SEPT 24, 1887.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### Begret.

If I had known, O loyal heart, When hand to hand we said farewell, How for all time, cur paths would part, What shadow c'er our fitendabip feill I should have clasped your hand so clo, In the warm pressure of my own. That memory still would keep its grasp If I had known!

If I had known wher far and wide We lottered thro' he sommer hand What presence wabdered by cur side And o'er you, stretched is awful hand, i should bave hushed my careless speech, To histen, dear, to every tone. That from your lips feil iow and sweet If I had known!

If I had known when your kind eyes Met mine, in parting, true and sad, Eyses, gravely tender, genity whee, And sarnest, rather more than glad, I should have treasured every glance, If I had known!

If I had known what strange plan What mystic, distant, silent, shore You calming iurned your sicadfast face, That time your footsteps left our door, I should have forged a goiden link To bind the heart so constant grown, And keep it constant ever there, If I had knowh!

If I had known that until death Shall with bis fingers touch my brow, And still the quickening of the breath That silrs with life's full meaning now, So long, my fest must tread the way, Of your accustomed paths alone I should have prized your presence now if I had known!

### AN INDIAN MISSION.

## Fruit of Father De Smet's Labors.

THE PROSPERITY AND CIVILIZATION OF INDIANS WHO ARE LEFT TO CATHOLIC INFLUENCE-TWENTY FOUR INDIAN MAIDENS CONFIRMED-MRS. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER THEIR SPONSOR. From the New York World.

On the flathead Indian reservation Northwestern Montana, August 1.- I came here to see the modernized red man, transformed by civilizing influences from the wallke savage of the forest to the peaceable tiller of the soil. The American Indian, though still proud of his paint and feathers, his primatic blankets and vari-colored strings of beads, is fast robing himself in the babiliments of the white man self in the habiliments of the white man, and soon the curling smoke that rises from the cone-shaped wigwams along the banks of the mountain streams will ascend from the mantel-breasted chimneys where the red man, no lorger untutored and ignor-ant, shall sit around the winter's hearth and read to his children the legends of his forefather in the long are. Or mathem forefathers in the long sgo. Or mayhap the young brave, from whose breast the savage instinct of old shall have been exeavege instinct of old shall have been ex-tirpated by the pleasures of the mind, shall recount by public acclaim the historic scenes through which his people passed, and the dawn of faith and Christianity among them. Is the picture romantic or improbable ! I saw it yesterday through the lens of thought, as I beheld the cop-per hued young Indians declaim with grace and spirit, unravel mathematical working that the me were full of gordian

grace and spirit, unravel mathematical problems that to me were full of gordian knots, and breatheinto sounding bras the spirit stirring creations of our patriotic national composers. Yesterday from far and wide over the great Northwest reservation the Indians came in files and bands to celebrate the feast of St. Ignatius, which, since the ad-vent of the mission fathers, more than thirty years ago, has been observed with pomp and ceremony, feasting and re union. pomp

