Archbishop Healy 0nIreland's Fidelity. To The Faith.

Archbishop Healy, of Tuam, in ut the relations which should exist between a pastor and his flock, said he thought he might say this and it was not the first time that the thought occurred to his mind-that was in the whole Church of God any country where the relations pastor and people, as described Our Saviour in the Gospel, were entirely fulfilled as they were in Ireland, and so faithfully discharged, or any other country in the world where the devotion and love of pastors for the people, and of the sople for the pastors, was so se, or so tender, or so enduring ose outside the Church marveled at it. They were jealous of it, and could not understand it, and attributed it to every cause but the right

When they looked around in the past and in the present they might why it happened that the Cath olics of England, and of Scotland, and of Denmark, and many other northern countries of Europe, had almost lost their Faith, while the people of Ireland, in the face of the eatest persecution, had not lost the Faith. That was a problem that had engaged the attention of many be expected, hit on the right solution. In his opinion, the explana tion was that in obedience to teaching of St. Patrick they in Ire land had never forgotten their loyalty and obedience to the See of Pe the Book of Armagh they found among the sayings of St. Pat you are Christians followers of Christ, be ye also Ro Patrick that if any religious ques-tions of difficulty arose in Ireland they were to be referred to the Pope and settled by him.

There was the secret of the person verance of the Irish people in the Catholic Faith, and that was great lesson inculcated by their National Apostle-that they could no be Catholics except they were Roman Catholics, and that they could not keep their faith except they were loy-al and obedient to their Holy Father the Pope. Everything else was gone almost in Ireland, but the faith the people here in that old town of theirs. Six or seven hundred years ago they had an English colony, and they had the Birmingham Castle dismantled, and the walls of what was once a stronghold were in ruins. The old towers that guarded the castle were empty; the proprie tors were gone, with the beautiful Church that they built the material edifice was gone; the faith of the people was not gone The Catholic Faith had not gone om the hearts of the people, and as it not true that to-day it was as strong and as fervent indeed as ever it was? Let them not imagine for a moment that no dangers athat, so to speak, everything would go smoothly and that they have everything their own would who looked before them ould read the signs of the naw that they would have to be loyal to their pastors in the future as their fathers had been loyal to them

here was the great question of cation, and he knew of his own There was the great question of selection, and he knew of his own knowledge that there were people in Ireland who were extremely jealous of the fact that the education of the people, as they say, it so much in the hands of the clergy, and who would take it out of their hands if they could and win them away from their devotion to their pastors if they could, and who would separate religion from education if they could. Those dangers were before them. How were they to overcome them? By listening to the voice of their pastors and by being obedient to their counsels, and if they were united in that obedience and loyalty not all the power of all the English Ministers could shake the Catholic faith one single lots or deprive them of their rights as Catholics and as Christians to educate their children according to their consciences.

had been made to rob their had been made to rob their poer fellow-countrymen in the West of their faith. It was not attempted there, but a 'ittle farther West, where the people were poor, and there they came, with the Bible in their hands, and with money in their pockets, and with food for starving children. They were hirelings, for they were paid, and did it for mo ney. There were still a few of them and they strove to rob these poopeople of their faith and to rol There were still a few of them them away from the fold of Christ. The poor people met them by an swering them in the words of our Saviour from the Gospel, that "they Many a time it must have happened looking at their hungry children, and when the money would have been a Godsend to them, said to the hire lings in the midst of their sufferings: We know not your voice: it is not the voice of our pastors; it is not the voice of the pastors we heard in childhood; it is not the voice of the pastors that spoke to our fathers we know not your voice, and though we are poor and hungry and our children are crying for bread we will not listen to you and we not follow you.'

