## FROM THE IRISH BENCHES.

United Ireland.

United Ireland.

House of Commons, Wednesday.
The proposal to give Colonel KingHarman a salary and to make him President of the Local Government Board
has at last got itself fairly before the
House. So far as Ireland is concerned,
this is the most notable Parliamentary
event of the week. Indeed, in many
respects, it is one of the most notable
Irish events that has taken place for
some time. I do not think, either, that
there has been anything done in Parliament for a long time which a Government has made such desperate efforts to
do in the dark. An account of these
efforts would make a most instructive as
well as amusing little chapter in the
ways, or rather the by-ways, by which
Irish misgovernment is sometimes carried on in the English Parliament. Suppose we try that account here? It will
help to foil in some measure the attempt
to cloak the dirty job.

ched business cost him. It became quite a common thing to see Mr. Balfour towards 12 o'clock coming into his place, pale and heavy lidded, and sustaining himself with a smelling bottle concealed in his handkerchief, after having been aroused from ambrosial slumber in his room, and all for the sake slumber in his room, and all for the sake of sneaking through as furtively as possible a bill of pay for the burley condottiere he has employed to fight the rude enemy below the gangway for him. Once, before the twelve o'clock rule was passed, he waited till near four in the morning, and when the debate of the night was over, when the clerk was running through the orders of the day, when everybody who could was hurrying running through the orders of the day, when everybody who could was hurrying home, and the Irish members, as he hoped, suspecting nothing were hurrying home likewise, Mr. Balfour tried to get his resolution out of Committee. But it was no go. The Irish enemy was again en vedette—"tongours en vedette!" A little group, as watchful and ready as an advance-guard, was gathered on the Irish benches. With a sharp note of enadvance-guard, was gathered on the Irish benches. With a sharp note of encounter they greeted Mr. Balfour's "Now," in response to Mr. Speaker's "What day!" when the clerk read out "Parlismentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, etc.] Committee." So Mr. Balfour was obliged to give up the heel of-the-evening trick and try some other form of strategy.

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insolent and cynical enough in Ireland.
Why not here? His majority would vote him snything. If he were to ask for a salary for Old Nick as his assistant and adviser, as well as for his assistant and adviser, Colonel King Harman, the Cains, and the Jessie Collings and the Chamberlains would trot around the the Chamberlains would trot around the lobby obediently, making a sort of broad arrow to appropriately finish off the Tory tail. Why, then, should he resort to these furtive and humiliating stratagems, as if he wanted, so to speak, to pick the country's pocket while Parliament was not looking. The answer to that question is, I think, one of the highest testimonials to the methods of It is that the British Parliament. It is that the Government are afraid of the debate that must arise if they brought the pro posal on at a proper hour—not because of any effect the debate might have in lessoning their majority, but because of the effect it would produce on the public mind. If the American system of stand ing committees prevailed in the House of Commons, this bill would long ago have been referred to one of these committees, where it would be considered with bundles of other bills by some half dozen members in a private room up stairs, and the outside public would hear no more about it until it came down during the crowded days at the end of the session to be rushed through its final stages in the same parcel with a lot of other Bills from the same committee, and while a deep other committee. and while a dozen other committees patiently to report their measures to the House. Happily that system does not prevail yet in the House of Commons, which still remains the great means of enlightening public opinion as to the proceedings of the administration. That

try informed of how the public businessis being done, of how public trusts are being fulfilled or being abused. No public act can get more publicity than the debates of the House of commons can give it. Consequently Mr. Baltour, with his Bill to create an office for King-Harmen teembles at the property can give it. Consequently Mr. Baltour, with his Bill to create an office for King-Harman, trembles at the prospect of debate. Even his Piccadilly effrontery is not proof against this withering ordeal. It is bad enough to sit through a debate in which, before the whole House of Commons, your participation in shameless corruption, squalid meanness, and miserable injustice is being mercilessly exposed, and in which you cannot think of a word to say which will raise your character an inch, or set you right in the matter to the smallest degree in the estimation of a single dispassionate listener. But to know that all this is being reported for the Press, and that the whole country, from Land's End to the Mull of Cantyre, will be reading the debate in the morning is something to make the most brazen Ministry quail.

the pto foil in some measure the attempt to cloak the dirty job.