The mission proper is twenty miles from the home of M.j. Ronan, the Indian agent, and thither westarted on the morn-ing of the 30th. The ride over was then be most pictures use anyons through the most picturesque canyons and valleys of the Rocky Mountains, along the banks of the Jocko River, along the banks of the Jocko River, which was bridgelees, and the treach-erons currents of which were forded by our bronches with diffi-cuty. Towards the erd of our journey we mounted the winding, rocky ascent of a huge gorge, and after following a rolling country for a few miles sgain mounted a great, large hill, and there before us, straight across a beautiful valley that, steep-descending, stretched beneath our feet, we saw the cluster of buildings, with feet, we saw the cluster of buildings, with the stars and stripes unfurled overhead. Long rows of frees and shubbery stretched out on either side, and in the background McDonald's Peek rose, Titan-like, above the surrounding ranges. It was high noon, yet the gray mists of the morning still hung heavily over the mountains. We could see the evidences of the hung rearration and the moving mountains. We could see the evidences of the busy preparation and the moving figures of the swartby netives fitting to and fro, as the arrival of some new party of Indians betokened the remion of war-rior friends. Our own arrival produced no discernible impression, the lounging Indians being wrapped seemingly in their own contemplations. We put up at the house of Mr. Alexander Demers, the post-trader, and during the evening paid our respects to the missionary fathers and to the Birbop of Montana, who came over to administer the sacrsment of Confirmation to the Indian children. Here wastherceme of some of the faeless and uniting labors of the great Father de Smet, whose saluof the great Father de Smet, whose salu-tary teachings among the tribes of the Northwest, and whose unquenchable devo-tion to the amelioration of the Indian's savage state are held in deathless veneration smong all English reading people. The entire settlement was astir wh the earliest gleams of the sun played upon the timesled crown of the flagstaff, and by 9 o'clock the church, which held upward B o'clock the church, which held upward of 800 people, was filled to the doorsteps with kneeling postulants, praying aloud in a kind of chatter peculiar to the Kalis-pel dialect, and which, to the inderout, must have been ear racking. The prayets finally cessed in unison, and the celebra-tion of the Mass began. The altar was as tastefully decorated with flowers and plants as any of the altars of the East, and the music by the choir of young Indian maidens was rendered with precis-ion and melody. The sermon was deliv-ered in English by Bishop Brondel, and below the dais on which he stood, one of the fathers listened attentively and, at the end of every mith or tenth sentence, the

were dressed becomingly in white, and wore crowns of flowers and white vells. In the afternoon, the closing exercises of the school took place and were full of interest. A brass band, consisting of seventeen pleces, none of the performers being over sixteen years of age, played appropriate selections during the exercises and the entire school, without exception, acquitted themselves admirably. Com-paring their ages with those of white children, they comported themselves most creditably. The valedictory was delivered by a bright git of twelve on thirteen and was well rendered.

was well rendered. Maj. Ronan, who has been among these Indians for many years tells me that sev eral of them are worth snug fortunes, and enumerated two or three whom he con-eidered worth \$20 000 each in horses and eldered worth \$20,000 each in horses and catle. The reservation comprises within its limits 1,360,000 acres of the choicest land in Montans. The indians have a police and judicial system of their own. The judiciary consists of three of the Indian chiefs. At the St. Ignatus Mission there is a printing establishment, where the young Indian boys are taught to set the type and where considerable printing the young Indian boys are taught to set the type and where considerable printing is done. I have seen a dictionary of the Kaliepel language arranged in English, which was printed by boys, and numerous pamphlets and tracts which have also em-anated from their labors. Here at the agency, near the borders of the reserva-tion, in nearly every Indian home the squaws can be seen operating sewing machiner, while the husband is engaged on the tillable portions of the farm with mowers of the latest improved design. At the Mission, too, the Indian youth is taught to do carpenter work, use the farm implements and skill himself in other useful occupations. Altogether, the conuseful occupations. Altogether, the con federated tribes on the Northwest reser vations may now be considered a domes ticated and progressive people.

#### A GREAT MISSIONARY.

### A PRIEST WHO HAS CHARGE OF MISSICNS IN

TARTARY. Among the passengers who arrived here from China last week were Rev. A Gudny, a Catholic missionary of the great Tartar country of Mongolia, and President of the Catholic missions in that country. The reverend Father, although only middle-and in suite netionability in superstance aged, is quite patriarchial in appearance by reason of his log beard and long, flowing robes. Upon his feet are a sort of sandal, while the sleeves of his gown are so long that his hands are entirely

hidden. Father Gudny said that for ten years he had been teaching in Mongolia. "Mongolia," he continued, "isan immense desert region, divided into many provinces and ruled by half a dozen kings. The Mongolians there are descendants of the spricent Testers and are a wild nonredit Morgonians there are descendants of the ancient Tartars, and are a wild nomadiz race, living in tents and given to hunting and the rearing of immense herds of horses and cattle. They do not till the soil at all, and the mandarinas are gradually selling off the lands in small tracts to Chinese, who are engaging in agriculture. The belies of the Tartarerer in access Chinese, who are engaging in agriculture The habits of the Tartars are in every way

