Sir – Permit me to convey to the Catholic Orler of Foresters my sincere thanks for the very prompt payment of my claim of si,000, for which my late husband was insured. I would also wish to express to the Foresters my sincere gratitude for the brotherly care they took of my late husband during his long and painful illness. Signed ALICE HENDERSON. conversation took a wide range, and I have never heard fall from the lips of any man more patriotic and genuinely American sentiments than were spoken on this occasion by one of the most eminent clergymen of the world."

AN INQUIRER ON PAPAL IN-FALLIBILITY.

We have received a letter from "Inquirer" asking a few questions upon the subject of Pontifical infallibility. He seems to think that a Cath olic contradicts himself in supposing a Pope to be a man subject to caprice and to all the weaknesses of the human mind, at the same time that he supposes him to be infallible and a sure guide for Christians in the domain of faith and morals. Of course if a person believed that the Roman Pontiff was at all times and

FROM TROUT CREEK. A very successful social was held here at Gorkery's new hotel, on Thursday evening, thist. The programme consisted of at shoice selection of songs, dialogues, recita-jocal talent, assisted by friends from Powas-an. The school children took a very prom-nation of the spiritual wants of this has the school children took a very prom-hand the school children took a very prom-nation of the spiritual wants of this has the school children took a very prom-hand the school children took a very prom-nation of the spiritual wants of this has the school children took a very pro-hand the school children took a very pro-hand the school children took a very pro-hand the school children took a very pro-nation of the school children took a very provide a school children took a very pro-divine worship. It was indeed a source of much satisfaction that the demon of bigotry, a prevalent in some quarters of our far provide hat this truly Christian harmony should always prevail among them. After freschements. The proceeds of the social were freschements. The proceeds of the social were processing and the for the school of the social were freschements. The proceeds of the social were freschements of westments in and other processing and the proceeds of the social were freschements. The proceeds of the social were freschements of the social were freschements. The proceeds of the social were freschements of the social were freschements. The proceeds of the social wer under all circumstances like an ordin-ary man, unassisted by special grace or by the divine assistance of the Holy Ghost, then, indeed, he would contra dict himself. He would suppose him to be liable to error and not liable to error at the same time. The same thing cannot be and not be at the same time. This is one of the fundamental principles of human reason, and a person who would maintain an argument involving a denial of this principle would maintain an absurdity. But a Catholic does not believe that

necessary articles for the church, and the presence of so many Protestints in the andi-ence, many of them also took part in the per-formance. While I am writing, perhaps a few words about the country around here inght prove interesting to your readers. To the creek, from where I write, is a village of about three hundred inhabitants, in the Parry Sound District, situated on the North Farry Sound District, situated on the North Bay will start. The surrounding country is not, of course, to be compared to what is called into consideration that land can be had for orates, there is a great inducement for settlers to come in, and, by industry and persever-ance, make a home for themselves and their families. The soil is somewhat light and in some parts hilly, yet great crops can be undred acres near Rye, on the Nipissing rod, ever \$500 worth of grain and hay were sold, saying nothing of the stock, vezetables that there is a nice frame church here, attended once a month from North Bay. There is A fairly large congrega-tion, both from the surrounding country a resident pastor is a possibility in the near future. There, is another church at Powas-an (next station), eighteen miles from North Hay; another at Abace, about eight een miles from here. There is also a the brick school here, three line stores, black-shinghe mill and saw mill. The lumbering industry is, of cou the Roman Pontiff is liable to err at the moment that he is solemnly defining a doctrine in faith and morals for the acceptance of the universal world. His reasons are because the Roman Pontiff is at this particular time under the assistance of the Holy Spirit, who will preserve him from error and secure to the Church the gift of inerrency in the teaching of doctrine. It is not our purpose in a leading article to go into the proofs found in our theologies for the continuance of the teaching of Christ through the divine assistance of the Holy Ghost dwelling in the Church and speaking through the voice of its earthly and visible head. We simply design to show the process of argument through which a reflective mind passes in order to believe without logical contradition that the Roman Pontiff in his official capacity pro-nounces the truth. He believes it is possible for God to give this power to man. He believes that He has really done so, and he logically assert that the Roman Pontiff is preserved in the moment of his solemu and doctrinal pro nouncements from error.