Then those people who could not pastor and people say, forsooth, that the Irish are a priest-ridden people, slaves to the priests, and in utter want of independence, and so forth, which ought to characterize the rising generation. In the Gospel there no word of that independence but of the simple, unhesitating obe dience of children to the Shepherd and that was what our Saviour taught. Priest-ridden, indeed! Thos people knew not the tender ties that had bound them for so many turies together so closely in Ireland Priest-ridden, indeed! One answer was deep in the hearts of every Irishman, and it was given in words that would live forever by an Irish

Loyal and brave to you, Soggarth Aroon, Yet be no slave to you, Soggarth

Aroon, Nor out of fear to you stand up so

near to you, Soggarth Aroon. Och! Out of fear to you, Soggurth Aroon, Who on the winter night, Soggattle

Aroon, When the cold blast did bite, Sog

garth Aroon. Came to my cabin door and on the earthen floor

Knealt by my sick and poor, Soggarth Aroon? Och, you, and only you, Soggarth

Aroon, And for this I was true to you, Soggarth Aroon, And this love will never shake

When for ould Ireland's sake You a true part will take. Soggarth

That was the spirit that animated priests and people. That was the love and affection that bound then in the past and would bind them in the future. He knew that that spirit would endure forever and they would teach it to their chil-

DEATH OF MAX O'RELL.

The beginning of this week brought us the news of the death, at Paris of Paul Blouet, better known in the of the most characteristic writers of the day, and commanded the English as well ar the French language. He was not what might be called a ed Catholics in the future, and wit, in the ordinary sense of the term, although very much wit, and an almost unbroken undercurrent of rich humor, characterized his writings. He was a most successful lec-turer; and he was thoroughly well known in Canada, especially in Mont-real, where he visited on different oc-

He bad been a soldier in the French army and had fought during the Franco-Prussian war. He was made prisoner at Sedan and spent welve months in captivity. He then entered upon the career of journal-ist, and was made a professor in an English college near London. After his term there he travelled extensive-ly throughout the British Isles, the United States, and Canada. He is best known as the author of John Bull and his Islano, and Brother Johnsthan and his country. He did much to smooth away the long-lived prejudices that existed between the French and English-speaking peoples. In fact, he had a useful and successful career, and hundreds of thousands owe him hours of pure enjoyment, while all serious-minded people owe him a debt of gratitude for all he has done, by books and lectures, in brightening life and in effacing follies. United States, and Canada. He is

es. He died at his own home in Freey-

OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 26

There is a revival on Parliament or more of recess, has recomme operations, and the Commons slowly beginning to give evidence life. It reassembled on Tuesday, but in a dull, quiet manner. It will take a couple of days before the members realize that they actually have a lot to do if they want to get away be big crowd on Parliament Hill on legislative attractions that drew them to that spot. It was a fire, of menacing proportions, that had broken out in J. R. Booth's stables and piling ground near his large mill at the Chaudiere. It looked for a time as if Ottawa were going to be treated to another conflagration. The wind was in the direction best calculated to drive the fire upon the city. Bot happily it was checked before it could reach any of the adjucent buildings or piling grounds.

Meanwhile the great legislative machine kept on grinding. The House has now been two months and a half in session, and so far comparatively little has been done. A couple of private bills and a few puted public massive public measures have been passed. The remainder, of over 180 bills are yet to be disposed of. part from the public works estimates the supply bill is almost unve ed, and the Redistribution Bill which is the most contentious meas ure of the session has yet to come There are about fifty odd railway bills, and some of them of grave importance, before the Railway Committee. So, if the heat of June does not put a little life into the legislators, we may look for a session that will have to adjourn for the first of July.

On Sunday evening last, at the Russell Theatre, Ottawa gave a grand reception to Theodore Botre nd his charming wife. The bard of Britanny did honor to his reputa tion, and Mrs. Botrel ably seconded her husband's efforts. The programme consisted of nine numbers which were doubled and trebled b encores. His Grace Archbishop Du hamel was the patron of the sion, and the Premier, Sir Wilfrid The Premier Laurier, presided. troduced Mr. and Mrs. Botrel, in a very neat and characteristic speech It is needless to go over the entire programme; but, with the exception of an impromptu ballad, in which Botrel sang the glories of the Capital and the praises of the Premier and his lady, the programme was about the same as that given in Montreal.