The babits of the Tartarasre in every way different from those of the Chinese. Their dreas is something the same, however, except that they wear more clothes, the country being colder. "The Chinese residents raise large quan-tities of tes, and the Tartars take large quantities of chamois for their skins, and the latter, as well as the tes, is sold to Russian merchants who visit Mongolia. All the other white people there are con All the other white people there are con fined to a very few European mission

aries. "It is twenty years since the first Cath-clie mission was established in Mongolia olic mission was established in Mong Now we have 25,000 converts. The ligion of the natives is a species of Buddhism. But the Tartars are very ligion of the natives is a species of Buddhism. But the Tartars are very wild, and don't particulary take to any set forms of religion. The name of their sacred monastery is Kunbun. "I crossed into U'Lassa, the capital of "I crossed into U'Lassa, the capital of Thibet, but did not get into the sacred city. The architecture of their monae-tery there is exactly like the Buddhist temple of Ceylon, India. Very few Europeans have penetrated it. One of these was the French abbe, Hue, who wrote a book describing it. Only one or two other white men have seen it. When you note that Morgolia extends from the Chinese sea to Turkestan you see what a great country it is. China has a sort of protectorate over it. sort of protectorate over it. "In regard to the incursions and in-roads of the Russians on this country, as roads of the Russians on this country, as reported at various times, I may say that this practically ended three years ago. Peace now reigns. They opened two consulates and tried to establish a third, but were thwarted, and all is now quiet. "The great commercial town of Men-golia is Kalgan, on the Great Wall. It has 40,000 people. The next towns of importance are Lama, Miso and Dolnor. All the others are very small and unim-nortant.

THE PAPACY. A LECTURE BY MGR SETON.

The word Pope, derived from the Latin Pa Pa, may have been formed by uniting the first syllables of Pater Pa trum, meaning Father of Fathers. It is used since the eleventh century to designate only the Sovereign Pontiff, designate only the Sovereign Pontiff, who, as supreme head on earth and ruler of the Christian people, is the Father of all other Fathers—priests, that is, and Bishops—of the Church. There have been two hundred and eixty three Popes in continuous and legitimate succession from St Peter, who was chosen by Our Lord Himself to be the chief of the Apostles, with exclusive privilege of transmitting his authority and powers to his successors, down to our present Holy

his successors, down to our present Holy Father, Leo XIII.\_\_whom may God long preserve—elected by the Sacred College of Cardinals on February 20th, 1878. This series of Pontiffs is called the Papacy; and there has never existed in all the world a line of priests and kings

Papacy; and there has hever existed in all the world a line of priests and kings combined so lengthy, so unbroken, so singular for its misfortunes, so glorious for its successes, so venerable for its piety, so illustrious for its learning, so famous for wise and noble actions; nor one that so often and so much against every human expectation has been the object of a special providence of God. When we consider the history of the Papacy, we observe five epochs clearly marked, each with its trials, and four with their final triumphs; nor can we doubt but in the fifth, and in any other that may still be undisclosed, the Popes shall surely raise their heads above their enemies. From a window in the Vatican His Most Sacred Majesty looks out from that scene of solitude and sufferings upon the spacious square in front of the build. upon the spacious square in front of the basilica-on ground once occupied by the gardens of Nero, the first persecutor of the (bisiciance on ground once wat of the Christians; on ground once we with the blood of martyrs; on the spot but a little distance away, on which