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First, let me explain that, as in the case of all money Bills, the procedure in this matter was first by resolution. A motion is made sfirming the desirability of creating this office, the office of Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and setting asside certain moneys for the salary of its incumbent. This motion is considered in committee, and it is only when it has been adopted in this form that it comes before the House in the shape of a Bill. Mr. Balfour's first proceeding in endeavouring to get through committee was what I may style the heel of the-evening trick. Ever since the opening of the session this shamefaced motion, which even Mr. Balfour had not the cheek to brazen out boldly (for you know he loudly vaunted only a lew months ago, as did King Harman himself, that, owing to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary's self-sacrificing patriotism, the new office was going to cost the country nothing) had been lurking about at the tail end of sittings, lying in wait, like a burglar for an opportunity to break in on the House unawares. Every day it was down on the orders; and every night as twelve o'clock drew near Mr. Balfour might have been seen dodging behind the Speakers chair hoping sgainst hope that he might catch the Irish benches napping. Many a ladylike curse must the Chief Secretary have bestowed upon his hungry subordinate, for many a wakeful hour which ought to have been consecrated to the recuperation of his nervous energy has this wretched business cost him. It became quite a common thing to see Mr. Balfour employs all his ingenuity to shirk the done for the Home Rule propaganda and do done done by a hundred by means of a big debate, and more will be done for the House, the House, the House, the House, the House is the most brazen of the most them the large in the country have been consecrated to the recuperation of his nervous energy has this wretched business cost him. It became quite a common thing to see Mr humiliating opportunities when the Irish members may not be on the alert, or when, by the rules of the House, the debate must come to a close before it has well begun,

What a splendid tribute is this, by the by, to the value of the function of debate to the House of Commons and to the country—that function which the Tadpoles and Tapers of Parliamentary Tadpoles and Tapers of Parlamentary life who cannot see beyond the figures in the Whips' notebooks are striving so hard to depreciate. The New Rules have inflicted an injury on it already. The Standing Committee system, of which the thin end of the wedge has now been introduced, may by and by impair it fatally. When we get our Parliament in College Green may we never, no matter what the slowness of procedure or how much chaff of tedious and unpol-ished talk may mingle with the wheat of true discussion, be persuaded by our Tadpoles and Tapers to contemn the function of free debate, which is, after all, the breath and essence and vivifying principle of representative institutions! \*\*\*
Having failed to get King Harman on

Mr. Balfour tried another ruse. On Friday there was a morning sitting for the benefit of Mr. Gosoben who wanted to explain his scheme for the conversion of the National Debt. When there is a The reader, no doubt, wonders, why all this dodging and sneak-thief tactics? Why do not the Government, having a big servile majority, come plump forward with their Bill any time of the night at all, and demand its passage with a front of brass? No doubt, Mr. Balfour had at first deceived the house by declaring his helper was not going to be paid. But, surely, one would think they can afford to be insolent and cynical. Mr. Balfour was insolent and cynical enough in Ireland. That would oring the evening of the sais.

Barely an hour would be left before the adjournment at seven. Almost anybody would have cleared out of the House after Goschen's statement, which was to have been the event of the after noon. Any debate then begun would have perforce to end at seven, as the remainder of the evening from nine o'clock had been given to Mr. Labouthe House of Lords, It was then Mr. Balfour brought on King Harman's salary! Nor was this the whole of his calculation. Besides securing that there would be a thin House and little time, Mr. Balfour selected an evening when two subjects of commanding interest would be on which would absorb public would be on which would absorb public attention next day in the news papers. Everybody would be looking out for Mr. Goschen's statement on the National Debt, and it was known that the debate on Mr. Labouchere's motion was going on Mr. Labouchere's motion was going to be particularly important. Having to report both of these fully, the news-papers could give but little space to the King Harman debate, even it it were a long one, and the readers of newspapers, with two such Parliamentary items on their mind, would hardly notice what would appear to them only an everyday Irish wrangle. To such ignominious shifts as these did the exquisite Arthur Baltour resort to screen this nasty job from public notice!