If "Inquirer" cannot suppose the Roman Pontiff to be otherwise than liable to error at all times, he should go back through this series of truths to the fundamental one of all, examine it with the light that is given to every one of us, and when once assured of this ultimate and fundamental truth, his logical mind by plain reasoning and the conviction of facts will bring him to see that the Roman Pontiff is infallible in his official capacity and under the conditions laid down in the Vatican Council. He will see that the union of the Holy Ghost with the Church on the day of Pentecost was productive of two results-the indwelling of the same spirit forever and the operation of the same spirit in teaching all truth to the successive genera-tions of mankind. Having formed an idea of what the Church should bethe ideal Church-he looks around and locates it in that Church which alone Times. Toronto, July 14, 1894. At the regular meeting of Branch 49, On Wednesday evening, July 4, the choir He proceeds further and examines the lefinitions of the infallible Church as evolved from the primitive deposit of revelation or the definitions based upon the explicit, universal and perpetual consent of the Church, and he believes in conjunction with the recent infal lible utterance of the Vatican Council that it is "a dogma divinely revealed that the Roman Pontiff when he speak ex cathedra-that is, when in the discharge of the office of pastor and doc tor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith and morals chap! to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him by blessed Peter-is possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed His Church should be endowed for defining doctrine regard ing faith and morals. He has now arrived at the same truth as the Catholic has; the action of their minds converge to the same material object of belief. Something more, however, is to be done. Are we simply philosophers reasoning and forming conclusions? or Catholics eliciting an act of faith? Are we convinced by the intrinsic evidence of truth and the strength of human testimony? or do we believe, as the catechism says we should, because the sovereign truth and Holy Church has taught it? The formal motive of the philosopher is reason : the formal candy. motive for the Catholic is the authority of God revealing and the Church pro-posing. One act may lead to the other, but the one must not be confounded with the other. Some have studied the Christian system for a considerable part of their lives, and have dwelt long and intelligently upon its different points ; some again have attained to as complete an understanding of what it is that constitutes the system, and have come to be convinced of the force of the arguments adduced in favor of it and yet do not believe in a religious sense they have not faith. And this be cause faith is a gift from God and not the direct result of the intellect being the humbles: newsboy on the streets. It is impossible to describe the charm of Cardinal Gibbons' conversation, the lements of faith and shows us the

animation in his blue eyes, the music of his well-modulated voice, the admixture of 'sweetness and light' which radiated elements enter into the composition of faith the influence of the composition of faith-the influence of grace and the co-operation of the will. These two principles generate faith.

The proofs of religion have simply a natural influence, since they are furnished by reason. The certainty which they produce is purely histori-cal, rational and natural. Now faith is accompanied with supernatural certainty, and we therefore believe with a certainty far than greater produced by natural and theo-logical proof. How do we believe? It is done by an act of the soul under

the impulse of grace. A person, for instance, studies Catholic doctrine. He exercises his reason upon the facts presented and upon the arguments adduced by the profoundest theolo-gians. He admits the facts ; he feels the force of the arguments. He ac-knowledges Christ, the blood of the martyrs, the constitution of the Church. What a stupendous phenomenon ! He

says within himself: "All this must be true; my reason tells me so. I feel oppressed by the weight of truth. I would like to believe." And yet he has not faith. But one day this perhas not latin. But one day this per-son suddenly falls on his knees, lifts up his hands and cries out in the anguish of his soul: "From the depths have I cried unto Thee, O Lord, Lord, hear my voice!" At that moment there is something going on within him; a mystery is accom-plished. He believes! He adheres to the truths of faith, not impelled by a natural cause or by rational convic-tion, but moved thereunto by the impulse of grace and by the authority of God revealing those truths.

