# Catholic Record.

Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

# VOLUME XX.

# Pope Leo's Latest Poem. LEO'S LAST BREATHINGS TO GOD AND

THE VIRGIN MOTHER.

One last ray, Leo, sheds thy sun And pallid sets, its course now run, As murky night descends; Descends on thee, whose torpid blood Can withered veins no longer flood; Thy body fails, life ends.

The fatal dart by death is thrown; Sad cerements and chilly stone Thy resting ashes keep. But free, now free, its fetters burst, Thy soal escapes, in eager thirst, To mount the empyrean steep;

Its flight it thither wings : and grant, O clement God ; it may not pant For that longed end in vain, May I reach Heaven ! By gift supreme May I enjoy the Godhead's beam, His face for aye attain.

And thee, O Virgin, may I see ; A child, O Mother, loved I thee— Now, old, I love thee more, Receive me home ; and 'mong the blest My guerdon shall I hold confessed A fruit thy service bore.

A Pledge.

Is it in honor of thee. dear Saint, And thine isle of emerald sheen. That spring sends forth to grace thy feast, Its first faint promise of green ? Is it a piedge to thy sons, dear Saint, That a type of fair hope is seen.— This herald of brighter days to come. The spring's first promise of green ? —Ave Maria.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Sermon by Rev. Father Lalonde, S. J.

Rev. Father Lalonde, S. J., preached the third of the series of Lenten sermons at the Church of the Gesu, Montreal, on Sunday, March 13. The congregation was very large, as the sermons are proving very attractive. The preacher was at his best, and made quite an impression on his audience. The subject of the discourse was " Pablic Opinion."

The reverend Father said : "Every body says so; everybody does it.' That is the expression of public opinion, that imperious goddess that governs the worldby over riding truth, and proving its most constant enemy. It is wonderful to note what a number of people think they are conducting things, yet who are really unable to get along alone ; and what a number there is who believe they can criticize and judge everything yet who are only able to express ready-made opinions

Opinion shows as in a false light, and it makes us view things also in a false light. But by opinions must not be understood the spontaneous expression of common-sense, judgments which are based on natural laws or maxims which are accepted as proven. By opinion, either public or private, must be understood those frivolous judgments which are engendered by caprice, the passions, or decreed by fashion, and which are certain to be sufficiently flighty to be blown about very easily.

Opinion spoils language. The weight of words in some language is terrible. Use polysyllabic and sonor-ous words that the people cannot easily understand ; repeat them often, and success is assured you. Preach humanity, philanthropy and liberty for the people, emancipation and gratuitous education for the people.

FREE THOUGHT.

are lavish, but I'll wager that they are not paid for.' YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Sometimes it is a promise that destroys an entire life. A lady thinks she has made a conquest, and gives her heart where her hand is unasked. She learned too late that men betray. Truth would have pervented this. But a word must be said in favor of

young men. They are accused of fickleness and insincerity. It is often unjust. Very often much meaning is given to words and visits that are only meant as marks of politeness by a The gentle youth of twenty summers. ladies and their mammas often mistake their desires for the reality. These youngsters should be allowed to make themselves ornamental, sentimental and ridiculous without endeavoring to put fetters upon them.

The reverend speaker then showed how public opinion does much to falsify even science. Faith has en-deavored for centuries to demonstrate the truth, yet some smart chap comes along, and with a shrug of the shoulders endeavors to upset every theory, and everybody thinks that he knows everything about everything. All the objections that he can bring up have been refuted years ago, yet he or his listeners do not take the trouble to look up the refutations.

Those who deny, for instance, the infallibility of the Pope will cite the case of Galileo. But it must be re-membered that Galileo was not punished on account of his solar system, but for a matter of discipline.

The same may be said of the mass acre of St. Bartholomew. The Church had nothing to do with it, and Charies IX. declared so to Parliament.

Pasteur destroyed the theory of spontaneous generation, which would have upset the theory of creation, which was always a nightmare to atheists. Then they fell back upon Darwinism : we descend from mon-In this case the parents are the happiest in the world. And with out being pretentious, we should congratulate, not the children, but the ancestors .- Star.