He might as well nave spared himself the trouble. He did no doubt succeed in burking the debate as far as the re-ports in the Press were concerned. Sandwiched between two such topics as the National Debt and the fate of the House of Lords, it was sure in any case to get but imperfect attention. But for all his precautions the House of Commons itself was so thoroughly roused up by the debate which the Irish members to my mind is the most important func-tion of Parliament. It keeps, through its debates and its questions, the white light of publicity constantly playing on the work of Government. It keeps the coun-Mr. Baltour to shirk a full field-night

discussion on the next occasion that he brings it before the House. One almost always hears it said after a good speaker has made a telling speech that it was one of the best be ever delivered; but I really do think that Mr. Healy but I really do think that Mr. Healy but I really do think that Mr. Healy state has made a telling speech that it was one of the best be ever delivered; but I really do think that Mr. Healy state has in the philippic in which he sacrificed King-Harman. Wit, humour, scorching saure, fierce denunciation, alternately played through this terrible oratorical lawa-stream. Tim was at his best. In one flash he almost reached the level of the famous jeu d'esprit by which he control of the famous jeu d'esprit by manure of the bursher one of the bursh one flash he almost reached the level of the famous jeu d'espirit by which he contrived, by quoting Pope's lines on London's monuments, to tell a certain Minister who was then Home Secretary that he was a liar and a bully without transgressing the limits of Parliamentary decorum "The right hon, gentleman." (K'ng-Harmen), said Mr. Healy, at the close of a merciless exposure of the various turnings of the ex Home Ruler's coat, "reminds me of some lines of Moore on Sheridan—

"'He ran each mood of the lyre, And was master of all."
"Lyre with ay," Mr. Healy took care to

"He ran each mood of the lyre,
And was master of all."
"Lyre with ay," Mr. Healy took care to
add, keeping his eye on Mr. Courtney.
Mr. Balfour, whom Mr. Healy's humour
had so overcome at the outset that he
quite forgot himself and laughed heartily, had gradually been sobering up as
the invective began to tell upon the
House. This audacious "lyre" quotation
proved too much for him. He sprang
into an erect sitting posture and looked
to Mr. Courtney. But the Chairman
took no heed and Tim went on and Mr.
Balfour had to content himself with
shaking his head like a sulky schoolgirl.
Presently, however, as he felt that the
House was being made to realise the
infamous character of the job, as he felt
that the truth about the appointment
and the manner of man intended to fill
it was being steadly revealed, he resolved to do something desperate to bring this damaging
discussion to an end. He jumped up
and asked Mr. Courtney to call Mr.
Healy to order, on the ground that he
was attacking an individual whose name
was not before the committee, inasmuch
as they were then only discussing a
resolution to create a certain office. But was not before the committee, masmuch as they were then only discussing a resolution to create a certain office. But Mr. Courtney, declaring that he could not ignore the fact that the office had been filled for some time by the individual in question, ruled against him, and Mr. Baltour had to collapse, badly set were After this there was no resat upon. After this there was no recourse left but the closure, and Dr. Smith was sent for to perform the operation, which he did with his usual promptitude and despatch. He actually had the indecency to move the closure a few minutes after half past six while Mr. Edward Harrington was addressing the

