PRICE 5 CENTS

THE CROSS.

SYMBOL.

The Various Forms of the Cross Traced Back-Its General Use and Universality.

Vexilla Regis prodeunt,
 Fulget ernels mysterium.

The sacred ensigns have long borne the more ages of the action of science can lead as the investigation of science can lead as me mideligations the sacred and unius, we find the cross the sacred and univeral symbol of a mysterious truth dimly felt and understood, but expressed by this sign in its varying form. Through all the ages during which manched fallen in the torrespect to the corresponding to from the pure spiritual worship of one legraded gods, and again in its new and doubly sacred consecration because of its instrumentality in man's redemption on marron control of the cross shines forth respletident in its deep religious and wholly spiritual signification. For it is remarksprana significant the cross has never been a THE LATEFATHER LAURENT. sphe fact that the cross shalp, but always symbol of degraded worship, but always of the creative power and of universal civic Address Presented to the Arch-bishop-IIIs Grace's Reply.

There is no form of the cross known today—the St. George's, St. Andrew's, Greek, Latin, Maltese—that cannot be traced to remotest antiquity. Nor was its symbolism confined to one hemis-phere. From the banks of the Nile and the Gauges, in the fastnesses of Britain and Ireland, beneath the scorebing sun of Peru and Mexico, we find the cross-scultured in various degrees of artistic skill; but always the symbol of a universal broth rhood, a common origin. pointing ever to a remembrance of the former happiness and dignity of the race. And to-day, among peoples to whom the hast and greatest signification of the cross is unknown, to whom Calvary is an unheard word, we still find the cross sculp-used on their monuments, following a tradition the meaning of which has been

One of the earliest forms of the cross is "the Key of the Nile," so called—the ger ansata -found frequently on Egyptian monuments, but having a far more remote origin than this; for it was the supreme symbol, not only of Egypt, but said: of Thornicia, Chaldea, Mexico, Perci-of every other ancient people whose records council—I need hardly assure you that have come down to us. It was formed I am sincerely thankful for the honor like the letter T, with an oval placed; тип. ПРЕ ТО СОМЕ.

verifical-

former dignity and happiness, is to be broken abusions to all people. The form of the cross is thought to have originally showed forth these rivers, the four points of the compass being indicated in its upright and transverse lines. From time immemorial it has been connected with the idea of water, which also confirms the theory that it is a symbol of Eden with its four rivers. It was in the hope of attaining the purity and closeness to his Creator once possessed in Paradise that the Egyptian scaled his dead with the symbol of that blessed state and laid them

WAIT ITS RECURRENCE.

The idea connected with the cross seems to have varied somewhat. In Egypt, Assyria and Britain it was an lem of creation and eternity; in India and Scandinavia, of heaven and immortality; in both Americas; of renewed youth and freedom from suffering; but everywhere one thought underlay its use-in both hemispheres it stood for resurrection and the future life. To us, scaled with the cross in baptism, it possesses a profound significance, when we consider its pre-historic meaning as a Key of the Nile"—the means by which | gaglia. the great Osiris of the Egyptians revivified the fainting land by annual inundations. To a Christian it comes also with peculiar force the remembrance of the sacred cakes of the richest material, of land signed with a cross, and eaten as a

and unfailing delight.

far from his primeval estate as to have ues, the native place of Madame d'Youeven forgetten the original significance will, colliciated, and Rev. Abbe Adam, of its symbol—then the cross was reparish priest of Hochelaga, and grand-THE ANTIQUITY OF THE SACRED sanctified, and raised from a shadow of hephew of the venerable hady, I reached man's happiness to be the instrument by the sermon. Among others present were which it was restored. The heautiful Archbishon Tache, of St. Boniface, and legend that the Cross of Calvary rested the Hon. Mr. de Boncherville, also both in Adam's grave takes a deeper spiritual grand-nephews of Madame d'Youville, meaning, when we remember that it was | the Hon. Judge and Mme. Jette, Mr. and the sign of all Adam had forfeited, the Mme. L. W. Marchand, Clerk of the countersign among all descendants of the hope then being fatilled.

