THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD ICHMOND

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ENERAL AGENTS:

Denat Grows and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY : Rey, General Agent, 74 Goorge St. The Annun, -One Corr, 44.0; Onin, 91.0; Ten copies, 511.6. Fay-in of Afrecising - Ten cents per line

reises. the Bishop of London, and by the Archbishop of St. the Biscops of Ottava, Hamilton, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-men throughout the Dominion. groupeness addressed to the Pubto prompt attention. writing for a change of address

Catholic Record. ONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 80, 1882

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

There does not seem to be the general and genuine enthusiasm aroused by the approach of the Queen's Jubiles at one time expected on all sides, and still hoped for by the friends of British monarchical institutions and of the maintenance of the institutions and of the maintenance of the legislative union between Great British and Ireland. Had Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of last year become law, had Ireland then been conceded the right of self-government, so long reclaimed by her sone, had Mr. Gladstone's Home made the basis of a permanent pacifica-tion of Ireland, no doubt can there be that Her Mejesty the Queen might rea-sonably have looked forward to very great and widespread enthusiasm in the celebra-tion of her golden jubilee. To her would have belonged the honor of attaching greater arented to by her predecessors in any ege. The union of 1801 must ever remain assented to by her predecessors in any sge. The union of 1801 must ever remain foul blot on the memory of Goorge III. and of his minister Pitt. Its practical repeal, secured by Mr. Gladstone's bill. would have been Victoria's greatest glory. Her Majesty seems satisfied to remain bereft of this glory. Her sympathy, open and unconcealed, for the Salisbury landlord party of despotism in Britain and disunion in Ireland, shows that her good will has not been enlisted by Ireland's cause. The condition of that country, its exclusion from the benefits of self-government. the proposal now before the Imperial Parliament to still further coerce and degrade Its people-all militate sgainst the success celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. For our part, we besitate say that it is the duty not to of every liberty-loving Irishman to take the opportunity of this Jubilee celebration to proclaim his undying resistance to, and stern, unyielding disapproval of, British rule in its present form in Ireland, and to adopt such means as will cause his protest to be felt by the sovereign of Great Britain. Were Ireland contented by the concession of Home Rule, an united Erglish speaking world might majority of English speaking people throughout the world must look on with cold disfavor on the whole celebration. The American, we may fairly take it for granted, voices the sentiments of our republican neighbors on the Queen's republican neighbors on the Green's Jubiles when it says: "But, as giving active direction to the national life, who would think of tracing the personal influence of the grod but mediocre woman who is called C seen of England upon the great changes which have passed over the British Empire since 1837? It is the era of Victoria by courtey and for convenience, but it is the era of Russell, Peel, Palmareton, Diaraeli and Gladstone in fact. Her Influence has been less even than that of secondary figures like Rowland Hill or Richard Cobden. And in so far as it has been ex-erted over public affairs at all it has been under the rose, and in defiance of the con-stitutional traditions of the Empire. A few months sgo the Spectator warned the court that the bisses with which her Msjesty's name was received at a Radical meeting in London were due to the belief that she had been meddling in polities, and warned her to avoid it in the future! What would Henry V. or Charles I, have thought of such an exhortation ? Taking the fifty years of her reign as a whole, we can see reason why her subjects Jubilee when it sava : whole, we can see reason why her subjects are not so unanimous as she could wish in the observance of her jubilee. In some had much to do with the fact that it has been free from great pestilence, such as devastated Europe and America only a few years before her accession. The pro-gress of economic science among her advisers has not kept equal pace in avert-ing famines? Her Irish subjects have died by hundrede of thousands, her Indian subjects by millions, under her rule."

