

This is title of a little drama, from pen of Rev. Dr. O'Ryan, which was formed with considerable histrion by several young ladies, at the Marie Convent, Bally, Quebec. A and magnificent programme was pre- for the pupils of this splendid insti- for their fifth annual Irish concert... needless to say it was carried out with greatest taste and ability, enhanced little by the patriotic fervor displayed every part. The entertainment was private and very few invited guests. Such, however, as had the pleasure of assisting there, were most impressed by the easy, artistic and graceful manner in which the pupils selected their Irish airs, and the melodies which are ever sweet to the ear. The greatest interest was manifested in the performance which brought to a close. Every eye was directed to the stage, a master piece of scenic art in the gorgeous beauty of decorations. Every ear was most attentive to the words uttered by the dramatic personae in their respective parts. In the performance which brought to a close. Every eye was directed to the stage, a master piece of scenic art in the gorgeous beauty of decorations. Every ear was most attentive to the words uttered by the dramatic personae in their respective parts. In the performance which brought to a close. Every eye was directed to the stage, a master piece of scenic art in the gorgeous beauty of decorations. Every ear was most attentive to the words uttered by the dramatic personae in their respective parts.

Scorch'd by the arid sun-beat; lashed by the tempest wild; Numb'd by the cruel winter and scorn'd when the spring-tide smil'd; In sunshine, rain and thunder its rugged face to the sky. With piteous, passionate pleading, as days went wearily by. Vaguely it knew and yearned for all beauty and peace and love; For the sheltering arms of the forest, the covering soo of the dove. The music of birds, and the perfume, the sappy dream and calm, And all the delights that nestle in the woodland's wealth of balm. Yet never a wandering fowl in its lonely shadow grew; And never a bird sought shelter in its breast so strong and true; Till a stroke from heaven descended, and the thunders shook the plain. And the desolate rock was striken, and its heart was rent in twain. Then the kindly earth drifted, and the wind sweep'd seedlings bore; And fragrant flowers and tender vines sprung up from its bosom's core; And lo! the moon, up creeping, with radiance flood'd the skies, And the heart of the rock is blooming as the heart of paradise. So, many a life is stranded in weariness, gloom and pain; Mook'd by the golden sunshine, and lashed by the cruel rain; But faith like the rock look upward! keep resolute face to the sky. And the desert will bloom and brighten to a paradise by and by. AGNES SHALICE.

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ANTHONY DONNELL DAWSON, L. D. F. R. S., ETC.

PART I.

FROM 1593 TILL THE EXTINCTION OF THE HIERARCHY IN 1603.

About the time of the extinction of the Hierarchy Catholics were still numerous and powerful in Scotland. "The Roman Catholic Party," says Mr. Fraser Tytler, "although apparently subdued and silent, were still powerful in the Kingdom. There was no reason why this large and powerful body of men should despair of success, but rather the contrary." As proof of this Mr. Tytler refers to a remarkable paper in the hand of Lord Burghley, drawn up apparently for his own guidance, which brings forward in clear contrast the comparative strength of the Catholic and Protestant parties in Scotland. We learn from this paper that "all the Northern part of the Kingdom, including the counties of Inverness, Caithness, Sutherland and Aberdeen, with Moray, and the Sherifdoms of Buchan, of Angus, of Wigtown and of Nithsdale, were, either wholly or for the greater part, in the interest of the Roman Catholic Party, commanded mostly by noblemen who secretly adhered to that Faith, and directed in their movements by Jesuits and Priests, who were concealed in various parts of the country, especially in Angus. On the other hand, the counties of Perth and Stirling, the populous Shire of Fife and the counties of Lanark, Dumbarnton and Renfrew, including the rich district of Clydesdale, were, with few exceptions, Protestant, whilst the counties of Ayr and Linlithgow were dubious and could not be truly ranged either one side or the other." (Fraser Tytler, hist. of Scot. vol. 7, p. 160.) Hence, there was between the parties a drawn battle which King James was unable to bring to an end, so uncertain, at the time, was his policy. He deemed it impossible to attempt anything serious against either party, and so judged it prudent to temporize and keep up the two factions, balancing the one against the other.

In 1593 the faction of the Kirk were determined to obtain a solemn legislative establishment of the Presbyterian system of Church government. Their assembly accordingly presented to Parliament the following articles, or requests, to the king: I. That the acts of Parliament passed in 1584 against the discipline and liberty of the Kirk should be repealed, and the present discipline be ratified. II. That the Act of Annexation should be abolished, and the patrimony of the Kirk restored. III. That all nobles, priors and other prelates pretending to ecclesiastical authority, and giving their votes in matters, without any delegated authority from the Kirk, should not be permitted to vote in parliament or any other convention, and, lastly, IV. That the land which was polluted by fearful idolatry and bloodshed, should be purged. The king was well aware that any concession in this direction, would increase the power of the ministers and much danger was to be apprehended from the turbulence and independence of these bold and able men. Moved, however, by the advice and influence of Chancellor Maitland, he from policy rather than affection, assented to the odious measure. The Act is still known as "the charter of the liberties of the Kirk."

