SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.



he Effects of La Grippe.

Chicago, March, 1803, 9 our sisters suffered from weakness nerves in the head sine scale she had e four years ago. She didn't sleep an half or one hour, and sometimes if at night, she had also difficulty th so that she didn't expect to live; different medicines for about a year any relief, but after she took Pastor s Kerve Tonie her health was re-nd she enjrys good sleep again. SISTER OF ST. CLARE. Laffin St.

Chatawa, Miss., March, 1833, ed Pastor Koeng's Nerve Tonic for ness, for which it gave great rehef eshing sleep. SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample both to any ad-dress. Foor patients also get the ined-loine free. edy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1576, and is now inection by the

IC MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street. Druggists at 81 per Bottle. 6 for 85.

ize, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. ndon by W. E Saunders & Co. LEX. D. MCGILLIS.

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BEAUTY SPOTS OF CANADA.

armingly Written. erbly Illustrated th 130 Views.

INGa Falls. o, the Queen City of the West, housand Islands, of the St. Lawrence, al, the Beautiful. c Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, is Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre,

he Grand Saguenay River.

cents in Stamps to McCONNIFF Windsor Hotel Tie MONTREAL, CAN cultural : College GUELPH. ntario Agricultural College will betober 1st. Full courses of lec-h practical instruction suited to en who intend to be farmers. circular giving information as of study, terms of admission, JAMES MILLS, M. A., President. July, 189 STERN FAIR LONDON, PT. 12 to 21. -1895.-

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

VOLUME XVII.

Tom O'Lary. Tom O'Lary the blacksmith's wife, Lay with a white sheet over her spread ; "Little rest had she in life ; Why should we mourn her ?" the women

said, Who, over her eyes, had the raised lids prest, And tied her hands on her pulseless breast. Beneath the line of her soft, brown hair A hard, strange look on her face was set, As if life's sorrow, and pain and care, She could not, even in death, forget. "Poor soul! poor soul!" so the women sizhed.

" She shows the grief that she used to hide ! Tom O'Lary, with hand that shook, Upraised the latch of the chamber door; "O God !" he said on that face to look, And think she will speak to me no more !" The darkened room seemed a strange, dread

still !' His tortured face in his hands he hid ; "I loved you, Mary ! you know I did !" He kissed the brow 'neath the soft brown

that may

The clock on the mantlepiece ticked low; It seemed to him like the day of doom; God's judgment day for his wretched past, And even Mary had turned at last ! "Oh, Mary ! Mary!" the passers-by Looked up, surprised at that bitter ery Again and again those words he said. "Till paled in the west the sunset's red, And darker yet grew the darkened room. He raised the window to light the gloom, And trembling, littled the sheet once more ; When, lo ! the face of the sleeper shone With beauty that was never there before. Yet still with a look that was all his own, Serene and sweet on the white lips lay; The tender gleam of life's early May, Her old, sweet smile! It was nothing strange The faces of dead men often change); But to Tom O'Lary's raptured thought, It seemed a miracle, Love had wrought. "Oh, Mary ! Mary !" he wildly cried ; "Not yet has your patient pity died ; God's mercy still for my soul may be; If you forgive me, then why not He?" His face m her shrouded breast he hid. "How you, Mary ! you know ! did !" -Marian Douglas, in the Independent. The clock on the mantlepiece ticked low ;

CROKE OF CASHEL. W. T. Stead Writes Brilliantly of the Famous Irish Archbishop,

In the September Review of Reviews is a very brilliant character sketch of Archbishop Croke of Ireland written by Mr. William T. Stead, the editor. The personality of the sturdy and milit-Archbishop is a fascinating one, and while making the most of this in teresting phase of the subject, Mr. Stead gives a thorough and valuable account of the politico-religious history of the great prelate, and particularly of his active work for Home Rule.

This sketch is instructively illustrated.

A little more than fifty years ago, mentary party, Parnellite or McCarwrites Mr. Stead, a slight fracas arose outside the barrier of a French provinthyite when ventured to try conclusions with him at a bout of fisticuffs. Here indeed was no pale ascetic, no emaciated enthusiast. The Cardinal's cial town. Two young Irish students, by which they were making their way to Rome, found themselves victimized by a rascally conductor. During their temporary absence from the vehicle, while the horses were being changed, dead to ble forcements. An ecclesiastic in-while the horses were being changed, dead to ble forcements. The Cardinal's saint was an Irish saint of the true bread of St. Patrick, full of physical temporary absence from the vehicle, while the horses were being changed, dead to ble forcements. The Cardinal's bread of St. Patrick, full of physical temporary absence from the vehicle, while the cardinal temporary absence from the vehicle, temporary absence from the vehicle, while the cardinal temporary absence from the vehicle, t while the horses were being changed deed to his fingertips; but an in-and the passengers were refreshing tensely human man with a genial symand the passengers were refreshing pathy with the sports and pastimes of the inner man, the conductor had sold one of their seats to a countryman of mankind. Measured by the almanac his own, and when the two students Dr. Croke has passed his three score came to take their places they were inyears and ten, but in his heart he is still as much a boy as ever, full of informed that one would have to sit upon the knees of the other for the next terest in sports and athletics, delight-stage, which the lying rascal added ing to recall the memories of the earlier would be very short. The students, days when he was the champion days when he was the champion athlete of the Irish race, swift of would be very short. The students, although unfamiliar with the language, foot and stout of heart, with the proud exultation of one who, whether at resented this arrangement, and appealed to a fellow countryman, a young theological student like themselves hockey or foot-ball, in leaping and jumping, or in combats which were waged with fists or blackthorn, never who was a resident at the time in the town. He, being proficient in the language, and in no way loath to came off second best. prevent cheating, insisted upon the We talked of many things in the ejection of the intruder from his friend's seat. The conductor, gather we had at Thurles, but first and before any thing else we talked of sport. Of Cardinal Manning, of course there was ing together some stablemen, blustered and swore, and finally began There. to hustle the young Irishman. much to be said, but one of his first exupon the Irishman in question struck pressions of enthusiastic approval reerred not to Manning, but to his sucout from the shoulder, and the blustering conductor fell all of a heap cessor. The Archbishop had noted the letter which Cardinal Vaughan, had Smarting with pain, and furious at his disconfiture, he scrambled to his written sending his subscription to the feet clamoring for vengeance. No Grace testimonial and rejoiced exceed-sooner, however, had he gained his ingly that the Cardinal-Archbishop had feet than down he went like a nine-pin shown so true and keen an appreciafrom another of the sledge-hammer tion of the cricket king. From this it blows of the young athlete. Again he rushed, and rushed at his foe only to was an easy transition to talk about the days when Dr. Croke was a boy. drop in his tracks; and this time he is a theme upon which a volume might fell to rise no more. The gendarmes be written, and I was seriously uphurried up and the further discussion braided by some residents at Thurles of the question was adjourned till next for not having more time devoted to morning, when the court sat and dis-missed the case. The young Irishman who had thus felled the rascally con-the is still president of the Gaelic Ath-best to live in, the best to work in and ductor three times running, none of letic Association, and recently took an the best to enjoy life in. The climate his allies daring to interfere, turned opportunity which local circumstances seems to him to be perfection, the genout to be one Croke, a young collegian rendered both natural and fitting to eral education and intelligence which from county Cork, famous in those publicly testify his patronage of the prevail among the colonists higher than days for his indomitable courage and association, which a brother Bishop had that in any other colony. Nothing just banned with bell, book and candle, could be more enthusiastic than the dealways fighting and as invariably as a secret society almost as treason-coming off the conqueror. The hero of able as the Fenian Brotherhood. diocese. He attributes the superiority a hundred battles in his native county, he made short work of the pugnacious his are still current in the diocese. and irascible Frenchmen and Belgians Once, when bathing in the Loire, with-Once, when bathing in the Loire, withwho rashly challenged him to combat. That student who was so ready with his fists, and so capable of holding his backward. On another occasion he Whatever the cause, he believed that

the Catholic Church in Ireland. His stopping to take breath, would walk the success which had attended the bold initiative of genius. The moment, jubilee-that is to say the twenty-fifth three miles in twenty minutes, coming initiative taken by New Zealand in the therefore, that he decided to throw in Bishop—was celebrated in July, but it four minutes and entering the drawis probable among all the crowding ing-room after he had covered four memories that such an occasion brings miles out and four miles in forty-eight back to the mind after three score minutes. The wager was accepted. years and ten of busy life, there are Young Croke there and then started, few episodes upon which the Arch- and in less than forty eight minutes bishop reflects with such complacency returned, winning the wager with a as the memory of that little affair with minute or two still in hand.

the conductor of the diligence, It was, indeed, an instance typical One of the conspicuous ornaments on the walls of the spacious and airy the walls of the spacious and airy library in St. Patrick's college is an future career. For on that occasion Dr. Croke stood alone, defending those who were unable to defend themselve Thurles. The Archbishop, as becomes an athlete, is a strong and sturdy advocate of temperance. He confirms and dealing out with clenched fist telling blows against the foreigner who no child in the diocese of Cashel who had dared to swindle his weaker fellow-countrymen. That is what Dr. does not take a solemn pledge not to touch, taste or handle the accursed Croke has been doing all his life. And if it be-and I would not venture to deny-that something of the fierce joy of the strife throbs in his veins. be regarded as one of the benevolent compensations which nature offers as a reward for those who greatly dare and greatly do.

is, charming in society, a delightful host, a teller of good stories, and one who on occasion does not shrink from opportunity of making the acquaint-ance of Dr. Croke. "The Archbishop of Cashel," said the Cardinal, in accents full of loving admiration, "is singing a song after dinner, when that is the mood of the moment and his guests are mellow with music and good

in the century to have an opportunity of learning to ride the bicycle. Dr. Croke, in spite of his three-score years and ten, is quite capable of taking to cycling with the zeal and zest of a young man. At present, however, his only cycling experience dates back nearly thirty or forty years. In the very early days of the wheel he enjoyed a run on a tricycle in the Boi de Bologne. He is more at home, how ever, in the saddle than on the wheel He is not given to hunting, although, like every Irishman, he has ridden to

been done in the discharge of his epis- the colony. copal duties. When appointed Bishop of New Zealand he almost lived on picture to myself an Arch -bishop of Cashel who somewhat rehorseback, and to this day he praises with delight the easy going lope of his New Zealand steeds. On one occasion sembled the sainted ascetic, the frail emaciated body within whose form he rode seventy-seven miles in ten hours on one horse without stopping to there was more spirit than either flesh or blood, who for so many years was virtually Archbishop of all England. bait his horse on the way. An occa-sional drink of water and a snack of Imagine, then, my great amazement on entering the palace at Thurles to find grass was all the creature had between start and finish. When he reached myself confronted by a stout, stalwart man about six feet in height, who his journey's end the stableman simply removed the saddle and bridle and givmight not have been more than sixty years of age and who was still in the out to feed for itself in an adjacent possession of an unimpaired physique and rejoicing in thews and sinews pasture.

It is a noticeable fact that Archwhich might safely be backed to down any member of the Irish Parlia. bishop Croke, the most typical of all Irishmen, has spent no small fraction of his life abroad. The son of a Protestant mother, he was early in life rejoiced more at the prospect than Dr. taken in hand by a Catholic uncle and Croke. But he was fortunately saved brought up in the faith of the Catholic from any act of participation in the in the various colleges with which Irish piety has studded the continent : from whence he was brought back to its programme to the "three F's" - fair Ireland by the death of his brother, (rent, free sale and fixity of tenure. an event which is fixed in the Arch bishop's memory by the recollection of Ireland, in 1856, it seemed to Dr. Croke meeting the wrath or phantom of his deceased brother the first night he slept in the chamber in which the body had laid. After this we again find him outside Ireland as a professor at a foreign college, from whence he was shortly afterwards promoted to the Irish College at Rome. Notwithstanding fulfiling these important functions abroad, he passed through every grade of the coclesiastical hierarchy. There is no post in the Catholic Church, from a curate to an Archbishop, that he has not filled. He has been curate, parish priest, administrator, Dean, Bishop and Archbishop, discharging in the meantime may duties more educational than ecclesiastical. His most important office before his selection as Arch bishop of Cashel was the Bishopric of New Zealand. Cardinal Cullen selected him and sent him out, having well justified confidence in the energy and administrative capacity of the stalwart Irishman. His headquarters were at Auckland, and his commission was to clear the debt off the cathedral and establish the Catholic organization in that colony on a business like basis. Dr. Croke is enthusiastic about New He is still president of the Gaelic Ath-letic Association, and recently took an the best to live in, the best to work in and the best to enjoy life in. The climate Nothing Traditions of a famous long jump of of the colony largely to the fact that the Maori wars necessitated a considerable influx of British officers, who, out training or any preparation, he when they had done their fighting, jumped 19 feet 6 inches forward and elected to settle down on land grants.

enfranchisement of women. Throughout the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, the Catholics are every where the second denomination Numerically they are one in four in New South Wales, where they are the strongest, to one in seven in Western Australia and Queensland, where they are the weakest. The most respectable colonists everywhere in Australia, regarded from the conventional view of respectability, are the Anglicans. For the most part the colonists are extremely tolerant, and the relations be tween the various Churches leave nothing to be desired. Here and there, no doubt, you may find an extreme sectarian, but for the most part nothing can exceed the generosity and liberality of the colonists in dealing with ministers of religion. "I traveled," said Dr. Croke, "from one end of the island to the other and never had to pay a hotel bill or my railway fare. Free passe everywhere on the lines, free board and lodging wherever you go - that is something like hospitality and that is the hospitality which is practiced in New Zealand. Oaly on one occasion was I sharply reminded of the sectarian intolerance which does so much harm at home. A Presbyterian minister who had been preaching against the Church of Rome found him-self with me when I was making a journev some miles up the country. When I got out at the railway station I found Canon Lidden used sometimes to that my friends had sent a carriage for lament that he had been born too late me to convey me to the town, which

Catholic Record,

was situated about a mile away. The Presbyterianminister had also alighted at the same station. The rain was coming down in a perfect deluge. I went up to my Presbyterian friend and told him that there was plenty of room in the carriage and hoped that he would accept a seat. It would not do, however. He would have "no truck" with the representative of the Pope of Rome, and, declining my invitation, he walked off sturdily in the pouring rain which must have drenched him to the skin. That was almost the only inhounds, but most of his riding has stance of intolerance which I noted in

Dr. Croke was first ordained Bishop twenty five years ago on July 24. He became Bishop of New Zealand in the summer of 1870, about the time that the long threatened war between France and Germany was breaking out in western Europe. He remained in New Zealand until he cleared the debt off the cathedral and established the Catholic organization in the colony, when he returned to Ireland. Just twenty years had elapsed since he despaired of the Irish national cause. ing the horse a kick in the ribs, set it In his hot youth Archbishop Croke had imbibed the passionate enthusiasm for Irish nationality which is characteristic of his race. When the revolutionary movement in 1848 seemed to give hopes of a successful rising against the power of England, there were few who rejoiced more at the prospect than Dr. that the last hope of obtaining any thing for the Irish people had been dashed to the earth. He washed his hands of politics and stood aloof, doing his ecclesiastical work, caring not how the factions might brawl and disdain. ing to waste any strength of body or of mind upon work which seemed to him to be as useless as the ploughing of the sands of the sea shore. This mode of apathetic indifference, not unmixed with a certain scornful laughter at the vanity of human expectations, and the fatuity of the Irish Nationalist aspirations, did not last long after his return from the Antipodes. The failure of the crops in 1879 and the prospect of privation, not to say starvation, which this brought upon the Irish peasant, thrilled as a trumpet call to the manhood of Ireland. At first Archbishop Croke, who for twenty-three years had preserved an attitude of in-difference to the struggle of Irish parties, found himself strongly attracted to a movement which had as its objective the assertion of the right of the Irish people to the Irish land. Michael Davitt first raised the fiery cross and travessed the country from end to end, preaching the doctrines on which the Land League was founded. Nothing could have appealed more forcibly to the sympathies of Archbishop Croke. The "land for the people" was a watchword which roused his enthusiasm, while the spectacle of the people rising in their thousands from Dor to the Cove of Cork to assert their right to the land could not fail to have his enthusiastic support. Mr. Parnell was some time before he followed where Michael Davitt had led. At last the evidence was too strong to be resisted that the Irish people had at last roused themselves from the lethargy into which they had fallen since 1843, and then Mr. Parnell made his plunge.

NO. 883.

THE A. P. A IN CHINA.

his lot with the Land Leaguers, he hur-ried over to Thurles and implored the known authority on Oriental matters, Archbishop to join the cause. But Dr. says that the recent persecutions in Croke was loath to resume the position China are the outcome of anti Chris-Archbishop to join the cause. which he had abandoned long before and hung back for a time. The more he ignorant for the purpose of inflaming their passions against the foreign misnell pleaded for his support, until at last Charles Stewart Parnell, the cool, unimpassioned Protestant landlord, ac flung himself upon his knees ing falsehoods which are vile enough tually before the Archbishop of Cashel and some of them, to have been invented implored him to give his countenance by a Fulton or a Chiniquy. Indeed to the cause of the Land League. "It there is a startling similarity between is going to be a big thing," he added, the methods of the Chinese and those of their prototypes in this country. It was a great scene which Thurles both feed their readers with copicus Palace witnessed that day, and one bogus quotations from alleged Catholic which perhaps an Irish Nationalist writers. Both misrepresent Catholic painter will commemorate one day. doctrine and practice with a boldness Mr. Parnell, a politician and leader of the Irish race, falling, Protestant though he was, at the feet of the Archbishop of Cashel, would make in both an artful appeal to the lower a very effective subject for a fresco on side of human nature, whereby ob-the wall of the Parliament House on scene and suggestive stories are served College Green, in which the first up for the delectation of their readers Home Rule Parliament assembled, under the thin guise of being "expos-The moment Dr. Croke decided to sup-port the Land League he flung him-The Chinese branch of the The Chinese branch of the A. P. A. knows the potency of pictures to influ-

self heart and soul into the agitation. During the next two or three years he was a very conspicuous, if not the most conspicuous, figure in Ireland. ence their parrons, and needing no Anthony Comstock to advertise their works by praising with faint condem-

Mr. Forster stood out, of course, rugg-ed and stern, as the representative of the English garrison at the Castle. Mr. Parnell and his henchmen labored indefatigably, now in Ireland and then at Westminister, but the heroit figure on Irish soil was the Archbishop of Cashel, who made Thurles the central citadel of the Irish Land League. At one time Mr. Forster, impatient at the failure of one of his schemes, wished to arrest Father Cantwell, the administrator of the diocese, who throughout these troubles had acted as Archbishop Croke's right hand man and chief-of-staff in the national movement. Mr. Forster's ingers itched to clap Father Cantwell into Kilmainham; but he desisted, knowing full well that the arrest of the administrator would have to be followed by that of Archbishop Croke. From that even Mr. Forster recoiled. Therein he was wise, nor had he long to wait for his reward.

After the Land Act was passed and it was evident that it would be suppressed and its leaders clapped into jail, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and others prepared a no-rent manifesto, which was to be launched as their reply to the administrative decree which landed them in Kilmainham. It was a policy of de spair, and a policy, moreover, which had not the justification of being politic as a set off against its immorality Against the no-rent manifesto Archbishop Croke set his face as a flint. John Dillon came to Thurles to en deavor to overcome his Grace's objection to a declaration which struck at the root of the principle of prop-erty and asserted the right to set aside all obligations well known to the Chinese bigots as that Catholies in this country are storing guns in their churches is known to the Dr. Croke exclaimed in warning tones: "Now, mind, if you issue the no-reut manifesto L will pull the Land no-reut manifesto I will pull the Land way responsible for the action of the government, with which, indeed, they had been almost openly at war.

works by praising with faint condem-nation, "The Death Blows to Corrupt from that valuable work has such a nor himself. It runs as follows : "They (the Catholics) take the horoscopes of children of either sex and utter incantations over them, and in this way can gain possession of their spirits. . . They use different methods to obtain the brains, hearts and livers of children, and commit all for their general motives, it is a fixed determination to befool our people, and under a false pretence of religion to exterminate them. It is thus they wish to take possession of the Middle Kingdom. What infatuation to em-brace such a religion as this! I have,

by extensive searching of ancient books, and by accurate observation and inquiry, been able thus to disclose their wickedness, and to sound the alarm so as to give you timely warn-

ing." The almond-eyed Traynor is terribly afraid lest a few hundred missionaries may gobble up the 400,000,000 of his countrymen and make them slaves to the Pope. Mr. Carpenter marks with dots the passages unfit to be printed in a decent American paper ; but they or their equivalent can be found in the writings of any A. P. A. evangelist. That the missionaries entice young children away in order to scoon ont their eyes and hearts for use either in extracting silver from lead or to aid in the magic of photography, is a fact as erty and asserted the right the magic of photography, is a fact as to set aside all obligations well known to the Chinese bigots as that

a saint ; and he added many expresfellowship. Canon Lidden used sometimes to sions of affection which showed that he loved him as his own brother. The very day before he died as he lay on his death bed, he said to Canon Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's college, Thurles : Give my love to Dr. Croke and tell him we have always been two honest Radicals." On another occasion when the Archbishop was being somewhat severely called to task at the Vatican for something which displeased some of the Tory wire pullers who infest the precincts of St. Peter's chair the Cardinal wrote a letter, the gist of which was briefly this: "If you are interested to know, my sentiments are just those of Archbishop Croke." This constant association of Dr. Croke and Cardinal Manning had led me not unnaturally to

thing in the shape of alcohol. But although in this respect His Grace is a temperance man after Cardinal Manning's own heart, he is too much of an Irishman of the old school to frown at the mixing of a glass of hot punch after dinner, or to enforce the strict teetotalism which Cardinal Manning regarded as one of the first of the Christian virtues. A genial man he It must be five or six years since Cardinal Manning urged me to lose no

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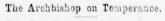
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ber. The acceptance has been received by Mr. J. S. Robertson, and eads

In reply to your courteous letter informing Archbishop Walsh that he had been elected by a unanimous vote an honorary member of your league, his Grace wishes me to say that he is leeply grateful for the honor you have deepiy grateful for the honor you have donehim. Hedesires me to assure you of his sincere and earnest sympathy with the cause in which your league is houses and churches. There is a great doing such splendid work, and while his views on total prohibition as a political issue or a practical prohibition as a political issue or a practical principle may be somewhat different from thos of the league, he is entirely with you as regards the virtue of temperance, Catholic Church impel her to an and would be glad to give his hearty members.

t. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Sept. 6, 1895. •

ines." When the people of Tientsin, no-rent manifesto I will pur the ballers League down about your shoulders quicker than a pack of cards." It seemed to the Archbishop, as to many bodies of kidnapped children, boys others, that the no-rent manifesto was illogical. The true reply to the action of the government was to have refused in Agrical and girls. It will be remembered that Maria Monk made a similar statement to have paid taxes rather than to re-pudiate the debts which were owed to a number of individuals who were in no way responsible for the outcome of Protestant gentlemen went to Montreal and investigated the case, conclusively proving Maria to be a liar and wholesale humbug. own daughter subsequently published

a book confirming that verdict; but the "Awful Disclosuers of Maria The Canadian Temperance League Catholic sheets and circulated among Monk " are still advertised in the anti recently invited his Grace Archbishop Walsh to become an honorary memgence to the coolies of China.