"Ecce lignum crucis," says the priest, holding up to our veneration the crucilix The sacred ensigns mayo long come the cases' mystery. As far back in the received mote ages of the world's recorded history mote ages of the world's recorded history while before our memory roll all the ages preceding man's redemption, and we see the rade crosses of Egypt and Peru, and recall the veneration paid this symbol of mankind's lot and mankind's hope, as we kneel in profession of the truth they dimly guessed. And from distant from the part of the degraded service of ages, from the four quarters of the globe, comes the faint echo of the praise of the cross, till it swells into the burst of the perfected knowledge of Redemption's

"O Crux, ave, spes unica!"

The City Council of Toronto passed a resolution of condolence on the death of the late lamented Father Laurent, V.G. of Toronto, which was presented to His Grace the Archbishop last week by the Mayor on behalf of the Council. The address is illuminated on four highly finished cards, handsomely bound between leather covers. On one card is the corporation's coat of arms, the other three containing the address. On the cover of the volume is printed in gilt letters: "Resolutions of condolence to His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, with the respect

ful sympathy of the council. His Worship Mayor Carke in presenting the resolution said that he had had ocular demonstration of the good work done by the deceased gent eman among all classes in the community. He assured His Grace that the expressions made use of in the address were words of sincerity, and voiced the feelings of the citizens represented by them.

In reply His Grace Archbishop Walsh

"Your Worship, Gentlemen of the like the letter T, with an oval placed and pleasure you give me by this friend-cise above it, and it was the emblem of by visit, and for your delicate courtesy in presenting, in this way, the illuminated The Egyptians made this sign upon the copy of the resolution of sympathy with breasts of their nummies, signifying expression of a future reward. And thus, people you were kind enough to pass on strangely enough, we find this most spiritual of pre-Christian peoples lying down in hope of eternal life, signed with the cross upon their breasts, hundreds of years before the Cross of Christ had become life, kinedom of heaven to all and heaverable to the manner of the property of th appened the kingdom of heaven to all and honorable to the memory of the dewhen the missionaties of Spain first parted. The city who knows how to honor its virtuous and eminent citizens encountered the marvelons civilization deserves to possess such men, and furew world they were astonish inishes a strong human movive and incened to find the cross devoutly honored by tive to virtuous, honorable actions, and the Indians, and to meet it at every turn to useful and noble lives. The example upon the monuments of Mexico, con- you give on this occasion of good will spicuous in the temples, and made of and friendliness towards your Catholic materials differing in value as it was in- fellow-citizens is worthy of all imitation tended for creetion by the wayside or for and cannot but exercise a salutary influthe palaces of kings. They thought percence in this city and the country at haps, the tradition that St. Thomas had purge. Such an action as yours and such penetrated so tar in his apostolic labors and example tends powerfully to bind was proved true by the universal pressument of different creeds and races ence and veneration of the cross; but as into a homogeneous people, who, while it figures in every ancient civilization. holding fast to their religious convicand on monuments ages older than the tions, will live together in peace and Christian era, it must have symbolized amity, and combine to build up a great some universal mystery; and scholars and prosperous country, and this is a rebelieve that this explanation has been suit which must commend itself to the hearts and minds of all good citizens and The cross among the peoples of the all honest and sincere lovers of their Eastern and Western worlds is supposed country. We are here to stay; we to be a symbol of the Garden of Eden, enjoy the happiness of free institutions the tradition of which, and of man's and the protection of equal and just laws; we possess a form of government found on both sides of the Atlantic, from which combines in the happiest manner the blessings of liberty without license, India to the north pole. The four rivers the blessings of liberty without license, that watered Paradise, as recorded in the Scriptures, are familiar in distorted, is the duty of all citizens to help to perpetuate this happy condition of things. and with this view to labor, strengthen and uphold the reign of peace, concord and good will amongst all classes of our people. Nor are such sentiments incon sistent with the religion which we possess; on the contrary, they are the direct outflow of the Christian faith rightly understood, which exhales and spreads abroad on the air we breathe, the sweetness of kindness and the frigrance of blessed charity. I thank you once more for your presence on this occasion, and beg to assure you that this illuminated copy of your resolution of condolence relative to the death of Vicar-General Laurent will long be preserved here as the record and memorial of your great

The Late Pope.

kindness."