"There are no longer any first principle "There are no longer any first principles in criticism, or economics, or ethics or philosophy, on which all men are agreed. The most opposite teachings are promul-gated by rival schools with all the certi-tude of axloms. Even in religion—but here the break up came earlier—the mutual antagonism of notable teachers— theist, agnostic and atheist—are such as would have horrified the public of the third George's time. But with all this there has been a despening of religious interest, and an assumance of better things ahead for the world of thought. If noth-ing is so perilous as stagnation, the worst peril has been escaped." The Church by law established has indeed, during the last half century, fallen into a condition of "innocuous desuctude."

into a condition of "innocuous deustude," As a great military power England has not shone during the reign of Q seen Victoria. Her alliance has been more shunned than sought by the powers of continental Europe. Her intermeddling in the domes-tic affairs of many of these states carned for her an enmity as intense as it was deserved. To-day she cannot be said to have a friend on the continent. Her mil-itary history during the Victorian half cen-tury is thus summed up by the American :

king had conceived an affection for Anna Boleyn, he pretended that he had conscientious scruples against the existing marriage with Catharine. According to the old law, in Deuteronomy xxv, when a brother died without children, it was commanded that the widow should marry the surviving brother. These were the circumstances precisely which existed in relation to Henry and Catharine. It is, therefore, clear that the impediment to the marriage was an ecclesiastical impedi-ment which could be removed by ecclesiastical authority; and as this was duly done, the marriage of Henry and Cathar-ine was valid, and could not be set aside.

Such are the disreputable circumsta

b higues particular of Amer generosity," Britain's permanent alienation of Amer ica and Ireland is the result of wilful blind Henry, however, had made up his mind ness and incurable obstinacy, for which the Sovereign is not wholly blameless. The celebration of her jubilee cannot, in view of that alienation, be as hearty, genferred upon him the title of "Supreme eral or satisfactory as her admirers would Head of the Church." Thus a new desire-or the real friends of imperial Church with himself at its head would b unity and consolidation justly hope.

MODERN CLAIMS OF ANGLICAN-ISM.

> IV. THE KING'S SUPREMACY.

national Church is an independent organi-zation, acknowledging the king as su-In our third paper on this subject we preme, and recognizing no authority showed by incontrovertible evidence that outside of the realm, in ecclesiastical matters. This theory is entirely subverthe supremacy of the Sovereign over the Church of England is real and active. When Henry VIII. received his crown sive of the essential unity of the Church as constituted by Christ. The Church of in Westminster Church, from the hands of Christ is one body. "For as the body is the Archbishop of Canterbury, he swore solemnly "that I will defend the privileges one and hath many members, and all the members of the body, whereas they are and the liberties granted by Edward the many, yet are one body, so also is Christ, Confessor and my ancestors to the Church and to the clergy of England ;" and in his For in one Spirit were we all baptised into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles. book on the "Seven Sacraments" he whether bond or free." (1 Cor. xii., 12, declares "his attachment to the Church" 13.) It is, therefore, evident that national honor Queen Victoria with a hearty ex- "finds himself constrained to defend his government of the Church. The Church and "his love for religion," wherefore he mother the Church, that he may not deserve the name of ingrate." Of Luther upon the Apostles whom Christ selected. he says, "What like pestilence has ever and from them all ecclesiastical jurisdic-defiled the tomb of Christ? . . . (Luther) tion must emanate. "God hath tempered wrests the Sacred Scripture to bring it to the body together . . . that there his meaning and to make it oppose the might be no schiam in the body, but the sacraments of Christ. . . . he calls the members might be mutually careful, one most holy chair of Rome, Babylon, and for another . . . And God indeed bath the Sovereign Pontificate a tyranny, he set some in the Church, first Apostles, regards as a bondage the salutary decrees secondly Prophets, thirdly doctors." (xil., of the Universal Church, and makes the 25, 28) He gave some Apostles, and sacred name of the Pope a syncnym of some Prophets, and other some Evangel-Antichrist ! O man of detestable arrog- iste, and other some Pastors and Doctors, ance ! Base speaker of injuries, and for the perfecting of the saints, for the trumpeter of schism. . . . hypocrite who work of the ministry, for the edifying of tries to do away with the flock of Christ. the body of Christ, until we all meet into He is a member of the devil who the unity of faith that hence-impiously seeks to separate Christians, forth we be no more children tossed to and the members of Christ, from their divine fro, and carried about with every wind of chief! O soul of filth ! O execrable the doctrine, by the wickedness of men, by design of this monk who resuscitates cunning craftiness by which they lie in schisms buried in the tomb, and who to wait to deceive." (Eph. iv., 11, 14) the errors of bygone days adds new ones, Secular princes are a human institution who Cerberus like brings from the depths It is true that God sanctions their author of hell, to the light of day, heresies which ity, which is necessary for the peace and ought to be left hidden in everlasting welfare of Society, nevertheless the anthdarkness, and who, trampling under foot ority of Princes extends to temporal mat-ters only. Our Lord makes this clear all antiquity, believes himself worthy to rule by his sole word, or rather to overwhen He is asked "Is it lawful to give throw the entire Church." tribute to Cas ar or not ?" From the fact If the 37th Article of Religion of the that Cauar's image and superscription are pregrees of medical science probably has had much to do with the fact that it has causes," ecclesiastical or civil, the Pope's to God, and the things that pertain to Supremacy ought to be still the doctrine Casar : "Render, therefore, to Casar the Superind of point of the church of England; for it is plainly enough taught by Henry in these things that are Crear's, and to God the fight of kings to deck all ecclesiastical causes must be a bitter bolus to bolt ! Yet this is the very king who first had the not containing bimself Head of the Church of England first warded Supremacy in all ecclesiasticat, it then, and acknowledge, with Henry VIII.
of early days, the Pope's authority as head of the Church and with ensuthority of a father: "I the doctrine of Rayal Suprem-"
the divine institution of the seven Sacre- ments. If the doctrine of Rayal Supremthe doctrine of Rayal Supremthe divine institution of the seven Sacre- ments. If the doctrine of Rayal Supremthe doctrine of Raya of the Church of England; for it is things that are Cæsar's, and to God the