The ministers might now have been satisfied. For, in addition to the advantages which they had gained, the Catholics were inclined to remain at peace and refrain from all practices against the religion of the state, on the one condition that they should not be persecuted on account of their adherence to the ancient Faith. The divine principle of toleration was not yet recognized. Everything that Catholics did was in the estimation of the Kirk, and Christian and idolatrous. "A single case of Catholic worship, however secret, was strictly prohibited; the attendance of a solitary individual at a single Mass in the remotest district of the land, at the dead hour of night, in the most secluded chamber and where none could come but such as knock before the altar for confession's sake, and in all decency of soul,

was a crime against the State and the Kirk. Such worship and its toleration for an hour, was considered an open encouragement of Antichrist and idolatry." (Fraser Tytler.) It was not only generally prohibited but a high point of religious duty to extinguish the Mass forever, and to compel its supporters to embrace what the fanatics of the Kirk so absurdly called the purity of Presbyterian truth. In order to accomplish this impossible iniquity, every criminal appliance was had recourse to,— imprisonment, banishment, forfeiture, the wild fanaticism of the time stopped not short even at the taking of life. In order to enforce these penalties the whole apparatus of the Kirk, now supported by the State, and all the machinery of detection and persecution, were ruthlessly employed.

Need it be wondered that the Catholics, under the lash of such savage persecution, were roused to opposition? For that they plotted for the overthrow of the Government which persecuted it? The Kirk availed itself of the aid of a foreign power in forwarding its evil purposes. And the Queen of England was only too glad to have the co-operation in the mass intrigues which she constantly carried on for the extirpation of the Catholic religion in Scotland through her ambassador and other agents at the Scottish court. The Catholic Party in Scotland, seeing that the Kirk scrupled not to employ against them the influence of a foreign court, resolved on a similar policy. As their adversaries obtained the support of the powerful patroness of Protestantism, the Queen of England, they thought it wrong to seek the assistance of Catholic Spain. They sent an Envoy, most injudiciously, it cannot be said, to negotiate with the King of that country and induce him to send an armed force to aid them. This Envoy was Mr. George Kerr, a Catholic gentleman and brother of the Abbot of Newbattle. Mr. Kerr had reached the Cairnray, two small islands in the estuary of the Clyde, when he was overtaken by a Spanish privateer, who, at the head of an armed band, had started in search of him from Palenay, and arrested him in the night as he had stepped on board the vessel which was to convey him to Spain. His luggage was searched, packets of letters found, and he himself carried a prisoner to Edinburgh. At first he denied everything, and, as he had only 95 shillings, wished to escape, when an order was given according to the barbarous usage of the time, he should be put to the torture. On the second stroke of the cruel boots, he made a full confession, from which it appeared that the main object of his mission was to obtain the descent of a Spanish force on the coast of Scotland. This armament was to be joined by the Earls of Huntly, Errol and Angus, with Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchendown, uncle to Huntly and other Catholic barons. In the letters which were found several signatures of the Earls of Huntly, Errol and Angus. These signatures were at the bottom of blank sheets of paper, having the seals of the three barons attached to them, and were to be filled up by Mr. Kerr according to verbal instructions. They were, on his arrival at Madrid, to be delivered to the king of Spain, who, by the name of "Spanish blanks," should within three hours leave the city on pain of death. A convention of the Protestant nobility and gentry was held, and with the ministers at their head, proceeded to the palace and demanded instant prosecution of the traitors. Mr. Kerr was spared, and the powerful intervention of the Queen of Scotland and the influential House of Seton. He finally escaped. But Graham of Fintray was committed to prison, and the traitor and forswearer Angus were considered certain. In return for the vigorous prosecution of all concerned in the "Spanish blanks" King James required that his traitorous enemy, the Earl of Bothwell, who was at the time plotting against him and the Catholics in concert with Queen Elizabeth, should be attacked and punished on account of treasons even more flagrant than those of the Catholic traitors. This could not be refused. The king now confident in his power, threatened Earl Bothwell and Queen Elizabeth's faction, discharged the vials of his wrath on Mr. Bowes, the intriguing English ambassador, who, no less than his Royal Mistress, was an accomplice of Bothwell. The king now raised an army and marched against the Spanish Barons, who had withdrawn to their strongholds in the north, defeated them without a battle; but dealt leniently with them, to the great vexation of Queen Elizabeth and her friends, the ministers of the Kirk. Their persons were safe in fastnesses of Catholic castles. Their personal interest and rights of succession were conceded. To be still enemy, and part of their estates were in friendly hands. Lord Burgh, an English agent at the court of Scotland, wrote to Burghley, a minister of Queen Elizabeth, that the king "dissembled a confession," and would lead the rebels in full strength. The ministers of the Kirk were greatly disatisfied with the leniency shown by the king to the rebel Barons. They went so far as to attack him in the pulpit, and even threw out surmises of his secret inclination to "Popery." Notwithstanding all this, the party of the ministers of the Kirk was the only one on which King James could rely, with the exception of some of the lesser Barons and the Burghs. The higher nobles were at variance with one another, and some of them at deadly enmity with the King. The ministers required, as a condition of their support, that His Majesty should labor with them for the destruction of the Catholic Barons and the entire extirpation of the Catholic Faith. To such a cruel and sweeping course of persecution King James decidedly refused to consent.