A committee has been organized to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pope Pius 1X., on May 13, tions with a view to complete the tomb of the deceased Pope in the Basilica of the Ba St. Laurent and to creet a monument to figure of the river of life, and as "the his memory in his native town of Sim-

A Solemn Service.

A tridium was held in the Church of the Grey Numery, last week, ordered in thanksgiving for the proceedings which milk and honey and the best gitts of the have been commenced in Rome for the beatification of the Venerable Madame troduced at the next session of Parliareligions act, to call to mind the lost land of their fathers—the land of eternal bliss and mentalities—the land of eternal bliss Jemmerais, foundress of the Grey Numand unfaiting. I list and of eternal bliss nery. Wednesday was also the eighteenth It is remarkable that when the cross anniversary of the appointment of Mgr. had been degraded to an instrument of Fabre as a bishop, so that the occasion capital punishment in the hands of the Romans; that when man had fallen so Abbo Thiberge, parish priest of Varence on security in promises and oaths.

Court of Appeals. After the ceremony, dinner was served to the invited guests, and in the afternoon a scance was held in the large hall of the institution. An address was presented to Archbishop Fabre. who suitably replied, giving great praise to Mme. d'Youville and her works of charity. Archbishop Tache also spoke of the good work done by the Grey Nuns in the North-West.

Rome and Parnell.

Rome, April 1.-In an interview here vesterday Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin expressed satisfaction that in a long audience with the Pope he found His Holiness perfectly acquainted with the position in Ireland. "The Pope," he s.id. " has followed every change in the situation with sympathy. He has recognized that by legal means we will even-tulley obtain our rights. He has never thought of interfering with Irish affairs while questions were of a purely politi-cal character. Those who presume that the Pope would take an action against Ireland were badly informed. There may exist parties desirous of drawing the Vacican into a line of policy against us, but his Holiness would not lend an ear to these interfering voices. He tally approves the attitute of the Irish Episcopate during the present internal crisis and declare union and common tactics on the part of the bishops."

In reply to questions the Archbish q said the crisis in Ireland would not last alter the coming general election. Parnell has been led astray by some adherents making him believe that the whole people amurched behind him; he will soon realize the opposite. When defeated at the elections he will understand his error and will seek to repair the wrong which the present rupture has done to the cause of home rule, Mr. Gladstont's victory in the election is

Archbishop of Benevento; and Rampolla lel Tinde, Sccretary of State. Three of the Cardinals are Romans, thirty Italians and the remainder belong to different nationalities.

An Ancient Shrine.

The greatest shrine of the Blessed Virgin in Ireland in the olden days was that of our Lady of Navan. The miracles wrought there by the intercession of the Mother of God were constant and wonderful. A special act of the Irish Parliament prohibited, in case of civil war or disturbance, any molestation or hin-drance of the pilgrims visiting or returning from the shrine of Our Lady at Navan. The preamble of this act is a narrative of some of the most wonderful miracles wrought there, and it is probably the only case where a volume of statutes thus attests miracles. It has often been a subject of wonder why in our day no effort is made to revive the pilgrimage, why a church is not creeted at Naher children

Judicial Salaries.

Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Jette and Judge Wurtele, of Quebec, had an interview on Friday with Sir John Thompson regarding the proposed Judges' Sabries Bill, which will in all probability be in-

Truth is the bond of union and the basis of human happiness. Without this virtue there is no relience upon

WARNING

-When prayer delights the least, then learn to say, Soul, now is greatest need that thou should'st pray.

Oh, come warm sun, and ripen my late fruits; Pierce, genial showers, down to my parched roots.

My will is bitter; cast therein the tree That sweet henceforth its prackish waves may be.

Say what is prayer, when it is prayer indeed The mighty atterance of a mighty need. The man is praying, who doth press with night Out of his darkness into God's own light. White heat the fron in the furnace won; Withdrawn from thence, 'tla hard and cold

Flowers from their stalks divided, presently Droop, fall, and wither in the gazer's eye. The greenest leaf divided from its stem To speedy withering doth itself condemn. The largest river from its fountain-head Cut off, leaves soon a parened and dusty bed All things that live from God their sustenance And sun and moon are beggare at His gate.