but a little distance away, on which ST. PETER WAS CRUCIFIED with downward head. What must be his thoughts? Are they thoughts of despair? His mind goes back to the beginning. Has not the very air itself of Rome been often heavy with impending bloodshed? Have not the dungeons of the Imperial City one after another held a captive Pope? Have not the very halls of this same ancient palace re-sounded sometimes with the murderous tread of assassins? He will confront his enemies with the placid courage of all his predecessors; he will meet events with that serene confidence which only absolute faith can either beget or justify. "In God have I hoped; I will not fear what man can do to me." (Ps. Ii. 11) There below him stands the grand, mys-terious obelisk brought from Egypt by the Emperor Caligula and set up in the circus with a blasphemous inscription; still read, on its base—"To the Divine ST. PETER WAS CRUCIFIED the Emperor Caligula and set up in the circus with a blasphemous inscription; still read, on its base—"To the Divine Augustus." After lying neglected for a thousand years, it was removed to its present site by Pope Sixtus V., with the addition at the summit of a bronze orna-ment containing a particle of the true cross, and this inscription cut into the pedestal—a sufficient answer to the past —"The Lion of the Tribe of Juda hath conquered."

conquered." First, then, there is the sge of the martyrs, when the Papacy was a post of perilcus dignity, more than one Cæsar declaring that he would rather see declaring that he would rather see another pretender to the empire than another Bishop of Rome. During this sanguinary epoch, which is that of the ten general persecutions and lasted for three hundred years, all the Popes in turn were brought to the block. In their persons

"The milk-white Hind. was often often fore'd to fly, And doom'd to death, though fated not to die." Next came the age of the barbarians, when the Popes were summoned to meet with spiritual weapons only the

constitutional methods of agitation; arbitration in matters of public dispute; appeal from local decisions to a higher court; workingmen's guilds; labor asso-ciations; maritime law; the rights of com-merce; the immunities of trade. Add to these the inviolability of marriage; the elevation of woman; the Christian family -home sanctified by the Church, pro-disciples of the new learning which insugurated the epoch of heresy. It beg with a defection from the Church It began nearly one half her children, who as-sumed the general name of Protestants, because they protested against the author

ity of the Popes in any matter whatever Cach one was now free to interpret the Soripture (and consequently to reject Tradition) by private inspiration, which logically leads to the doctrine that the individual conscience, regardless of education or external direction, is the education or external direction, is the sole tribunal of right and wrong. This principle, or course, is inconsistent with conformity of worship or stability of law, has seldom been reduced to practice by any considerable body of men, and has never been allowed even by those who held it in theory when once they got possession of power. This sad epoch, which saw the disruption of Christen dom, brings us down to the great FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789. This sixth epoch is the age of apos asy. It leads back to paganism, and is characterized by the omnipotence of the State and indifferentism in matters o religion. The Popes have been deserted by peoples and rulers in their national capacity; for there is not at present in the whole world a single Government that upholds the rights of the Papacy; which, when not openly opposed, are allowed only an insolent and precarious toleration. We see the present Pope, as we saw his immediate predecessor, o immortal memory, Plus IX, a prisone in the Vatican, whence he cannot emerge without loss of dignity, and at least a tacit approval of what has been done since 1870; we see the Patrimony of St. Peter—the States of the Church or occupied by an invading army; we see abomination of desolation !-- the very capital of the Christian world changed into a city of fortifications, garrisons, wangling parliamente, and royal enter-tainments. This will not last forever. The day must come when Rome will be delivered from "the brute and boister

ous force of violent men :" "Parent of our religion! whom the wide Nations have knelt to for the keys of Heaven!

Europe, repentant of her parricide. Shall yet redeem thee, and, all backward

Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be for-

There are eighty Popes who are can-onised saints; of these thirty-four are martyrs, the rest confessors. Of these holy men, some have been distinguished for their heroic constancy in dying for the truth; others for their intrepid stand against every form of error in faith or merals; others again for their sublime widom; and still others for their burn. windom; and still others for their burn-ing zeal to maintain the discipline of the clengy and to spread the Gospel among the people. The world, indeed, knows not its greatest men, and runs madly into hero-worship. Its idols are soon forgotten. Their works seldom live long after them. The Papacy, the Throne of the Fisherman, the Rock of Peter, it is the only solid, permanent, divine estab-lishment on earth. All other institu-tions, having only a human origin, contions, having only a human origin, con tain within themselves their own death and are naturally subject to the vagaries of mankind, to the whims of fortune, to the mutabilities of time. Only The mutabilities of thick output the Papacy sees with equal composure the rise and fall of empires, and, amidst the change that all things mortal undergo, it alone remains unchanged, because it comes from God, and God is always the