acy was divine truth in the days of Qasen Etizabeth, Edward VI, and the latter part of Henry's reign, it must have been equally true when Henry issued his Book of the seven Szcraments; and if this be so, the doctrine should be buried deep, never to be resuscitated. Surely absurd dogman lead to strange and unexpected comequences ! The circumstances under which the title

Shall I come to you with a rod, or in charity, and in the spirit of meckness ?" "Sepreme Head of the Church" was as-nmed, are well known to all who are in plenitude of his spostolic authority, prothe least familiar with history. Henry nounces sentence of excommun found it no easy matter to induce the against the incestnous Corinthian, chap. Pope to bend the dustrines of the Church v. This sentence was afterwards reversed against the incestuous Corinthian, chap. to meet the sensual wishes of the king, to meet the sensual wishes of the king, when the guilty person did penance. and this was the reason that a new church 2 Cor. ii. We see in all this that the was established with himself at its head. exercise of the Apostolic authority in no The origin of the Royal Supremacy was found in the desire of Henry to divorce way depended upon the civil power. The claim of the Church of England is his wife Catharine, so that he would be therefore totally devoid of any basis either free to marry Anna Boleyn. Catharine scriptural or traditional. The authorhad been the wife of his brother Arthur. ity of the Christian prelates is furthe but the marriage with Arthur had not nsisted on by St. Paul when writbeen consummated. Uader these circum. ing to the Hebrews, xiil. 7, 17. "Restances, by dispensation from the Pope, the obstacle to the marriage with Henry could be removed, and this dispensation ember your prelates who have spoken the word of God to you; whose, faith follow, considering the end of their conhad been accorded. The marriage with versation. . . . obey your prelates, and be subject to them. For they watch, as Catharine was authorized by a special bull of Julius II, and was celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. For eighteen years Henry and Catharine lived in the married state; then, when the being to render an account of your souls." The authority of the Apostles was trans-mitted to their lawfally appointed successors; for we find St. Paul calling together the ancients of the Church at ohesus, and thus addressing them: "Take heed to yourselves and to the whole flock wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you

he hath purchased with his own blood," Acts, IX. 28. The testimony of tradition ammed up in the teaching of St. John Damascene, who says that kings are not the "magistrates of the Church but only of the world." The same doctrine is ical impeditaught by Sts. Augustine, Jerome, Ignatius, Gregory Naz'anzen, John Chryson tom and Ambrose. Pope Gelasius in his Epistle to the Emperor Anastasius says : You know, most plousson, that although to marry Anna, and therefore when he found himself restrained by the Pope's v your earthly digalty you preside over the human race, you devoutly yield obedience to the bishops in the things authority, a subservient Parliament conthat relate to God."