All skirts extended of thy mantle hold. When angel-hands from Heaven are scattering gold.

ARCHBISHOP CHARBONNEL.

A Solemn Requier sung—Sketch of a Noble Career.

Last Thursday St. Michael's Cathedral. Toronto, was heavily draped and a requiem chanted for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Charbonnel. On the catalulque rested a white mitre and purple stole. The mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney, assisted by Rev. Father Conway as dea-con and Rev. Father Sullivan as sub-dencon. His Grace the Archbishop assisted in cope and mitre, supported at the throne by Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann and Dean Harris. Bishop O'Mahoney was assisted by Very Rev. Dean Cassidy and Father McInerney, C.S.S.R. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Teefy, Dumouchelle, Chalandard, O'Donohoe, Walsh, O'Reilly, William, Cruise, Roblever, McBride, McMahon.

his etror and will seek to repair the wrong which the present inplure has done to the cause of home rule. Mr. Gladstont's victory in the election is nearly certain. He will have at least a majority of fifty, sufficient to pass the home rule hill in the House of Commons. Possibly he will not have enough strength to overcame the opposition of the Lordshott Ghadstone's will reform the casising electoral law so as ultimately to assure his party of a rimmph. The success of home rule is only a question cast of home rule is only a question of the Safety of the sulfate of the sulfa

Catholic Young Men.

The election of officers of the Carpille Young Men's society for the the proof resulted as follows:—J. J. Ryan president; A. C. Coleman, 1st vice-president; r. A. Butler, 2nd vice-president; N. J. P. A. Butler, 2nd vice-president; A. J. Brittan, financial secretary; James Nebbs, recording secretary; D. O'Leary, assistant secretary; W. T. Wall, librarian; John Lee, assistant librarian; J. A. Pare, marshal; S. Dawson, assistant marshal; councillors, S. McArthur, J. A. Rowan, J. B. McDermott, A. A. Barry, A. T. B. McDermott, A. A. Barry, A. T. B. McDermott, and charteners of the present of the property of the present o A. A. Terroux ; J. E. McEachran, chairman of council. The installation will take place this evening, when each officer will deliver a st d ed speech. At a council meeting held subsequently, a vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. M. Feron for his admirable Poetical composition, T. J. Tansey and Neil Warner for their well executed recitations at St. Patrick's night entertainment, and especially to Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., for his interesting discourse on "The Traits of the Irish Character." It was furthermore resolved that a deputation wait upon the rev. gentleman and present him the kind regards of the association together with a handsome memorial.

Respectable sins.

Boware of respectance sin! Not that any sin, however garishly arrayed or socially dignified, is in itself respectable; but that some sine are so countenanced by certain chesses that they are held to be respectable. Mrs. Browning spoke truly, when, with epigrammatic force, she said: "The devil is most devilish when respectable," hereause he is then Beware of respectable sin! Not that by certain classes that they are held to be respectable. Mrs. Browning spoke truly, when, with epigrammatic force, she said: "The devil is most devilish when respectable," because he is then the most dangerous. His seeming re-

spectability throws unwary souls off their guard and beguiles them by beget-ting the thought that their objection to certain profitable and delightful courses of conduct is based, not on reason or on Scripture rationally interpreted, but on squeamish or morbid conscientiousness. Hence, for example, when young men see social honors paid to rich financiers whose overflowing coffers were filled by means of transactions which involved lying deception and speculative trickery, they are disposed to think such dishonest practices are not so bad as they have been taught to believe. So when members of churches indulge in some questionable or perhaps even ungodly prac-tices, they throw the cloak of respecta-bility over deeds which are in themselves injurious both to the moral and spiritual life. Thus they enable the devil to do his most devilish work of turing young and feeble souls into the pit of destruction. How needful, then, is the caution, Beware of respectable sins!"