As President Traynor has announced that his society is to be extended all over the world, he has a fine field for work in the Middle Kingdom, whose people are already so well prepared to believe anything bad of Catholics and to give yent to their feelings as vigor ously as they have lately done in the

Not Afraid of Any Truth.

The most sacred principles of the and would be glad to give his hearty co-operation and personal support to Catholic Church is the Church of the the general work of your excellent or-ganization as one of your honorary make Him known to men, through all the manifestations of His power and love—as the God of revelation and the God of nature. The knowledge of truth is the knowledge of God. Hence it is, and it must necessarily be, the wish of the Church that men seek after truth in all directions, from

The essence of intellectual life does all sources and through all instrumen-not reside in extent of science or in perfection of expression, but in a con-revealed truth; but God is no less in stant preference for higher thoughts natural than revealed truth, and in over lower thoughts, and this prefer. her loyalty to Him she follows Him ence may be the habit of a mind which wherever His footprints are seen, and agone, is now Archbishop of Cashel, the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then, without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then, without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then, without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in four minutes, then without diadem, and noted with keen delight in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light in the foremost figure in the hierarchy of light wherever He is - Archbishop Ireland.

Respectfully yours, (Signed) F. RYAN for Archbishop Walsh.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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

O'Donoghue.' CHAPTER XII. Never were exertions more vigorous or the attainment of an object than ere those made by Plowden in behalf

oung Bernot. But at every step he was opposed by he agencies of "Roquelare." Like Freemasonry it seemed to have its mbers where one would least expect

stance his skill was of no avail - the

Once they met on the street- Plow-

mile of malicious triumph, Plowden's

an ironical grin. Plowden turned

"Curse you ; I'll foil you yet, if I

He stopped suddenly, and went hur-

riedly on his way with the unfinished sentence sticking in his throat. It

stuck there till he reached the prison

bringing out great globules of perspir

ation on his forehead with every step,

back, for he lacked courage to send it

"Poor fellow ! it is a sad case -- all the sadder because he holds exagger-

ated ideas of his sin, and while he is so

anxious to plead guilty in court, he is

just as determined not to disclose an-

the matter in a very different light.

Yes ; but, Father ; when can she

GOLDEN-

MEDICAL

"She was unusually worse

and then it sank slowly and chokingly

work too well.

through his set teeth

have to-

further.

f 'wash day," falls on a d home where Sunlight find them, and to live in a labyrinth grips, and passwords, and signs. The aid that otherwise would have se Sunlight Soop was been volunteered to the criminal was clothes so easily, so quickly, with-out rubbing and scrubbing. shudderingly withheld when it was known that he was hounded by Less Labor 6 Conta "Roquelare," and the theory that he was suffering from a mental hallucina-Twin Bar Greater Comfort

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MAKES HOME BRIGHTER

at glow of sunlight at the

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Father Germain had visited Hubert, REV. THEO. SPETZ. President. and to Margaret, who saw him directly after, he said :

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"I know," said Margaret sorrow-fully, "in talking to me he has said that neither he nor I could break the A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.-The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, 8150 per annum. For fall particulars apply to REV. D. CUSHING G. S. E. promise given to his mother, that he yould not break it, even to save his life, and he has made me make the ame promise." The priest shook his head. "There is but one thing that will

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be told ?" and Margaret's voice grew College, N. S. C. McCREA, Late Principal Coaticool piteous. ast night, so that we were obliged to Address : Peterborough, Ont. 882-1 ummon the physician. He came



f not cheerfully, at least with so calm an aspect that few meeting her would Father Damen, S.J have dreamed of the aching heart she

Days passed - miserable, monoton ous days that dawned and set on the same sorrow, on the same anxiety. Rumor had it that Bernot's trial was postponed to afford Bertoni an opportunity of producing important witnesses who would testify against the prisoner, and rumor also circulated that the

young man was daily sinking under prison discipline. The discipline had been made comparatively light for him owing to the influence of the feminin portion of fashionable society, who had longed to make Bernot an idol and now exalted him into a hero. His crime, the curious and romantic

way in which it had become known, was just the sensation for which their frivolous minds craved, and, despite the remonstrances of their callous brothers, and the commands of their practica fathers, gushing fair ones would persist in giving vent to their friendship and sympathy in daily gifts of flowers tion was generally abandoned when it was known that his arrest had been and books, and choice delicacies.

"He was so handsome," said one languishingly. "And so distingue," repeated a nade through its instrumentality. Plowden cursed through his teeth and

worked the harder to discover what ond. "And so talented," added a third. proofs of the crime, if any, Bertoni had But no one spoke of Margaret. ollected ; but in that particular in-

The world, according to its wont, ex detectives of "Roquelare" did their ended its arms to the guilty one, be cause of his wealth and his position but for her who was supposed to have den and Bertoni-the former on his way to Hubert's prison, the latter neither, and whose faithfulness and devotion should, at least, have awak returning from court. The men lifted their hats and smiled ; Bertoni's a ened pity, it had only silence, or scorn. Fashionable Mrs. Delmar was full o matronly sympathy and tenderness for the unfortunate criminal. The pecuwhen Bertoni had passed and hissed liar turn which events had taken dis covered to her scheming mind an en tirely new source through which sh might make Hubert fit into her own private plans. She had never sup posed for one moment the existence o a more than cousinly attachment be tween Hubert and Margaret, and had she done so the report of Miss Calvert's betrothal to Plowden- a report which was generally believed — would have disabused her mind of that idea. Fashionable society had declared young Bernot to be "fancy free" without even a passing preference for any of his fair friends, unless indeed his fre quent visits to the Delmar residence and his friendly courtesy to Miss Delmar when they met at public as semblies, might be taken as proofs of a contrary fact. But the gossip terior circumstances which might put had intimated that these intentions were rather owing to the warm friend ship which existed between the young men, and Louise herself had not been anxious for the circulation of a rumo which she knew was entirely devoid of

> Now, however, that the young may was in prison on a charge of murder -in a position in which it was reason able to suppose that former friends and equaintances would neglect him-Mrs. Delmar fancied that she had grand opportunity of showing him the constancy of her friendship; an excuse, as it were, to let him know the ardor of her daughter's affection for him. The feeling on the part of Louise was not as ardent as the wise mother de-sired it to be, but she trusted in her own ability to raise it to a white heat when necessary.

truth.

She was deterred from her purpo no fastidiousness regarding Hupert's crime ; that she considered a nere youthful indiscretion arising from his natural impetuosity-a crime, if crime it was, which, at the verworst, the law would punish only by worst, the law would punish only by imprisonment which could be very much shortened by influence. She frequently pictured to herself, young Bernot, on his release, hastening to herself and the state of the state o Bernot, on his release, nastening to her and pouring out his gratitude for her kindness to him in his dark days, as he was no longer wild and turbulent as he was wont to be at times in his to the time of the second second second second second second second the second and what more natural than that her long-cherished hope of marriage between him and Louise should then be realized? Not that her matronly heart yearned to call Hubert "son" DISCOVERY because of his own intrinsic worth, but because her matronly prudence coveted his wealth. His wealth, or that of some other equally rich son in law would be necessary to continue the fashionable Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., com-pounded this medicine of vegetable ingredi-ents which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with *pure blood*; they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run with-out coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking arti-ficially digested foods or pepsin-the stom-ach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billousness and Nervous Af-fections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely *cured* by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, whole system. his extravagance without which Mrs. Delmar could scarcely exist ; and Eugene had already protested against the fre-quent calls on him when the ladies' own ample incomes were expended, and he had more than once threatened to moderate their style of living. The diplomatic woman would have brought her tactics to bear on some other of the wealthy admirers who appeared to flutter about her daughter's shrine, but there Eugene himself interfered. He jealously guarded his sister, and discountenanced so sternly sister, and discountenanced so sternly was never cynical now ; he no longer any but mere passing attentions from talked at her from heights which the gentlemen of her acquaintance that she rarely attempted more than a brief flirtation. To Louise this strict guardianship made little difference. So long as she was permitted the winter's round of balls and parties, and the summer's stay at watering places, she was con-tent-as much of her heart as had not been warped by her mother's example and instruction, or hardened by the lessons of fashionable folly which she had begun to learn from her very inancy, and which she had continued to learn for over a score of years, never had been very seriously touched. Perhaps the nearest approach to it had been affected by Hubert Bernot ; for, mingled with her intense fear of him -a fear approaching to awe-was a feeling such as no other man had ever

break in our home. Good-natured fellow as he was, he possess. little dreamed, even while he wondered that his mother should evince so much anxiety and sympathy for Hu- There was more acute suffering and a bert, of the real object of that solici-

tude and tendernsss. Margaret Calvert rarely entered into the wise lady's calculations. She had settled it satisfactorily in her own | done ! mind that the young girl would be married to Plowden as soon as the cere-mony could be performed with propriety, and she relied on her own kind ness to Hubert to counteract any influence which his cousin might exert. Should she in the future be reproached by Bernot for her neglect of Margaret, she could very easily throw all the blame on Margaret's self, and also impute to her the more serious charge of penly rejecting every offer of friendship made by herself and her daugh-

Thus shrewd Mrs. Delmar laid her plans, and having sufficiently instructed her daughter, Hubert was treated to an unbroken series of what the fashionable woman was pleased to term 'comforting visits." How he bore the inflictions-for they were nothing else -was attested by the relieved expres-sion which came into his face the instant that the cell door closed after the elegantly attired ladies.

Mrs. Delmar spared no pains to avoid coming in contact with Margaret Calvert. She entertained a nervous dread of meeting the girl-particularly of meeting her in Hubert's cell, where she feared Margaret's presence might frustrate the execution of her own little private plans, and owing to that dread, she at length grew to hate Margaret with a hatred all the more bitter because of the inoffensiveness of its victim.

Her first inquiry of the grim-faced warden whose duty was to admit visitors to the prisoner, was invariably to learn whether Miss Calvert was in the cell - Margaret, from her frequent visits, was well known, to every official-when informed that Margaret was there, under pretence of not disturbing the cousins' interview, she would withdraw with her daughter, and the Delmar carriage would roll away, to return at another hour. But little as the fashionable woman

suspected, or would have believed it had she been told, it was due to the influence of the girl whom she so causelessly hated that Hubert Bernot received her and her daughter with a show of alfability. Not through Mar-garet's direct influence, for she was not even aware of the ladies' regular visits. Hubert rarely spoke of them ; for these two divided hearts-and yet hearts that were so closely knit by the bond of a mutual love-had so many other things about which to think and speak. He, with all his worldly lore. his brilliant mind, found he had much to learn from this simple girl, who was rich only in natural virtues and the grace that comes from prayer. Step v step she led him up from the miry path where his feet would slip and his garments trail in the slough of crime, to heights where the fresh breezes of a new life, evoked out of his own penitence, blew upon him, and gave him renewed vigor for his rugged journey

Father Germain doubted that his afluence or counsels, or even consola ions, would have been of any use if the way had not been first prepared by the teachings of this HeavenSEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

that day she found an opportunity of young yet, and it would cause such a schemes, if he knew them, than to aid secretly telling him her trouble. them, by any influence he might knew that Hubert wrote letters to his mother, and, from Margaret, had learned something of their contents : The poor patient invalid-her ill-

ness had taken a more severe form. but she gave him this one to read. A bright hopeful look spread over the priest's face when he had read if. greater duration of it every day than hitherto : but her eves never failed to "It seems like an inspiration from Al wander to the thorn-crowned Head or mighty God, my dear child, to have him her lips to murmur "Thy will be

write in this manner," he said. the very best method that could be taken Perchance it was in that room, by the side of that sick chair, that Mar-garet herself learned the lessons which to prepare her mind, and it will do so without any consciousness on her part, he so successfully taught to Hubert, or any interference or assistance from those who may be about her. When for many a time when she saw the inthe time comes to tell her, there will be valid's face contract with pain, and a death-like hue from very agony spread far less danger to herself to appre over it, and yet heard the white lips hend; so now, my dear child, remem. murmur the sentence which was so ber it is all in God's hands, and you perpetually upon them, "Thy will be have nothing to do but perform your tone !" had she herself fallen on her duty as you have already faithfully knees and murmured, with a heart done broken with sorrow, "Thy will be Bu But that duty grew harder every day, and nothing but the firm faith done !

A physician came every day now, and hope in God's care, with which not with the expectation or hope of she had fortified herself, would have being able to effect even a partial cure, but to give such transient relief. as skill might afford to extreme pain. And Father Germain came every day, not so much to minister to her spiritual wants as to learn when her state of health would permit her hearing the truth about Hubert. But every day the physician shook

his head to the priest's inquiry, declaring she must not be told yet in any circumstances, and every day Margaret's heart sunk when she had to say no, to Hubert's eager question :

" Does my mother know yet?" Madame Bernot had continually inuired for him, wondering, after the fact. first few days, why he did not write, and Dr. Durant called Margaret aside and told her it would be necessary to have Hubert write letters of some sort to his mother, as the suspense and anxiety occasioned by his fancied ilence were aggravating her disease. So Hubert wrote, dating his letters rom the little country-place on the Hudson whence he had started on the traveling tour he had taken in company with a college mate over a year and a half before. He put no invented descriptions in the missives he filled them with no invented inci lents ; he could not have done that but he wrote pages with that peculiarly high in the profession. Their visits devoted affection which seems only to were paid by order of Bertoni, that on exist between a widowed mother and an only son. They were boyish from the day of trial their testimony might prove Hubert Bernot to be of perfectly their very simplicity—they were almost holy from the depth of religious feelsane mind. Plowden smiled bitterly when he first became aware of that

ng which pervaded them. and muttered savagely to himself : He gradually began to speak of "He thinks he is securely closing every loophole; but, by heaven! I'll another as occupying the position in foil him yet." If Hubert was himself conscious of which he himself was placed a prisoner for the murder of a fellow-being months before. He described the fic-titious criminal as having a widowed this daily decline in his health he made no allusion to it, and when questioned by anxious Margaret, or sympathetic Father Germain, smiled mother, loving and patient like his own, and he conveyed the impression that he was helping the poor con and answered that he would be quite demned to bear manfully the punish well as soon as his trial should be ment of his sin. This plan afforded finished and his sentence passed. But for all that, and despite the visits of him full opportunity for laying bar his own remorse and penitence to his the strange physicians, whom Marmother's eye, and had it not been ion garet looked upon with a sort of terror. Margaret's vigilant care, he would ecause they came through order of have written, in the heat of his emo that mysterious agent of "Roquelare, his cousin would have Dr. Durant visit ion, more than sufficient to betray him, and even prescribe, which that that it was his own state he was de cribing. physician did to quiet Madame Bernot listened to those let though he well knew the inefficacy of ers as she had never listened befor

his prescriptions to restore a constitu tion that was being undermined in any others - even his. In one of them, he wrote : the peculiar way in which Hubert's " Tell me, mother, words to say to was

this poor sinner - you who have suf-fered so long, whose suffering came Mrs. Delmar was also frightened at the increasing transparency of the life was in this task, of orliging upon you in one fell blow, who for-Hubert's soul entirely back to its God. upon you in one fell blow, who for-That her efforts were not without gave even when your untimely dead avail his changed demeanor showed. were mutely imploring vengeance frightened lest death should step in and frustrate her plans, and insisted

SEPTEM

THE LAWY BY JOHN P.

"Ugh! disag disagreeable," a the office door w

sis. "Good morning aut voice from h tered with books

a chair. Yes weather." Guyton Black tered coat, and stool, seized the the young barri pleasant voice a zens of Maumee pleasant attorney-at-law. high-backed ch desk he nodded sume his seat. with alacrity ; prospective cl stroked his darl and ended by eves searching face of the attor " Well?" de

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borne poor Margaret through. "It is His will," she murmured. when, seeing her aunt's fearful paroxysms of pain, she thought of the anguish yet in store for the poor suffer ing creature. "It is His will," she murmured

again, when she beheld Hubert's evidently failing health, and thought with a sudden icy pressure round her heart, that in any case her cousin's days'in this world were numbered. The report which said the young man's health was failing was true; but the rumor that added "failing

under prison discipline," was not the It was the sudden and entire loose ing of the severe mental strain which

he had kept up for eighteen long months : it was the influence of the spiritual over the material-in a word, t was his soul, beautified as it was by humble, holy penitence, and filled with a rush of exquisite feelings, the like of which he had never experienced before, that had gained such complete ascendency over his body as to make it daily grow weaker and more spiritual. He was not without a physician's care, for, from the first day of his imprisonment, he was regularly visited by two medical gentlemen who ranked

her fears.

hesitate to ac wishes, for he of a suspicion just discover Blair's title a prive his heir dren-of their the man's gr his dealings v land was his the law sustai Conscience wa dren and tim with a wide These were B duty. He ha but finding th his criminal aside. Secr his attention. tremely serv upon member the exclusion This systema

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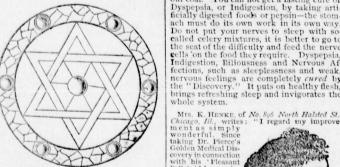
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e of the most instructive and useful pamph extant is the lectures of Father Damer y comprise four of the most celebrated one ered by that renowned Jesuit Father ely: "The Private Interpretation of the e." "The Catholic Church, the only true rech of God," "Confession." and "The Rea ence." The book will be sent to any ad son receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Order-be sent to Thos. Coffey CATHOLIC RECOM

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roused in her heart. She could not understand it, and she tried to forget it; but possibly it was the existence of that feeling which prompted her to agree with her brother when he was wont to say in reply to his mother's oft "There is sufficient time; she is "There is sufficient time; she is "There is sufficient time; she is "to the prism on foot. His mother wond be more likely to counteract her would be more likely to counteract her would be more likely to counteract her be would be more likely to counteract her it ; but possibly it was the existence of that feeling which prompted her to agree with her brother when he was

interviews with Margaret during the first days of his imprisonment fiercely denouncing himself, and passionate importunate for the time of his trial. He had grown strangely calm, prom-ised Father Germain he would do nothing rashly, but let the law quietly take its course, and he had even acquiesced

in some directions given by Plowden. An unusual gentleness characterized manner-as if Margaret Calvert had been imparting some of her unself-ishness, her own thoughtful consideration for others, to him, and in that lay he secret of his kindly reception of Mrs. Delmar and her daughter. Not divining the motive which prompted the visits, he fancied he ought to be

grateful for them, and he strove to mile and seem cheerful even when his soul was vexed and writhed in torture at the prolonged interviews. Thus Louise Delmar saw him as he had never appeared to her before-he

made her dizzy to approach; he brought himself down to her own low level - "making

himself agreeable," as she called it-and alas! in so doing, took undisputed possession of her frivolous heart. Had Hubert dreamed of the effect of what he intended to be simply court eous conduct, he would have recoiled from the Delmars as he used to do from the fancied visions of his murdered victim ; but he did not dream of it, and so continued, at every visit, makng the poor girl's heart flutter more and more painfully. Mrs. Delmar knew it, however, and

eioiced. She mistook Hubert's changed demeanor for a growing at-tachment to her daughter, and fed her willing mind with her own ambitious

Eugene Delmar, good meaning fellow that he was, always paid his visits to the prison on foot. His mother

give when home and hearts were misupon sending her own physician to erably broken; you who have shut yourself away from all the world to he had already the services of three very excellent medical men. Plowden still pursued his indefatigpray and suffer in silence, must know

how to comfort this poor, sin-burdened soul. Impart this comfort to me that I may in turn transmit it to him, that I able labors in Hubert's behalf ; and Margaret, when she saw his earnestmay speak words of consolation to his ness, as she could not help but see it, broken hearted mother.

The invalid requested Margaret to read this passage again, and when her niece had obeyed she signified that she wished her hands placed together for proached herself for having enter prayer, and then her clear, sweet voice, which no suffering seen have power to weaken, lifted itself with cousin.

such fervor in its tones as could only be born of years of self-sacrifice and suffering: "Oh, my God, Thou hast taken all

but him ! Thou hast cut off one in the midst of a sin, but Thou makest this heard the other.

whom Thou has spared, that which I prayed to see him ! Thou hast made him dutiful and mindful of Thee. and now Thou makest him ' Comforter of the afflicted !' Make me suffer-in crease my torture ; but, oh, my God pardon him who has gone, and pre serve the innocence of this only child Thou hast left me.

Then she said to Margaret :

" Tell him in your answer that out of the abundance of his own heart will he find words of consolation for his grief-stricken friends. He places too high a value on my poor sufferings he forgets that I am only a poor, feebl mother who has been striving to bring her sorrows to the foot of Calvary, but is yet only wrestling with the fears and agony of Gethsemane. But tell him also, Margaret, that my heart is flooded with joy at the thought of the help he is trying to afford these sor-rowing people ; tell him to remain

with them, to be a son to this poor afflicted mother, to lead her — as from his letters he must know how to do-to Calvary's height, and God's blessing

and mine will be on his work." It seemed to Margaret as if her heart

"There, returned the young in th ceed caution There, I w until I hav accept. Pr and the almost painful intensity with which he applied himself to collect the load to be find it nece merest fragments that might be turned Black bit to testimony in Hubert's favor, reoath. ained any suspicions of the friendship " what are he professed for herself and her want mone duced a rol But still, his look at the foot of the hundred me church steps came back to her, and in company with what Hannah Moore Redmond ' had said ; she wished a hundred times But duty she had neither seen the one nor wealth and shrugged h She had confided it all to Father head. Germain - her doubts and fears, and perhaps unkind suspicions of the said, resolu "Well, lawyer ; but the priest's advice was to pressing a

pursue the course she had already egun, as there was no alternative but to continue to trust Plowden till some thing more definite about him could be learned. So she strove to make her demeanor'such as it had been before any suspicion entered her mind ; and though she was not at all times as suc cessful as she would wish to be, she was sufficiently so to prevent Plowden from observing any change.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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With one accord

BY JOHN PATRICK BRENNAN.