same. The powers of hell and the wickedness of the world, the lying prom-ises of Cæariam and the obscene sug gestions of Democracy are all in vain. The Pope is still a factor to be consid-ered in

"CATHOLIC" COUNTRIES.

#### N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Some of our non-Catholic contempor

aries are saying constantly silly things about "Catholic" countries. The Independent, for instance, would have its readers believe that bull fighting is some sort of a Catholic function, and that the last priest in Mexico will be strangled with the entrails of the last bull killed in the ring ; and that all the improvements introduced into Mexico in the last half century are due to Protestantism. Now, the truth is that Protestantism has had as much effect on the Mexican people as a mosquito bite has on the skin of a New

Jersey oyster man. It is only people who know nothing of "Catholic" countries—people who contri-bute dimes and dollars to missions for the conversion of "Romanists"-who believe that Protestantism has had any effect sociably in France, Spain, Italy, or Mex-

ico. In the first three countries, the Catholic Church has had to struggle against the world, the flesh and the devil since mis sionary saints planted the Faith there. It has done much. These countries owe their civilization to the influence of that Church which defined the Sacramental character of marriage, elevated woman to her pres ent position, preserved letters, and abol ished serfdom.

ished serfdom. The Independent, denying this, would only be laughed at by every intelligent man among its readers. It has admitted more than once the debts which modern civilization owes to the Church. But the Churcht minimum has only hearing. Notice civilization owes to the Church. But the Church's mission has only begun. Neither France nor Spain nor Italy was ever "Catholic." A great part of the popula-tions of these countries, notwithstanding the union of Church and State, were no more religious than the Harvard or Yale students are, who go to chapel because the college rules require it. The Church gradually spread the teachings of Christ. And there are now in France, Spain, and Italy, more practical Catholics than there were in the ages called "of Faith." The Church has not lost ground, although the State has more and more separated itself from her in these so-called "Catholic" countries.

countries. The "tu quoque" retort is always illo-gical. Faris is immoral. But London, that great centre of Protestantism from which the Heathen get their idols and their Bibles at wholesale rates, is more grossly immoral than Paris. Most Amer-icans coming over from Europe just now tell us that. And they generally know. Is Paris immoral because the Catholic Church baptizes the children, blesses mar-riages, and preaches against the Seven Deadly Sins through the most eloquent preachers in the world ? Is Paris immoral because young Frenchmen are asked by preachers in the world? Is Paris immoral because young Frenchmen are asked by that Church to guard their chastity with the Sacraments and commanded to avoid even sins of thought—of which non-Catholics appear to take so little into account? Even the Independent, in its most illogical mood, would hardly answer these questions in the affirmative. And, if these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, the Independent must admit that Paris is not immoral because the religion of the city is the Catholic relireligion of the city is the Catholic reli-

But London is the centre of this Pro-testant England whose "Reformed" Creed is enlightening the Romanists of Europe. It is nothing if not Protestant. And yet it is so grossly immoral that the "good" American is shocked by it, and he takes refuge in the more refined sins of Paris. The immorality of "high" English society is proverbial; the statistics of low Scottish eociety show that sins against chastity are counted as trifling compared with the "breaking of the Sabbath" by a dance-tune or a song, and in Protestant Sweden public opinion abhors bull-fights, but con-dones in a startling way the breaking of the Sixth Commandment. But London is the centre of this Pro the Sixth Commandment.

prize-fighting, and the theatrical ballet-which is more demoralizing than either-were the only obstacles left to morality in all countries, priests and ministers would consider that the world was almost con-quered. When Spanish and Mexican priests have saved the young from infidel teachers and licentious temptations, they can then turn their undivided attention to the minor evil of bull fighting.