Thus it will be seen that the faith of Catholics does not depend upon the caprice of man, not even upon the Church as an assemblage of men, nor upon the testimony of the entire world. Faith is placed upon a higher founda-tion; it ascends above the contingencies of human events and moves in that lofty sphere in which it is ani-mated and informed by the radiance of supernatural truth. It receives its

life from the breath of God Himself. The Pope ex-cathedra cannot fall into error, whatever he may do at other times; though it is hard to believe that a Pope even then can be guilty of heresy properly so called — that is, a wilful and deliberate and conscious adherence to error condemned by the Church. The providence of God that has protected the deposit of faith from the beginning by placing it under the care of the Holy Ghost will likewise ward off from the Church every con

tingency that might place it in a troublesome position. But apart from this, it is enough to know that a Pontiff who should fall into heresy is not endowed with infallibility or Pontifical authority. Accordingly, if the Church proceeded to condemn a Pontiff asheretical, it would not require infallibility on its part to condemn him. Nor as a matter of fact, would the Church with out a head be infallible. But to return, the Vatican Council has defined that a Pope speaking *ex-cathedra* and with other conditions specified cannot err in matters of faith and morals. At this solemn moment he cannot, or logically by a Catholic, be supposed to be of unsound mind, which is the principal difficulty of Inquirer who has in

good faith offered those objections. We have not touched upon the subject of concrete cases, which we do not importance or as consider of much necessary to the further elucidation of the subject. - Philadelphia Catholic

Teaching the Young Idea.

MARKET REPORTS.

EXERCT REPORTS. The second of the second second

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARTIN GOULD, LONDON. MRS. MARTIN GOULD, LONDON. After a life spent in the faithful and con-scientious performance of her every duty, the Heavenly Reaper called from this world and its sin. Bridget, the beloved wife of Martin Gould, Esq., merchant, of this city, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Her happy and peaceful death, which took place on the morning of Saturday, 14th instant, was indeed a fitting prelude to the reward awaiting a just soul in the eternal mansion of Jesus, Who has promised a recompense for even the cup of cold water given in His name.

name. Requiem Mass was celebrated for the re-pose of the departed soul, on Monday, 16th inst., in the cathedral, by Rev. M. J. Tier-nan; after which a large number of vehicles followed the bier to St. Peter's cemetery, where all that was mortal of a noble, unselfish wife and mother was deposited in its last resting-place.

wife and mother was deposited in its last resting-place. The bereaved husband and a family of five survive. The sons are Thomas, Vice-President of the Grand Council and President Branch 23, E. B. A.; and Mathew, who is in business with his father. The daughters are : Sister M. De Sales, Superioress of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Ingersoll, Ont.; Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. McCarthy, residents of this city.

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Quirk

Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Quirk. A number of the miimate friends of Mr. Thos. F. Quirk gathered at his residence, on Waterloo street, last evening to congrat-ulate him on his marriage and to extend tangible testimony of the regard in which he is held by them—and indeed by the en-tire community. They presented Mr. Quirk with a handsome parlor suite and Mrs. Quirk with a silver tilting water pitcher, accompanied by a neatly worded address conveying the sentiments of regard felt for the happy couple. The presentation was made by Mr. D. J. O'Connor, Several speeches were made by members of the company, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to supper and various enjoyments. The *Beacon* joins with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Quirk in wishing them many years of prosperous and happy wedded life.—Strat-ford Beacon, July 12.

The Very Rev. Dean Mangan, of Chicago, is at present in Ottawa visiting the educa-cational institutions and remaining with his connections : Mr. Gorman, of the Auditor General's department ; Mr. Howard, of the Post Office department ; Mr. Howard, of the Post Office department; Mr. Gorman, lumber merchant, and Mr. Gorman, barrister. The rev gentleman was originally a distin-guished professor of Ottawa University, and, notwithstanding his advanced age (nearly eighty), he is apparently not more than forty or fifty years old, fully possessed of his fine mental and physical faculties, which are considered far above the average.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle Card of Thanks. Caledonia, Ont., July 6, 1894

E. S. Miller, Esq. P. P. I., Sec. The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sir :--On behalf of the parties beneficially in-terested, I have to thank The P. P. I. for prompt settlement of Claim under Certificate No. 1298, on the life of late Robert H. Nich-olas. We have just received Cheques for \$2000, and as the claim is not yet due, your promptness is commendable. With very best wishes for the success of the Institution, I remain, Yours truly. (S) S. E. LINDSAY, Solicitor for Beneficiary and Administrator.

JULY 21, 1894.