" Ugh ! disagreeable weather, very disagreeable," and Guyton Black shut the office door with impatient empha-Good morning, sir," said a pleas-

ant voice from behind a wide desk lit-tered with books and papers. "Have a chair. Yes, very disagreeable weather."

Guyton Black removed his bespattered coat, and throwing it across a stool, seized the outstretched hand of the young barrister, the owner of the pleasant voice and known to the citizens of Maumee as Maurice Redmond, attorney-at-law. Then drawing a high-backed chair close to the littered desk he nodded to the lawyer to re-sume his seat. The latter obeyed

He held a half interest in the

Maumee Planing Mill. but in reality it

belonged to me. I advanced him enough money to cover his indebted-

land was his sole code of morals. If

the law sustained him he was satisfied.

with a wide awake business man.

duty. He had once been a Catholic,

upon members aiding one another, to

the exclusion of the rest of mankind.

This systematic selfishness, this love of

man for one's own sake, suited Guyton

"I cannot give you an answer to-day," said Redmond, adjusting his

of two of these modern churches.

He at once became a member

with alacrity ; he saw in his visitor a prospective client. Guyton Black stroked his dark moustache and beard and ended by fixing his cold, gray eyes searchingly on the fair, smooth face of the attorney. "Well?" demanded the latter, with

murmured, fearful para smile. Business," returned the other, ght of the simply business. You will recollect that I was in partnership with Tom Blair prior to his death a short time poor suffer

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and when largaret, or ain, smiled ld be quite l should be bassed. But the visits of whom Mar ort of terror. gh order of Roquelare, Durant visit which that her fears. inefficacy of

spectacles. "Look here, Redmond," and the gray eyes gleamed with a new light, "I am an old-time business man; have always believed in a square deal. ncy of the ce and the

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have always believed in a square deal. My claim is just. Here are the papers," producing a package as he spoke; "examine them. I have a few good witnesses to place on the stand. Crawford, my book keeper, is ide nor, hear dit, but he will he will

door he strode into the cheery sitting-room. His wife met him with a glad prayers kneeling side by side before lic !

removing his coat. "Well, Bess," he said, returning the smile, "what have you been working at to day? Penwipers for the new found hope. destitute Esquimauz, tidies for the they fell upon their gentle Zulas—" they fell upon their knees and clasped "Not so fast, my dear sir," and his

" We'll say the Memorare, Georgie," wife tossed her head disdainfully. "The Circle of Mercy is not quite so foolish as that. But I did do some whispered Agnes. And when the words of that tender,

ears, she, too, sank upon her knees. The place seemed holy—sancified by the prayer of two innocent hearts. Surely the Queen of Heaven looked down from her throne and smiled an committee work this afternoon. You know the circle held a meeting last evening, and the Crawford family came under discussion I was directed to make inquiries." "Black's bookkeeper?" inquired answer ! Surely a prayer which had converted criminals on the scaffold

Maurice, with sudden interest. "Yes," she replied, dropping her tone of mock dignity, "and such a shiftless man! Why his family is must prove irresistible when uttered by such lips as these ! "Now, everything will be all right,

Now, everything will be all right, Georgie, "said Agnes, smiling as she rose to her feet. "But would you be-lieve it, just as I said the first word I thought of Mr. Redmond, and he's a lawyer and a Catholic. Mrs. Redmond was so kind to me to day at Compared on the verge of starvation, and they would have starved, too, had it not been for the Blair children. That little Aggie takes them food every day. She was there this afternoon was so kind to me to day at Crawford's. trying to warm herself at their old Now, I'll go over to Redmond's to-morook-stove. In carrying the baske row and tell her our trouble." she had nearly frozen her little hands, and I spent fully ten minutes chafing

dering eyes growing wider. them back to life. I insisted upon her "God bless you, children," said their aunt, deeply moved at their child-ish confidence; "that was the sweet-est prayer I ever heard." leaving the house with me, and wrapping my cloak around her I brought her home. Dear child! she doesn't belong to the Circle of Mercy, but, really, she is qualified for member-After breakfast the next morning

ship." "I should think so," observed Maurice, dryly. "But why doesn't Black help the family?" ness and thus canceled his claim to the Maurice Redmond seated himself near mill stock. I have the papers neces-sary to prosecute the case, but it is his wife's work-table and motioned her to take a chair. He had now resolved

peculiar and will require able hand-Black help the family?" "The idea! Why, that man is too stingy to be honest," she exclaimed, indignantly. "But that reminds me of Crawford's strange mistake. He is ling. Will you take the case ?" Black paused to stroke his beard, while the lawyer thoughtfully removed his spectacles and wiped them with his handkerchief. The latter was at times delirious, you know, and talks about Black's kindness. He thinks a practical Catholic and knew his duty that Black sends him food and medias a Catholic lawyer. If he took up the case and found that the claims of cine, and his wife is afraid to tell him the truth, she is such a timid woman. his client were manifestly unjust he was well aware that he could not in con-"The Blair children live with their

aunt, Mrs. Logan, do they not? science proceed further in the matter. aunt, Mrs. Logan, do they hot. asked Maurice. "Yes; but Ray, the eldest, is at college. You know, he received a scholarship last year. I hope he will make something of himself. Aggie and George think there is nobody like their by bother. It was really touch-But if on examination the claims still remained doubtful he knew that he could justly carry the case into court. The former consideration made him hesitate to accede at once to Black's wishes, for he could not rid his mind

their big brother. It was really touchof a suspicion that the mill owner had ing to hear Aggie talk so gravely and lovingly of Ray. My heart just warmed towards the little pet. But But just discovered some legal flaw in Blair's title and had resolved to deprive his heirs-three motherless chilthere -- that meat will be burned to a dren-of their inheritance. He knew erisp !" the man's grasping nature; that in his dealings with others the law of the The sympathetic Bess vanished into

serious !"

and-

the kitchen, leaving the lawyer to wrestle with new doubts and anxieties. How could he have the heart to aid in Conscience was a thing for women, childepriving those little orphans, those depriving those little orphans, those tender, hopeful fledgings of their all? 'in attentively the set on his ring. 'There is nothing in my action condren and timid men ; it found no place Yet cold casuistry told him that he "There is nothing in my action of the trary to strict justice-" might accept Black's tempting offer. The door bell sounded a summons. These were Black's views on right and The doubt, fter all, seemed to be in but finding that that religion checked his favor, and would not the court dishis criminal avarice he soon threw it cover the truth ?

aside. Secret societies next claimed his attention, and these he found ex-Redmond did not sleep well that night. tremely serviceable. They insisted

Mrs. Redmond had accompanied said smilingly ; "come in." "O, Mrs. Redmond," began Agnes, little Agnes to her aunt's door, and after a few warm words of encourage-ment, had hastened homeward. Agnes blushed and murmured her thanks. As she placed her hand upon the door, it flew suddenly open and her brother George stood before her. He was a in vexation.

stout little lad, with a bright, winsome face and great, wondering blue eyes. His hair was not as golden as his sister's, but its curling clusters set off to advantage a well-shaped head. The know what to do." him," said Mrs. Redmond, soothingly. "He can't do as he pleases."

THE LAWYER'S COUNSEL. drew near home. Entering a side meant. As far back as they could re- plexity vanished like an ugly mist. What Does Your Daughter Read ? room. His wife met him with a glad prayers kneeling side by side before lic! Recovering himself with an smilesof welcome and assisted him in that picture. Their mother had died effort, he seized the child's hand. when they were very young. As they now looked up to the calm, sweet face of the Virgin their eyes glowed with a will be your lawyer."

of the future; she will be the mother of the future. What form of training she goes through during her girlhood Crawford lay tossing on his bed. The fever had quitted him this morn-ing, but he was suffering from a severe is of vital importance, therefore, to society as well as to herself. We have headache. His patient wife sat beside repeatedly urged upon parents to see o it that their daughters are not allowhim, listening to his surly complaints. loving petition reached their aunt's From time to time she glanced at a loving she too, sank upon her knees. grimy old clock on the mantlepiece. ed to read the trashy and salacious novels which glut the news stands at How slowly the minutes grew into the present time. We quote, in support of our position. hours

"It's time for your medicine, Will," she said at length. "What good is that infernel medi-

cine ?" he growled, rolling his sunken eyes towards the clock. "Mamma," said a timid voice from vociferously about ballet picture boards and birds on our bonnets wil

the adjoining room, " Mr. Redmond is let their daughters read the most aban here and wants to see papa." "I'll be there in a minute, Lou," doned trash that is printed in the name of a novel, and never once question

answered the mother. the advisability of the things. I don' Bring him in here," snarled Crawford ; " don't chatter so much." The child hastened away, but rebook all her leisure time, and I think it is safe to say that when a mother re

turned in a moment accompanied by Redmond and little Agnes. Mrs. marks complacently that 'Minni Crawford rose, and offered the lawyer head in the clouds,' there is a gin always has her nose in a book and her 'Goodie !" cried George, the wona chair. He smiled affably, cast a sharp glance at the invalid. "How are you to day, Mr. Craw-ford?" he began.

something else. More than likel there will not be a respectable book i "What do you want, Redmond?" interrupted the other impatiently. the long list whose contents have lumbered her brain with objectionable

"You fellows never visit a sick man merely to inquire after his health." "Well, I am on business," replied the lawyer, forcing a laugh, " and I'll come at once to the point. What do to accept Black's offer, but realizing you know about Black's claim to

that her sympathies were enlisted in Blair's mill stock ?" "Nothing. I kept the books-that's

to act inconsiderately. Yet, desirous all." "But," continued the lawyer,

though he was of seeking her counsel, he secretly hoped to bring her over to his rather sordid views. "Bess," he began, nervously, "I was offered a case yesterday." "That's good news," she observed, picking up a kerchief which she had begun to embroider. "Who are the interested parties?" "Black is ground to spea the Blair

"Black is going to sue the Blair estate for a sum in excess of its pres-ent value. I shall act as his counsel." sucd Redmond, leaning forward as he spoke, "i' Black succeeds in his suit, Blair's three little children will be re-"What! sue those poor little orphans?" she exclaimed, reproachduced to poverty-

"What is that to me? Am I not "O Maurice, you cannot be poor ? Look at my children." "But I am," returned the lawyer, stoutly. "True, I dislike such a task, "Come hither, Agnes," said Red mond, gently; "let him see the child-

but a man can't always act according to his likes or dislikes." "It's a shame !" she said, warmly. "I tell you, Redmond," shouted Crawford, roused to fury. "I don't care! I know nothing about their " If I don't take the case, another will," and Maurice appeared to examstock, debts or anything else. Black's my friend : he's stuck to me through thick and thin and I'll stick to him.'

"Listen a moment, Crawford," said Redmond, calmly, laying his hand upon the child's head. "This little Mrs. Redmond opened the door and saw a little cloaked figure brushing girl has visited your house daily, the snow from a few golden locks which strayed from beneath her hood. "Why, good morning, Aggie," she bringing food, and-yes, the sweet sunshine of her presence. Black has not sent you a mouthful of food. You and your children would have starved had it not been for the charity of the

making a brave effort to restrain her tears, "we are in such trouble !" very child you would now aid in reduc-ing to poverty !" "It's a lie !" screamed the invalid. The wife glanced at her husband. He colored slightly and then frowned "Oh, it is true, Will," said his wife,

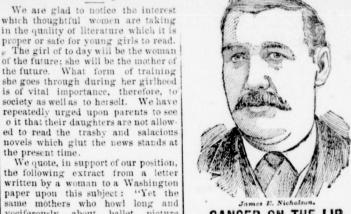
leagued to destroy their own free dom. Who cannot have faith that "Why, dear child, what is your trouble? Can I help you?" and the woman drew the little form to her lap. weeping. "My God," murmured Crawford, thousands of them must be as pure as Newman, whose "Lead Kindly Light," "has Black served me that way?" The lawyer waited patiently until the man had somewhat regained his composure. 'If you know anything that can be of service to the Blair children," said Redmond, after a long pause, "please to tell me. I am their attorney." " Mr. Black is going to take the mill," sobbed the child, " and we don't " But perhaps the law won't allow

But he knew no

speechless.

"Yes

You



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pily an age of int upon which sul ject agree, LECTRIC OIL relied upon to d sores of var-hamed portion od,

sick now-hang it!-but he will be well you hurt yourself ?" "Oh, no," sobbed the lad, his grief

before the trial. "There, don't misunderstand me," returned the lawyer, calmly. "I am young in the law and I wish to pro-"Take the mill?" echoed his sister, as she entered the room ; " who says ceed cautiously. I must feel my way. so?" "Aunt Kate said so, and I heard There, I won't examine any papers until I have made up my mind to accept. Professional confidence is a her," replied George, stoutly. " Oh, Aggie, we won't have anything then.' load to be borne only by those who "Oh, dear !" and Agnes, brave little woman though she was, burst

Black bit his lip to repress the ready into tears. "And Ray will have to leave col "Rubbish !" he retorted brusquely

lege," continued George, "and I guess "what are you afraid of? Do you we shall-" want money? Look !" and he pro-"Oh, George," sobbed Agnes, "don't duced a roll of bills ; " here are three

hundred more if you win." The money looked tempting and say that." "There, don't worry yourself, chil-The money looked tempting and Redmond wavered in his resolution. But duty rose up beside the flaunted wealth and bade him be firm. He bewuged his shoulders and shook his

shrugged his shoulders and shook his giving way entirely, "what shall we head. do?" "God help you, poor child," re-'Come to-morrow afternoon," he

said, resolutely. "Well, well," ejaculated Black, returned the woman, sinking into a chair; "I do now know. Black is pressing a strong desire to indulge in going to sue us, and we ought to secure "lawyer refuses money ! profanity; "lawyer refuses mot What's this world coming to ! All a lawyer, but we haven't the money. Rent and taxes take all our savings. right," he added, with a laugh. "'I'll "Wouldn't a lawyer wait on us be here to morrow."

The lawyer turned to his desk, and awhile?" asked Agnes, doubtingly. started moodily at his yellow backed volume. He felt ill at ease. Perhaps, "Even so," replied the aunt, "we should have to pay him some time. thought he, I have acted foolishly in And suppose we were to lose it ?" she added, soothingly, as she noticed the giving him such a rebuff. Why yield so suddenly to prejudice, for I feel that look of alarm on George's face.

it was nothing more, and positively "But haven't we any money from refuse to hear a full statement of the refuse to hear a full statement to secure ing up. case? Is this the way to secure Mrs. Logan shook her head. The Mrs. Logan shook her head. The the mill?" inquired Agnes, brighten-

At this stage of his reasoning, Redmill had been closed for the past month. mond started impatiently and rose to Donning his hat and overcoat he left the office. It was scarcely 4 o'clock, but he felt that he could not study in his present frame of mind. head.

"Come on, Georgie," she said, so calmly that her aunt looked up in sur-prise ; "I know what to do."

Redmond's cottage lay on the outskirts of Maumee, pleasantly located in prise ; a pleasant town. It was a neat frame "W ise : "I know what to do." "What ?".asked the lad, eagerly. often did he not kneel at the Virgin's a pleasant town. It was a heat frame building, ornamented with a few of the less fantastic niceties of suburban colored print which hung on the wall. sorrows at that good Mother's feet! architecture. Despite the lawyer's It was a picture of the Sacred Heart of He saw the past now as he had never perplexity his face brightened as he Mary. Her brother knew what she seen it before. Every doubt and per-

"I don't know," replied the child, t dubiously, as she stole a glance at Redmond. "Aunt Kate said we need "tell me. I am their attorney." "Know anything? cried the invalid, is eyes blazing with fury. "I know verything ! Black's a cheat - a a lawyer, and we have no money,

He stopped abruptly and looked at his wife. "Mary," he said, hoarsely, "bring me that tin box from the human. "I'll for him." Grief choked her utterance, and the compassionate woman clasped her to her breast. She saw that this childish sorrow had to run its course, and, mur oureau. I'll fix him.'

muring words of love and encourage-His wife seemed shocked at his late ment, she waited until the little one's outburst, but obeyed in silence. He grief had worn itself out by its own grasped the box with eager fingers, and raising the lid, extracted a small package of papers, which he handed to

intensity. "There now, Aggie," she said, softly, "don't cry. All is not lost. See! Mr. Redmond is a lawyer and the lawyer. "These will explain all," he said,

bitterly, "and spoil Black's game. He is not aware that they are in my perhaps he can help you. Go over and ask him. Redmond began to realize that he possession. Blair expended the money was placed in an unpleasant predicawhich he received from Black in the ment. A few minutes before he had interest of the firm. been fully determined to bring his more about business than a child, while wife over to his views. He argued Black is a cursed scoundrel. that sentiment was foreign and often understand why I tried to shield him ?" fatal to business transactions. Redmond was almost he felt that the table had turned and This was more than he had dared to that it would require an unnatural hope for - complete and damming stoicism on his part to resist the curvidence against his opponent before He could composedly he had well begun his investigation. rent of events. address a grim-visaged jury, but he Truly, thought he, the children' prayer is well answered.

felt his heart grow soft and vielding at this scene of childish grief. "Will you help us, Mr. Redmond?" and the blue, tear stained eyes were 'I think I understand," he replied. trying to steady his voice. he added, slowly, as he examined the

papers, "these explain all-commisraised pleadingly to his troubled face. He leaned his head on his hand and ons, receipts in full-capital ! will lose nothing by your, ahem honesty, Crawford." his eyes caught the carpet. He feared to meet that innocent gaze.

"Child, you don't understand," he said slowly ; "I am Black's lawyer." "Oh, dear," cried Agnes, wringing Black was only too willing to with-draw his charges. He finally agreed her little hands : " and I asked the Blessed Virgin to send us a good ant would but consent to let the matter

rest. Mrs. Redmond insisted upon lawyer ! Redmond started as though stung by attributing to herself directly and to Agnes bowed her head, and the tears a sudden pain. Like a flash his the Circle of Mercy indirectly the came anew. Young as she was, she read the agony in her aunt's careworn days. He saw himself a boy once band, true to his legal instinct, comfeatures. At length she raised her more, full of loving trust in the Virgin promised by calling her the lawyer's which so ennobles counsel. Mother-a trust

and purifies youth that in after life its memory even is sufficient to recall the

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London, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1895.

OFFICIAL.

tution.

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

By order of the Bishop,

THOMAS NOONAN, Secretary. London, Sept. 5, 1895.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION BEFORE THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which met recently in this city did wisely in rejecting the motion brought before it by delegate St. Pierre of Ottawa, in reference to Separate schools.

Mr. St. Pierre is, professedly at all events, a Catholic : yet it was he who moved a resolution to the effect that :

"Inasmuch as the present school system is costly and unsatisfactory to the toilers of this land, and further, that it is a channel from which eman ates a large amount of the disagree ments among the different nationalities and creeds of this country, and further, that as under the present system a workingman's child has no chance of obtaining a fit and proper education so necessary for their future life : therefore be it resolved that this congress desires to express itself as being un qualifiedly in favor of a free compulsory and non sectarian school for all classes, and that the different Provincial Governments be petitioned accord ingly.

We shall not raise the question as to how far a gentleman who uses a plural pronoun as a representative of child is qualified to become the leader of any special educational movement, as Mr. St. Pierre evidently desires to be. We principal motive urged in favor of the shall therefore here speak of this resolution simply on the intrinsic merits of what it proposes.

In the first place, its demand is based upon the matter of expense to the "toiler," and on this ground it have several times shown in our asks for an abolition of the Separate columns, prove that the Separate school system.

In the matter of education, where it admit that in some cases, through concerns the very serious question of negligence or apathy, they have fallen educating our children morally and below the standard they ought to have religiously, the question of expense eached : but this is the case also with should be the last thing taken into consystem is to be judged by general resideration. No matter what the exsults, and not by failures in a few pense may be, parents and all Catholics, clergy and laity, should make the localities, which are more than sacrifices necessary for the religious counterbalanced by success in other places. education of the children of the com-There are other reasons advanced munity. It is scarcely necessary now to prove by Mr. St. Pierre for his proposal, besides that we have already mentioned. that the schools ought to inculcate re-We are told that the godless system of ligion and morals. The question has education will "build a great nation been thoroughly debated from every out of Canada." To this we may re point of view, and though there are thoughtless people who fall in with mark that a religious education will Mr. St. Pierre's views, no Christians make Canada much greater, if moralwho really know the consequences of a ity in the people is an element of purely secular or godless education greatness. We have had recently a report from the American Guarantee now maintain that education ought to Company to the effect that defalcations be separated from religious instrucin the United States during the past tion. There have been letters in the year amounted to \$25,000,000, and Toronto daily newspapers of late from that this condition of affairs is growsome persons who have maintained that there should be no religious educaing worse from year to year, at present at the rate of \$6,000,000 annually. tion. These letters come for the most part from persons whose chief occupa-May we not reasonably judge that the tion seemed to be to propagate the want of efficient religious training is Deistic or Atheistic views of Tom the cause of this enormous amount of fraud among employees? Yet Paine, Voltaire and Col. Ingersoll, and others ; but the Protestant clergy, we have a moral certainty that even these huge figures fall far short liquor interest. and others who really wish to see the of the truth, for there is much rising generation grow up Christians, do not desire to see religion entirely excluded from the schools. Many of Company has no knowledge. How them, indeed, through a detestation of Catholic education, would have a godless school system in preference to the system whereby Catholic schools are provided for ; but they would not have a godless system by choice. We find that nearly all the Protestant clergy and the religious laity are favorable to some compromise whereby a modicum of religion might be taught by agreement among the sects, but none or almost none advocate | Canada." the total abolition of religion from the

schools. We must say we feel humiliion sees even in an enemy the face of ated as Catholics that a professing a brother." This being so, how can it Catholic should be found willing to be said that religious teaching creates give over the whole educational system discord? On the contrary, it is in the of Canada to the hands of Atheists and P. P. A. and similar lodges that discord and hate are inculcated and infidels by whatever name they are nourished. It is by discouraging these known. The advocacy of a godless system of education should be left to associations, and not by abolishing re Col. Ingersoll's disciples, such as a ligious teaching, that peace and good writer from Selby, Ont., who recently will are to be nourished among citizens had a long letter in the Globe of all creeds. It is among those who with this purpose in view. This writer, have received little or no religious who has hitherto busied himself in ateducation, or who trade upon the prejudices and passions of the ignortacking all Christianity, seems to be now concentrating his energies against ant or malicious classes, that discord is engendered. Mr. St. Pierre's reasons the Catholic Church, but his efforts will be in vain, for we have the promise of for the abolition of religious instrucher Divine Founder that the gates of tion are totally without foundation. hell shall not prevail against His insti-

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London, Ont. :

Montreal, Sept 8, 1895.

motive with Delegate St. Pierre to secure a name for himself as a man of liberality and broad views in taking munication from an esteemed corresthe course he adopted ; but he failed in his object, not so much perhaps from pondent : any fact that the majority of Protestant To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, delegates to the council disagreed with him on the general principle, as because they felt that Mr. St. Pierre incribers, I am sometimes afforded the troduced a bone of contention with pleasure of reading your paper by the kindness of a Roman Catholic friend. which the Trades and Labor Council Perhaps you will accord me the privihad nothing whatsoever to do, and aclege, sometimes accorded your co-relig cordingly the resolution was defeated onists by Anglican papers, of point by the decisive vote of seventeen to ing out a mis-statement. I refer to the article, in your issue of August 31, twelve. There were two Protestant in which you state that the recent Tory gentlemen who moved and seconded the amendment which brought Mr. St.