Many similar testimonies might be ad. luced to prove this, but as the Anglican more ready to yield to his sensual desires. theory has positively no foundation in reason or church history, the proofs we upon which the modern Anglican theory of independent national churches is based. According to this theory, each

been many years in Chatham an wich. In this province they are have been many years in Chatham and Sandwich. In this province they are yet along our great lakes asying mass for the Indians and teaching God's precepts to their ducky children, and yet Canada lives. If you look into the history of Europe you will find that only scandalous men or women like Madams de Pompa-dour, Dake de Choiseul in France, De Pomphal in Portugal, and Elizabeth in England, persecuted the Jeulia. But if you want more light on the subject you can get all you want. Yours, etc., St. Thomas, April 19, '87.

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Bandwich. In this province they are pro-
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these converts have had the faith so deeply and firmly implanted in their hearts, that they have been able to en-dure the most cruel tortures, even such as were inflicted upon Christians under Nero and Diocletian, and actually to sac-rifige their lives rather than deny their holy religion. I translate for the benefit of your readers the following letter from Rev. Father Lourdel, who has labored for the last ten years with untiring seal amongst the negroes of the Kingdom of Ouganda: Rubaga,

Rubaga, Capital Kingdom of Ouganda,

APRIL 30, 1887.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. W. A. Lee, Toronto.

Mrs. W. A. Lee, Toronto. Mrs. W. A. Lee, Toronto. It is our sad office this week to record the death of a most estimable lady, Mrs. W. A. Lee, Toronto, who was interred in that city on Tuesday morning, 19th inst. She was the third daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Lawlor, who came to this country in the year 1837, from Montrath, Queen's Co., Ireland, and siter of the late D'. Lawlor, of Toronto. Her charities were numerous and wisely extended, and many a poor family will sadly mise the kind hand that was so judiciously and secretly felt to remove many sorrows from their household. Her friends and acquaint-ances will look in vain for the ever ready emile and sincere words of counsel with which she greeted their presence or light-ened their care, whatever it might be, and her afflicted husband and family will not cease to mourn a fond wif; and a careful and loving mother. The funeral was largely atterded by many of Toronto's prominent citizens, the

many of Toronto's prominent citizans, the pall bearers being Captain Jas. Mason, Messrs. P. Burns, Jao. Muon, Ex-Ald. Jao. Woods, Wm. Ryan, Jao. Cannavan, J. J. Nicholl and P. McKeown.

Mart. V. Weldon, Rigdetown,

It is with regret we chronicle the death of Mart. V. Weldon, which and event took place at the Benton House, Rigdetown, on the 17th inst., at the early age of 28. The deceased was widely known and very popular. His kindly genial humor will be long remembered. To the poor and needy he al ways extended a helping hand. No . . | the 17th inst., at the he al ways extended a helping hand. No truer friend ever lived—no nobler heart ever throbbed, than the one that is now stilled forever. But death is no discer-ner-we all must tread the self same path. On Monday, at 10.30 a. m., Requiem High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Hodgkinson, and immediately afterwards all that was mortal of Mart. V. Weldon may be the graves followed by a was borne to the grave, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. "Uaveil thy bosom, faithful tomb, Take this new treasure to thy trust, And give these sacred relics room, To slumber in the slient dust,"

APRIL 30, 1887.

BENEFITS OF SOCIETIES. of se The Bishop of Kingston Expetiating

upon them.

MEN MUST HAVE SOME RECREATION, AND IN HUDT HAVE SOME RECREATION, AND IT GROULD BE TAKEN IN HEALTHY SUBBOUNDINGS - APPROVAL GIVEN TO ROCIFIES HAVING FOR THEIR OBJECT THE IMPROVEMENT OF MEN'S TASTES ND INTELLECTS.