CATHOLICITY.

The Position of that Church in Society.

BISHOP GILMORE ARGUES THAT IT MAINTAINS CIVILIZATION AND STABILITY IN SOCIETY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer, April 1. The Right Reverend Bishop Richard Gilmore preached last evening in St. John's cathedral on "The Position of the Catholic Church in Society." He was suffering from a severe cold but preached for three-quarters of an hour. He said: "We hear constantly of the Catholic Church and the danger to the world from her influence. If we admitted for a moment the charge the danger would be grave. The Catholic Church is not of today nor of yesterday. For 1900 years she has been before the world. When men charge the Catholic Church with being a menace to society? Where? Under what circumstances? When the Catholic Church came into existence there were almost as many gods as men and society was rotten, gauged down to the marrow. Not even the Jews can be presented as a people for fair commendation. Greece and Rome, as compared with woman in non-civilized society as the following brands of alum baking powder: Davis', Silver Star, Forest City, A. & P., Silver King, Kenton, Cook's Favorite, Gem, etc. This is a most effectual way to stop their sale, as no one will buy an alum baking powder knowingly." Massachusetts analysts have tested the various cream of tartar and phosphate baking powders sold in that State, and they report that the Royal baking powder is superior to all others in purity and wholesomeness, and contains nearly 20 per cent. more strength than any other. The exact determinations as to strength of the several brands was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Cubic in. gas per oz. powder. Royal... 178 15, Cleveland... 107 7, Hornford... 81 2, etc.

At the National League meeting held at Ennis on the 15th the brutality of Balfour's hirelings will be considered a rather strange exhibition of British civilization. The correspondent of the Irish Times, the Orange organ of Dublin, will not certainly be accused of any disposition to favor the Nationalists. Here is his account of the meeting: "I regret deeply to be compelled to inform you, through the medium of an amanuensis, briefly of to-day's occurrence. I have been unable to write fully, and I have been unable to write in consequence of these injuries. Descending the stairs I found myself in company with a number of countrymen who had been at the meeting, and discovered that a barrier had been placed across the entrance after our admission for the purpose of preserving the meeting against the intrusion of the police or soldiers had been removed, and that a narrow gateway was thronged by policemen, who were engaged in taking down the names of the people as they left the place of rendezvous. This caused a considerable amount of confusion, and one or two of the representatives declined to give their names, while informing the police of the names of the papers they represented. I endeavored to make my way towards where I saw Colonel Turner, being apparently in charge of the mounted soldiers. The red Hussars were drawn up in front of the gateway. I was then close enough to speak to Colonel Turner. There was no disorder, there was no shouting or cheering, no missiles were thrown, the men were quietly leaving and giving their names to the police, and at the very moment when I was about to escape from the archway, Colonel Turner turned in the saddle, and addressing the officer in charge of the Dragoons said, "Draw your swords and clear them out of that." Then the police, and afterwards the Hussar, charged the people in the archway. The baton charge swept over me, and then I was ridden at by a horse soldier. I believe I was the only man present wearing a silk hat, and the soldier made a sharp thrust, piercing the hat, and striking against a wall and just catching my skull. Under the protection of Mr. Hodder, R. M., I endeavored afterwards to recover my hat, but was unable to do so. Then the Hussar wheeled his horse and rode at me on one of the fingers through the bone, and on his charger passing under the impetus of his spurting he struck a baton-headed blow which disabled my left arm. My brother journalists from Dublin had ere this gone down under a policeman's baton. Pinned up in a narrow yard, they were hunted by the batons and sabres of the cavalry. The people made no resistance."