Pierre's proposed resolution to grief viz., Messrs. Ashplant, of London, and Geo. T. Beales. These gentlemen took of such a statement beyond the the view that the matter is foreign to the Constitution and objects of the Council, and it was on this account it was defeated. There were Protestants however, who declared that it would be inadvisable to withdraw religion from the schools. Among those who took this view we may mention Mr. Powell of this city.

We have already spoken of Mr. St Pierre's plea that Separate schools in crease the expense of education. We have answered that even if this were really the case, it would be a poor reason for their abolition, because relig ious education is of such prime importance, that it ought to be provided, even if the cost were considerably greater. On the other hand, by this statement the gentleman shows that he know very little of the question with which

he professes to be so conversant. It is a fact shown by the education reports year after year that the Separate schools do not cost per pupil nearly so high as the Public schools, so that the resolution is a fallacious one. It is not to be said that the reason

for the lower cost of Separate schools is that they are inefficient. This not the case. The education reports, as we schools generally are efficient. We Temperance Society. The society will

erals) conspired to rob the Church and to rob the publican. Naturally the destined victims defended themselves against a common foe, etc.

Then there was an alliance ; and the parties thereto must bear it with equanimity if the press poke a little fun at them on account of the incongruity of the combination ; and from the quotations made by our correspondent it will be seen that we were much more moderate in our remarks than were many of the British Protestant journals, even those of the Anglican Church, while treating of the subject. In fact our allusion to the ecclesiastical ship having gained a safe harbor by sailing over a sea of beer was nothing more than a somewhat figurative mode of saying that it was only by making common cause with the saloonists that the Tory victory was achieved, and the Welsh Church saved for the time being from disestablishment. In all this there was no misrepresentation or mis-statement, and our correspondent must be irritable in the extreme if

fully of our Protestant brethren, even in the midst of controversy, and it was not likely we should wish to do so in reference to the British elections. On the other hand, we have a right to expect due toleration of a certain amount of liberty of speech and of the forms of rhetoric while discussing facts and principles.

British journals which spoke of the unnatural alliance between parsons and publicans, Church and drink, bigots and spigots," do not concern us. as the language is not ours. Yet there was some foundation even for these witticisms, and as the clergy can scarcely avoid pleading guilty to the implications contained in them, they would show more wisdom by submitting to the jocose language with a good grace.

unsavory phrases that have done duty many a time. Sir George speaks of Our correspondent uses very strong anguage too, and he might be a little 'the unnatural alliance between parson and publican, Church and drink ; and tolerant even if others do likewise Sir William, not to be outdone in sometimes. He accuses the Liberal crookedness, declares that the Church Government of desiring to "rob the has made alliance with the drink traffic in order to secure their tem Church." Has he forgotten that the poral interests. The answer to it Church was endowed by wholesale s very simple. There is not, and robbery of the Church which preceded there never has been any alliance beit, and that Anglicans are accustomed tween the parson and the publican. to justify the act? If it were lawful What has taken place is that Sir Wilfor the British Government to despoil liam's party conspired to rob the Church and to rob the publican. the Catholic Church in order to enrich Naturally the destined victims defend the new-born Anglican establishment, ed themselves against a common foe, surely there is no robbery if the same who, in the bitterness of his soul, immediately prates of an alliance. An power disendow the latter again other and equally convincing reply is in order to leave it to live on its Church own intrinsic resources. But besides of England temperance society, the this wholesale robbery, Ithe Welsh strongest temperance society in the Church, which the Liberals propose to kingdom, gives the lie direct to the disendow, is supported by an unjust very unworthy charge of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. Add to tithe levied on a population which this fact that Sir Wilfred Lawson-no detests the Church they are thus forced particular friend of parsons or public to support. Surely this is a greater ans-has often testified to the good robbery than disestablishment would work done by the Church of England be, and the less said about robbery of doubtless again introduce its Bill to

books used are not suitable for their States with success. In Toronto their purpose, that the provisions for health and cleanliness are insufficient, as are also the provisions for the escape of the pupils in case of fire or other accident. This catalogue of charges is truly appalling. In justice to the good Sisters, who have charge of the girls' schools, we must add, however, that Mr. White's report attests that the charges which affect the methods and success of the teachers do not apply to them, but solely to the boys' schools, taught by the Christian Brothers. The report also does not refer to the English schools, but solely to those in which the children and teachers are French, and wherein French is the language supposed to predominate.

This report of the Inspector was followed in subsequent years by other reports in which, though some improvement was admitted, substantially the same charges were made in a less degree ; and if these charges are even approximately correct, the French section of the Ottawa schools must indeed be in a deplorable condition.

We have deeply at heart the cause of Catholic education, and we have maintained it against attacks from we lay it down as an indisputable proposition that those upon whom the duty lies to manage the details of such education, should see to it that it shall be quite up to that standard which the

spirit and progress of the times demand. There is nothing to prevent Catholic schools from being equal in every respect to the Public schools, unless it be culpable apathy on the part of those who have control over them, whether these be the teachers or the trustees, or others who should take a lively interest in their success. In regard to the Ottawa' schools, we mus remark that in Mr. White's later reports than the one we have already alluded to, it is stated that in several respects a great improvement had been

made by the year 1894. Thus in his report for that year he says : "The study of English has made

very satisfactory progress in the girls divisions, where the teaching has been thorough and systematic unde capable teachers specially charged with this duty. Though some progress has been made in the boy's schools, their standing in this subject is not equal to that of the girls.'

Again: "In written French there has been

in improvement since the date of my ast report. Also : "The equipment of the schools is fairly good, though not complete in all cases. In some instances the

rooms are small, and the lighting and ventilation not altogether satisfactory. Brother Flamien, of Montreal, the Superior of the Christian Brothers, has stated publicly that the outcry against the condition of the schools in Ottawa is the outcome of a party-spirit against the order, and he bitterly denounced the Church, the more good sense will Mr. White for his scathing criticisms the supporters of the Establishment on their teaching. We must say that display. -EDITOR OF, THE CATHOLIC we have too much confidence in Mr White's ability and fairness to believe that either he has totally misrepresented the condition of the schools, or that he was actuated by hostility in making his unfavorable reports. The matter was submitted by the Ontario Government to a Commission of Investigation consisting of Messrs. Edward ,Ryan, B. A., M. D., of Kingston ; J. J. Tilley, Inspector of Ontario Model schools, and Wm. Scott, Vice-Principal of Toronto Normal schoolone Catholic and two Protestants, and the report of the commissioner fully bears out Mr. White's statements. It cannot be asserted that the commission was disposed to hostility to the Brothers; and as regards the education department, it must be said that the Minister took every precaution to have the investigation fairly conducted. The commission, too, as originally constituted consisted of two Catholic members and one Protestant. Messrs. Ryan and Tilley were appointed to take the place of the first named two Catholic members, who resigned. We think that the Brothers in at first opposing the investigation did not act discreetly ; but they repaired this fault by afterwards affording every facility to the commission to

methods are highly appreciated, and in New York City their schools stand in the first rank for efficiency, their pupils having beaten those of the Public schools with whom they came into competition, year after year. There is no doubt, therefore, that the order has able teachers ; and Brother Flamien said truly that in many countries they have gained the highest approbation from educators for their successful methods. We admit the difficulty of appointing efficient men where the teaching is conducted in two languages, but for this very reason a special effort should be made to conquer the obstacles which lie in the way, and to supply capable teachers in city like Ottawa.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1895

There is a difficulty also in dealing with a French population in an English-speaking Province, and no doubt a large part of the present trouble arises out of this fact. The French. Canadians are very much attached to their language, and look very much askance at any one who presumes to suggest that the language of their schools should be English. We sub. mit to their consideration that they every quarter ; but while doing this should endeavor to accommodate themselves to the circumstances in which they may find themselves placed.

We by no means desire that English should be forced upon French-Canadians, to the exclusion of French ; but in Canada, and especially in Ontario and in the far East and West, English is, and in the nature of things must continue to be, the predominant and business language. Our French-Canadian friends should realize this once for all, and should make provision for the proper education of their children in English.

We have before now opposed the attempt of some Ontario politicians to force English upon the French speaking population, to the exclusion of French. This course would result in preventing the present rising generation from being properly educated at all ; but if our French fellow-citizens scattered here and there through this Province do not make an effort to have their children taught in English, they must fall behind in the race. It is for their interest and welfare, therefore, that we urge upon them the necessity of having English taught in the French schools. The French language alone in this country is a very poor outfit for boys and girls in Canada, who must earn their own living ; and this is especially true of the provinces in which English is almost exclusively spoken : that is to say, in all the provinces of the Dominion except Quebec.

Whitby, Ont., Sept. 14, 1895 Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD, London

My dear Sir-A friend of mine, Mr. Samuel nigley, of this town, called my attention Quigley, of this town, called my attention yesterday to an ecitorial article in the RECORD of Sept. 7, wherein you assert that the editor of the Whitby *Chronicle* is "one of those who hold the conviction that Orange-ian is in some way or other the acceleration sm is in some way or other, the guardian of rivil and religious liberty." As I have never written any articles on Orangeism, and a do not hold any such views as you credit with I presume up with I presume and a sm, and as I presume you must have mis-stated the f the editor you had in mind at the

he has taken umbrage at our remarks. We have never spoken disrespect-

victory in Great Britain "was achieved by a coalition of the Church of Eng-The quotations of our friend from and clergy and the liquor interest You have no proof to offer in support that somebody said so and all the Liberal and Radical journals repeated it. Referring to the slander the Church Times says"We cannot pass from these more general lessons without uttering one indignant protest against the unscrupulous charge made by politicians of the calibre of Sir Wil of the calibre of Sir Wil-liam Harcourt and Sir G. O. Morgan, that there is an alliance struck between 'Beer and the Bible, the bigots and the spigots-to quote

minist as the Local Veto Bill would have done RECORD Public schools in some localities. The to increase them." I believe that if the liquor question had not existed the Tories would have been returned with a good majority, for, of the 670 members elected, nearly 400 are pledged, more or less deeply, to reject any disestab lishment measure. Out of the 181

abate the evils caused by drink, and it

is pretty safe to say that if it passes it

do as much to

that the very existence of the

members (English and Welsh) who in the last Parliament voted for the second reading of the Welsh Bill, and who offered themselves for re-election, 73 were rejected at the polls. Th majorities of those elected were in almost every case considerably reduced-in Merthyr by more than 7,000 votes-the aggregate of their majorit-ies being 70,554 less than in 1892. Pardon me if I suggest, in conclusion. that the article is quite unworthy of a place in your paper and that if "Reis ever to mean anything union more than a pious desire in the breast of the worthy occupant of the Papa chair, both Anglicans and Roman Cath olics must first refrain from needlessly wounding each others' feelings."

Our friend is unnecessarily disturbed by the remarks we made concerning the alliance for election purposes, which was witnessed during the last campaign in Great Britain between the Church and the saloons or the

We by no means meant to insinuate defalcation of which the Guarantee that the clergy of the Church of England desire to perpetuate the saloons, much higher the reality must be than but we pointed out what strange bedthat Company estimates, we have no fellows the political situation had means of knowing, and we shall not brought together in England during attempt to make an estimate. We are the campaign, and the fact was there confident, however, that if religion so there was no mis-statement on our were taught in the schools these frauds part : for the coalition really existed,

would be of much less magnitude. | at least for the time being, and Mr. St. Pierre also asserts that the our correspondent admits in the above abolition of religious teaching would letter that this was the case. Where, different creeds and nationalities in our part? Does not our friend himself say :

THE OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

At the present critical moment, when the Catholics of the Dominion are endeavoring to maintain the constitutional rights of our brethren in Manitoba, the troubles which have arisen in regard to the Separate schools of Ottawa are a peculiarly unfortunate occurrence. The enemies of Catholic education have taken occasion, from what has happened, to decry Catholic schools in general, and to maintain that they are everywhere inefficient, and that they should not be tolerated either in Manitoba or any other Province.

This view of the matter is notoriously unjust. The Separate schools throughout Ontario are efficiently conducted, and the praise they have earned from the education department cannot be snatched from them by a failure in any one locality, arising out of the peculiar admixture of two nationalities, speaking different languages.

As far back as January, 1892, Mr. J. F. White, the efficient and courteous Inspector of Separate schools for do their work. Ontario, made a special report to the education department, in which fault was found with the management of the French section of the city schools. He pointed out that teachers are changed too frequently, that there was not sufficient accommodation for the children, that public examinations were not conducted in a manner to make manifest the real status of the pupils, that Eng-"create a better feeling among the then, was the misrepresentation on lish especially is very poorly taught, and in some of the schools not at all, that even French] is not properly

A celebrated writer's said : "Relig- "Sir William's party (the Lib- taught, that several of the French taught both in Canada and the United and good-citizenship.

It is to be remarked that the chief, if not the whole, cause of the trouble is the difficulty of supplying teachers competent to give instructions in two languages. As regards other matters which lay in the power of the trustees and teachers to remedy, there has been no desire on the part of either to shirk their duty, and we have no doubt an effectual remedy to the existing defects. will be applied without delay. The Christian Brothers have long

with, 1 presume you must have mis-stated the name of the editor you had in mind at the time you penned your comment on the ques-tion. If you are familiar with the articles written for the *Chronicle* 1 presume you will know that 1 do not hesitate to express such views as 1 do hold on any subject, either religious or otherwise, but 1 do not care to figure in the list of religious bigots who hold to any faith. I judge from what I know of your fair and reasonable articles that you try to be perfectly just to all sects and de-nominations, and I have no hesitation in ad-dressing you in reference to this matter, which I am anxious to have cleared up, as I would be very sorry to have the impression spread that I am a religious firebrand. I may say that my Catholic friends here-appeared quite surprised to see such a charge fung at me, whom they appear to regard as anything but a bigot. I am, yours fraternally, S. H. GRAHAM, Ed. Chronicle. We can assure our esteemed friend that we had not the slightest intention of doing him any injustice in our criticism of the article which appeared in

the Whitby Chronicle of July 12. As he says he has never written any editorials on Orangeism we must not, of course, hold him responsible for the article in question, which appears to have been written without due consideration of the true nature of the Orange organization. The closing sentence of the Chronicle's article reads : " The 12th of July will be celebrated for many a century to come as the day of the emancipation of religious conscience." It were indeed a puzzle to us to make out how the wardances performed each year on the 12th of July serve in any way to protect civil and religious liberty ; and the puzzle becomes all the more difficult of solution when we remember that those who take part in these Calathumpian exhibitions are very much less Protestant in practice that their Protestant neighbors who do not belong to the organization. The whole Orange combination is a paradise for the demagogue who seeks to rise into prominence on the rains of good-fellowship

EPTEMBER 21, 1895

ith success. In Toronto their are highly appreciated, and York City their schools stand first rank for efficiency, their aving beaten those of the Pubols with whom they came into tion, year after year. There ubt, therefore, that the order teachers ; and Brother Flamtruly that in many countries ve gained the highest approbaom educators for their successods. We admit the difficulty inting efficient men where the g is conducted in two lanbut for this very reason a effort should be made to conobstacles which lie in the way, supply capable teachers in a e Ottawa.

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Whitby, Ont., Sept. 14, 1895

HOLIC RECORD, Londor

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

THE REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT'S clergy generally as if it were their a representative capacity. It would SECOND LETTER.

The Rev. Principal Grant's second letter from Manitoba in reference to the school question of that Province appeared in the Globe of Thursday, the 12th inst., and in view of the as sertions of Messrs. D'Alton McCarthy and Attorney General Sifton in regard to the Mennonites settled there, it has a special interest, inasmuch as it throws considerable light on the position of the Mennonites in regard to education.

Messrs. McCarthy and Sifton told us that the Mennonites desire Separate schools, and that if Separate schools be allowed the Catholics the Mennonites' The answer of the Board to Dr. Grant demands would have to be acceded to also, and thus the whole school system would be broken up.

The Manitoba Mennonites, as our readers are for the most part aware, are a peculiar Protestant sect coming originally from Germany, but whose members, believing that the performance of military duty is sinful, settled in Russia, to escape their obligations to their own country, the first settlers being granted by the Czar immunity from military service. It was through fear that under the present circumstances of Russia they will be deprived of their privileges that many of them emigranted to Canada and settled in the West.

At the time Messrs. McCarthy and Sifton appealed to the case of the Mennonites as an argument against allowing Separate schools to Catholics we pointed out that the two cases are in no way similar.

These Mennonites are strangers who have come to settle here, and there is good reason why they should accept the institutions of the country as they find them. Principal Grant explains that their reason for desiring schools of

their own is that they may perpetuate their peculiar doctrines, but this doctrine to which we have already referred is certainly not a doctrine to which Canada or any other country can give its adhesion ; and though we would desire to see all the liberty possible extended to the Mennonites they are looking for too much] if they expect the Government to furnish them with the means of propagating a doctrine which would subvert the ability of the State to maintain its own existence. Catholics have no such doctrine by leaked out. He says that after as this, and there cannot be any par-

allel instituted between the two cases. In addition to this Dr. Grant informs us that the Mennonite belief is

that any participation in Government or any recognition of their obligations to obey the Government, is believed by them to be wrong. It is an insult to the common sense of the community to infer from the case of these curious by our Government that they should

desire to keep the people in ignorance appear from the action of such men by keeping the schools inefficient. as an example of this, Dr. Grant stating that it was through the laity alone that the Catholic schools of Kingston had succeeded so well at the last entrance examinations, that the second, third, and fourth places were taken by Catholic children. The Kingston Separate School Board have resented this aspersion, showing that there was a complete accord between His Grace the Archbishop and the trustees in insisting upon the establishment of a special class of preparation for the Collegiate Institute examinations.

explains itself. FRIDAY, the 20th inst., is the twentyfifth anniversary of the unjustifiable entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and the taking forcible possession of

the Eternal City. This act of spoilation occurred on the 20th of September, 1870. Advantage was taken by King Victor Emmanuel of the fact that the French troops which had been sent by Napoleon III. to guard the possessions of the Pope, had to be withdrawn on account of the war with Germany. As soon as possible after this withdrawal Victor Emmanuel ordered the siege of the city, which lasted but a short time, as Pope Pius IX. was aware that his scanty army could

not hold out against the overwhelming invading force, and he gave orders that there should be only a show of resistance as a protest against the usurpation. Notwithstanding the fact that the Italian Government appears to have permanent possession, the question of the restoration of the Pope's independence is still before the world, and there is excellent reason for the belief that it will yet be restored.

An amusing incident of Zola's

recent trip to Italy is related by a correspondent, writing to one of the journals from Rome. Zola pretended that he knew by previous study all about the topography of Italy and especially of its great cities, Rome and Venice, and that he could give lessons in that branch to the hackmen. The scholar who acted as his guide in Venice, however, has been talking, and some unpleasant facts have therevisiting St. Mark's Basilica, and when they were before the palace of the

Doge, Zola said: "" This is very fine; it is wonderful, quite wonderful.' But something more wonderful followed. 'Tell me, sir,' he said to the gentleman accom panying him, 'who were these Doges? They were the mayors of the city, were they not?"

We have not the least doubt that in people, to whom no promises were made his forthcoming romance on Rome, Zola will prove that he has about as be exempt from all obligations of good much knowledge of the Eternal City as citizenship, that the promises which he evidently has concerning Venice. were made to the people of Manitoba But that matters little to him, as he when it became part of the Dominion knows how to invent facts when he Globe. It reads as follows :

that "self" should be the all-governby keeping the schools inefficient. that "self" should be the all govern two years ago by a newly-appointed The city of Kingston was referred to ing principle. We would like to point director of the Brothers in this city to out one grave inconsistency of which Mr. St. Pierre is guilty. He submitted a resolution the first words of which read : "Inasmuch as the pres ent school system is costly," etc. We College Institute. all know that school-teachers, as a body, are not sufficiently remunerated for their labors. Mr. St. Pierre is a workingman who would like to Director on the 17th June, 1893 : have a nice fat salary, but, in order A few years ago, His Grace, the Archthat his school taxes might be lessened, he would be willing that the salaries of teachers should be very materially lowered. Is not a teacher as much entitled to protection as is Mr. St. Pierre?

What great people some of us are ! How patriotic and how liberal ! but when it comes to a matter of dollars and cents, so far as other people are concerned, how miserably mean we are !

LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL a few days ago caused great excitement in Glencoe, Scotland, by marching through the glen with a company of Highland pipers, playing a dirge, on the anniversary of the massacre of Glencoe. This massacre was perpetrated by command of King William the Third, and the Campbell clan carried it to completion. It was not Lord Campbell's intention to insult the Macdonalds who are the descendants of the massacred clansmen, but it was announced that the object was to expiate in this way the crime of his ancestors. The Macdonalds, however, did not take the matter in good part, and gave His Lordship notice that if he or any others belonging to the clan who murdered their ancestors should attempt a demonstration in Glencoe, the residents would send round the fiery cross, and would gather to break

the heads of the intruding Campbells. It was feared that the demonstration would end in bloodshed, but peaceable

counsels prevailed, and the Macdon alds made no hostile demonstration, though they looked on at the march of the Campbells without sign of approval, and with an evident desire to begin a frav to break up the demonstration.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Archbishop and People a Unit in School Matters.-Reply to Principal Grant-Recent History of the Kings-ton Separate Schools-The Improve-ment in the Teaching Staff-How It was Effected.

