

your Grace, and I rejoice that you are prepared to remove the ecclesiastical censures.

I assure you that I have never said and would never say consciously a word contrary to the teachings of the Church and of the Apostolic See, to which teachings, and notably to those contained in the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, I give and have ever given a full adhesion, and if whatsoever word may have ever escaped me which might seem not entirely conformable to those teachings, I would like to recall it or to interpret it in a sense conformable to them. I have not consciously failed in the respect due to the authority of the Holy See; but if whatsoever word may have ever escaped me not conformable to the respect due to it I should be the first to regret it and to recall it. As to the journey to Rome, I will make it within three or four months if the matter be not otherwise determined by the Holy Father. I am your Grace's very obedient servant.

Dec. 23, 1892. EDWARD MCGLYNN.

Bigotry Rebuked.

The recent death of Mrs. Wills, widow of the managing editor of Charles Dickens' *Household Words*, calls to mind an incident in which Harriet Martineau was the chief actor. She had been asked by Mr. Wills to contribute a series of short stories to the periodical whose columns he supervised, and in looking about for material met with a thrilling and true story, of which a Jesuit was the hero. His name was Father Estelan and he had started for China with a band of missionaries, who were to devote their lives to the Christianization of that far-away and then little known country.

On account of the hazard of the enterprise, and the holy courage necessary to undertake it, the Pope gave him a relic of the True Cross, encased in a crucifix which became his chief and comforting treasure. On the voyage, the ship struck and foundered. Father Estelan, who was an expert swimmer, and could easily have saved his life, would not do so; but swam from one to another of the struggling passengers, holding up the crucifix, and exhorting them to die as became the followers of the Crucified. That done, he, utterly exhausted, sank beneath the hungry waves. The captain survived, and told the pathetic tale.

Miss Martineau, although an avowed freethinker, was inspired by the account of that heroic life and death; and embodied it in one of her most graphic sketches, which she, as confidently as possible, forwarded to Mr. Wills. In a short time she received a message from him. Personally, he said, he had no objection to the story; but the proprietors of the journal of which he had charge would not tolerate anything which "smacked so strongly of popery." In conclusion, he asked Miss Martineau to furnish a substitute for her story at her earliest convenience. This is the reply which this brave woman sent:

"Not if I lived for a hundred years would I write again for a publication in which a grand tale of human heroism is refused on the score of the faith of him who performed it." And she never did.—*Ave Maria.*

Wide of the Mark.

Hon. John Costigan has been appointed Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries during the absence of Hon. Mr. Tupper, who leaves on Monday for Europe, and is expected to be absent for three or four months. The *Free Press* to the contrary, Hon. John Costigan is therefore not about to leave the Cabinet, nor to accept the position of Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Pleasure of It.

"We have pleasure in saying," writes Mr. H. T. McIntosh, Secretary and Treasurer of the Universal Kitting Machine Co., Toronto, Ont., "a good word for St. Jacobs Oil. Our employes use it extensively and report it an invaluable cure for pains, bruises, etc. Cases have been reported to us where it has worked like a charm. There's nothing like it." Everybody says so.

A Spanish Anecdote.

The following beautiful lines on Wilke's conversation with a Gerononite friar in some Spanish convent, on a picture of "The Last Supper" are by Lord Houghton, father of the Home Rule Viceroy:

It was a holy usage to record,
Upon each refectory's side or end,
This last mysterious Supper of our Lord;
That time, best appetites might upward tend.

Within the convent palaces of old Spain,
Rich with the gifts and monuments of kings,
Hung such a picture, said by some to reign
The sovereign glory of these wondrous things.

A painter of far fame in deep delight
Dwelt on each beauty he so well discerned,
While in low tones a gray Gerononite
This answer to his ecstasy returned:

"Stranger! I have received my daily meal
In this good company now threescore years;
And thou who'er thou art, canst hardly feel
How time these lifeless images endears.

"Lifeless! ah, no. Both faith and art have given
That passing hour a life of endless rest;
And every soul who loved the Food of Heaven
May to that table come a welcome guest.

"Lifeless! ah, no. While in mine heart are stored
Sad memories of my brethren dead and gone:
Familiar places vacant at our board,
And still that silent Supper lasting on.