# THE FINGER OF THE LORD.

### Two Remarkable Conversions Through the Sacred Heart.

Of the many speeches made in the House of Representatives at the time of the Knownothing agitation, few, if any, surpassed, either in eloquence or in bitterness, an address delivered on 15, 1855, by General Easby Smith of Alabama, says a writer in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. Its theme was the American party and its mis sion, and no weapon of oratorical at-tack was left unwielded to prove how seriously our country's liberties were threatened by the machinations of the Church of Rome and the Jesuits. Con gress was informed of the infamous oath of blind obedience and secrecy that held together the sons of Loyola how Jesuits were prowling about the country with tablet and pencil to cull information to forward to headquar-"looking into everybody's busiters. ness, peeping over everybody's shul-ders, winding themselves into every

man's confidence, lifting the curtain of every man's window. They c

age of eighty, General Smith died in Washington, breathing his last in sentiments of loyal, filial devotion to the Sae of Berne hereine and an event in the bia of the sentiments of the sentiment of the sentimen the See of Rome, begging as a special frequently kiss his crucifix with heartfavor to make as public as possible his felt fervor, and his continual prayer, retraction of the calumnies uttered against the Church of the Jesuits. Tuesday, was "Thy will, O God, be However, the victory had not been done

element of the corrupt world, Our Lord

warns us not to do our good works be-

fore men to be seen and praised by

them. If we do, He says that we shall

have no reward from our Father in

won without a struggle. For thirty-four long years his Catholic wife, and, later on, his children, had been pray. Why did Jesus Christ depart from ing for his conversion. Month after the people before whom He had worked month had this intention been recoma miracle, as is told in the gospel for the fourth Sunday in Lent? It was mended to the Apostleship of Prayer. Bishops, priests, religious of both sexes

were importuned for prayers. A Jesu-because they conceived the idea of it Father had for five years given it a making Him king. He would have daily memento in the Mass. But all us imitate Him by spurning the vain seemed in vain. A few weeks before his death a badge of the Sacred Heart was placed and kept inside his pillowcase, and a picture of our Lord, showing His art aflame with love of us, was hung in his bedroom, where it was constant ly before his eyes. He would not listen patiently to any exhortation to repentance, saying that "he had no faith, that he had made up his mind long Alas! does not our own experience

ago, etc." On Quinquagesima Sunday, the triendship of the world is! How unthird Sunday of Februry, his case was specially recommended to the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The week before, a priest caressing us, and promises much while from a distance, to whom he was much attached, had visited him, and had inattached, had visited him, and had in-duced him to promise to ask the Blessed Virgin to obtain the gift of have we found contentment? Even in faith for him. On Ash Wednesday he its possession were we not troubled, in had a severe attach of bronchial catarih, which would not have caused alarm but for his weak physical con-dition froman organic trouble that itself was slowly bringing him to the grave. After the desteries with the more of the world? If one person esteems me another des-

and the doctor's visit in the morn-ing his wife explained to him the danger arising from the complication, and begged him to see one of the Jesuik Fathers who had been making friendly calls. He did not consent, but a change, at first provided to the set of the se but a change, at first unnoticed, had come in his manner, and as the day wore on and he sat up and lay down alternately, he could be heard whispering a prayer for mercy. Just afternoon he called his wife to his side, and told her to send for the rector of Gonzaga College. What was her astonishment and joy, on returning from dispatching a messenger, to find her husband repeating the Hail Mary! The priest came at once, heard the general's confession, Communion and extreme unction. He to incur the disapprobation of God. lingered for a week, patient, resigned, with all his intellectual powers unim-paired to the very last. He would repeat with fervor the prayers that were from time to time suggested to him, lifting his crucifix frequently to his lips, as if he had been a life long Cath-Towards the end he became olic. somewhat restless, but when a badge and promoter's cross were placed upon his breast he became perfectly quiet, and so surrendered his soul in peace to His Creator.

In the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, at Chicago, now in course of altar of the Sacred Heart. It will be at once a thanks offering and a mem-orial of the death bed conversion of the late William Margar of therity. It is not the future find you thus. What will it profit you at the hour of death Cathelier, and our abhorrence for the

by their merits have earned the crowning reward of life, the unveiled vision of God.

beyond the present order and raise it almost to the level of the spirits. The Why did Jesus Christ depart from minds will no longer be occupied with weary balkings against an unwilling flesh; corruption shall never lay it defacing hand upon the fairness and vigor of the glorified body, for the material and its tyrannizing sway shall have passed and the reign of the praises and glory of men. As an ex-cessive attachment to these is the chief spiritual shall hold throughout the ages of eternity.'