ONE MINUTE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

Toothache, the most common and one of the most painful affections, is instantly cured by the application of Polson's Nervine. Polson's Nervine is a combination of powerful anodynes, and it strikes at once to the nerve, soothing them and affording in one minute total relief from pain. Mothers, try it for your children's toothache. Nervine is sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by all druggists.

REMEMBER THAT PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

Remember that Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sure cure for all skin eruptions and diseases of the blood. "Woman! be fair, we must adore thee; Smile, and in love we weak before thee!" A Sure Relief. I suffered from a hard cough contracted by damp feet. Having consulted a local doctor without effect I thought I would try Hagar's Pectoral Balsam as I had heard of it. Before I had finished the first bottle my cough had entirely disappeared, and to-day I enjoy better health than ever before. I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, etc.

EVERY MAN MY BROTHER.

The words "I am a man, and every- thing human to me is as my own," said through the old Latin world like an electric spark. They were written by an emancipated slave who had known sorrow. "Love your neighbor as yourself" was spoken by One who made Himself servant and man of sorrows for our sake. Compassion is a fellow- feeling, and a share in the sufferings of others. If the commonwealth of Israel was pervaded by pity for poverty and compassion for sorrow, what ought to be the large and watchful compassion of England for its people? It is a Christian people. It believes in Him who said, "I have compassion on the multitude." There is no doubt that in every great city there will be a refuse of population who, through their own perverse will, blind conscience, and evil passions, rather together into a demoralized and dangerous horde. But it is to be certain that each was once an innocent child. The blasted and brutal man, if he had been nurtured by a loving mother in a pure home fit for man to live in; if he had grown up in the consciousness of a divine law and presence; if he had lived in honest labor, found, as a rule, in the labor market, or, as an exception, in times of distress, provided by the compassion of a wise charity, or of a law wisely and charitably administered, he would not have become the wreck to be pitied and despised which we may see in our streets every day. If parents, teachers, pastors, had been faithful in the legislation and administration of public and social law had been conceived and carried out, not with a view to money, or to enrichment, or to entertainment, but for the moral and domestic life of the people, though some men will always wreck themselves, would not be guilty of the ruin of its offspring. Society is sound if it sustains individuals who are falling. When society declines it pulls down individuals in its fall. A commonwealth in which domestic life is perishing has a settlement in its foundations.

ON DEVOTION TO ST. JOSEPH.

1. It seems to me as if God grants to other Saints the grace to help us in our needs; but I know by experience that St. Joseph helps us in all. 2. Our Lord permits St. Joseph to help us in all as if he wished to show that, on the earth this Saint occupied the place of father to him, and so called, in like manner. He cannot refuse him anything now in heaven. 3. I know of no one that was truly devoted to St. Joseph, and who showed it in his actions, that did not advance in virtue. 4. Persons that are devoted to prayer should cherish a particular affection for St. Joseph. 5. I do not remember ever to have prayed to St. Joseph without obtaining something from him. 6. The experience of the graces granted me through the intercession of St. Joseph makes me wish that I could persuade everybody to have a special devotion to this great Saint. 7. I do not think that, for several years past, I have lacked in vain anything from St. Joseph on his festival day (March 19th). 8. I look the glorious St. Joseph for my patron and intercessor, and recommend myself much to him; for I have since found out that on that and other occasions this great Saint was more prompt and generous in helping me, where my honor and my salvation were at stake, than I would have dared to expect. 9. I cannot think without astonishment of the graces bestowed on me by God through the intercession of St. Joseph, and of the dangers, both of body and soul, from which he has delivered me. 10. Other persons whom I advised to recommend themselves to St. Joseph have experienced, as I have, that he helps us in all our needs; every day I am becoming more and more convinced of this truth. 11. If there happened to be some imperfection in the assistance that I asked of St. Joseph, he himself removed this defect so as to make the assistance turn to my advantage. Appeal to him in your needs before the close of the month dedicated to his honor.—Writings of St. Teresa.

TO BE CONTINUED.

But how can a woman smile when she is the untold misery from complaints from which we men are exempt? The answer is easy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an infallible remedy in all cases of "female weakness," morning sickness, disorders of the stomach, nervous prostration, and similar maladies. As a powerful invigorating tonic it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevents again. Mr. L. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmentier's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

FRANCO COLIC, UNUSUAL APPETITE, FREQUENT WEAKNESS, AND CONVULSIONS, OR COMA OF THE STOMACH OF WOMEN IN CHILDREN; DESTRUCTION OF THE WORMS WITH DR. LORRAINE'S REMEDY.

Not family living in a bilious country should be without Parmentier's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the Liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent again. Mr. L. L. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Parmentier's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used." Franco colic, unusual appetite, frequent weakness, and convulsions, or coma of the stomach of women in children; destruction of the worms with Dr. Lorraine's Remedy.