"While I review my youth—what I then was—
What I am now, and ye, beloved ones all!
It seems as if these were the living men,
And we the colored shadows on the wall."

The following is Wordsworth's version of this incident. A monk in the Ecurial palace:

Guiding, from cell to cell and room to room,
A British painter (eminent for truth
In character, and depth of feeling, shown
By labors that have touched the hearts of kings,
And are endeared to simple cottagers)—
Came, in that service, to glorious work.
Our Lords Last Supper, beautiful as when first
The appropriate picture, fresh from Titan's hand,
Graced the Refectory and there, while both
Stood with eyes fixed upon that masterpiece,
The hoary Father in the stranger's ear
Breathed out these words:—"Here daily do we sit."

Thanks given to God for daily bread, and here
Pondering the miseries of these restless times,
And thinking of my brethren, dead, dispersed,
Or changed and changing, I not seldom gaze
Upon the solemn company unmoved
By shock of circumstances or lapse of years,
Until I cannot but believe that they—
They are in truth the Substance, we the Shadows."

Catholic Progress in Great Britain.

An examination of the figures given in the "Catholic Directory for 1893" shows that throughout the past year the Church in England and Wales has advanced satisfactorily. In the number of priests there has been an increase from 2,573 to 2,588—that is to say there are fifteen additional priests; and in the churches, chapels, and stations there has been increase from 1,352 to 1,357, or an addition of twenty-five. The numbers given for the churches, chapels, and stations does not include such private or domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of the neighbourhood. For England and Wales there are one Archbishop, fourteen Bishops, and a Bishop-Coadjutor, with an Archbishop and two Bishops of titular Sees. In the early part of 1892—January 14th—our beloved Cardinal Manning passed away, and the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan (who is now about to be created a Cardinal) was translated from Salford to Westminster on the 29th March. Archbishop Vaughan's uncle, the Right Rev. William Vaughan, Bishop of Plymouth, is the *doyen* amongst the Bishops, having been consecrated on September 16th, 1855; and the last consecrated was the Right Rev. Dr. Bilborough, who took Dr. Vaughan's place in Salford, the ceremony of consecration having been performed on the 24th August last year. A new name appears in the list of Catholic peers, that of Lord Donnington, a convert, and the name of Sir Lewis W. Molesworth, who, it will be remembered, denied during the election that he was a Catholic, has been dropped from the list of Catholic baronets. Three Catholic members of the Privy Council died during the year, and the number has thus been reduced to six—the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of

Kenmare, K. P., Lord Emly, the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, M. P., and Lord Morris. The Catholic members of Parliament remain the same in number—five. The Catholic population of England is estimated at 1,857,000, the same number that appears in last year's Directory. Coming to the various dioceses, we find that in Westminster there has been a decrease in priests from 858 to 856. The number of churches, chapels, and stations has remained the same, 129. In 1890-91 the average attendance in the schools of the diocese was 21,316; in 1891-92 it was 21,776. In the diocese of Birmingham there has been an increase of three priests, the number now being 223; and the public churches and chapels have increased from 123 to 128. There are three additional poor schools. In Clifton diocese the number of priests is 111, showing an increase of four, and the number of the public churches, chapels, and stations 50, there being an increase of four in these also. At the same time the number of other chapels have been reduced from 25 to 21. In the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle the priests number 174 as against 168 in the previous year, and the public churches and chapels 117 as against 112. Leeds has 113 priests (one more than in the previous year), 96 public churches, chapels and stations (no increase), and 186 elementary schools, seven more than the number given in the Directory of 1892. Liverpool has 420 priests, the largest number of any diocese in England, and an increase of fifteen. The public churches, chapels, and stations have also increased from 157 to 161. The children on the rolls of the elementary schools have, however, decreased from 63,287 to 62,042. The number of the departments in the schools have increased from 390 to 398, and the teachers from 1,498 to 1,536. The number of places of worship and schools in Middlesbrough has remained the same, but the priests have decreased from 75 to 71. In Newport and Menevia also the number of places of worship remains unchanged, and the priests have decreased from 76 to 72. There are two additional priests in the diocese of Northampton, the number being 61. The number of elementary schools is the same, 41. The priests in the diocese of Nottingham number 114, one more than in the previous year, and the churches and chapels with resident priests, 88, a decrease of one. In Plymouth diocese is a reduction of seven priests, the number now being 90. The public churches, chapels, and stations are 51, as compared with 53 in the preceding year. Portsmouth diocese has 108 priests, one less than in the preceding year, and 69 public places of worship, the same number as that given in the Directory of 1892. The Salford clergy number 237, as compared with 251, and the public places of worship 118, as compared with 113. There are 41,168 children on the rolls of the elementary schools, as compared with 40,406. In Shrewsbury diocese there are 115 priests, two less than in the previous year. The number of places of public worship is the same. In Southwark the priests have increased from 307 to 322, and the places of public worship from 123 to 131. The Directory has, as usual, been edited with great care and taste.