AND INTELLECTS. Last week a meeting, attended by the members of the Catholic Literary associa-tion and their friends, was held in the Golden Lion block, Kingston. Rev. Father Kelly, president of the association, occu-pied the chair. In a few appropriate remarks he welcomed Bishop Cleary. His lordship, on being introduced, made a short address. He stated that he had been made glad by the encouraging re-ports which he had received about the members of the association. He was been made glad by the encouraging re-ports which he had received about the members of the association. He was happy to know that they were working together on Catholic principles. They wanted the church to take an interest in the association, and he had done so by sending them a priest. His counsels had been re-spectal. He had visited them for the purpose of pointing out the advantages to be derived from such a society as theirs when it was properly conducted. The speaker's experience with such societies, in the old country, was that to hold them tegether they were to be given occasional impulses. If this were not done, they would prove unsuccessful in the end. To increase their interest in this society was one of the purposes which he had in view in visiting it. He was very anxious, not only that they should retain their old members, but that they should get many new ones.

only that they should retain their old members, but that they should get many new onse. There wars three objects which the so-clety had before it: (1) it almed at men-tal improvement; (2) it supplied its mem-here with suitable recression; (3) it with drew its members from the dangers of world. Parents should induce their sons to become members of an association of this kind. It afforded a source of recrea-tion, and this all should have. It was all wo flife. Men were entitled to see entertainment after labor. If the body has been worked into fatigue, nature claims rest; and so with the mind. If rest is not secured, sickness follows. Men, by their natures, must have pleasure, and they are entitled to it. If it is not sup-plied in a legitimate form, it will be ob-tained illegitimately. CONSTITUTION OF THE HUMAN SOUL. He proceeded to say that the soul of man, although one and indivisible in stinct kinds of vital acts, different from one another, and separable from one an-other, and sometimes directly oppused to be one substantially different vital pinciples. The faculties of the souly which this triple order of acts is elicited are the animal faculty, the intellectual from three substantially different vital principles. The faculties of the souly of the week idefined terms to denote these three well defined terms to denote these there well defined terms to denote t

sonl. The English language, not being so philosophical in its character, whilst it has preserved the definite terms "mind" and "spirit", to denote the two bigher elements of our nature, possesses no single word to express the animal fac-ulty in man, as distinguished from the substantial soul. This animal faculty is the same in us as in the brute. All its operations are in relation to operations are in relation to fitab body and its vital functions.

the body and its vital inductors. Its primary function is nutrition by Its means of food, which it digests and dis-solves into minute particles, some of which it assimilates to our nature, and others it and eliminates, as refuse, through various supe It eliminates, as refuse, through various channels. Thus it causes the body to vegetate, and its parts to extend and evolve from within, as the infant slowly grows into the fulness of mature age; whilst by a wonderful process of absorption and secretion, maintained unceasingly through the night and the day, in sleep and in vigil, it preserves the con-tinuity of life in continuous change till the moment of final dissolution in death. For the direction of the soul in fulfil-ment of these functions and all that ap-pertains to healthful preservation of the body, the all wise Oreator has supplied us with a manifold power of sensation and corresponding tastes, feelings, appe-tites and passions, all ordained for the physical benefit of man, and each pro-vided with its own proper organ for reaching its proper object, according to its specific purpose. There is not one matural taste or appetite in man that is, if rightly disciplined, to the preservation and just development of the order of human life, either individual life, or family life, or the life of civil society. The loas of any one of them makes an imperfect man. The perfect develop-ment and discipline of each is the physi-cal perfection of the man. THE FASSIONS NOT BAD IN THEMSELVES. In popular speech these passions are associated with the idea of evil. But this channels. Thus it causes the cal perfection of the man. THE FASSIONS NOT HAD IN THEMSELVES In popular speech these passions as they have been disordered by sin, not as they have been given to us by God. When He made man, He made him in rectitude, a bas reference only to the passions as they have been given to us by God. When He made man, He made him in rectitude, a standard to the ordered in relation to each other and to their Creator. Every passion of man's lower nature was then obedient to reason, perfectly tranquil within, and unmoved by sight or large in silence the mandate of reason, as the sole rule of their action. Thus it was, and thus it was to be, so in silence the mandate of the station. Thus it was, and thus it was to be, so in silence the mandate of the factor. Year, mandate of God. It was in the moment of man's primal transgression of the broke out into rebellion against the into the basest of the passions, the one wherein man is most skin to the broke and most ashamed of himseli, that first admoniabed sinful Adam of his first admoniabed sinful Adam of his first admoniabed forces that had seized the citadel of his heart for struggle spinst the empire of his reason thence-forth and evermore. Wherefore, young men, bear always in mind that the tal