On the evening of the 30th May the grand banquet, so long in pre paration, will be tendered to Hon Costigan. Every preparation imaginable has been made, and it is looked forward to as one of the events of the season in Irish circles

About sixty members of the Ottawa Council, Knights of Left here on Sunday afternoon, by Batarboro', wher special train, for Peterboro', der was formed. There was a large attendance of Knights from cities in Canada and the United States, and over fifty members were nitiated. The first degree was conferred by the officers of Ottawa Cou cil, the second by officers of Mont-real Council, and the third by State Deputy, J. P. Dunne, assisted by District Deputy J. J. Henery, Cap tain T. F. Clancy, and a degree corps from Ottawa Council, and warden McCracken of Montreal. Th Ottawa members returned home op Tuesday, and are loud in their praise of the hospitality of their new bro-thers in Peterboro'.

On last Sunday the pilgrimage On last Sunday the pilgrimage the Grotto of Rigaud was patrol ed by 747 persons, besides the Ga Champlain, under whose auspithe pilgrimage was given. Very R J. O. Routhier, V. G., was in char On their arrival at Rigaud at 11 a.m. they attended Low Mass at shrine on the top of the mounte and after dinner Mons. Routhier & benediction and preached. A la

number of the pilgrims made the Stations of the Cross, which are placed along the road from the cometery to the Grotto. All visited the "Place des Guerets," or ploughed field on the mnuntain, which made the mountain famous on account of the miracle said to have occurred in punishment of the farmer who ploughed his field on a Sunday and found it turned to stones. The field

found it turned to stones. The herd is of great extent and the sound of running water is heard underneath.

V. Rev. Canon Deguire, who was formerly resident at the Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, is now in Rigaud at the Catholic College, and on Sunday received visits from a number of friends among the pilgrims.

The special train bearing the pilgrimage returned at 7.30 in evening.

Like the rest of the country the Ottawa valley is suffering from want of rain. It was hoped on Tuesday that a good fall would come with the change of the moon, but it seem ed that another disappointment was two dangers here-for the city almost entirely depends for its pr sional supply upon the surrounding country—one of which is the lack of crops and garden produce, and the other is the perpetual menace fires. The country is entirely burned up, and small fires are to be foun in or about almost every farm Framed in by lumber piles refuse of mills, the city is in a perpetual state of siege when there i danger from the elements. It is fondly hoped that before this moon is many hours older we may have the pleasure of a good, long, soft warm shower. One thing that tawa has been free from; that is strikes, and it is pleasant to feel that of all else should fail, at least, the electric car service is sure.

Notes From Scotland.

THE SILVER JUBILEE of the Rev. J. P. O'Reilfy's elevation to the priesthood took place on Tueslast, and it was not to be thought for an instant that the parishioners of St. Alphonsus' would let that day pass without making some effort to set it apart from ordinary days. The boys and girls of the parish presented him with a ciborium, the infants gave him a some preaching stole, whilst the Franciscan Sisters in Charlotte street presented him with an alb and ciborium cover. And though he has been nearly 14 years away from Greenock presents from there showed the Rev. Father that the happy event was not forgotten by his for mer parishioners of St. Lawrence's there, and that "his memory lived for ever" there as elsewhere.

CHARITABLE WORK .- The Cale donian Catholic Association have give a subscription of two guineas to the St. Mary of Egypt Refuge for Homeless Women. This refuge was started some little time ago in Charlotte street by the Rev. T. P. O'Reilly, in conjunction with the Marchioness of Bute. It is under the charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. There are presently 14 inmates in the refuge. The socie ty has also donated twenty-five shillings to the Discharged Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.

BISHOPS AND KING.—The visit of the Scottish Bishops and pilgrims to Rome, being concurrent with that of the King, they were presented to His Majesty at the British Embassy there. His Majesty spoke a few words to each of them in turn, which showed that he had more than a superficial knowledge of the position of the Church in Scotland.