TATE OF SHE'S BREET

I WAS CURED of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Lot 5, P. E. I. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE. I WAS CURED OF a severe attack of rheum-atism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER. I WAS CURED OF a severely-sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bridgewater. JOSHUA WYNACHT.

Loss of Flesh is one of the first signs of poor health. Coughs, Colds,

Weak Lungs, Diseased Blood follow.



the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, cures all of these weaknesses. Take it in time to avert illness if you can. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

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Nestle's Food is invaluable in hot weather. Prepared for use with water only, all danger from using milk of tuberculous cows is avoid ed. If you have not used Nestlé's Food, send for sample and our dainty book, "THE BABY," both free of charge.

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C. M. B. A. Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engrossed fit for presentation at a very small cost. All kinds of penwork executed promptly and mailed with care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, Box 356, Guelph, Ont.

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every nonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Aibion Block, Sichmond Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. Boylk, Recording Sccretary.

C. M. B. A. DELEGATES' BADGES Which can be used for Local, District or Grand Council Conventions. Every Branch should procure one previous to the -t. John tonvention. Orders already been received from over 40 Branches. Furnished in a hand-

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held July 13, the following was unanim

held July 13, the following was unanover resolved: For the third time within a period of three months our esteemed Treasurer, Michael Clancy, has suffered the loss of a member of his family; this time James Joseph, five years of age, has been callel. The united sympathy of this branch is extended to Chancellor Clancy and family, and we hope that our Saviour's words, "Suffer little children to come unto Me" will bring consolation to the bereaved. W. M. VALE, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE. At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 12, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas we have heard with deep regret of the death of the beloved daughter of our esteemed Brother, Alfred A. Gloucester, be it Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 12, extend to Brother Gloucester and his esteemed wife our sincere sympathy in this the time of their sad afflicition, and we pray that the all-wise Providence will give them strength to bear with Christian fortitude the end loss they have sustained by the death of their only and beloved child. Be it further Byread on the minutes of this meeting, one sent to Brother Gloucester, and one sent to efficial organ.

e Grand Sec ficial organ. Signed

J. J. MALONEY. A. MIVELLE. W. P. MURPHY J. J. NIGHTINGALE

St. Mary's Branch, No 31, Lindsay — St. Mary's Branch, No 31, Lindsay — St. Mary's Branch, No. 31, held their first meet-ing since organization on July 8, and it was attended by all the members, who are taking great interest in the association as shown by their initiating sixteen candidates, making a total of thirty nine; and there is reason to believe that several applications will be received at the next meeting. RESOLUTION OF CONGRATULATION. Davitt Branch, No. 11, Toronto—The mem-bers of Branch No. 11, E. B. A., having heard with pleasure of the marriage of their respected Brother, Patrick McNamara, beg to convey to him their hearty congratula-tions upon the happy event, and request his acceptance of the accompanying pictures as a small token of their regard for hin and his bride, Wishing them every happiness and praying God to bless them in their state of his, signed J. Delary, D. Shea, W. Lane, J. McCarthy. TORONTO EXCURSION.

The Toronto FACURSION. The Toronto branches have completed their arrangements for the annual excursion to Oakville. Base bull and other games will be provided, and meals supplied on the grounds. The proceeds will be for St. Andrew's church fund. 17 Hamburg Ave., Toronto.

Address and Presentation.

On Wednesday evening, July 4, the choir and many other members of the Catholic church assembled at the residerce of Mrs. James Morrisey and presented her daughter Maggie with a well worded address, accom-panied with a well worded address, accom-organist and choir leader. The address was read by John Farrell and the presentation was made by Misses Ella Hallesey and Mary Madden. Miss Morrisey made a very neat reply, in which she expressed her high appreciation of such a handsome gift and for the kindly worded address. She asked the committee to thank on her behalt pastor and congrega-tion for their generosity. After spending a few hours in social chat and singing Miss Morrisey and sisters served the com-pany with refreshments, after which they dispersed to their homes.

Honors to a Separate School Pupil.