The effect of the whole incident upon the House may be judged from the fact that several Tories walked out on the closure division, that the Government majority was only sixty, and that when closure division, that the Government in a pority was only sixty, and that when the question itself was put the Government majority fell to fifty. Mr. T. W. Russell even felt compelled to raise the loud voice of protestation. In the name of his constituents of South Tyrone, Mr. Russel announced that he looked upon the appointment of Colonel King-Harman as an open declaration of war upon the Irish tenants. Poor Mr. Russell is unhappy in his constituents. Two of his leading supporters, one Lord Caledon and the other the Reverend Moutray, Rector of Errigal Keerogue, have written to the Times bitterly repudiating his assertion, and declaring, in fact, that the farmers of South Tyrone hail the job with positive delight. According to the Rev. Mr. Moutray, of Errigal Keerogue, they "look on the appointment of Colonel King-Harman to the office in question as a pledge of the sincerity of the Government when they declared war against the forces of disloyalty and rebellion." Mr. Russell's difficult feat of balancing himself upon two stools does not appear to be getting easier as the days roll on

## What are these Impurities.

The report of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission on baking powders shows a large amount of residuum or impurity to exist in many of these arti The figures given by the Commission are as follows:

IMPURITIES Cleveland's 10 18 pr. ct. Zipp's Crystal 11 29 " Sterling. 12 63 "
Dr. Price's. 12 66 "
Forest City. 24 04 " 

Horsford's ......36 49 The question naturally arises in the minds of thoughtful consumers. Of what does this impurity or residuum consist? In the case of the first named powder In the case of the first hames powder there has been recently given the result of an analysis made by Prof. C. F. Canadler, of Columbia College, New York, late member of the New York State Board of Health, which partially supplies the missing information, and as the manufacturers of this particular the manufacturers of this particular powder are continuously calling for the publication of all the ingredients used in baking powders, there can be no objection to its statement here. Among the impurities Prof. Chandler found Cleveland's powder to contain a large amount of Rochelle Salts, 5 49 per cent. of lime, with alumins, starch and water, in quantities not stated. Alum is a substance declared by the highest authoric stance declared by the highest authorities to be hurtful. If the balance of this residuum in all the powders named is made up largely of alum, as it is known to be in some, the public would like to know it. Another official test that shall go quite to the bottom of the matter

Canon O'Hanlon, P. P., the deacon being the Rev. J. Mooney, C. C., Bingsend, and subdeacon the Rev. J. Maxwell, C. C., Sandymount.

After the first Gospel, His Grace as-

cended the pulpit, and, taking as his text the words, "Yes, rather, blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it," said:

We can conceive, my brethren, of no higher eulogy pronounced upon the bles-sedness of those who hear the word of God and keep it, than the words which I have and keep it, than the words which I have just read for you. A certain woman of the crowd, beholding the miracles of Our Divine Lord, and touched with the infinite beauty and tenderness of His charity, without probably knowing anything at all'of His mother—only knowing that He had a mother, and that she who brought forth such a Son must be blessed—this woman, womanlike, with her heart touched, cries out to Him: "Blessed is the womb that bore Thee, whoever she is, the womb that bore Thee, whoever she is, because she bore Thee, and blessed are the pape that gave Thee suck." This was a natural cry. And it was true; and all nations were to call that woman "Blessed," nations were to call that woman "Blessed,"
as the Holy Ghost himself said through
her in the words of her Magnificat. Our
Divine Lord does not deny this blessedness, but supposes it. But He says that
not the Divine maternity itself, great and
glorious as it was, not this was more
blessed than the hearing and the doing of
His word. The Tribute paid to him who
hears and does the word of God is an exaited one. The Blessed Virgin united
the blessedness of the maternity with the
hearing and the doing of the word of God,
for the Scripture tells us "She kept these
words in her heart;" she was the most
perfect model of hearing and doing the
words of God.
Now, those who hear the words of God
and do them pay to God the highest tri-