A MISSION.-The Women's Mis sion in St. Francis. Glasgow, which was conducted by the Dominican Fa-thers from Cork, was brought to a

ioner, who has his work in the city, and it says much for the spirit of self-denial amongst the people of the parish that the church is crowded, and more than erousied ever ing by attentive listeners to the dis-

CALUMNY. — Father Hughes speaking in the Cathedral, Glasgow, on a recent Sunday, took for his text, "Let every man be swift to hear but slow to speak," pointed out that the very opposite was prac-tised nowadays, and that by people who thought they were Christians. They jibed and smeered at a person's every little fault, and thought there was no harm in doing so, as little fault, and thought that long as they did not speak of his greater failings. But it was the litthe things of life which hurt, not the great things, for a person was in a sense prepared for the latter. It might be said that what was said whether they believed that when anyone said anything humorous about themselves. The rev. preacher then implored his hearers to give up the spirit of carping criticism, to make allowances for the faults of their neighbors, so that they could have it said of them that they never said a bad word about anlybody. Of few, but very few, people this could worth striving for, and by striving for and attaining it they were fulfilling God's precepts.

DAMAGED BY FIRE. -A serious fire occurred at St. Alphonsus' Presbytery, Glasgow, on Monday, and for a time it was thought that the Church also might be affected. was soon on the spot, and the fire was extinguished after some time, the drawing-room, sitting and bed-rooms being nearly gutted. The loss is covered by insurance.

SCHOOL QUESTION.—The West of Scotland Catholic Teachers' Association held its usual meeting St. John's School, Mr. Jas. 1 nor, F.E.I.S., St. Patrick's bridge, in the chair, Mr. C. M. Douglas, M.P. for North-West Lanark, delivered an address prospective educational legislation for Scotland. It was, he great misfortune that voluntary chools-which were considered cessary, more especially by members of the Catholic Church—should remain so completely outside the cal educational administration. what was desired by those in charge of these schools was that should have full control of the selec tion of those who were to teach in them, and of the religious teaching and discipline, subject only to the control of the Department, and if they believed that they should hand over subject to these reservations, the general control of the schools to popularly elected authorities, which they were represented, he be-lieved from the point of view of the public it would be a just and advantageous bargain that the schools should be financed along with the others.

Two resolutions, one declaring no solution of the religious difficulty would be acceptable to the body which did not recognize the inherent right of every par ent to determine the religious training of his children;" the other deciding to represent to Lord Palfour of Burleigh that in the next Education Bill for Scotland the voluntary schools to a share of the able terms, and that on all local eats a single strawberry, and even the odor of strawberry jam in the that might be established adec provision for the representation of voluntary schools should be absolutely secured, were unanimously ad-

HONORED BY THE POPE.

Pope Leo conferred upon Bishoccasikn of the celebration of the occasion of the celebration of his silver jubilee of his ordination, the title of Bishops at the Papal Throns and Noble of the Pope's Household. The Bishops assistant at the pontifisal throne are the immediate members of the Pope's household and take precedence in all Papal functions over all other prelates except Cardinais. They have the right to enter the Vatican at their pleasure and to take plart in all solemn Papal functions and assist the ruling Pontin at the throns. They form a separate college and have their own secretary. Being members of the Pope's household, they have the right to wear silken garments. Bishop McDonnell received on Tuesday the robes of silk which were sent from Rome for this occasion. He is the only American prelate who pos-

FOOD THAT INJURES.

That out of sorts feeling from which most of us suffer half the days of our life is usually due to our eating things we shouldn't. Although
we are constructed on the same model, scarcely any two people, have exactly the same kind of heart, liver and other organs, and as a result nothing is truer than the saying that

If there is a gouty strain in your family you are storing up future tor-ture for yourself every time you eat a chop or piece of beef. Gout is simthe result of too much uric acid in the blood and meat is full of the naterial from which uric acid

You may think that so long as you have not to sit in an easy chair all day there is no need for precautions in diet. But the first toms are always mild and if feel irritable and unable down to work you had better be careful how much meat you eat. Englishmen are said to be the worst tempered people on earth. They are also the most gouty, and there can be no doutt that they are the great-

est meat eaters.

Nothing is more nourishing than sugar yet it is absolutely poison to those who are prone to diabetes, and any one inclined to corpulency should regard it as a natural enemy Two umps of sugar per day in excess of the quantity required by the body would add 60 pounds to a man's weight in five years-that is. course, if he had the sort of constitution that easily puts on flesh.