From the Lindsav Canadian Post we learn that Master Edward Kylie, son of Reeve Kylie, was the winner of the gold medal presented by a worthy lawyer of that town for English, Latin and arithmetic at the Lindsay Collegiate Institute closing exercises. This little boy, not yet fourteen years old, was head of the form of seventy-ire pupils, and thereby won the McIntyre medal. The Post adds significantly that he received his early training in the convent school in charge of the Ladies of Loretto.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

An lowa Judge Pays an Eloquent Trib ute to the Prelate.

Judge Davis, of Creston, Iowa, recall ing a conversation with His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, says: "I had read with much pleasure and profit 'Our Christian Heritage,' Cardinal Gibbons' fine contribution to the literature of his Church, and the press reports of his wonderful popularity with all classes, Protestants as well as Catholics, and I was curious to learn for myself the secret of his great strength. I had not long to wait. There soon appeared a stately gentleman, whose fine counten-ance and out stretched hand bespoke a welcome that came from the depths of a warm heart and generous soul. Inthis gracious prince of the Roman Catholic Church I found a democrat of the purest

type, a man who was beloved alike by

Mary B. O'Sullivan, in July Donahoe's.

Suppose you are a primary teacher do you realize what you must put into your work if you wish to succeed? You must be teacher, mother, and nurse to your little charges ; you must work with them during hours, and for them after school ; you must be ready to catch an idea anywhere, and adap it to the needs of a particular pupil who may be dull, indifferent, or disheartened, or even all three, poor little

You must be untiring in your vigilance over their morals, and set them always a good example in manners by always a good example in mainters by being courteous, even if they break your umbrella or spill ink all over your best gown. If you are a boy's teacher, you must be ready at any moment to dress a cut, pick out a splinter, arbitrate in a fight, or give a deniate or the means of the decision on the merits of racers, or the ownership of marbles, fish-hooks, and malodorous bottles of bait; if you can't meet these emergencies, the average small boy will hold you in contempt if you want to win his love, you must know something about the construc tion of kites, be interested in the "oneriest-lookin'" dog that ever invaded a school room, and not to be too finicky about when he washed his hands last if a pupil should offer you

If you can do all these things, and laugh about them afterward, you will probably stand high in favor.

But there is a more serious consider ation : you must also have his respect. and this is not always so easily or pleasantly won.

Great stress has been laid upon the efficacy of moral suasion, but there are times when human perversity rises to such a pitch that the most persuasive tongue is powerless to enforce obedience to your will ; you may be obliged to pick up a shrieking, fighting scrap of humanity and put him back repeat edly where you wish him to stay till worn out from the struggle, he suc

some Satin-lined Leatherette Case. Price 84.00, T. P. TANSEY, Manufacturer of As-sociation Supplies, 14 Lrummond Street, Montreal, P. Q. TEACHERS WANTED. What fills the housewife with delight, WANTED FOR S. S. NO 1, RUTHERFORD. District of Algoma, a male or female teacher, holding 20d or 3rd class certi-ficate. Duties to commence after sum-mer holidays. Application, stating salary required, to be addressed to T. H. JACKMAN. Kil-larney P. O., Algoma District, Ont. 821-2 And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite? COTTOLENE What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLENE What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLENE What is it that frics oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish? COTTOLENE What is it saves the time and care And patience of our women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare? COTTOLENE Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food By making "COTTOLENE" so good ?

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TEMALE TEACHER FOR THE THIRD repartment Catholic Separate School, Al-mont. Applications received up to 15th of August. Dutles to commence after the sum-mer holidays. Applicants to state salary wanted. Apply to JOHN O'REILLY, Secretary. 822-5. WANTED FOR CATHOLIC SEPARATE school, Deloro, Section No. 1, a female teacher, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence Aucust 20. Apply to John A. MCCALLUM, Secretary, Deloro P. O., Ont. 821-1 FEMALE TEACHER WANTED FOR Catholic Separate school No. 1, Nichol, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to began Aug. 20. Apply to JERENIAH WRIGHT, Secretary, Marden P. O., Ont. 820-2 BY POSTING A CARD to Robinson & Johnson, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. YOU WILL RECEIVE The 26th. Annual Catalogue, 160 pages, handsomely illustrated and other interest-ing matter. THOROLD CEMENT Sometimes called WATER LIME Is the best and cheapest CEMENT for Mason Work of all kinds

Works: Thorold, Ont. Write us for prices. ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,