and do them pay to God the highest tribute. When we believe anything simply
because God reveals it, we pay to God
what the apostle calls the "homage of our
understanding." I believe it, not because
I see it, but because Thou sayest it—and
in proportion to the depth of the mystery
is the nature of the homage. If the mystery be great, the tribute to the intellect
of God is great. If I believe what I do
not see, the tribute is great; if I believe
that the contrary to what I apparently
see, the tribute is greater; therefore, in
proportion to the depth of the mystery is
the nature of the tribute; and, therefore,
in the mystery of the Holy Eucharist this
tribute is, in a manner, greatest of all. and do them pay to God the highest tri in the mystery of the Holy Eucharist this tribute is, in a manner, greatest of all. We believe what we do not see, we believe that the contrary to what we apparently do see. Therefore, to this question I desire to direct your devoted attention this morning on the occasion of the Forty Hours' Devotion. Give me, then, your attention

attention.

The subject is one of surpassing interest, one of interest to the unbeliever as well as the believer. To him who does not believe in this presence, surely it is an interesting study, scientific and historical

that He should be present; how account for the monuments of antiquity, for all the evidences that the Church believed and still believes it, not only the Roman Catholic Church, but the Greek Church, and the great Churches of the East? And, after a time, the question will be, which is the more mysterious, these facts or the doctrine itself; whether it would not be easter to accept the doctrine itself than to answer the wonderful difficulties, philosophical or scriptural, that present themelves on examination of this great fact in the catholic it is to the Christian and the Catholic in the Catholi But, it is to the Christian and the Catholic that this subject is dearest and most interesting of all. The Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ, is the great central doctrine of the Church. The Eucharist is the heart of the Church from which the Blood of Jesus Christ flows through all the veins of the mystic body. It represents, and is the most perfect union of the Divinity with humanity. There was a union of the Divinity with humanity when God formed man to His image and likeness, and God walked with man in the shades of Eden; there was a union still more intimate of the Divinity
with humanity when "the Word was
made flesh," when the Word that was God became man and united the Divine nature to the human nature, but only the natures were united; in the Eucharist it is a union of personalities; Jesus Christ Himself, body, soul and divinity, in His personal

does not understand this doctrine. It is the key to all her glorious liturgies, it is the key to the grandenr of her temples, it is the key to her use of all the arts that adorn her shrines, which makes every temple become a palace of God in His earthly dominions—Jesus Christ is there as really as in His palace beyond the stars. He who looks at the Church and does not regard this doctrine is like to a man, to use an apt illustration of an American use an apt illustration of an American writer, who looks at a magnificent stained-glass window from the outside of the Church.

Church.
You see it is something beautiful, but there are lines, strange obscure lines, you do not see its glory; go into the church. Come into the church, look at Heaven's glorious sunshine divided into its compon-ent parts, look at that glory streaming in through stained glass windows, and then

state. Now, as we know it is not decided amongst ourselves what is the essence of matter even in its natural state, why reject what God has revealed in that glor ified body of His Divine Son? There is nothing impossible with the great and eternal God, and only those who have not studied the doctrine or know the teaching of the Church, who have not known the utter uncertainty of philosophy with regard to the essence of matter, will possibly question it upon the ground of physical impossibility. Leibnitz, the great philosopher, the equal of Sir Isaac Newton, and not a Catholic, declared that there was nothing in the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence which was disproved by physical philosophy. So much with regard to its being morally impossible. It is not degrading to His Divinity. He who left that glory which He had before the world was made and who came "leaping over the mountains and skipping over the bills." He was honded from His. state. Now, as we know it is not decided amongst ourselves what is the essence of matter even in its natural state, why reject what God has revealed in that glor filed body of His Divine Son? There is nothing impossible with the great and eternal God, and only those who have not tradied the doctring or know the teaching interesting study, scientific and historical, how so mysterious a dogma could have come to be believed by the great majority of those who profess the Christian name; how the whole world for fifteen hundred years could have accepted it, how only one third of those who bear the Christian name rejected it, and that only for some three hundred years, one-third in numbers by one sixth in time. "How," the philosophic examiner will say, "could great intellects from St. Augustine, and from St. Augustine to St. Thomas Aquinas, and from St. Thomas Aquinas Aqui

than is shown to day in his sacramental presence? Whose was the inspiring thought that erected the cathedrals and churches of the world? Look at Him honored, carried in procession among honored, carried in procession among every tribe and tongue and people; look at the silent convent chapels where pure hearts pour out ail their love at His feet, and, embracing Him in all their tenderness, cry out, "I love Thee, I love Thee, I love Thee!" Look at all the sacrifices produced for Him in the Sacrament of love.