The following official report of some the proceedings at the Separate School Board meeting on Tuesday evening has been furnished to the News. as well as to the Canadian Freeman. At a general meeting of the Board Trustees, held in St. Mary's school, Tuesday, the 10th inst., notice was taken of Rev. Principal Grant's ungracious and glaringly unjust im-putation upon the Most Rev. Arch bishop of Kingston in a letter ad dressed by him last week to the people

of the Dominion through the Toronto

The controversy between the S.S. Board and the Christian Brothers had its origin in an effort made more than frustrate the expressed desire of the Archbishop, communicated to the trustees some years previously, for the formation of a class to prepare pupils for the entrance examination to the This was the whole cause of the trouble, and is referred to in the following terms in a letter adiressed by our secretary, in accordance with our directions, to the Brother

A few years aro, His Grace, the Arch-bishop, whose strenuous protection of the rights of the laity throughout this diocese is known to all men, sent a message to this beard through his Secretary, that, so long as he has no Catholic High School for the superior education of Catholic boys, he will not object to parents sending their children to the Collegiate Institute, to be prepared for entering upon a professional course or acquiring teachers certificates, and he ex-pressed a desire to have a special class formed in our schools for this purpose and the best attention given to it. This class had been working well, and the pupils passed the "entrance examination" very creditably last year. But hardly had you come to kingston, when you violently, and without reference to the trates, or, as we under-should be recognized, at least by you, as aramount in his parochial schools, dissolved this class in violation of the rights of both parents and pupils, and to the grievous de-triment of the character of our schools which are tus deprived of the sole test whereby the vulgar charge of inferiority of our schools may be refuted and the public may be enabled to judge of the capability and enabled to judge of merchars. The Board expects your long deferred more may be reachers. "I'm gragesting within a week trom transver to our question within a week trom the scheme the the strenut of the capability and the scheme the scheme transvertion of the scheme the scheme transvertion of the scheme tr

Subsequent correspondence only made more manifest the determination of the Brother Director to resist the authority of the Board and render all attempts at conciliation useless. Father Kelly, the Chairman of the Board, in whose wisdom and conciliatory spirit all had per fect confidence, was then in Ireland and it was resolved to let the question drop until his return, in the hope that he would effect a satisfactory settlement. In this he unhappily failed, and nothing remained for the Board but to take the action shown in the

following correspondence : Kingston, June 25, 1893. Bro. Oswald. Director :

Dear Sir—I am instructed by the R. S. Board of this city to acknowledge S. S. Board of this city to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 24, in which you say the "Brothers will never undertake the task of preparing boys for entrance to the Protestant High school of this city, otherwise known as the Collegiate In-stitute of Kingston. This decision is final." The Board after carefully considering this important and final declaration of the Broth-ers, respecting the most prominent of their ers, respecting the most prominent of their complaints in your management of their ers, respecting the most prominent of their schools, having unanimously adopted the subjoined resolution. I am, dear sir, Yours respectfully, J. J. BEHAN, Sec. S. S. Board.

Moved by J. J. Behan, seconded by M

d Moved by J. J. Benan, seconded by S. Campbell, That whereas, the Christian Brothers in their last communication of date June 24, 33, have finally decided that they will not pre-pare pupils for the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute as requested by the Board Resolved that in the interests of the Cath-Resolved, that in the interests of the Cath-olic parents and children of the city the Board dispense with the services of the Chris-tian Brothers as teachers in their schools, and that new teachers be procured to take their places—Carried unanimously.

This final resolution was not, how ever, communicated to the Christian Brothers forthwith ; and our Secretary states the reason in a letter to the Superior General of the Christian Brothers :

to kindly give me some explanation or modi feation of that letter which may help towards an amicable arrangement with the Board of trustees before extreme steps be taken. Although the correspondence on beth sides refers definitely to the entrance class, I can not bring myself to believe that this covers the whole case between the Brothers and the trustees, or accounts of the warlike and un compromising attitude of Brother Oswald towards the Board, among whom are some of our most worthy and throoughly Cathle and "em-that the Brothers should have an "en-trance" class in our Separate school, obvi-ously excludes that question from the cate gory of essentials in your new programe. Turning the subject over in my thoughts and searching below the surface for the range of the word of the protocol and bear and mere provided of searching below the surface for the cate grinciple at issue. I am forcibly reminded of mother and mere provide of the riots of szechuan on August 11, by an eye-mit and searching below the surface for the cate principle at issue. I am forcibly reminded of

gory of essentials in your new programme. Turning the subject over in my thoughts, and searching below the surface for the real principle at issue. I an foreibly reminided of another and more comprehensive declaration made by you in your interview with me above referred to, viz... that you will recog-nize no authority but mine in the schools: and if the trustees seek to exercise control, you will send in the Brothers' resignation. Let me ask you to kindly state whether you adhere to this resolve. It is better we should understand one another on this most critical point. For, if that be your determination, turther correspondence is useless. The trustees will not forego their rights, and the end has already come. On this subject you know my mind. As I told you before, our schools being under the S. S. law of the Province, and the Board of trustees being the executive appointed to give the law effect for the support and management of the schools in accordance with the rules of Catholic discipline pre-scribed by the Bishop and the regulations of the school law prescribed by the Civil Gov-ernment, their authority is identified with the very existence of our schools, and can-not be disowned by any one. I sincerely hope that you will assure me of your deter-mination to respect the indisputable rights of the trustees and so allay my most painful appreheisions. I trust that, notwithstand-ing your former declaration on this point, your will reconsider the subject in all its bear-mings and leave room for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I remain dear Bro. Tobias, Yours most faithfully, t JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston. What precise object Rev. Principal Grant aimed at, or what mysterions

What precise object Rev. Principal Grant aimed at, or what mysterious spirit moved him to make this wanton attack upon our venerated Archbishop in the hearing of the whole Dominion, exceeds our comprehension. That he should frequently misunderstand the public action of the hierarchy in distant regions and in ages long since past, when engaged in their continu ous and wondrously effective policy of organizing society on the basis of Christianity and transforming into cultured gentlemen the northern savages that had settled on the rich plains of Europe and throughout successive centuries had resisted the restrains of law and morals by armed force, is nothing very wonderful. But here the refer ence is to an event that took place but two years ago in this city of Kingston under the Rev. Principal's own eyes, and no falsification of history has intervened for the deception of his mind on this matter. Why then did he charge His Grace, the Archbishop of Kingston, with systematic depression

of education in the Catholic schools and with recklessly "opposing what the people believe to be the interests of their children" until he had to "give way or something would break?" For our part we conclude by stating that throughout the varying conditions of school work in the past fifteen years

there has been no antagonism, no dissension, nor a word of difference beween the Archbishop and the S. S. Board. The trustees have ever had fullest confidence in his good-will and prudent judgment. They consulted him in every grave difficulty and received his counsel and encouragement with gratitude. They knew how eager he always has been for the improvement of the children in the schools, and the parents also knew this, although they could not know what efforts he had, from time to time, privately made for the betterment of

published an account of the riots of Szechuan on August 11, by an eye-witness, M. Pontvianne, pro-Vicar of Western Szechuan. He wrote from Cheng-tu, under date of June 2, as follows :

The Protestants practicing medicine here have behaved a little incautiously from a Chinese point of view. A Chinese woman died after a surgical operation by one of them. Then the nost sinister rumors began to circulate. After several days of rowdiness, quiet seemed to be restored, when on the 5th of the 5th moon-May 28-the crowd being assembled in the East Camp for games and amusements of the Twang-Yang festival, a Protestant somewhat rashly came and looked on. The crowd, on noticing him, began crowd, on noticing him, began to scowl and throw stones at him. He was, however, able to reach his residence, but the crowd chased him and began to pull down houses, and plunder. Having carried away all that was movable, the rest was burnt. learned the news, Mgr. Durand and I. at midnight. We were not too much alarmed, because the crowd behaves like this almost every year, and sometimes several times a year. A letter informed us that the mob, exasperated by two shots fired the night before by Protestants, had gone to the other residences, and that the most disquieting reports were circulated in town about Europeans. Then Monsignor wrote to the Praetor - the Chinese governor - to claim his protection, but no reply was youchsafed. Meanwhile the residences of the Protestants were all ablaze, and the evil Mongang attacked our orphanage. signor went by chair to the Tartar Marshal to make an effort to save at least the palace. At the Tartar gate he was forbidden to enter and was insulted, threatened and compelled to return. Monsignor found himself in the presence of a swarming mob, his chair was broken, and he was obliged to go on foot. He was A mandarin hit by several stones. was about to knock him on the head with a club, but a passenger stopped his arm. At length the officials of the commissary of police succeeded in bringing the Bishop into a shop, and later to the police office. He was safe, but injured. On reaching the residence, I set to work to remove all the most important papers. I had barely time for this. The bandits were upon us so suddenly that I had to scale wall and seek refuge in the room of a Pagan family living in a shop belonging to the palace. In the space of an hour and a half the palace was gutted. However, the wails were standing. Three red-buttoned mandarins appeared. The crowd dispersed in an instant, and I took advantage of this minute's respite to visit the palace Everything was destroyed-furniture. pottery, chairs and beds. I was called away by my servant. I was hardly in the street when the furious mob invaded the house and proceeded The Fu to pull it down. Kwan (?) passing by remarked, "Pull down and

carry away all you like, but do not set on fire for fear of burning the neigh-bors' houses." The box containing the revered remains of our venerable

martyr, Monsignor Dufresne, was

The skull

broken and carried away.

Kingston News

penned your comment on the ques-you are familiar with the articles or the *Chronicle* I presume you will t I do not hesitate to express such s I do hold on any subject, either or otherwise, but I do not care b) I do hold on any subject, either or otherwise, but I do not care in the list of religious bigots who ay faith. I judge from what I know air and reasonable articles that you perfectly just to all sects and de-ons, and I have no hesitation in ad-you in reference to this matter, am anxious to have cleared up, as I very sorry to have the impression hat I am a religious firebrand. I that my Catholic friends here-f whom have spoken to me about it-I quite surprised to see such a charge me, whom they appear to regard as thut a bigot. m, yours fraternally, S. H. GRAHAM, Ed. Chronicle.

an assure our esteemed friend had not the slightest intention him any injustice in our critthe article which appeared in itby Chronicle of July 12. As he has never written any edion Orangeism we must not, of hold him responsible for the n question, which appears to been written without due ration of the true nature Orange organization. The sentence of the Chronicle's reads : "The 12th of July will brated for many a century to the day of the emancipation of s conscience." It were indeed to us to make out how the warperformed each year on the July serve in any way to prol and religious liberty ; and the becomes all the more difficult of when we remember that those e part in these Calathumpian ons are very much less Protestpractice that their Protestant rs who do not belong to the ation. The whole Orange comis a paradise for the demwho seeks to rise into promion the rains of good fellowship d-citizenship.

are to be now violated.

The compact by which Separate schools were guaranteed to Manitoba was not made for the benefit of Catho with as good a grace as possible, which lics, as it was not known at the time is the wisest thing they could do. whether the future minority for the They have not, however, abandoned sake of which the guarantees were the principles for which they made would be Catholic or Protestant, contended, and even during the debate and it is no valid reason now to violate on the address, Sir William] Harcourt that guarantee because it has turned in the House of Commons, and Lord out that it is the Catholics of the Pro-Rosebery in the Upper House took vince who are to be protected by it. occasion to reassert the adherence of But it further appears by Principal

The Principal's letter shows in a

apparently still adheres.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

the Liberal party to the principle of Grant's letter that the Manitoba Gov-Home Rule for Ireland. Sir William ernment is actually now paying illeg-Harcourt said: ally a Legislative grant for the support of Mennonite schools, which have

"In Ireland, whatever change there may have been elsewhere, the majority no certificated teachers, while it has of the electors in favor of Home Rule robbed the Catholic population of their is not less, but I believe greater than before. The Irish question remains as schools, refusing to them at the same a question to be settled. time the Legislative aid which is guar-In the House of Lords, the late preanteed to them under the constitution.

mier was still more clear on the subject He said

new light the extent of the tyranny "I do not regard this (the general and injustice of which the Greenway election as finally settling the attitude Government has been guilty in its of England with regard to self govern ment for Ireland. . . . The fate of Ireland is largely in her own hands. treatment of Catholics, and it is a new reason why the Dominion Government I take it that we do not and and Parliament should pass a satisnever shall understand the Irish charac factory measure securing that justice terand that our best hopes for seeing Irish which the Legislature of Manitoba so business - definitely Irish business satisfactorily carried on is by means obstinately refuses, unless the semiof the Irish themselves." rebellious Province retreat from the

position it has taken, and to which it WE DEAL in another column with the action of one of the delegates of the Trades and Labor Congress held in London a short time ago, and deem it

In another column will be found a but right to draw attention to another reply formulated by the Catholic Seppoint in connection with its deliberaarate School Board to a statement tions. The Trades and Labor Conmade by the Rev. Principal Grant in gress is largely composed of a body of his first letter from Manitoba to the intelligent and conscientious men who Globe. Dr. Grant, though usually fair seek to uplift the toiling masses. In in his dealings, and disposed to be tol- this their work is most commendable. erant, very unnecessarily and wantonly It is a pity, however, that such makes an aspersion on the Catholic men as Mr. St. Pierre are given by facts officially recorded.

What is happening in Ontario and cannot discover them otherwise Quebec now shows clearly that when the clergy are opposed to what the people be-lieve to be the interests of their children, the THE Liberal leaders in England have taken their defeat at the polls

leve to be the interests of their children, the clergy will give way or something will break. Who insisted, two years ago, on getting good teachers into the Separate schools of Kingston but the Roman Catholic laity, with the result that, at this year's en-trance examination to the Collegiate Insti-tute, the second, third and fourth places were taken by pupils from those schools?"

Had the rev. principal of Queen's university taken the precaution to in quire of any member of the S. S. Board what part, if any, the Archbishop of Kingston had in the dispute between the trustees and the Christian Broth ers, which resulted in the withdrawal of the latter, and the substitution of lay teachers in the three senior classe

and three Sisters legally qualified for the Province of Ontario in the three junior classes of St. Mary's school, he would, we charitably presume, have

abstained from suggesting to the people of Canada that His Grace is, or has at any time been, "opposed to what the people believe to be the interests of their children," and, conse quently in direct conflict with the laity and the school trustees elected by them. There is no living man, be he lay or clerical, who has more zealously labored and successfully contended for the improvement of the Separate schools and the elevation of their stand ard of education throughout Eastern Ontario than the learned and illus trious prelate to whose pastoral direc tion the Catholics of this diocese have, by God's mercy, been confided. Nor is

there any ruler, ecclesiastical or civil who has more steadfastly maintained the rights of the laity, whether in urban or rural districts, and insured more perfect harmony of mind them in all his vast and varied undertakings for the advancement of religion and education. Hence it wa unanimously resolved by the Board to publish the following declaration, em-bodying certain extracts from the minutes of their meetings, wherein the action of our Archbishop, and of the Very Rev. Vicar General Kelly, chairman of this Board, is plainly set forth, and the rash accusation of Rev. Principal Grant is overwhelmingly refuted

Accordingly the Most Rev. Arch-

bishop wrote to the Superior-General on 30th June, 1893. His very important letter, registered on the minutes of this S. S. Board, explains in direct and unambiguous language his attitude upon the question at issue, and how inflexibly he maintained shows the rights of the laity in the education of their children and the authority of the trustees as the executive of the ool law, whilst he pathetically pleads with the Superior of the Chris ian Brothers not to push things to the extreme by forcing the S. S. Board to

dismiss the Brothers from the schools of Kingston-an alternative which he declares to be the occasion of his ' most painful apprehensions.

Kingston, 30th June, 1894. Dear Bro. Tobias :

Dear Bro. Toolas: I returned home last evening, and, as I proceed to pastoral visitation of the missions to-morrow, I feel bound to communicate with botween the Brothers and the Board of S. S. trustees. It is deplorable that things should have come to such a pass as Bro. Oswald's "final" letter to the Board, of date the 24th inst two plainly indicate. Since he says he trustees. It is deplorable that things should have come to such a pass as Bro. Oswald's "final "letter to the Board, of date the 24th inst., too plainly indicate. Since he says he wrote that letter in accordance with instruc-tions from his superiors I find it impossible to comprehend its message. For, when you and I exchanged ideas in my parlor a couple of months ago on the question of the "Entrance" class, or preparation of the pupils for the pass examination of the Collegiate Institute, I pointed out the several reasons why I re-gard such a class as very important and in one respect necessary; and in conclusion I signified my unhesitating opinion, which I some years previously announced to the Board of Trustees, that the Catholic parents of Kingston have a right to demand their children's preparation in the S. school for entrance into the Collegiate Institute, because we have no Catholic High school in which to give them the more advanced course of in-struction they legitimately desire to pursue and the institute is ordained to provide. You then agreed with me that "the Brothers should have an entrance class for all children whose parents wished them to be prepared for the Collegiate Institute." Our interview concluded with my emphatic repetition of the foregoing sentence and your renewed for the Collegiate Institute. In view of this agreement, which I then regarded as the settlement of a dispute that threatened to become serious, I am unable to comprehend the peremptory assertion of the contrary line of action by Bro.Oswald under direction, as he says, of his superiors. May I ask you

"I am instructed to state in reference to this grave matter that this resolution was withheld until His Grace the Archbishop of kingston be made aware of affairs, in the hope that he, whose authority both parties recognize, might be able to bring about satisfactory solution of the difficulty." terest, His Grace gave us at one time a donation of \$1,000, and subsequently a donation of \$500, that we might be enabled to increase the remuneration to our teachers and thus insure a more efficient staff. For all this we are thankful, and we pray God to reward him and to spare him to us and his people of Kingston city and diocese for many years to come.

> In further evidence of the Arch bishop of Kingston's earnest solicitude to enhance the efficiency of the teach ing staff in our schools, we take the liberty of mentioning this other fac that a few months before the dispute arose between the Brothers and this Board, the Superior of the Brothers having issued a circular announcing their intention of establishing a train ing school or Novitiate in Toronto for the preparation of English-speaking subjects in the methods of teaching suitable to the Province of Ontario

His Grace Archbishop Cleary gave them the handsome donation of \$500 towards this laudable project. By order of the S. S. Board.

J. J. BEHAN, Secretary.

A Bishop to his People.

In a letter addressed to the clergy and the members of his diocese. Righ Rev. Bishop de Goesbriand, of Burling ton, Vt., speaks the following true and forcible words to parents : "No father or mother with the least

sense of responsibility would allow a child to associate with criminals. And yet the secular papers, which are ac essible to the voungest members of the family, are filled with reports of all sorts of crimes.

vouthful readers and incite them to acts of immorality. As for books Christians.

some of the most popular are, at least, dangerous reading. Parents who desire to have their sons and daughters 'unspotted from the world' rather than followers of its fashions, will banish all such literature from their homes as

and a few bones were found in it. In order to further enrage the populace, this skull was nailed up near the site of what was the episcopal palace, with a note informing the people that we lived on human flesh. The demolishers were at work the whole night and the following day. They razed the walls to the ground, and even turned up the soil in hopes of finding the treasure we were supposed to possess. I had found refuge in a Christian family. There I learned that the Bishop was surrounded by a mob, who cursed him and even cuffed him. I did not know what course to take. After three hours mortal anxiety my theologian came running up breathless and informed me that the Bishop was safe at the commissary's. The latter sent an escort with soldiers to take me at 11 o'clock at night to the Bishop. Meanwhile I learned our misfortunes-the orphanage burned and destroyed with the church and rectory, then the hospital and beggar's work-house. About 3 in the morning we were taken in chairs to the law court, where we found eighteen English or Americans reduced, like ourselves, to the condition of pris oners and paupers. I cannot tell you all that we suffered in that hole. The mandarin was civil enough, but the room filthy. Yesterday morning we were taken in chairs to the law court of the Yamen, where we occupy a little building between the Praetor's house and his deputy's. A military guard is outside. It is from this place that I write you this first letter. We have already sent in our complaints. but the hatred of the Viceroy towards us is so great that we do not hope for much. We are alarmed for the rest of "In many cases these reports are so the mission. The most dreadful detailed as to corrupt the minds of rumors are about, and we fear the worst for the churches, priests and

The most perfect friendship between men is that which lasts till death, and for which it is their glory to die. But the Heart of Jesus is our Friend during life, at death, and after death; for He gives eternity to those who love Him,—St. Augustine.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

THE MODEL CATHOLIC.

6

clouds.

Creator,

Peter.

There seems to be a tendency among us to give, unconsciously, a sectarian meaning to the word Catholic; and called a model Catholic. this tendency our dissenting friends are quick to detect. It is the highest of all titles; made more glorious, too, by the name Roman which St. Peter, Last week we indicated a purpose Christ's Vicegerent, gave us the right

examine further some points in Dr. Buckley's article on toleration. Since to prefix to it. But, in looking over some of the then we met with a poem by Sam Walpublications expressly for Catholics I must confess that I am puzzled by the ter Foss that puts the case in a way that is as truthful as it is quaint. apparent intention of the writers to separate the word Catholic from the Some one was trying to reason intoler ance out of Uncle Seth's head in this word Christian. To be a Christian in the highest sense is to be a Catholic ; way : "You have good neighbors, Uncle Seth; Now there is Ephraim Tabor, A man of strict integrity, An admirable neighbor." to be a Catholic is to be a Christian-

AS TO PURSUING.

for nothing can efface the mystica marks of baptism, not even apostasy But Uncle Seth, true to his human itself. One, however, is led to believe nature, was not to be caught by such transcendental chaff; he replied : that the term Catholic implies some thing higher than the term Christian. and at the same time something nar rower. "You leave. Christianity for us, and you claim only to be Catholics," wrote a Protestant lately. This, on second thought, seems to have an ap pearance of truth.