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co. Grafton street, have recently issued the third edition of an "Historical Handbook of St. Patrick's Cathedral," which counts among the most interesting of the local patriciana. Visitors to the Irish metropolis will find it a very interesting and patricianal patricians of the oldest useful rade meeum to one of the oldest historical landmarks in the city. It is neatly and profusely illustrated and is the compilation of the Rev. Alexander Leeper, D.D., one of the Canons of that ancient collegiate and cathedral church, restored by the munificence of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and whose early records carry us back to the time when Irish Catholics held undisputed possession of all those old sanctuaries associated with the preaching of the apostle. The compiler prefaces his book with a very brief outline memoir of St. Patrick, significantly omitting all mention of his having been sent here by Pope Celestine. With the exception of this and a few inaccuracies excusable in a Protestant relating the history of an edifice so closely identified with the reigion of the majority of the people, there are no indications of any latent odium

are no indications of any latent odium-theologicum. Before the church ercolod in 1190 by Archbishop Comyn, "with the approbation of the Holy Sec of Rome," as the foundation charter ele-vating it to the rank of a collegiate establishment says, there stood in this very ground an old parochial church of great antiquity said to have been founded by the apostle himself. A holy well in the Coombe, now one of the most thickly inhabited districts of Dublin, where it is traditionally believed St. Patrick baptised many of the native Irish, marked the site of the future cathedral in which it is still to be seen. The church was originally built upon a small island formed by a rivulet, here divided into two streams which still flow underneath the streets until they discharge themselves into the Liffey near Grattan Bridge. Gregory, King of Scotland, made a pilgrimage to the primitive church in 800, just one thousand years ago. The present church was dedicated Patrick" on March 17th, 1191, and so dates back for full seven centuries. was creeted into a cathedral in 1213. Archbishop Leech in 1311 obtained a Bull from Pope Clement V. to establish a University here, a project which lapsed but was revived in 1318 by Archbishop De Bicknor. There was on this account always supposed to exist a close connection between it and the Dublin University, which, by the way, completed its tercentenary on March 3, having been founded in 1591. Sir John Perrott, who was Lord Deputy in 1584, proposed to suppress St. Patrick's and divert its revenues to the foundation of two universities, but the scheme was abandoned and the dissolved monastery of All Hallow's in College-green availed of instend .- Catholic Times.

The Jesuits v. "The Mail."

Judge Taschereau rendered judgment yesterday on three law points in connection with the Jesuits and the Toronto Mall case. The first point decided was on plaintiffs' answer to the form to defendant's first plea on the merits.

point decided was on plaintiffs' answer to the form to defendant's first plea on the merits. The plea referred to contended that the Legistaure exceeded its power in incorporating a company having extra provincial objects and objects contra bonos mores.

Plaintiffs answer to the form of that plea by stating this had already been pleaded to by an exception to the form which had been dismissed, and the same plea could not again be issued on the merits. The Court maintained this prefension, held that the point was the subject matter of a exception to the form, and consequently maintained plaintiffs answer to the form.

The second point was an answer in law on the part of plaintiffs to the same plea. This was dismissed on the ground that it should not have been raised, as shown by the judgment instrendered on the answer to the form.

The third issue was on plaintiffs partial answer in law to defendant's third plea on the merits. By this third plea the Mail alleged justification of its charges against the Jesuit order in general, contending that the article complained of did not apply to the Jesuits as organized here in particular, but to the Jesuit order throughout the world, and that the charges were true and a matter of public notoriety.

On this point, the Court held that in their de-

charges were true and a matter of public notoriety.

On this point, the Court held that in their declaration itself, the plaintiffs based their action on the fact that a defamatory article in regard to the Jesuits in general caused them injury inasmuch as all their members belonged to the order. In so doing the plaintiffs had chosen their own ground of litigation and they could not now prevent the detendant from making proof of his allegations. Said allegations must then remain in the record and plaintiffs answer in law to the third plea must be dismissed.

There is very little use in trying to wipe out of our children's characters the which are bestowed upon them in their birth. 'Make yourself a good man." growled Carlyle in his prime, "and you will be sure there is one rascal less in

IRISH NOTES.