I was struck by this when, on the first day of this year, in St. Peter's church in Rome, I beheld the great Pontiff moving through its alsles, when I beheld him raised before its altar, and heard the cries of men of every tribe and tongue and people in praises of this Vicar of Jesus Christ. Glorious as he was the moment he pronounced the words of consecration, fifty years after he said his first Mass, that moment he fell down in adoration; and all the Cardinals and Archbishops and all the Cardinals and Archbishops and Bishops, and all that filled that magnifi-cent basilica, at the same moment fell down in turn before that uplifted Sacra mental God. There was the intellect of the world, there were the representatives What Is Needed

By every man and woman if they desire to secure comfort in this world is a corn sheller. Putnam's Corn Extractor shells corns in two or three days and without discomfort or pain. A hundred imitations prove the merit of Putnam's Corn meets and the least of the merit of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is always sure, safe, and painless. See signature of Polson & Co. on each bottle. Sold by medicine dealers.

FREMAN's Worm Powpens destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

body, soul and divinity, in His personal to the world, and there was the white devour receiver, bowing down before Him, the sanctuary of his beart, says: "He is mine and I am His, that Bread of Eternal Life and and, he might be permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, thost, that bread of Eternal Life and how heart host, that Bread of Eternal Life and how heart host, that Bread of Eternal Life and and, he might be permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, thost, that bread of Eternal Life and and, he might be permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, the specific permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, the specific permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, the beat, says: "He is mine and I am His, that bread of Eternal Life and and, he might be permitted to add, for their poor, suffering country, the strate of the world, and there was the white the that dome, that time the stant immediate that to meet the state that dome, that immediate the stant of the world, and there was the white Host lifted beneath that dome, that pure

console the broken hearted; He continues in the Blessed Sacrament the mission of His love upon earth.

Therefore, there is no impossibility, moral or physical, nothing unworthy of His Divinity, because He receives glory from creatures made to His image and likeness. God cannot look upon mau without seeing in his soul the mirror of Himself. God honored thus, receives honor from His own children. Therefore, my dear brethren, there is no imhonor from His own children. Therefore, my dear brethren, there is no impossibility. And surely in the whole body of God's relation there is no truth more clearly revealed to man than this one God respects the human intellect, God asks no man to believe without giving him reason. That reason may be intrinsic or extrinsic. When God reveals something to man, it is sufficient reason for him that He thus says it. Now in the whole body of His revelation there is no doctrine perhaps more mysterious than

ent parts, look at that glory streaming in through standed glass windows, and then you see the figure, the outline of saint or angel, or beautiful symbol. So those who do not accept the doctrine of the Real Presence see the Church from without. Its light, its beauty, all its uses of the Orders, all its glorious ceremonial—all these are lost upon them. Those who deny this boly doctrine do not argue so much from Scripture texts as they do from the impossibility of the doctrine itself.

They say that it is impossible, physically impossible, because substance cannot be multiplied and be in various places, and morally impossible, because it is degrading to the Divinity. It is not physically impossible, because we have not yet quite learned what substance itself is; and it is the substance of the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ that is present, it is the glorified Body of Christ, the only Body that Carist has, the Body that rose from the tomb while the seald stone was still at its opening; because the angel did not trail beat the stope they give to one was still at its opening; because the angel did not trail beat the stope they give a prepart of the repeats it under different forms, and the corrine over and over again; He reveats it under different forms, and the corrine of the cor

Body that Christ has, the B-dy that rose from the tomb while the seald stone was still at its opening; because the angel did not roll back the stone to permit Our Lord to go out of the sepulchre, but to show to Magdalen that he had already arlsen: "behold the place where they laid Him."