"No, sah, he is a Meferdis An' dar can be no union Betwinx'a Baptis' man like me An' one of dat communion. De troof delibered to de saints War Baptis' troof, no udder, An' no unskripteral Meferdis Can ever be my brudder." If a Catholic is a good man or a great man, it is because all his natural Ephraim Tabor, being thus checked qualities have been strengthened and and shelved, the tolerant friend took made to glow with the light of religanother tack : ion, as the colors of sunset fill the But there is Peter Pettigrew, But people, who thoughtlessly And there is no concealing That he's an upright citizen, A man of virtuous dealing."

narrow the universal scope of the word Catholic, make claims that, if persisted in, will soon give in the United States But the Cain in Uncle Seth's nature our broadest title as circumscribed a was not subdued : meaning as has Presbyterian or Bap tist or P. E. The Catholic Church is " No, sab, he am a Dimmercrat, An' I'm a man er piety, My 'publican integerty Can't mix wiv sich society. I hez no fellahship wiv sin, An'no communercations Wiv no ungodly Dimmercrats An'dere abomernations." simply the universal Church ; there no other. All baptized human beings who are true to the light God give them may in eternity be of the Catho lic Church triumphant-the one only Religion was the obstacle in universal Church. God was their Our Lord their Redeemer, first place : now it is politics. and the Holy Father is, whether they friend next appeals to the good fellowacknowledge it or not, their Shepherd. ship supposed to be inspired by He guards the Christian truths, which science : they believe, and he has guarded "But there is Cyrus Weathersfield. them since Our Lord spoke to St A man of great uprightness, A man whose virtues scintillate With corruscating brightness

If they, through the bias of education, through what we call in vincible ignorance. reject some of the But Uncle Seth persists in preferr essential truths, who shall judge them? ing principle to good fellowship Which of us can say who shall be But he's a wretched homerpaff, " But he's a wretched homerpau, Dere can no frien'ship be sah, Betwinx' a homerpati like him An' allopati like me, sah. An' I can't mix wiv no sich scum Sich men mus' be resisted ; Dere morril naturs is collapsed, Dere intellec's is twisted." saved, and who shall not be saved Which of us can say that the man who seems opposed to us, through the pre judices he inherits, is not of the Church

invisible? Bat all this is outside of the subject says M. F. Egan in the Ave Maria. The friend now loses his patience, If we talk too much about Catholicitycharity, and tolerance, and becomes narrowing the circle - and too little the accuser : about Christianity, we open ourselves But Cyrus Fitch is wholly bad ; to the charge of sectarianism. People Of course you have no dealing Vith such a horse thief, miscreant, fraud, A man who lives by stealing." naturally say, "Catholics seem to be a branch of the Christian Church." And we corroborate the impression-which, This suddenly awakens the spirit of be it understood, is only an *impression*, not a fact at all. What is a good Cathtoleration in Uncle Seth, for there is one vital point on which he agrees but a Christian in the highes with the disreputable Cyrus Fitch "Sab, Cyrus am a noble soul, His heart am in de right place, . His views are right, though he may steal Wen he gits in a tight place. But he's a Baptis' froe an' froe, An' no poor Meferdis scornal, An' alopaff an' publican Dat I am proud to honah." sense? Is a good Catholic necessarily some mystical creature of hidden tests, apart from what we understand Christianity to be? Not at all. A good Catholic is a Christian citizen, the most charitable of friends, and the most for giving of enemies. To be a thoroughly good Catholic means that one should fulfill every duty in life as thoroughly as possible. We fall below this often ceeded in depicting the main-spring of our sympathies and anti-pathies better than we did in are forgiven ; and one of our greatest consolations and safeguards couple of columns of prose. We are is that we have the means of rising always considerate of those who chime

and of keeping up. But why, should we fancy that the in with our controlling conviction or sentiment. If they are good we adterm Catholic makes us one of a circle of religious aristocrats, whose position mire and are proud of them ; if they are bad the common ground of convicin the eyes of God and our neighbor is tion and sentiment makes us slow to dependent on something else than the keeping of the commandments of God and His Church? There is too much of that feeling; there has been too much of that feeling. It is not Chris-tian, consequently it is not Catholic. Nothing is Christian that is not Catho The Italians and the Spaniards have a way of pitying the English travellers that do not salute the wayside statues of the Mother of God "They are not Christians - poor creatures ! or they would show reverence to the symbol of the Mother of the Word made Flesh." This seems to me more reasonable than that division which we are permitting to grow gradually upon us, the division between Catholics and Christians. A Protestant may be a Unitarian, a Protestant may be a Quaker, a Protestant may be as entirely without be-lief in the divinity of Christ as he is generally without special reverence for His Mother ; but a Catholic must be a Christian ; and a true Christian, baptized, believing, sincere, must be a Catholic - but God only can tell whether he is entirely sincere or not. or whether he follows without reserve the light. It is well for us to remember how universal, how unlimited the Church is,-for she is Catholic. The Church is not a club, composed of a certain nationality, or of men and women who are made part of it by letters of introducation from other clubs. It is as unlimited, expect by the failure of humanity to correspond with God's grace, as the Mass itself. Who can limit the merits of the Holy Sacrifice? Who can say this Mass is for my friend alone, not for all? It may be offered for one in particular, but it must take in all, as the arms of the crucified Saviour were extended for It is not a question in the making of a good Catholic whether he belongs to certain sodalities or not, whether he occupies himself much with what are called specially Catholic works. But these are the questions : Has he striven to keep the commandments of God and the Church? And have the teachings of the Church, those electric currents that fuse all poor human efforts to things of beauty, entered into his daily

life? If they have, he has been an that spirit which would, if possible, example of charity and duty to his fellows. We judge by that best. If his life stand the scrutiny he may be which would, were it possible, suppress which would, were it possible, suppress by law, or, if not by law, by any force that could be commanded for the pur-pose, their organization and meetings

or, if not going so far as that, would subject them to personal obloquy, to a trade or political boycott, on count of their religious views; and which will not, under any circumstances, give them a fair hearing, or place a charitable construction on anything

they do." This is exceedingly defective as definition ; it is the description of a disposition rather than the definition of a thing. It is too long, and in-cludes too much, and if it be correct there is no such thing as tolerance in existence anywhere-in man, of Church, or State. Not in man, for he cannot divest himself of his sympathies and antipathies ; they will crop ou unexpectedly, even when he flatters himself that he is free from their influ ence. He will favor those who are in accord with him in his controlling thoughts and sentiments, and he will in spite of himself, be disposed t harshness toward those whose thought and feelings are not in rhythm with his own. To reason against this instinct is like reasoning against th law of gravitation with the hope of de priving matter of its weight. Tolerance, according to Dr. Buckley's dis cription of intolerance, is found in no Church, for all Churches form-ulate creeds and make their acceptance a condition of member ship; and he who does not accep the particular creed is thrown in the cold shadow of obloquy by expulsion on excommunication. He must chime or there is for him no balm in Gilead. If

the doctor's description of intolerance be correct no State is tolerant, for no State respects the conditions he lay In a daily of to day it down. recorded as news that a man in Phil adelphia was arrested for displaying a red flag ; that was his way of uttering his private sentiments and private judgment. The State did not tolerate it. The same paper stated that some Cubaus were arrested for making preparations to go to Cuba to take part in the revolution there. We believe Dr. Buckley sympathizes with the Cubar patriots, as we do, and yet, in view of existing international law, he must admit the logic of the arrests and im-The Mormon believes in prisonment. oolygamy and thinks it his conscien tious duty to utter his belief in prac tice; yet the States interferes and punishes for this utterance of " religious sentiment." Yet he approved of the State's action. But we need go no further in the analysis of Dr. Buckley's definition, since he himself renders it absolutely

null and void by the following string which he attaches to it-a string which emoves all protective lines and leave the intolerantly disposed masters of th situation. Having given a very liberal definition, he proceeds to interpret it in the following words, with which agree, and for which we heartily thank him because they are sound and

true: "When we repudiate intolerance, as thus defined, we do not for one moment admit that if, according to the best of our judgment, we antagonize doctrines held by others, which we consider pernicious, inimical to the coun try, to morals, or to the true views of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and do it in open day, in language that can be understood, for reasons which, whether sound or unsound, are stated, so that condemn, and inspires us to spread out those who read may understand the

Garfield inimical to the country, and end of the fourteenth century, and is a shot him with a bulldog pistol. court differed from Guiteau's judgment and hanged him. But enough for the present. There

much more in the doctor's article that deserves and will receive attention. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A FORGOTTEN SHRINE.

The Home of Thomas a'Kempls the Famous Mystic and Author.

Of the eleven provinces composing the kingdom of the Netherlands, one is rarely, if ever, visited by travelers and it is difficalt to understand this neglect when we consider that this region is in all respects most interest

ng. Over-Yessel is a province framed by Drenthe, Guelders, the German front. ier and the Zuiderzee. Its three prin-cipal towns are Kampen, Deventer and wolle, three towns connected with the life of this remarkable man, whose memory is revered, whose works are read and re read : of a man who was a profound thinker, a savant, a sage

Why, then, do tourists never think of him when visiting Holland, never try better to know and understand him y studying the country in which he ived for many years as a saint, and in which he wrote the book that answers the secret thoughts of all hearts, " The Why do we Imitation of Christ." never visit Mount St. Agnes, where during sixty years, Thomas a Kempis led a monastic life? Why do we neg-Why do we neglect the Church of Saint Michael, at Zwolle, where, five centuries ago, he prayed, and where to-day one sees the casket containing all of him that was mortal ?

Over-Yessel, in Latin Super-Issala is the land where the Franks had their origin. Oldenzaal, Selia Vetus, was the cradle of the powerful and cele brated nation of Franks. It is by the town of Kempen that we penetrate Over-Yessel : but we must remember that Thomas a Kempis was not born in this town, as related by Ascensius, but in the village of Kempen, between Dusseldorf and the Dutch frontier, o merly a dependence of Cologne.

a town of twenty-five Kampen is thousand inhabitants, and has a unique characteristic-non-taxation of ts people. Ships may enter and leave its port in the Zuiderzee without cost And the town loses nothing, for each year its wealth increases. Here is the ecret : In March, 1364, the Sovereign Bishop of Ultrecht gave the town of Kampen a tract of land at the mouth of the Yessel, forming an island in the Zuiderzee, called Kampen Eiland. Becouse of the alluvium, drifted by the Yessel in its flow, the island be comes larger and larger. The soil i very fertile, so that the Kampen Eiland is covered with fine prairies, cultivated for the townships of Kampen. The income from these prairies amounts to £40,000 a year—a sum more than sufficient to fill the coffers of the town. Thomas a'Kempis visited Kampen,

but lived there only a short time. The town still possesses two suburb gates Cellebraeders Poort and Braeder Poort, interesting monuments of the sixteenth century that recall the pres ence of the "Brothers of the Common Life. For Kampen was one of the first towns where, in the fourteenth century, the disciples of Gerard de Froot established themselves.

Deventer was a town where the Cellebraeders founded their first establishment. The new community was soon himself : respected and even venerated. like other monks, the Brothers of the He is truly great who has great charity.

considered the views of President an imposing edifice that dates from the The remarkable specimen of architecture udg- in that time. But we are more interested to know that under this same gateway Dec. 31, 1399, passed Thomas a'Kempis when he went by the beautiful avenue, bordered with poplars and oaks, leading to Mount St. Agnes. There he lived during more than seventy years, and there for him "the day of eternity dawned and the shadow of mortality sank down." When we leave Zwolle by the Sas

san Poort we must cross a new suburb. the principal street of which is Thomas a'Kempis street. Around Mount St. Agnes the atmosphere is so clear, the air so pure, that we understand the choice of the great monk. Where could he have found a site more con ducive to meditation, a site that would have brought him nearer to heaven At the foot of the little mountain we find a path that leads quickly to the summit. On the platform there re mains nothing of Thomas a'Kempis dwelling: at the beginning of the Reformation. in the time of religious

wars, the monastery was destroyed

But not long ago there were built on the spot two little houses, one used as a school, the other as an inn. A little further on, always on the same platform, is a small Pro-testant cemetery. It is the ancient grave-yard of the Brothers, where, in 1741. Thomas a'Kempis was

buried. His body was still there in 1762, when the victorious armies of Louis XIV. placed all the country about Zwolle in the hands of their ally, the Elector Max Henry, of Cologne. This prince, who was a fer-vent Catholic, sought the remains of the mystic writer whose sublim thoughts he read each day. Without difficulty he found the coffin and exhumed the remains, which were trans ported in great promp to Zwolle The precious relics remained in the chapel of St. Joseph until the building was demolished in 1809. The velic were then transported, not to another

Catholic church of Zwolle, but to the ancient church of St. Michael transformed into a Protestant temple There we had the satisfaction of seeing and touching all that re mains of the immortal Thomas a'Kempis. With great care, and not without emotion, we took the skull in our hands. The circumference in the broadest part is twenty and threequarter inches, from occiput to fore head, the diameter is seven and three eighth inches, and from one parietal bone to another the distance is five and five-eighth inches. These cimensions as well as the elevation of the skull' dome, prove the beauty of form, the great development of the faculty of veneration and the power of the brain. The lower jaw is missing, and from an

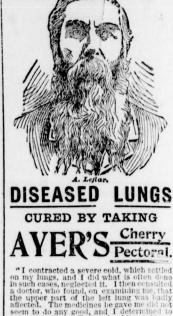
official document in the casket we learn that September 18, 1847, this part of the jaw was given to Cardinal Pitra. While statues are raised in differen parts of Europe to Gerson, or Jean ersen, and other fictitious names to which are credited "The Imitation of Christ," while a celebrated French writer attributes the work to Chancel Gerson with the remark that ' this opinion is general to-day," the Dutch leave Thomas a' Kempis without

He is truly great who is small in his own eyes and who courts not the greatest honors. He is truly wise who disdains earthly things in order to gain Jesus Christ."

York World.

-Baroness Althea Salvador in New

statue, without even a commemora We are great! tive monument. pained and shocked by this indiffer ence, this forgetfulness, and we migh e tempted to reproach with bitterness both Protestants and Catholics of the Netherlands did we not remember the touching words of Thomas a'Kempi



SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

in such cases, neglected ift. I then co a doctor, who found, on examining the upper part of the left lung we affected. The medicines he gave me seem to do any good, and I detern try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After few doses my trouble was relieved, fore I had finished the bottle I was -A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangey

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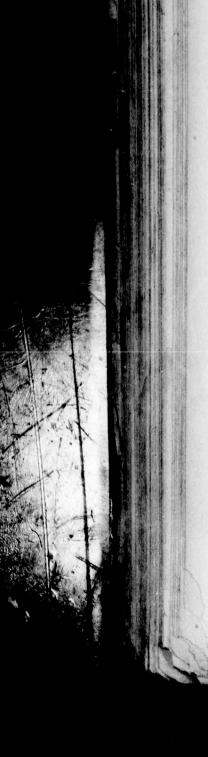
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our tolerant cloak of charity that cov ers a multitude of sins. Uncle Seth is a good photograph of the average

The

man, in all except his exceeding frank He does not beat about the ness. bush or try to raise false issues. To say that his Baptist creed inspired his attitude would be be a mistake. uncompromising attitude comes from within ; he is intolerant because he is natural, and not because he is Baptist. He believes in the survival of the fittest, and in his philosophy the Bapt-ists are the fittest, even if an odd one happens to be a Cyrus Fitch. If he were a Methodist his logic would be the same ; only its direction would be different. The "onskripteral" be different. The "onskripteral" party would then be the Baptist, or some one else. Here we have in concentrated tincture Here the philosophy of intolerance. But it may be said that Uncle Seth is ignorant, would not education soften him? No, though it might make a hypocrite of him, it would not change his nature It might hide his rough frankness with the veneer of tolerance and make him

The poet has in these few lines suc-

conceal the instinct which it cannot radicate. Education teaches us to adjust ourselves as far as possible to our unavoidable environments without sacrificing principle. But there is in human nature an irradicable instinct that urges us to make our environ-ments adjust themselves to our principles when we can. This instinct is the mainspring of intolerance, and it is independent of creed. Religion finds it in man when it approaches him, and it is the office of religion to curb it, as it curbs and regulates every other passion ; to teach a spirit of forbearance, a tolerance for the discordant that it is beyond our power to harmonize. This Christianity has done, and by Christianity in the con-This Christianity has

crete we mean the Catholic Church. Beyond the pale of Christendom the meaning of the word toleration is unknown. But we must turn our attention from

statements made and positions taken by Dr. Buckley. He gives the following definition of intolerance :

rounds of the allegation, we are man ifesting intolerance."

Here we have a naturally good man inspired by noble motives, wrestling with a problem that he has never thoroughly grasped. Stripped of the parentheticals, the meaning of his words is His this: When we antagonize doctrines held by others which, we consider per-nicious and inimical to country, to morals or to the true views of the gos pel, we do not for one moment admit that we are manifesting intolerance. The doctor does not designate the means he would use in his antagonism to pernicious doctrines held by others, but, inasmuch as he includes doctrines in imical to country, we presume means of antagonism would be physical force in any and every form necessary to stamp out the doc-trines pernicious and dangerous to country, to morals and to the true views of the gospel. Thus the doctor deliberately places himself on the platform of every political or religious persecutor that ever lived—a plat-form that is a shield and defence of all forms of persecution. For all the persecutor, sincere or otherwise, has to do is to declare all doctrines that do not meet with his approval. pernicious and inimical to country, to morals and to the "true views" of the gospel. Having done this he is at liberty, according to the doctor, to take the means considered necessary by him to suppress the dangerous doctrines. At last Tor quemada is justified, and that, too, by an advocate of toleration. The Spanish inquisitor considered the condemned doctrines of his time and country "pernicious and inimical to his country, to morals, and to the true views of the gospel, " and he acted on

the lines approved by Dr. Buckley, and in doing so we have the doctor's word for it that he was manifestly not intolerant. There is another difficulty involved.

Who is to determine what are "the

ommon Life did not beg, and lived from the results of their manual labor. We can never really appreciate the service rendered to humanity by these monks, who, before the invention of printing, copied and re-copied the Bible and writings of moralists. Gerard died young and was succeeded by Florentius Radewijus, a learned priest, of Utrecht. Under his direc tion the community was so prosperous that at the beginning of the fifteenth century the Netherlands counted more than twelve establishments of Celle braeders. The monastery of Windes heim, near Deventer, was the home of Radewijus and great was the salutary influence of the Windesheim "Mys tics "during the crises traversed by the Church in the fifteenth century. John Malleolus, better known as John a'Kempis, for in those days it was customary to bear the name of one's birthplace, was the most cele-brated pupil of Radewijus, and was successively prior in the Monastery of Deventer, Windesheim and Mount St. Agnes. In 1392 he was joined at Deventer by his younger brother, Thomas Malleolus, aged fifteen years. Notwithstanding his exteme youth. Thomas had decided to embrace an ascetic life. Leaving his parents at Kampen, he made the pilgrimage from Kempen to Deventer, a distance of more than one hundred miles, and was welcomed with the Scripture verse, 'O! how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." John a'Kempis placed the young Thomas under the instruction of Johann van Boehm, and the pupil soon became a learned paleographist. In 1399 Thomas was admitted as a novice in the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes, founded by the Brothers of the Common Life. John was then prior of this monastery. This little hill called by the Dutch a mountain, is two miles

rom Zwolle, the capital of Yessel. For many years the Celle-braeders had an establishment at general considerations to particular true views of the gospel," and the Zwolle, and when they opened a doctrines inimical to country and to school so great was their renown that morals? The doctor's Protestant posi-tion requires him to make every man Zwolle demands attention from the "We understand intolerance to be born of woman the judge. Guiteau traveller because of its Sassen Poort,

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is Hood's Sarsaparille. "We always The O'Keefe Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd. fry ours in Cottolene." Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc. Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried and not one of us has had an attack



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PTEMBER 21, 1895.



acted a severe cold, which settled rs, and I did what is often done es, neglected it. I then consulted gs, and I did what is o es, neglected it. I then ho found, on examinin part of the left lung The medicines he gave i The medicines he gave mo any good, and I detern Cherry Pectoral. After ny trouble was relieved, finished the bottle I was R, watchmaker, Orangev

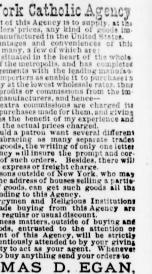
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SEPTEMMER 21, 1895.

CATHOLIC RECORD THE

FIVE-MINUTE SERMENS. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

When my feet have grown too weary Further on to press their way, And my spirit waits the bidding To be severed from its clay. I shall need some hand to guide me O'er the dark and silent tide ! Will you meet me there, my little one, When I reach the river side ? THE ROOT OF ALL SIN. "He that exalteth bimself shall be humbled and he that humbleth himself shall be ex-alted." (St. Luke, xiv. 11.)

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

I'll be There.

Will you leave your home of glory In the mansion bright above. And on angel's wings come near me, By the mother whom you love. Thro' the dark and silent valley Shall I find you by my side ? Will you come to meet me, darling ? Will you be my angel guide ?

Yes, I know you'll come to meet me When I pass from life away: You will come, my child, to greet me In eternity's bright day! On earth I had no other, To share my grief or joy: So you wo't forget your mother.

So, you won't forget your mother My own darling angel boy !

Edwin Norton's Integrity.

Edwin Norton held the bit of card-

the fire and held the pieces over the flames until they were consumed. "There !" he said, " that tempta-tion is done with. With the ticket in

wiser if you had used it."

offer of the situation.

der his load and start up the street.

support an old mother and an invalid

Making Postage Stamps.

Do you ever wonder how these con

In printing, steel-plates are used, on

earnestly.

sister.

-JOHN T. MCSHANE.

There is a place in the Atlantic Ocean which sailors call the " Devil's Hole." Contrary currents hurl their torrents upon each other there, caus ing such commotion in the waters that navigation is always difficult. If you ever passed over it when the weather was good, you wondered why the sea was so rough and the ship rocked so much. If you asked one of the seamen for an explanation of this strange phenomenon, he answered you : "This is the Devil's Hole ; the currents meet

In the voyage of life, my dear breth-ren, there is a " Devil's Hole " in our It is the abyss of pride. track. the whirlpool, it is very much hidden ; the appearances are all fair, and this "Edwin, here is a ticket good for seventy-five miles," said Mr. Baird, as makes the danger all the greater. You are, when swayed by pride, unhe set his valise down in the depot at conscious of the condition of your soul. You feel disturbed and blinded as to Chillicothe one stormy day last winter. "I paid \$2.25 honest money for it, its cause. Envy and hatred rise up in and that careless conductor never your heart, but you do not see their hidecusness, because, forsooth, your self conceit or self will has been turned his head in my direction as he hurried through the train. You travel over this line every time you go to spend the holidays; make use of this on your next trip. It as good as when I first bought it." offended by those who are wiser and better than you, and this galls you. You can't have your own way, and you are sad. You want to rule, and be cause you cannot you fancy yourself board between his thumb and fingers while Mr. Baird spoke; and then delib-erately tearing it in two, walked to wronged. The whole difficulty is simply this: You have too good an

opinion of yourself. Now, when you come to look seriously into your own heart, are you not forced to acknowledge this? Is not this the root of the tion is done with. With the ticket in my booket and money scarce in my understand and realize this, and try purse I might have ventured to use to conquer self-esteem, you become tranquil and find peace. Your passion subsides.