The Catholic Directory for Scotland, which is ably edited by the Rev. Donald Christolm, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, gives very complete information as to the Church in Scotland, with a chronicle of events, obituary notices, portraits, etc. The total number of priests in Scotland is 362; in the previous year it was 356. The churches, chapels, and stations number 333; in the preceding year the number was the same.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

Europe's Oldest Church Buildings.

The oldest church in Continental Europe is the church at Sta. Maria in Trastevere in Rome. In the year 321 Pope Calixtus I. obtained permission from the Emperor Alexander Severus to build a church. This church, it is said, was the first that was made public in Rome.

It underwent a number of repairs, and was rebuilt from the foundation in 1139. If the foundation is taken into consideration it is the oldest. There is, however, another old church in the same city which has not been built over.

It is St. Olement's and is reputed to be on the site of the house of St. Clement; it was built in 417, and its primitive style is still preserved.

The Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, was originally a Christian church, having been built in 325 by the Emperor Constantine.

It was destroyed by fire in 404, and was rebuilt on the same foundation in 415, and again destroyed about 530 and rebuilt in 532.

When Constantinople was captured by the Moslems it was converted into a Mohammedan mosque.

In Spain the Cathedral of Zaragoza is said to have been the temple of Diana, and was converted into a church after that city (the first in Spain) professed Christianity under the preaching of St. James.

As he suffered martyrdom in the year 44, this places the Cathedral of Zaragoza in the fore rank, but the authenticity of its antiquity is defective.

In England is claimed for the Abbey church of the Abbey of Glastonbury a great antiquity. Tradition says that the church was founded by Joseph of Arimathea.

It is, however, in ruins, as are its two companion chapels, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, both of which were built in 1140.

St. Michael's Hospital.

A concert in aid of the newly founded St. Michael's hospital will take place in the Pavilion on the evening of Monday, the 30th inst., under the auspices of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Every effort is being made to ensure a delightful evening. The talent engaged includes: Mrs. Mackelcan, of Hamilton; Miss Marguerite Dunn, a Toronto graduate of the Philadelphia School of Oratory; Mr. George Fox, one of the most accomplished of Canadian violinists; Mrs. Isidore Klein and Miss Sullivan, of the Toronto College of Music, and Messrs. J. F. Kirk, F. A. Anglin, and W. E. Ramsay. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, under whose patronage the concert is given, have signified their intention of being present.

AT DEATH'S DOOR—DYSPEPSIA CONQUERED.—A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.—GENTLEMEN.—My medical adviser and others told me that I could not possibly live when I commenced to use Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY for Dyspepsia. My case was one of the worst of its kind. For three years I could not eat meat and my weight decreased from 210 to 119 lbs. All the food I took for thirteen months previous to taking the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY consisted of milk. I am now entirely cured and have regained my usual weight, can eat anything with a keen relish and feel like a new man. I have sold over thirty dozen VEGETABLE DISCOVERY since it cured me, as I am well known, and people in this section know how low I was, and thought I could not possibly be cured. They are eager to try this grand medicine. It certainly saved my life, as I never expected to recover when I first commenced using it. I am not exaggerating anything, but glad to be able to contribute this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of convincing others of its merit as a certain cure for Dyspepsia.

Signed, JEAN VALCOURT,
Wotton, P. Q. General Merchant.

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