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the minor evil of bull fighting. If Madrid and the City of M-xico have these bull fights, London and New York complacently tolerate sensual theatrical shows, in which the performers are noto-rious courtesans. If the "best society" in these Spanish cities applaud the death of a bull, does not our "best society" flatter the notorious Duke of Marlborough? Comparisons are odious; and the "tu quoque" argument proves nothing.

BRITISH BEGGARS.

#### A PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON ENGLAND'S HEREDITARY PENSIONERS AND SINE. CURES,

Cabling from London to the New York World, a correspondent sends the follow-ing: The parliamentary committee which has just made its report upon the perpet-ual pension list, has brought out some interesting facts in these reports. There is a long list of sinceures—of officers with salaries where no duties are performed. For instance the Duke of St. Albans is headline aread flowers of Grast Dities. For instance the Four of St. Albans is bereditary grand falconer of Grast Britain, and he receives £965 a year for this effice. Needless to add that there are no falcons. It is admitted in this report that upward of £200,000, or \$1,000,000, have been of £200,000, or \$1,000,000, have been paid to the incumbents of this office since hawking has become unknown in England. In the appendix of the report the history of this grant is given. It appears that the original patent was granted by King James II., almost immediately after the demise of Charles II., to the illegimate son of the latter and of the courtesan Nell son of the latter and of the courtesan Nell Gwynn, the salary and expenses in per-petuity being chargeable on the revenues then at the disposal of the crown. The right of the Duke of St. Albans to the annuity was holly contested in the great year of the reform agitation, in 1831. But the lords of the treasury held that it was imperatively incumbent on them to make provision for the permanent continuance of this donation. The conservatism of the English Legislature has been shown in the of this donation. The conservatism of the English Legislature has been shown in the refusal by Parliament to abolish this pen-sion, although the only excuse for it was granted by a royal patent which has never been revoked. The Duke of Marlborough, the heirs of Lord Amburst, of Lord Ex-mouth, of the Earl of Bath and the heirs and descendents of William Penn have all commuted their hereditary neusion and commuted their hereditary pension and have accepted lump sums. The Earl Nel-son still receives £5000 per annum on account of the ANCESTOR'S VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR.

ANCESTOR'S VICTORY AT TRAFAGAR. The Duke of Grafton receives £22,000 as a hereditary pension. The hereditary grand proclamator of the court of com-mon pleas has just compounded his pension for family services by accepting £15,000. Sir Edward Hulse holds on to luttle less for family services by accepting £15,000. Sir Edward Hules holds on to little less than ten guiness a year, as compensation for the loss of certain fees in the court of chancery. A lady draws about a dozen pounds a year for the reason that the family of which she is heir, had a rent charge on the estate of a Roman Catholic gentleman who was attainted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Three hundred and seventy five pounds of the Dauverquerque pension of £20,000 remain uncommuted; but the Earl Cowper, who held four-fiths of the annuity, offered in 1853 to sell his share for £40,000, which was accepted. The remaining perpetual pensions—which ere mainly in the nature of grants to municipal corporations, to English and Scotch universities, to country lergymen and grammar echoolmester—are generally trifling in amount. The parliamentary committe, however, seem disposed to committe, however, seem disposed to the Sixth Commandment. And yet we do not pretend to say that London, the Lowiand of Scotland, or I do the service has been rendered by the holder of the hereditary pension, the annuity should in no case extend beyond the life of the present recipient, and that in all cases the commutation should involve a real saving of the nation A memorandum issued on the subject, which emanated from Mr. Bradlaugh, gives an account of the great Duke of Marlborough's correspondence with the French King, Louis XIV. and with the exiled James II, and refers to the unexited James 11, and refers to the un-questionable embezzlement by the hero of Blenheim, in his capacity of commander-in.chief, of vast sums of public money. On the same authority it is stated that one of the claimants to the Penn annuity was not her or descendant of William Penn. On the whole, the conclusion of the committee seem to be clearly in favor of the abolition of all hereditary sinceures and perpetual pensions.

portant. The reverend Father left on Monday overland for New York, en route to his home in Brussels on a vacation.—San Francisco Monitor.

## ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

A Roman Catholic dignitary who is sight to see was at fifth avenue hotel on Saturdsy, says the New York Graphic. He is Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, and is doubtless one of the biggest speci-mens of an Irish American churchman that we have in this country. He is about six feet and a half in height, of atrong, muscular build, brown-skinned, and pleasant faced, and with a swinging gate that carries him along the sidewalk in a hurry. When he was over in Rome lately he made quite a sensation among the small bodied attaches of the Vatican, and his thorough Americanism and sturdy business habits are said to have gained him quite a high place in the regard of the head of the Church. He below the dais on which he stocd, one of the fathers listened attentively and, at the end of every ninth or tenth sentence, the Bishop paused to allow the interpreter to translate his utterences. At the conclu-sion of the Mass, sixteen boys and twenty-four girls were confirmed by the Bishop. Mrs. Gen. Thomas Francis Mesgher, the reliat of the Ismented Irish patrict, and sister of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow of New York, who is travelling through Montans, and who was present, stood sponsor for the twenty-four young girls. The maidens

meet with spiritual weapons only in-hordes which came in countless numbers from the north and from the east to break up the magnificent fabric of the Roman Empire. When their vengeance Roman Empire. When their vengeance was wrought, the sceptre indeed had passed away for ever from the Eternal City; but she still retained amidat her vandals, the Saxon and the Norman and the Dane were successively converted. Catholic missionaries sent by the Popes, and armed only with the crucifix, ex-tended the spiritual dominion of Rome far beyond the limits ever reached by the sword of her victorious legions. Anarchy had its day, and a new order of the sword of her victorious legions. Anarchy had its day, and a new order of things rose out of the confusion. To use the familar illustration of Macsulay, the Arabs have a fable that the great pyra-mid was built by antediluwan kings, and alone, of all the works on earth, bore the weight of the flood; such as this was the fate of the Papacy. It had been buried apparently under the barbaric inunda tion; but its deep foundations remained unshaken; and when the waters abated, it appeared in isolated grandeur above the wreck of a world which had passed away. Now began the third epoch, which is that of the Middle Ages. On Christmas Day, in the year 800, the imperial office was restored in Charle-magne, who received the crown with re-ligious rites and ceremonies from the tomb of the Apostles, from the hands of Saint Leo III., ninety ninth successor of the fisherman of Galilee. Thus was effected the formation of Christendom. It was during this period, which lasted until the beginning of the sixteenth cen-tury, that the Popes who had reorganized society and reconstructed civil govern-ment, ruled the Universal Church as Bishops of Rome, and as head of the community of Christian nations exer-cised a certain admitted but indirect authority over the monarchies of Europe. utbority over the monarchies Europe

THE PEOPLE WERE OF ONE CREED THE PEOPLE WERE OF ONE CREED then, and heresy was a crime against the common good to be punished by the secular arm after being declared such by the unerring judgment of the See of Peter. History for the last three cen-turies has been called a computer

EVERY PROBLEM OF LIFE;

the Papacy enters into every question of the day. Is it not around the Papacy that all controversies ultimately agitate? Is it not still Rome against the world? It is said that oft times at night, when It used that off times at night, when sleep and silence reign, when darkness covers the deserted villas of Rome, when the moon brings out in ghastly relief her crumbling walls and shattered when the moon brings out in ghastly relief her crumbling walls and shattered gates, suddenly strange, ghostly figures are seen, voices heard—the clash of weapone-signs and sounds of combat. In the legendary lore of the people, it is the continuation of the ancient strife for the capture of the Eternal City; the splits of dead warriors (as in Kaulbach's wonderful freeco at Berlin) fight over again their battles in the air. This is the struggle for the city of souls, for the helters of Jerusalem, for the city of Peter and Paul, of the Leos and the Gregories. Hell writhes and vomits out slander, calumny, bitternes, bigotry, hatred, violence, oppression. Hell shouts, and columns of infernal troops advance to the assault under the banners of perecutiou, of schism herasy, ignorance, infidelity, atheism, anarchy. But they shall not prevail. We discern above the noise of angry contention the dominant tones of the eyetasting promise: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." hell shall not prevail against it."