Mrs. Margaret Brarel, who had been postmistress in Cloghan for past eleven years, was last week arrested in Derry. She was on her way to America. It abpears there is a shortage in her accounts amounting to £160.

The tenants on the Leader estate at Curass have, after nearly five years' practice of the plan of campaign, given in and settled with their landlord without the intervention of third parties. The terms are that arrangements shall be made for the tenants to buy their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's set.

Captain Henn has been appointed to see after the due distribution of the fund collected by the lord lieutenant and ch ef secretary for Ireland for the relief of Irish distress. He has represented to the persons in charge of the fund at Dublin Castle the necessity of having Kildysart and Labasheeda scheduled under the present relief fund.

Four disguised men visited the house of Mr. John Sweeney, of Droumduve, near Macroom, on the night of March 7, and demanded his gun of his son. Mr. Sweeney is a gamekeeper for the Earl of Bandon, and was away at the time and had the gun with him. The moonlighters would not believe that, when the son informed them, and searched the house, during which they upset beds, cupboards, and other articles. They finally departed after threatening the boy.

Mirs Rose Kavanagh died of consumption on March 5, fortified by the rites of the Church. The remains were interred in St. McCartan Cemetery, Clogher. Miss Kavanagh was the author of a number of excellent Irish stories, and was editor of United Ireland, having Miss Hannah Lynch as assistant during the imprisonment of Mr. William O'Brin under Reputation Country Act. Forster's Coercion Act. Her earliest contributions appeared in Young Ireland. which contained much of her best work in both prose and poetry.

Hon. Justin O'Brien, in opening the city assizes at Waterford, said to the grand jury that there was no necessity to refer to the criminal business that was to go before them. There was absolutely no crime in the city at all. He was not to attribute the fact there was little criminal business to the existence of other tribunals capable of disposing of the usual offences that happened in the neart of such a community. He attributed it almost exclusively to the fact that the city, in common with the county, was distinguished in a pre-eminent manner for the recurring absence of serous crime.

In opening the spring assizes at Armagh, Judge Fitzgibbon congratulated the grand jury on the absence of crime in the county. It should be noticed, however, that the sale of intoxicating liquors within the county was on the increase, and the returns showed a procortionate number of convictions of drunkenness. The announcement of the death of Very Rev. Father O'Tool, Cully-hanns, in the 76th year of his age and the fifty-sixth of his sacred ministry, was received with regret by the people over which the reverend deceased has been pastor for many years.

A Serious Blaze.

Cote St. Paul was visited by a conflagration last Friday morning that destroyed over \$40,000 worth of property. The fire started about two o'clock in the tempering room of the File & Spring Company, William Duffy, manager, St. Patrick's avenue. It spread rapidly from that and communicated to the adjoining establishments, occupied by Mr. C. O. Clark, bell factory, No. 402 St. Patrick's avenue, and the hat manufactory of Jos. Godin on the other side of the file factory. The city fire brigade had to be called to the assistance of the municipality. The file and spring factory was completely destroyed, as was also the Clark Bell factory, a brick building, erected about two years ago. Mr. Godin's hat factory was badly brined, and a great deal of damage was done by water to the stock, which was a large one. The auger, bit and tool factory of G. Gilmour was ulso damaged, but not to any great extent. The tile factory is a total loss to both building and stock. The stock and part of the machinery belonged to Mr. William Duffy, and he estimates his loss at \$8000, partly covered by an insurance policy for \$2,600 in the Western. Had it not been for the steamer from the city the residents say the fire would have been very much larger. The insurance on the bell factory was \$1,500 on the building in the Royal Canadian and \$2,000 on the machinery in the Ætna, but the eight thousand dollars' worth of stock was uninsured. The File and Spring Company carried one thousand dollars insurance in the Western on the stock, which was valued at \$20,000, and carried no insurance on the buildings, which were valued at about \$5,000. The hat factory was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000 by fire and water.

Grains of Gold.

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor keep it to yourself.

Many consult God about their safety who would never consult Him about their duty.

Three things to govern temper, tongue, and conduct. Three things to think about—life, death and cternity. Happy is he who has learned this one thing—to do the plain duty of the mom-ent quickly and cheerfully, whatever, it

map be.