St. Bernard says that in order to cure pride we should reflect upon three questions : "First, What was I before I was created? Absolute noth-ingness. And in what state did I come into the world? It was as a poor, helpless infant that would have and peace of conscience for twenty perished but for the care of others. 'I was conceived in iniquity,' and have I not committed countless actual sins?' What consideration can teach humility better than this? Ah, yes! if we would escape from the "Devil's Hole," the abyss of pride, we must constantly be mindful of our own nothingness. Secondly, St. Bernard asks again : "What am I now? I am one subject to a thousand ills. My soul inhabits a tenement of clay which my be dissolved in a moment. I am surrounded by temptations on every side. I am in

time. What reason have I for trusting in myself? What cause for self-exaltation? There is, instead, reason for constant fear and trembling. I am such a weak vessel that only Divine Omnipotence can prevent me

danger of losing God's grace at any

from sailing to my destruction." Thirdly, "What shall I be?" con-tinues St. Bernard. "I shall be, pervenient little public servants are made? Some one has taken the pains to find out, and tell us about the interesting haps, before I am aware of it, in eter nity. The earth will soon claim my body, which was formed from its slime. process. After reading about them we shall feel like treating them with great And my soul, whither will it go? Before the divine Judge, who will de respect mand an account of every idle word.' which two hundred stamps are en-These three considerations, What was graved. Two men are kept at work covering them with colored inks, and What am I? Where shall I be?

humility. But we have besides these reflections on our own misery, the example of our Divine Saviour to teach us humility. He came down upon the earth oc ure with it. Greatness, men had come to with it. Greatness, men had come to New fine to a man and girl, who new of misery and pain. The first real passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large hand gresses. Three of these ittle squads are employed all the time, athough ten presses can be put into with it. Greatness, men had come to with it. Greatness, men had come to New fine to a man and girl, who new of misery one of us is ex-busy at printing them with large hand gresses. Three of these ittle squads are employed all the time, athough ten presses can be put into with it. Greatness, men had come to with it. Greatness, men had come to New fine to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large hand gresses. Three of these passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large hand presses. Three of these printing them with athough ten presses can be put into with it. Greatness, men had come to with it. Greatness, men had come to New fine to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large hand great the example of our interest. At the authority of a con-be abhorred. The Bishops and the small creatory to he used at first. We have built soon to take the place of be abhorred. The Bishops and the presser to have at first. We have busited to the printing the with and strength. In cases of par-alysis, spinal troubles, lac, at interest as a pills are superior to all other treat-time thousands have testified to their wonderful efficacy in this, as well asin the athor treatment to a sone chapel wonderful efficacy in this, as well asin the athor treatment to a sone chapel wonderful efficacy in this, as well asin the athor treatment to a sone chapel wonderful efficacy in this, as well asin thealth and strength. In cases of with it. Greatness, men had come to which the two hundred stamps are believe, was in the palace of the Cæsars, but the stable of Bethlehem engraved is dry enough, they are sent proves the contrary. The form of a servant was what the God-Man tookinto another room, and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition made of the powder of not that of the ruler. Instead of honor potatoes and other vegetables, mixed He had ignominy, and with the most humiliating of all the punishments which the world could inflict — cruci-fixion — He suffered death to remove with water which is better than any other material - gum - arabic. for instance, which cracks the paper badly that curse of pride. This paper is also of a peculiar text-The saints have made it the chief ure, somewhat similar to that of bank-notes. After having again been dried object of their lives to imitate and share in the humiliations of Jesus -this time on little racks that are Christ. His blessed Mother stood at fanned by steam power for about an the foot of the cross and suffered crucihour-they are put between sheets of fixion of soul. St. John, who under paste board and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight stood better than the other apostles the divinity of Jesus, witnessed with sorof two thousand tons. sow, faith and love His humiliating The next thing is to cut the sheet death. There is a tradition that St into halves—each sheet, of course when cut, contains one hundred stamps. Peter once started to leave Rome, but not far from the city's gate he met our Lord going towards the city. The apostle asked the Lord where He was They are then passed to two other squads, who, in as many operations, perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next, they are pressed once I am going to Rome to be going. crucified again," said Jesus. St. Peter cried out, "No, you shall not," and more, and then packed and labelled and stored away in another room, pre went back to die himself for his paratory to being put into mail bags Master. To day in Rome one sees a for despatching to fill orders. sanctuary which has been erected to If a single stamp is torn, or in any mark the place of this apparition, and you have only to look from this spot to way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. Five hundred the dome of St. Peter's church to under thousand are burned every week from stand the fruit of the humility of the this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such prince of the apostles. The lives of all the faithful in the Church point to this care has been taken in counting them. virtue as a straight way to heaven. During the process of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times. One advantage of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood is that The Angelus.

and court houses in that region, and he knew that he had better shoot five men than kill a mule worth 85. He felt the responsibility, and offered to explain, but they told him to cut his story short. He offered to turn over the cattle not his own; but they laughed at that, and said they gener-ally took the whole herd and hung the thief ; to serve as a warning to others in like cases.

They consulted apart a few moments and said: "We've made up our minds to give you ten minutes to explain yourself; so you can begin. The poor fellow was completely over-come. He looked at the men, turned pale, and commenced. "How many of you men'have wives?" Four or five nodded. "How many have children?" They nodded again. "Then you will know what I mean, and I'll talk to you. I never stole any cattle. I came here three years ago. I am from New Hamsphire ; I failed there in the panic

paid part of my debts; here are the receipts (and he unfolded a lot of them). of Fallsington, Pa., a few miles for My friends live East, for I go from place to place ; and have no home here. I have lived on hard fare. I have members of the community, which slept outon the ground. I am a hard began its life in New York city last looking customer, but this is a hard looking customer, but this is a hard country; these clothes are rough, but I am honest. Days seem like months to me, and months like Chrysostom's chapel, at Seventh avenue years. I expect to sell out and go home in November for Thanksgiving. You know, married men, if it was not for those letters from home (here he pulled out his wife's letters) I should give factory arrangements for a permanent up; but I must get out of debt and live some way, men. I can't say no more, but if you must kill me for what I'm innocent of, send these home. Here are the receipts, my wife's letters. Here's my little girl's picture --God ing of wood, at small expense, hoping bless her ! (and he kissed it tenderly). later to build a suitable structure of Now, men), send these home—and can't you send half what the cattle come to? ston

"As I told you, it is bought with My family will need it much more honest money, and it was no fault of mine that it was left in my possession. when I am gone.' The company would not have been any

"Hold up, now ! stop right there," aid a rough ranger. "Not another said a rough ranger. "Not another word. I say, fellers, such men don't steal! You can go free. Give us your "Nor much the poorer, either ; but you see I would be the loser, Mr. Baird. hand, old boy ! That picture and them letters did the bisness. But you're I would not lose my own self-respect times the amount," Edwin replied, lucky, mind you."

"I'll do better un that," said a "It is an unfortunate thing to have rough ranger with a bowie knife in his hand. "I say, boys, let's buy his a tender conscience in connection with so much pride and poverty," Mr. Baird muttered, as he watched the boy shoulcattle and let him go home now."

They did ; and when the money was counted the herdsman was too weak to Yet a few weeks later when one of stand. The sudden change unnerved his clerks proved dishonest, Edwin him completely. An hour later he left on horseback for a near stage route; Norton was surprised to receive the "A boy who scorns to cheat a rail-road company will make an employee and when he left, the rangers shook hands with him, cheered, and looked happy.

that can be trusted," the merchant said to himself ; but to his neighbors FROUDE ON THE MIDDLE AGES. he explained that he wished to assist a poor boy who was nobly striving to

James Anthony Froude was not lover of the Roman Catholic Church. Every chance he got he made a point against Catholicism. Yet even Froude could not withhold his praise from the Church of the Middle Ages. In his is the church of the Middle Ages. 'Short Studies on Great Subjects," he writes:

"Never, in all their history, ancient times or modern, never, that we know of, have mankind grown out of themselves anything so grand, so useful, so beautiful as the Catholic Church. In these times of ours, well-regulated selfishness is the recognized rule of action : every one of us is exthe small oratory to be used at first. be abhorred. The Bishops and clergy were regarded freely and in time, it is believed, suitable build-simply as the immediate ministers of ings will be constructed of a character the Almighty; and they seem to me to have really deserved that high estimate in their character. Wisdom, justice, self-denial, nobleness, purity,



The Protestant Community of St. Benedict and its Work.

Since last May the monks of the

Protestant Episcopal Order of the Com-munity of St. Benedict have conducted tion of a permanent home. There the and West Thirty-ninth street, have

munity will erect a temporary build-

This location in the Pennsylvania mountains is especially adapted to the revival of monastic life in the Episcopal Church, as it offers almost complete seclusion and yet can be reached easily

When the Community of the Brothers of the Church took possession of its priory on West Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, New York, Brother Hugh, the prior of the community, and his associates donned a semi-mon astic garb which they wore within doors and during their ministrations in the tenements of the neighborhood. Their life was also so ascetic as to cause comment on the part of those cognizant of the vows they had taken. These vows bound them to religious life for only a few years, provided they wished to sever the bonds eventu-

With the change in the name of the community the Brothers of the Church became the Fathers of St. Benedict and took the life vows of poverty Father Hugh

chastity and obedience. Father Hugh, the abbot, and his fellow-members of the order now wear the full habit of the Benedictine, black, with sandals on their feet and shaven or tonsured heads, as did the monks of old. They never are permitted to appear in

secular attire, even when they leave their monastery, and their peculiar dress makes them conspicuous when they go on errands of mercy among the towns and villages in their immediate neighborhood. The structure into which the monks

will move early next month will be an

(WITHOUT CLASP.) Containing the entire Canonical for the second of the second of the second of the second the Canonical for the second of the second of the second of the second the canonical for the second of the second the sec

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RHEUMATISM CONQUERED. Great Advance in Medical Science.

A Discovery Which This Painful Disease Cannot Resist – Mr. B. Blas-dell, of Paris, Ont., Relates His Ex-perience With the Cure. Paris, Ont., Review.

Rheumatism has long bafiled the medical profession. Medicine for external and internal use has been produced, plasters tried, electricity ex-perimented with, hot and cold baths and profit by it." a thousand other things tried, but with-out avail. Rheumatism still held the

stantly improved in health, and am now feeling better than I have done before in ten years. I am satisfied that but for the timely use of Pink Pills I would to day have been a physical wreck, living a life of constant pain, and I cannot speak too highly of their curative powers, or recommend them too strongly to other sufferers. I cheerfully give permission to publish my [statement in the hope that

(WITHOUT CLASP.)

7

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from fort, making the life of its victims one the system and restoring the patient to of misery and pain. The first real health and strength. In cases of par-

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efe Brewery CO. of Toronto, Ltd. SPECIALTIES: English and Bavarian Hopped Ales, ter and Stout. ager of world-wide reputation. FE, W. HAWKE, J. G. GIBSON, Pres. Vice-Pres. Sec-Trea

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ORDIA VINEYARDS ANDWICH, ONT. EST GIBADOT & CO hiar Wine a Specialty. tar Wine is extensively used and moded by the Clergy, and one Clarge pare favorably with the best im-ordeanx. cess and information address, E. GIRADOT & CO. Sandwich, Cnt.

Saved by a Picture.

you need not infringe upon your hours of labor nor deny yourself any food that agrees with you. In a word, One hot day in July, 1860, a herdsman was driving a lot of cattle to a new ranch near Helena, Texas. It you are not compelled to starve or loaf, while taking it. These are recom was hot, and he drove part of the way mendations worth considering. We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is with-out doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teathing. at night. In passing another herd. the cattle became mixed. The next day about noon a dozen or so Texas rangers overtook the herdsman and demanded their cattle, which they said were stolen. They were a rough lot of men with long hair, slouch hats and covered all over with belts, pistols and bowie knives. The herdsman was alarmed. It was before the day of law

Great battles are continually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out disease and restores health.

mendations worth considering.

teething.

high-mindedness-these are the quali ties before which the freeborn of Europe have been contented to bow and in no order of men were such qualities found as they were found six hundred years ago in the clergy of the Catholic Church. They allowed to rule because they were deserved to rule, and in the fulness of reverence kings and nobles bent to their power, which was nearer to their Over prince and subject, chiefown. tian and serf. a body of unarmed, defenseless men reigned supreme by the magic of sanctity. They tamed the fiery Northern warriors who had broken in pieces in the Roman empire. They taught them—they brought them really and truly to believe—that they had immortal souls, and that they would one day stand at the awful judgment bar, and give account of their lives there.

Asked to Care for Lepers.

Open your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon your walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and The Board of Control of the Leper Home, of Louisiana, has finally appealed to the Sisters of Charity to take charge of the lepers. There is a con-siderable number of these unfortunates entertaining games. Banish the de-mons of dullness and apathy, and in Louisiana, and the last Legislature bring in mirth and good cheer. Indetermined to get rid of the disease, and made an appropriation for a leper home on a farm, which has been estabvent occupations for your sons. Stim ulate their ambitions in worthy direclished. ions.

lelight, fill them with higher purposes Other nurses cannot be procured be than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon cause of the great danger of infection. so an appeal has finally been made to manhood with refined tastes and noble the Sisters of Charity. Archbishop Janssen approves the

ambitions depends on you. With ex ertion and right means a mother may idea and will submit it to the head of have more influence over the destiny of her boys than any other influence the Order in Emmittsburg, Md. No Sister will be required to become

whatever. a leper nurse and confine herself to the Leper Home, but volunteers will be Parents buy Mother Graves Worm Ex-terminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual needed to do so, and there are Sisters ready to volunteer whenever per-

make it possible for the community to do more for those outside it than can The Community of St. Benedict is a

Stim

be done at present. The Community of St. Benedict is a begging order, having no resources of its own and being wholly dependent upon the gifts of those interested in the revival of monastic life in the the revival of the Church. To the editor of the *Review* known. To the editor of the *Review* Mr Blasdell recently said : ''I have reason to speak in terms of the warm-est praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or the vertice of the church. Reports have been spread that the community is possessed of ample means, and these have done great detriment to its progress and work. It is thought that these reports arose from the fact that a conspicuous churchthe fact that, a conspictions church-woman presented to the community \$500 when the removal to Fallsington was made in the spring. Father Hugh, the founder and abbot of the order, was formerly Russell Whitcomb, a young business man in Boston, and gave up a successful career in the world for a life of devotion to the Church. He and his associates belong to what is known as the Catholic party in the Episcopal Church.

How to Save Boys.

While you make home their

expeller of worms.

be traced to the blood.

or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a Among those who speak in the certain cure. Sold by all dealers or highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink sent by mail post-paid, at 50c a box, Pills is Mr. Blasdell, of this town, who or six boxes for 82.50, by addressing is known not only to all our citizens

or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

as they not only saved me a big doc-tor's bill but have restored me to health, which was impaired by rheumatism and neuralgia. These troubles were, I think, the after effects of an attack of measles. After the latter trouble had disappeared I felt an awful pain in my head, neck, and down my back. I tried a number of

remedies, but without effect. I was then advised by Mrs. Horning, of Copetown, who had been cured of paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to give them a trial. I followed her advice, and after using a box or two I began to feel much better, and with their continued use I con-

a great medicine.

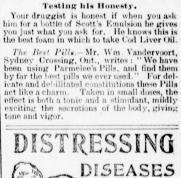
beyond any praise it has ever won, and yet few are willing or can take it in its natural state. Scott's Emulaion of Cod-liver Oil is not offensive; it is almost palatable.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

8

Holden, who is at present in charge of the diocesan classical school, received minor orders in the Bishop's private chapel.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, Montreal, President A. D. McGillis in the chair, Chancellor P. Reynolds in the course of a few feeling remarks alluded to the loss sustained by Chancellor T. J. Finn in the death of his sister, the late Mrs. Carrick, Brother Reynolds moved the following reso-lution: Whereas, the branch has learned with deep sorrow of the affliction sustained by its worthy Chancellor, Brother T. J. Finn, in the death of his esteemed sister, the late Mrs. Carrick, Two of the advanced pupils of the classical school have entered St. Jeromes college, Berlin. About thirty more, divided into two classes, are progressing well under their instructors. This year, it is expected, that there will

Resolved, that the branch hereby tender its most sincere sympathy to Brother Finn ; and, further, that this resolution be entered on the minutes of this meeting and published in the official organ. be nine theological students from this diocese in attendance at the Grand Seminary of Montreal. " In what schools, Separate or Pub-lic, were the Bishop and city clergy educated?" The following paragraphs,

penned by the editor of the Spectator,

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 149, held at La Salette, Ont., on Thursday evening, Sept. 5, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted : Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal home the beloved wife of our esteemed Bro., Patrick McSloy, be it Resolved that we, the members of Branch 149, hered that we, the members of Branch 149, bered by express our heartfelt sympathy for the loss sustained by the family of the deceased wife and mother, and extend to Bro. McSloy and family our sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction. And be it further.

gentlemen, one who carries a great load of learning with graceful ease. and condolence in their set be it further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to Bro. McSloy and published in presented to Bro. McSloy and Delhi Reporter. the CATHOLIC RECORD and Delhi Reporter. WM. MCNAMARA, Rec. Sec. The Spectator does not know all the priests personally; but, speaking from personal knowledge, it knows

E. B. A

and with qualities essential to good citizenship. And yet the Spectator The following letters of approval have been received from His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, His Lordship the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, and Very Rev. J. J. McCann V. G.: has been informed by a Roman Catholic citizen that neither the good Bishop nor any of his priests in the city was educated at a Roman Catholic Separate

McCann V. G.: St. Michael's Palace, Toronto. Having been commissioned by His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, we have examined the constitution and rules of the Emerald Beneficial Associ-ded how work to comproval and school! We do not vouch for this statement, but hope it is true, because it would tend to show that it is not necessary for a Roman Catholic child and rules of the Line worthy of approval, and consider the society and its work deserving of commendation. Jos. J. MCCANN, V. G., F. RYAN. to attend a Separate school in order that its religious life may not be tainted with heresy."

St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton,

Monsignor McEvay addressed the fol-lowing letter to the Hamilton Spec-D. A. Carey, Esq., Grand President E B. A.: Dear Sir: - As I am informed that the tator

In reference to the above Rt. Rev.

the Bishop did not receive his element.

Dear Sir : — As 1 am informed that the delegates of your Association are to meet in convention on Aug. 6 1 write to congratu-late you on the good work you have accom-plished in the past, to express my good wishes for your future success and to invoke on your deliberations the blessing of Almighty God that your proceedings may be conducted with wisdom, prudence and charity. May God bless you all ! Yours faithfully in Christ, T. J. DOWLING, Bishop of Hamilton. "Hamilton, Sept 14-To the Editor In my own name and in the name of the city clergy, I thank you for your very complimentary references to us in your issue of yesterday. Your statements, however, about the ele-mentary education of the clergy are May very misleading. It is quite true that

ary education in the Separate schools St. Mary's Presbytery McDonnell Square Toronto, Sep. 1895. of the city of Hamilton, for the simple

W. Lane, G. S. T., E. B. A.: Dear Sir: -- I beg to acknowledge your let-ter of Aug. 10, informing me that I was chosen Grand Chaplain of the Emerald Bene, reason that in his school-days there were no Separate schools in existence but it is equally true (which fact you ficial Association. Absence from home and the annual retreat of the clergy will explain omit to mention) that he did not receive his education in the Public schools, althe annual retreat of the clergy will explain my not having expressed more promptly my appreciation of the high honor conferred on me. The E. B. A. is one of our best Catholic societies, and I was glad to see from the re-port of the convention held in our city that it is full of life and vigor. I hope it will con-tinue to prosper, to be in the future, as it has been in the past, in sympathy with every Catholic interest, and a source of help in every cody work undertaken in the various though the Public schools were then in existence, and his father was a taxpayer for the maintenance of the same. Rather than send him to a Public school his father, for conscientious reasons, had him educated partly at ome, under private tuition, or in se every good work undertaken in the various parishes in which it has established a branch. It will be a pleasure to me to aid the association as far as possible through the office conferred on me. lect Private schools, for which he voluntarily paid an additional school fee ; afterwards sending him, at consider able expense, for seven years to St. Michael's college, Toronto, which in-stitution is practically a Separate school. Finally, the Bishop completed

Wishing the memoers of the E. A. ever blessing, and the association every success I have the honor to be, Yours faithfully in Christ, JOS. J. MCCANS, V. G. Grand Chaplain of the E. B. A.