The glorified body, as St. Paul speaks of it, speaking of the glorified bodies of those who shall arise justified at the last day, is a spiritual body, "yet real tut in that spiritual zed state. Now, as we know it is not decided amongst ourselves what is the essence of say to them, continued: So, my dear brethren, emphatically He declares this fact, and as it was bard to believe, and as

now could men be prepared to die for it, not fanatics, not for a time, but during all the ages of the Church's existence?

How it came to be accepted, loved, adored—this is a philosophic question for the unbeliever, and if the believer be a Christian—that is, if he accept the other truths of Christianity, the difficulty is increased. How account for the repeated and emphatic declaration of the repeated than the state of the same to be accepted, loved, adored—this is a philosophic question for the unbeliever, and if the believer be a Christianity, the difficulty is increased. How account for the repeated and emphatic declaration of the repeated than the same than the believed for nearly fifteen centuries un-doubtingly, if this be true, command me doubtingly, if this be true, command me to come to Thee, give me faith in this tender, beautiful exalted mystery"? And you know that a poor blind man, when Jesus Christ was passing through Jericho, and they told him who was passing by, cried out to Him to have mercy on him and pity him; and the Lord asked him what he would have and he said. "Lord." I love Thee!" Look at all the sacrifices made for Him in the Sacrament of love; look at all the sanctuaries and shrines built for Him, look at all the Holy Sacrifices offered, lear the hymns of praise in His honor, and where was He on this earth when He walked on it, where was He more giorious than He is in the Blessed Sacrament to day?

I was strack by this when, on the first day of this year, in St. Peter's church in Rome, I beheld the great Pontiff moving through its aisles, when I beheld him raised before its altar, and heard the cries of men of every tribe and tongue and people in praises of this Vicar of Jesus Christ. Glorious as he was the moment the pronounced the words of consecration,

those who pray that they may see, those who loved Him will try to love Him more by holiness, by renewed devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, and new joy will take place during these days of the Forty Hours.

His Grace concluded with an earnest

His Grace concluded with an earnest exhortation to pray for themselves, for those who were near and dear to them that might perhaps be far removed in belief, and for their poor, suffering country; to pray, too, for the sinful country, and, he might be permitted to add, for him who now spoke to them, that returning to the charge which Jesus Christ, through his Vicar, had given him, he might not be unworthy of the sublime commission given to him, and that they

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he mind and to the TS TESTIFY.

. Field, the editor been rudely criti-ant press for his ry. He resents the by his untravelled last number of his yterian, Hon John

gton, late Minister our recent volume says, 'I have been re, impressed with ve found absolutely correction') adds: to see your notice anads. I remained he cholers scouttime in Magrid, b time in Madrid, but
to Valencia; and I
observation that as
clergy were very
ple during that rytiside world never
ent of its ravages.
sioner sent to study
it was the worst pla-

it was the worst pla th had visited Europe
es.'
we passed a night on
in the Hospice on
aplon; and as we lay
red and warmed and onks who pass their nows that they may s, we felt humbled men who showed a snial of which a com-tor knows nothing. rmitted to love and

hout incurring sus-of faith?" ver be forgiven by his a good word of the e mustignore or deny grace and exaggerate of its human side, or the unpardonable sin wilfully blind and woeents. -N. Y. Catholic

of Climate. deal said about the pon invalids of the and other western a man changes his in the hope of improv-hout first trying Dr. I-dical Discovery, he take. take. In nine cases at save his time and eat remedy owes its ections of the throat nits, asthma, catarrhaption, which is lung nple fact that it puribe blood and invigored system.