But it is not sugar alone which is injurious to diabetic and stout peo-ple. The former should not look at porridge, rice, beet root, Spanish onions, port wine, rum or ginger beer; the latter should take soup, beer, potatoes nor treacle, while gouty people should not touch

peas or beans.

If any near member of your family has St. Vitus' dance or epilepsy you should eat meat very sparingly might as well think of committing suicide as frequenting the barroom

For dyspeptics it is impossible to say what food is good, because everything is bad. While bread remains undigested for hours, brown bread is most irritating and injurious, vegetables are converted gases and painful

kinds of meat are too heavy. However, since the sufferer from dyspepsia must eat, let him follow this rule, and it may bring relief: Eat a little of everything, sparingly, never leaving the table with a sense of having eaten sufficient; eat slowly. Masticate all food thoroughly and never drink while eating. If he must drink, let him drink after he has finished eating.

No doubt the majority of people see no connection between their ailments and the breakfast or dinner which they have enjoyed. But there are many persons who are so verely affected by particular articles of diet that there is no question about the fact that some food are more or less poisonous to us all, although we may not suffer very greatly after eating them. An acquaintance of the writer's, for example, falls into convulsions if he most throws him into a fit

The writer knows a lady whose heart comes to a stop if she eats an egg. Of course she never intentionally eats one now, but frequent-ly on taking a piece of cake or some kind of pudding or sauce containing eggs she swoons.

Many people get cramp in the stomach from eating honey, and more than one death has resulted from this cause. Others are made violently sick by the smell of apples, and a patient of the writer's

ples, and a patient of the writer's has often averred that even the sight of beet root seemed to suffocate him, while another had to give up drinking milk because it produced intense inflammation of the eyes.

Many kinds of fish cause serious illness. Lobsters and crabs produce most painful itching in some people, and the writer has known several who after eating samon felt a hormal serious and the writer has known several who after eating samon felt a hormal serious and seemed seemed seemed seemed.

Topics Non=Cath Ranks.

SOME TESTIMONY the "Independent," on gious Situation in Am Catholic writer furnish of his contention that Church is the growing the United States, t gathered statistics:— United States numbered

municants in 1790, to-12,000,000 or more. T ulation of the country times more numerous epoch; the Catholic pop hundred times more nu this we must now add Catholics in the Philipp 000,000 in Porto Rico tory of the Republic cardinal, 17 archbishe ops, administering 82 d apostolic curateships, a thurches, more than 5, with 12,500 officiating are 81 Catholic seminal leges for boys, 629 colle 3,400 parochial school phanages, and nearly 1, rious institutions. Fina ed States alone sends n pence to Rome than all countries together."

the figures, for they are can we say aught agai clusion that Catholicity a stronger factor every affairs of the world, as in those of America. If dred and ten years the j the country has increase fold, and that the mem Church has increased fold, what are we to co rather, if the proportion in the future, what will ation when this century close? It would be a ma culation if we had not t somewhat positive evide Church is gathering strength instead of fallir in the great onward ma not claim that this same will be kept up; for, if the end of two more ce. Church would have fairl the population of the Ur and would stand out the

in the Republic. Then, again, what is t vent such being the case unnatural to have th element predominate in a has always been in Not at all. But we have tion of drawing thus up ture; we are contented leave matters as they Hands of Providence, and plate the past as an ence and the present as a while hopefully awaiting

PRIVATE JUDGMENT. something, that if we we it would create a flood that say, but the New V organ. While we do not a its statement concerning the Catholic Church, still but endorse much of the portions of the item. It s Roman Catholicism is ab jection, the distinctive e Protestantism is the righ vate judgment. As in the Catholic Church the adm of what it claims to be. ppointed government, me and often has become tyr in Protestantism the righ rate judgment may be car that nothing remains whice ed. To-day tendencies ar which may have only the forces of local attachmen terprises, and social gr Protestant Episcopal, the Episcopal, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian stegational, the Lutheran Baptist departments of Christianity are wh christianity are whole some apparently prosperous a vestige of spiritual and moral power. Others the which nothing evangelical discerned except in the hylliturgical forms. The spi is said is devoid of reversible, for institutions, ments and the discourse.

ents; and the discr