Below are some of the reasons why you should enroll yourself in the E. B. A. You can do so by passing a medical exam-ination and paying an initiation fee of \$2.00 for men, or \$1.00 for ladies. And m case of sickness you would be en-titled to medical attendance and medicine. And by a monthly payment, as shown below, you would, at the end of six months, be entitled, in case of sickness, to twelve week's benefits in each year, at the rate of \$4.00 for a lady member. And in case of deates. Stop for a lady member. And is case of deates and medicine. And by a monthly payment, as shown below, you would, at the end of six months, be entitled, in case of sickness, to twelve week's benefits in each year, at the rate of \$4.00 for a lady member. And in case of deate your legal representation for the statement of your informant—a so called Catholic citizen—that none of Stoo for a lady member. And in case of death your legal representa-tive would receive a Fineral benefit of \$40,00 to pay these benefits there is a Contingent Fund in the Grand Branch for the purpose of assisting them, thereby making the payment of benefits safe. You can also carry an insurance at a fixed monthly assessment, payable at death or in case of total disability. Monthly dues for Sick and Contingent Fund Catholic citizen—that none of the statement of your informant—a so called Catholic citizen—that none of called Catholic citizen—that none of at eschool—is equally misleading, incor-rect and untrue, inasmuch as every Brady, O'Reilly, Hinchey, Mahony, Lehmann, Coty and your humble serv-ant—were each and all educated in the Catholic Separate schools of the respect-

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. provincial school certificates are ob-tained, without having recourse to Last Sunday week the Rev. Mr. the Collegiate Institute, for which Catholics, as well as all others, are obliged to pay their share of taxes; and, finally, that the Bishop's ideal school is that in which religion

which religion is inseparably associ ated with secular knowledge, and that his theory of education is exactly iden-tical with that enunciated by the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who once de-clared in His Lordship's hearing that religion was to education what salt is to food, and that whilst we Catholics

prefer to give our little ones their share of salt every day, most of our Protestant friends are satisfied to administer to their children all their salt on Sundays.

and the interesting letter in reply to Monsignor McEvay, will shed some light on the subject. The Spectator of Friday contained the following : As the vexed question of separate education seems to be still agitating the minds of many men, including that "There are in Hamilton one Roman of the learned and gifted editor of the Spectator, it may be well to close this Catholic Bishop and nine or ten Roman letter by quoting a solution I once heard the Bishop offer to some friendly Protestant politicians who approached Catholic priests. The Bishop is one of the most cultured and refined of him on the subject : "Gentlemen," said he, "why reproach us Catholics with the separation of the children of citihim on the subject : "Gentle zens intended to mingle together in that most of them are gentlemen of after life, when you yourselves set us fine scholarship, courteous manners the example of separation from the mother Church? Be consistent, then. Return to Catholic unity : let us all. young and old, worship as our fore fathers did—at the same altar. Abolish separate churches and I promise you as a Catholic Bishop to meet you half way and use my vote and influence for the immediate and permanent ab-olition of every kind of Separate schools." Again thanking you for your very kind and courteous references to his Lordship the Bishop and

Catholic clergy of the city, Yours very respectfully, E. P. McEvay,

Rector St. Mary's Cathedral.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

matic chief of Luciferianism of to-day died April 2, 1801. As dog matic chief he was succeeded at Charleston by Albert Georges Mackey, a man of little force of character, and less energy and activity. But it was just for the lack of these qualities that he was chosen by the Charleston electors. Lemmi, who aspired to the supreme chieftainship, at once went to work to bring about his own election to that post. He was ably seconded by Phileas Walder, who was continually travelling all over the world as inspector and director of lodges and tri angles. Lemmi, as political chief, also had his secret special agents everywhere. Moreover, General A. Pike had established an order of Freemasons consisting entirely of Jews, with headquarters at Hamburg, Germany, having about 500,000 members, of whom 60,000 were at the same time members of ordinary Freemason lodges and mostly also of Luciferian triangles. By means of his secret agents, who also are mostly Jews and quite devoted to their Jewish convert and political chief, Lemmi could easily promote a movement in the purely Jewish Masonry as well as among the ordinary lodges and in the Luciferian triangles, to have himself placed in A. G Mackey's place and to get the Lucifer

the higher education of girls, in which | proved accusations of Lemmi's crime in Marseilles, a majority of the dele gates voted for Lemmi as supreme dogmatic chief and Rome as bead quarters. This caused a serious seces sion of American and English Luciferians from Lemmi, under Miss Diana Vaughan's leadership, but the rupture was in great part healed in a special conference held later at Leipzig, Germany. Only a small fraction icans and English remained faithful to Miss Vaughan, and tried to establish an independent reformed free Paladium, of which more hereafter. But where did Lemmi get all the

noney necessary for bribery on such a huge scale? In the first place, he had enormous sums of money at his disposal from the Freemason and Lucifer an treasury. Secondly, he had bled the government for millions in his tobacco transactions, as explained in a former article. Thirdly, the government to vote him 600,000 fres. gratuity for having made that maloderous tobacco deal. Finally, with Crispi's aid, he plundered the funds of the Roman bank. In order that the great convention of Rome might be celebrated with more than ordinary eclat Lemmi installed the Masonic and Luciferian headquarters in the cele brated Papal Borghese palace. To show his anti-Christian hatred he so arranged the water-closets that they emptied on the altar of the chapel be

low until the architect forced him to change the system for sanitary reasons. Then he placed a reversed crucifix in the closet bowl and a notice above it : "Before going out spit on the traitor. Glory to Satan !" Prince Boughese had become bank-

rupt through unfortunate speculations during the building boom of Rome in the seventies, and assigned all his property to his creditors, under condition that he should have the option of buying it back within a certain time at a fair valuation. Later his daugh-ter was married to a wealthy foreign prince, who undertook to recover the family estate with the palace. With this end in view he secured a war-With rant and in company of a detachment f police he went to inspect the palace. Having been shown through the whole palace with the exception of the part et aside for the Luciferians he de manded an entrance into that part also. The guard refused, saying that no one could enter there. The prince nsisted or he would use force. Then the gates were opened to him, and to his astonishment he found the Luciferian temple arranged exactly as Dr. Bataille describes it. Even the Baphomet-the goat idol of the Luciferianswas in its place on the altar. The Roman papers published these facts at once, and Miss Vaughan, tor, confirmed them since. Thus nolens volens Lemmi had to get out of the Palazzo Bor ghese, into which he had moved with so much bravado. Thus Lemmi, thanks to theft, bribery, drugs and astute intrigues, is now the recognized supreme dogmatic and political chief of Masons and Luciferians throughout the world. He was, however, obliged to submit to a serious curtailment of his powers. In order to prevent him from misappropriating the treasury funds to any serious degree he is only allowed to spend a certain sum as he pleases. For any amounts be-yond this he has to render a strict account to a financial committee. This, no doubt, is not very pleas-ant to the arch boodler, but he still has ways and means enough to enrich himself almost at will as long as For the CATHOLIC RECORD The Old Churchyard. BY MAY CARROLL.

Close by the sobbing sea, Where the winds mournfully Wail as though agony Dwelt in each blast; Where no fine sculptured stones Tell whose the mouldering bones, Or breathe in lettered tones Of days long past.

There, all alone, they sleep, Where none e er pause to weep, And God alone doth keep Watch o'er their bed, Down where the daisies bloom O'er each neglected tomb And sombre shadows loom Dark over-head.

Calmly they rest alone, Where winds and waves do moan Where whiles annotane In a low monotone Mournfully sad ; Mournfully sad ;

Mournfully sad ; Sea birds chant o'er each grave, Wild storms their ashes lave,— Earth may have called them brave, Ne'er braver had.

Naught now their story tells, But each cold heart that dwells Low in those narrow cells Rests but for Time, Waiting the Great Decree Which for eternity Shall sound their ransom free, Endless, sublime,

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

MISS CLARK, A LEADING MEMBER OF THE CHOIR OF THE CHURCH REMEMBERED BY HER FRIENDS.

BY HER FRIENDS. From the St. Mary's local press we learn that the members of the choir of the R. C. church met at the residence of their beloved pastor, Rev. Father Brennan, to bid farewell to a leading and much appreciated member, in the person of Miss Margie Clark, who left for New York on Wednesday morning last. For many years Miss Clark's sweet voice has been heard in all the services, and in a few farewell words regarding this lady, Father Brennan stated "that it is due to her efforts, ably sustained by the other talented members, the Catholic choir of St. Marys ranks where it does at this present time." On behalf of the choir, Miss Hughes pre-sented Miss Clark with a handsome oak and silver dressing case. Accompanying the gift was the following address, read very expres-sively by Miss Kate Grace : Dear Miss Clark :

TENDERS for the various trades required in the erection of St. Peter's church. Goderich, will be received up to 5 p. m. on Thursday, the 10th day of October. Tenders to be addressed to the Rev. Father West, Goderich, Ont. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accented.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the Presby-tery, Goderich, Ont., and at the office of Post & Holmes, Architects, Manning Arcade, Tor-suto. \$85.11 Dear Miss Clark : Dear Miss Clark : It is with deep feelings of regret that your many friends learn you are about to sever your connection with them, and the work with which for so long you have been so promi-nently identified. From the harmonic of our solation is and

nently identified. From the beginning of our relationship as fellow-workers until this the hour of your departure we have been deeply impressed by the untring zeal and energy which you have ever manifested in all things pertaining TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. SEPARprofessional certificate : one capable of acting as organist preferred. Apply, stating salary it JAMES QUINN, Sec-Treas., Tweed, Ont. 874-t to choir and church, and as a token of the esteem with which you are held by us we would ask you to accept these testimonials, trusting they n ay serve in the future hours to remind you that we hold you fast in bonds of memory and affection and that though absent PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT you are not forgotten by the pastor and hoir of the church in which you have served

Sofaithfully. Signed, Rev. P. Brennan; Misses Mc-Keough, Hughes, Ronan, Grace, Hanrahan, Quayle, Broderick; Messrs. Fleming, Burns and McKeough. After a delicious repast and a programme of score and success the back of the score statement.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dressed Hogs, Poul-ry, Grain, Hay, and all kinds of Country-Produce handled to best advantage. Potatoes in Car Lots a specialty. Agent for Croil & McCullough's Clover Leaf Brand Creamery Butter. Consignments of above solicited. choir a delicious repast and a programme of song and music by the members of the choir, the gathering dispersed, thanking Rev. Father Brennan for his kind entertain-mentand wishing Miss Clark health and pros-perity in her future home.

MARKET REPORTS. LONDON.

LONDON. London, Sept. 19.—Wheat, 54 to 5%c, per bush. Oats, 25 to 26%c, per bush. Peas, 54c, per bush. Barley, 33) to 3%c per bush. Rye, 58 to 56 fl 3.5%c, per bush. Lamb Tor a lb. wholesale. Beef ranged from \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt. ; dressed hogs sold at \$5.75 per cwt. 4 larce number of ducks changed hands at 50 to 5% c a pair. Butter 20 to 21c a pound, for roll. and 18 to 19c a lb. for crock. Eggs, sold at 12c d czen by the basket. Potatoes 30 to 40c a bush. Tomatoes 5%c a bushel. Canli-Howers. 4%c a dozen. Cabbages, 30 c per dozen. Pears sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Apples 25 to 52.50 per bbl. Grapes 3 to 5c a lb. Some of the best plumbs were bought at \$1.50 per basket. Hay \$15 a ton. Toronto, Sept. 19. — Market quiet. Wheat — In the local market prices were unchanged; uniter wheat offered, north and west, at 56. but demand was slow; No. 1 Manitoba hard is scarce; there were buyers at 7%c. Toronto and west, but orders could not be filled at the fagure ; a round lot of 19,000 bashels, new No.

he has the tobacco monopoly and a



For the Effects of La Grippe, Chicago, March, 1893, 9 One of our sisters suffered from weakness of the nerves in the head since she had la grippe four years ago. She didn't sleep more than half or one hour, and sometimes not at all at night; she had also difficulty to breath so that she didn't expect to live; she tried different medicines for about a year without any relief, but after she took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic her health was re-stored and she enjoys good sleep again. SISTER OF ST. CLARE. enjoys good sleep again. SISTER OF ST. CLARE. 53d and Lafin St

SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

Chatawa, Miss., March, 1693. We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for pervousness, for which it gave great rehef and refreshing skep. SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

If lovers were love The same to swe Who would chang The joys of this

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-ences and a sample bottle to any ad dress, Poor patientsaloget the med-tiles remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1850, and is now under his direction by the KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Stre Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E Saunders & Co

Branch No. 4. London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every nonth, at 8 octock, at their hall. Albion Block Richmond Street. John Roddy, President; G. Barry, 1st Vice-President; P. F. Boylk, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

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Montreal, the Beautiful,

The Thousand Islands.

nore fair?

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MBRACING-

Address.

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heart, And toasts in th MGR. SATOL He Points out

VOLUME

Sweethe

BY DANI

If sweethearts were Whether as maid No drop would be h In the mingled d

But the sweetheart When the wife h And the wife's hav For the glow of

But husbands grov

And care on the Oft replaces the su With the words

Happy is he whose Is wife and swee

Whose voice, as o Whose kiss, as o

Who has plucked Its beauty and i As the flush of pas In love's unmea

Receives At the dedi

of the Semina St. Paul, Minn J. Hill, Mgr. S egate, deliver The English t by the Rev. D The solemn

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theology, phil

is an occasio rejoicing to 1 the citizens of the great Nor of this kind the Church Whatever fost education mal the civic virt common good between relig whatever ber benefits or h come from the have been pla to live side b young men ti

the Church c get, whether training or l of their minis

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A GRAND OFFER. Send us your nan e and address on a post sard, and by return mail we will send you on trial a Germicide Inhaler, which the grandest remedy in the world for catarrh. Give it a fair trial and if satisfactory remit us \$3 to pay for same : if not. return the Inhaler at our expense and no charge will be made. Could anything be

by the requir foster and u the highest a the Church, ity, has ever

Toronto, Ont THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF CANADA.

his educational course and acquired hat superior intellectual culture and regime are so oblous to the critical and shackey's place and to get the Edent highly cultured anti-French editor of ian dogmatic headquarters transferred the Spectator. So much for the Bishop. from Charleston to Rome. Lemmi was also aided by the Grand Central Direct- Freemason parliament in It

MARGIOTTA'S LEMMI. VII. Albert Pike, the organizer and dog

liberal

manor in the sea of

Monthly dues for Sick and Contingent Fund Catholic Separate schools of the respect-

Covering Medical Attendance, Medicine, Sick and Faneral Benefit.

Age.	Men.	Ladies.	Age.	Men.	Ladies.
	e.	с.		e.	e. 33 33
17 to 22	- 34	27	37 to 88	41	- 83
23 10 25	85	28	89 to 40	42	- 33
26 10 28	36	29	41 to 42	48	- 34
29 to 30	37	- 80	43 to 44	44	- 35
31 to 32	88	50	45 to 46	45	36
33 to 84	- 39	31	47 to 48	46	87
\$5 to 36	40	32	49 to 50	47	37 38

Management Fund The assessment for management is an ranged by each branch and circle.

Insurance Rates for Men and Ladies. Enrollment Fee, 50c. for \$100; \$1 for \$250

Rate per Month for \$100. Rate for \$250. Rate for \$250. Age.

17 to 22	9c.	18c.	35c.
28 to 25	10	19	37
26 to 28	10	2)	87 89
20 to 80	10	21	41
SI to 32	10	22	43
23 to 84	11	23 24	45
35 to 86	11	24	47
37 to 38 39 to 40	12	25	49
39 to 40	12	26	51
41 to 42	12	27	53
43 to 44	13	28 29 31	55
15	18	29	57
46	14	81	59
47	14	82	62
48	15	84	65
49	16	86	70
50	17	89	75

Branches and circles can be organized then a sufficient number of names have

when a sufficient number of names have been obtained. For Branches, 82500; for circles, 81200, including charter, and all necessary books and blank forms for carrying on the work of the branch or circle.

Popularity is a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of congratulation kindled round a man, showing what is in him, not putting the smallest item more into him; often abstract. ing much from him, and conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes.—Carlyle.

ry of Calcutta whose sovereign Grand laster, Frederic Hobbs, he bought with 000,000 francs.

Thus prepared Lemmi requested of Simon the magician of the apostolic lackey to issue an order to all the tri age. The day after his election he angles of the world to discuss the two exclaimed in a speech: "If I were not an Italian I would like to be a propositions : whether the Luciferian headquarters should be transferred to Prussian. I have two hatreds at heart-against God and against Rome and whether a new dogmatic chief should be elected. Delegates France.

his Christ.

OBITUARY.

In Strathroy, on the 28th August, Mrs.

MRS. P. MCSLOY, WINDHAM.

were at the same time to be elected by the different Luciferian bodies to contrance into Catholic colleges for the completion of their higher studies. vene at a general council at Rome for e single exception to the list is the v. J. J. Craven, who had to receive September 20, 1893. The names of the delegates had to be reported at s elementary education in a Public hool, for the good reason that the once to Lemmi, who knew, either per sonally or through his secret agents, tholics of his native parish were too what he might expect of each one. w to support a Separate school. Even Of the seventy-seven Luciferian his case, as in the case of the others, Provinces only about twenty-five education in the higher branches elected delegates favorable to Lemmi' as entirely acquired at Roman Catho plan ic institutions.

But Lemmi had at his service, first,

As you are apparently so anxious to number of astute friends ; second, a MRS. MARY WOODLOCK, STRATHROY, snow the Bishop's attitude towards large sum of money, and, third, re-Separate schools, it may be interesting course to crime. The delegates had all Mary Woodlock died, at the age of ninety or you and your so-called Catholic in been elected by the 20th May. On the ormant to learn (1) that the Bishop, 15th of September they had to be in seven years and six months. Mrs. Woodloc was a sister of the late Mr. Patrick Walsh, whilst admiring many excellent fea was a sister of the late Mr. Patrick Walsh, with whom she lived, he preceding her to the grave some four years ago. Mrs. Wood-lock came to this country twelve years ago, crossing the Atlantic at the age of eighty-five years. She was born near Cashel, in the county Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1798. Having lived nearly all her long life in the old land many is the sad tale she could tell of its trails and troubles. This good old lady led a most holy and pious life, and her good ex-ample will not be forgotten by the congre-gation of All Saints church, from where her inneral took place, on the 30th ultimo, High Mass of Requiem being celebrated by the pastor, Rev. A. McKeon. May her soul rest in peace ! Rome. When the time had arrived for tures of the Public school system, yet, the delegates to leave for Rome fouron account of the shortcomings and teen from America-all anti-Lemmiites eficiencies of the same, glories in the -suddenly fell seriously ill, no doubt act that he never attended a Public through poison adminstered by Lemool; (2) that for twenty-five years mi's agents. In five of these province there was time enough to elect new def his priestly life he was a trustee and benefactor of a parochial legates, but the other nine stupidly sent chool; (3) that during the eight years their proxy votes to Bovio, an Italian t his episcopal career he has been in- Lemmiite. A delegate from Hamilton, trumental in changing several Public Can., who had been instructed to vote schools of his diocese into what are now lourishing Separate schools ; (4) that He had till then been in ordinary cir rest in peace ! n the new districts of his diocese, as cumstances, but after this convention rell as in the city of Hamilton, he has he gave up his clerkship, moved to London, England, where he lives in well as in the city of Hamilton, he has been the founder and benefactor of sev-eral new Separate schools, conducted by intelligent and efficient teachers, whose pupils have always carried off their share of honors at the entrance exam-inations for the High schools; (5) that since his advent to Hamilton he has been instrumental in establishing (a) a free Catholic classical school for boys, which has been so successful that some of its pupils have already passed the required matriculation examina-tion for admission to the higher phil-osophical college course; (b) that he has instituted two advanced classes, at Loretto and at the Sacred Heart, for And blank forms for carbo and bar in the branch or circle. Any further information can be obtained by applying to the officers and members. W. LANE, S. T., 17 Hamburg Ave., Toronto. If the branch or circle, M. LANE, S. T., 17 Hamburg Ave., Toronto. If the branch or circle, M. LANE, S. T., 17 Hamburg Ave., Toronto. If the branch or circle, boxs, which has been so successful that the branch or circle, boxs, which has been as background or circle, the branch or circle, Auty further information can be obtained by a free Catholic classical school for the branch or circle, boxs, which has been so successful that the convention the mass of 4,000,000 francs, the branch or circle, the branch or circle, the branch or circle, the boxs, which has been as background or the branch or the branc

scarce ; there were buyers at 77e. Toronto an west, but orders could not be filled at th figure ; around lot of 10,000 bashels, new No. hard, shipment from Fort William this mont offered requal to 67e west. Flour - Straigh roller, Toronto freights. quoted at 62,85; son has been bought below that figure. Milifeed Quiet and easy, at 21 for bran and BL5.50 fo shorts. Toronto freights. Quoted at 62,85; son rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted easy at 83 00 per bbl. Peas - Steady ; car lots so middle freights west at 51c. Barley-Feed ba ley is quoted at 32 to 53c west. Oats-Sever cars of mixed oats bought, north and freights, 236c. and white at 235c. Rye - Car lots outsid guioted at 30 to 41c. DETROIT. Detroit. Mich. Seut. 19, 1855-Wheat No. willing to do his bidding. Since his election, Adrian Lemmi officially assumed the surname of Simon in honor The writer has been able to give only a small fraction of Lemmi's misdeeds and crimes. For a fuller state ment of them, together with their proofs, consult Margiotta's work Enough has, however, been said to show that Lemmi is indeed the worthy

ble and

DETROIT. Detroit. Mich., Sept. 19, 1805.-Wheat, No. 2 red., 59e, No. 1 while, 5%[c. Corn. No. 2, 359; No. 3, yellow, 5%[c. Oats, No. 2 white, 25c; No. 5 white, 21c. Poatnose, best Michigan, 25 to 5c, per bush. Hay No. 1 timothy, new §13.50 to \$14.40 per tonih car lots. Honey, best white, somb 16 to 12c per 1b. Cheese, full cream Michigan, 3% to 30 a 1b. Eggs, strictly fresh, laty, 16c; creamery, 20 to 2ic per 1b. Beans, city handpicked, 15 to 52c lover. Apples, new \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. Poultry, 5 to \$1.c, 10 to 11c a 1b. Peaches, 1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Wool, from 9 to 11c to 18c per 1b. Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. head of a society whose object it is to put lucifer, the fallen angel, with his adherents, in the place of God and

TORONTO. TORONTO. TOTORIO, Sept. 13.—A fair trade was going on in export cathie at from \$10 449 per pound. A load of butchers' and shippers' mixed, averag-ing 1.15° 1b., sold at 36 and 31 each over; 16. averaging 1.15° 1b., sold at 30.46 per ext; 10 heifers, averaging 1.0° 1bs., sold at 30.42 per ext. Export sheep were firmer at from 32 to ic and are wanted at these firmers. Lambs sold at about \$20 per pound, or 2.50 to 23 each. Good calves are wanted, and prices run from 32 to 80 cach. Hogs were unchanged at 44c for choice and 44c for light fat, but stores are not wanted at any price. though, they remain nominally at 4c. EAST BUFFALO. TORONTO



The Ontario Agricultural College will re-open October 1st. Full courses of lec-tures with practical instruction suited to young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as

to course of study, terms of admission, cost, etc.

JAMES MILLS, M. A., President. Guelph, July, 1895.

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As the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," the work of Rev. G. R. Northgraves on evidences of Christianity, comprising the only com-plete answer to Ccl. Robert Ingersoll, is to be republished inmediately, the author will sell the present edition, till exhausted, at 70 cents, cloth: 40 cents, paper: post paid. Highly recommended by the Bishops and clergy and the Press, Catholic and Protes-tant. Address: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

There can be nothing melancholy nothing gloomy, nothing unwilling, in our service of such a Father and Creator. Our worship must be happy in itself, happy in look and expression happy in blitheness and promptitude and in beautiful decorum ; and it must also be such a worship as, while it gladdens the tenderness of God and glorifies His paternal fondness, shall also fill our souls with that abounding

EAST BUFFALO.

happiness in Him which is our main strength in all well doing and in all holy suffering.—Faber.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo. N. Y., September 19. - 7 market for good handy and medium store car as well as good fat butchers' stock, ru steady. Veals light to prime sold at 85 to 85 a few fancy State lots. 57, 85 to 85, grass calls 25 to 105 5; heavy fed. fair to choice, fat. 85 84.85. Hogs-Good to choice Yorkers, 24.55 16.09, mixed, packers' grades, 45.60 to 84, roughs, 83.50 to 83.65; stags, -3 to 83.25; pi 84.00 to 25, 50 to 84.75; fat. to 59, 25, 27 choice to prime, 84.50 to 84.75; fat. to 59, 27, 75 63.57; choice to selected export wethers, 84.25 84.50; fair to good mixed sheep, 82.50 to 83, 84.55; fair to good mixed sheep, 82.50 to 83,

Famous Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, And the Grand Saguenay River. Send 6 cents in Stamps to J. MCCONNIFF, Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, MONTREAL, CAN

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