## Rheumatic Pains

Require no description, since, with rare Require no description, since, with rare exception, all at some time have experi-enced their twinges. Rheumatism is not easily dislodged, only the most powerfully penetrating remedies reach to its very foundations. The most successful treat-ment known, and it is now frequently resorted to by medical men, is the applica-tion of that now famous remedy for pain —Polson's Nerviline. It is asfe to say that nothing yet discovered has afforded equal satisfaction to the suffering. A trial can

satisfaction to the suffering. A trial can be made at a small cost, as sample bottles of Nerviline can be had at the drug stores for 10 cents, large bottles 25 cents.

Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

moral t tant, though it must be said that Luther and Henry VIII. looked on sins of the flesh with a certain complacent toleration. Men in all countries are immoral because they surrender their will to the devil, who they surrender their will to the develve, was makes the most of the fleshly appetites of poor human nature. The Catholic who falls has the greater guilt, because he has the more light. He has also a means of retrieving his past-of rising. Although Protestantism teaches the Commandments, It is without the Sacrament of Penance And the London sinner has no incentio And the London sinner has no incontive to leave his sin, because he feels that things will come out ail right in the end somehow, if he have Faith; while the Parisian sinner knows very well that he will have to make satisfaction very thor-oughly before he can hope to escape hell. Protestantism teaches virtue, and that is all. The Catholic Church teaches and en-forces it. No man can be a practical forces it. No man can be a practical Catholic without shaking off the weight of his size and living a good life, at least for an interval. But the Protestant is under

no such necessity. The Independent informs us that Spain The Independent informs us that Spain and Mexico have "been exclusively Cath olic for long centuries." Spain was nom inally Catholic for a good many centuries before Mexico became nominally Catholic. The Church had bard work to civilize Spain. It is having harder work in civilizing Mexico. But in spite of ignorance and degradation and miscegenation, she is doing it. As a writer in the Catholic World shows, her influence is increasing :

"Life at the hacienda with its private bull-ring and slow recurring village festas, its stagnation of thought and narrowness of action; life in the city with its sole idea of amusement confined to the gambl-ing table and the disgraceful orgy of the public ball; life, finally, in the home, lan-guid, dull, unoccupied either by sense of duty beyond the sluggish routine of domestic affairs, or elevation of purpose save the anxious endeavor to uphold the traditions of caste at the expense of com-fort and probity—these are delineated with a simple realism which is as affecting as the prosy commentary which inevitably "Life at the hacienda with its private with a simple realism which is as affecting as the prosy commentary which inevitably follows is ludicrous. Compared with the restricted action and paltry aims, the de-grading pleasures and vulgar satisfactions, of that early date, the Mexico of to-day is a land of brilliant achievement and im-petances " petuous progress."

The Independent ought to broaden its views, if it expects to keep up a reputa-tion for being abreast of modern thought. Most of us know that if bull fighting,

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate THE BEST RESTORER.

Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C., says : "It is an invaluable nerve tonic, and the best restorer when the energies flag, and the spirits droop."

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appear-ance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

#### Nasal Balm,

Deafness caused by Catarrh is quickly re-lieved by Nasal Balm. Headache caused by Catarrh is quickly cared by Nasal Balm.

#### A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with my throat "For six yeers I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Squeich, Ragian, Ont.

No one need fear cholers or any sum-No one need fear cholera or any sum-mer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholers, dysentery, etc., in the market.