Every one will agree with the American that in literature the reign has been this is the very king who first had the singularly brilliant, as is usual with the notion of proclaiming himself Head of reigns of female sovereigns in England. Christ's Church on earth ! This is the very Britain has never had so many poets, historiane, cetayists and critics as she has first awarded Supremacy in all ecclesias. rad since 1837, and never before assuredly tical causes ! Let Anglicans be consistent, was the circle of readers so widely and then, and acknowledge, with Henry VIII, rabidly extended. The American then of early days, the Pope's authority as head paints in pronounced coloring, but true of the Church, the necessity of adhering to all the same to nature, the decay of the ancient traditions of the Church and British Protestantism during the Victorian the divine Institution of the seven Sacraepoch.

To the Editor of the St. Thomas Times SIB :--I trust you will have no objections to my explaining a few passages that appeared in your editorial of yesterday's issue, anent the Jesuits. You state that Jesuitism is "a political conspiracy, the most deadly that ever efficited a country. No blacker record attaches to any other institution or society." I have no time just now to answer such a sweeping con-demnation of a religious body of men who have left their mark for good in every civilized, and I might say uncivilized country on the face of the earth. I will merely state, in the hurried moment merely state, in the hurried moment allowed mesince reading your article, a few historical facts. The Jesuits intro duced the Gospel of Jesus and civil zation lato the Empire of Brazil in 1549, into

Times saw the light, and as to the future, we feel assured they will be here when come traveller from Yarmouth will stand on a broken arch of the Michigan Central bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Thomas. WE LEARN by cable that Mr. Biggar will sue the London Times for libel, and make that paper's articles on "Parnellism and Crime," of the series of which the Parnell letter was the culminating part, the basis of the action. It is also reported that as a result of the reiteration of its charges by the Times, an effort will be made to bring the editor and publisher before the House of Commons and make the legations made by them. A ST. THOMAS EDIFOR REBUKED. To the Editor of the St. Thomas Times SIB: --I trust you will have no objec tions to my explaining a few passages that Jeaultiem is "a political conspiracy, the most deadly that ever sfilted a country.

The others were massacred and cut to pieces. SIMEON LOURDEL, African Missionary. From the above and from details of the affair which we have received from other sources, it is evident that the colored people, when thoroughly instructed and educated in the Catholic faith, are and the hereme as and and cold

are colid apt to become as good and solid Christians as men of other races. The marked change produced in the children attending the colored mission school of Windsor fully bears out this assertion, for there is even now an immense improvement to be remarked in those who have received the Holy Sacra-

WEDDING BELLS.

WEDDING BELLS. O₁ the 18 h of April, Mr. P. Donnelly, of Norwich, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss M. Edwards, of Na-panee, formerly of Norwich. The cere-mony was performed by Rev. Father Mc. Donough, P. P., at the last named place. The bride was assisted by Miss Eliza O'. Hare, cousins of the bride. The wedding dinner was served at the house of Mr. E. Edwards, uncle of the bride. After spend-ing a very pleasant time with their many friends, the happy couple left on the east bound train for Montreal. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Don-nelly a long life and every happiness.

A HANDSOME PRESENT .- Rev. Father A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Rev. Father Brady, of Woodstock, has received a pre-sent of an exceptionally beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception from a Montreal firm who imported it from Parls. The present was made by a gentleman belonging to the parish whose name is withheld.

The splendor of a disciplined character, which has learned to bear with grace which meets everything as it comes, and without flinching, without fretting, without crying for sympathy, lifts the weight and carries it where it must go, and does this serenely and cheerfally for half a life because, during the foregoing half, it has battled with wild waters to reach that shore of wheth wild waters to reach that shore of solemn strength, this splendor is very great. This glory comes of the things which work at the soul like swart smiths with a flery forge, and show us

What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the apchars.

- James Vila Blake