### TWO CATHOLIC LIONS IN MEX-ICO.

The following paragraphs are from a letter written recently from the City of Mexico, by F. R. Guernsey (a non-Catholic) correspondent of the Boston Herald :

"Two prelates of the Catholic Church have been here, Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee and Bishop Hen-nessy of Wichita, Kan., most de just are its judgments ! How vain are its promises! It amuses us with its flatteries, it deceives us even while lightful and intellectual men, devoted and Christian clergymen, and they said to me that they have been charmed with what they have seen of the evidences of progress, of the spread of education, and the marvellously good order everywhere apparent. The everywhere apparent. Archbishop is a man whose goodness shines through him; he has found here, naturally the utmost kindness, and his ability to make Latin do the work of conversation among the clergy has pleased him. One of the one person esteems me, another dessimplest men among his party, who are mostly of the Protestant faith, he won their respect by his genuine humility and self effacement. Bishop Hennessy is of the best type of the Irish-man, clever, witty, polished and sincere. The men of their party, all Westerners, and mostly Protestants, their esteem were most sincere, would said to me that two more delightful travelling companions could not be If others applaud me when my own conscience condemns me, of what serv found, so even tempered, so courteous ice is their praise to me? So, too, if I am satisfied with myself and so informing from the deep stores of their intellectual acquirements. It and think I deserve the good opinion of men, how does it all benefit me if is worth something to hear from such men praise for Mexico, and to discern God condemns me? I am, in truth, only that which I am in the judgment

in them a patriotic spirit. "Most of our prejudices vanish with knowledge. The ladies of the party, staunch Protestants, found the prelates exceedingly agreeable, with, as one old lady said, 'always a kind word and a cheerful face in the morning, all through the long journey.' It was good to see these Catholic lions and learn in what the glory of God-the only true greatness-consists! Happier were you to day had your past life been lived for God ! What of those Protestant lambs travelling around in palace cars, and the lambs still outside the lions! Often, in talking with sincere and holy priests here, angels in soutanes, who give jealousies which made you troubled at the success of others? Why that slander which spared no one when all but a bare sufficiency for themselves there was question of establishing your to their poor parishoners, I have won dered why bigotry should persist. I own reputation? How account for that unbridled love of notoriety which so often caused you to dethrone God and place Baal in His stead? Whence recall, as a juvenile experience, going once to a Catholic church along with came they? From the desire of the some companions of our Sunday school, and looking on the service from a front world's esteem and from forgetfulness

late William Metzer of that city. Born to have been regarded as clever if you Irish acolytes, who, of course, did not, at the time, return our discourtesy

earth will be transformed into an Taylor says, took this form : "I will abode of surpassing and changeless tell you in a word what I am about. I loveliness, a fitting home for those who intend to die one." Do Vere, his cousin informs us, did not escape altogether those acute personal sufferings which same, yet changed. Other forces will be given to us that will uplift the body attism; and she attributes the beyond the present order. better fortune to the fact that to quarrel with him would have been difficult, so gentle of nature was he; and to force him into a quarrel almost impossible

> THERE ASE TWO CONCERNED. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

It appears from the Christian Statesman that Dr. McAllister is proceeding, notwithstanding our protest, to publish in book form our late controversy, without coming to an understanding with us. He says : "It is believed that Dr. Lambert will not persist in his refusal to consent to the republication of his articles in this form.

But we do persist in refusing consent to their republication unless certain and just and proper conditions are observed. These conditions we stated in a letter to Dr. McAllister, which he had in hand when he wrote the above. They are as follows (1) that only those of his letters which we have answered up to the present shall appear in the book. The reason of this is obvious, for only to that extent been a discussion has there (2) that we shall have the reading of the proofsheets of our articles and the making of the headings; (3) the letter and articles shall-typographical errors excepted-appear as originally published, without note or co introduction, further than that found in the letters and articles themselves. This condition was suggested by the statement in the Commercial Gazette that "Additional matter will be prepared by the Doctor in order that his argument may be complete.' (4) We insisted on half the net proceeds of the proposed book.

When Dr. McAllister complies with these conditions we will promptly consent to have his letters and our replies appear together. If he declines to comply with these conditions those interested may judge his motives in refusing. As to his insinuation that the Com-

mercial Gazette was induced to discontinue publishing his letters by con-siderations that will not bear the light, we leave him to settle that with the Gazette. That paper was of his own selection, and recommended by him as a just and fair medium through which to address the public. In justice to itself we think the Gazette should publish the real reasons why it discontin-ued the Doctor's letters. This is the This is the only way it can clear itself from his insinuation of dishonorable conduct.

### A CONVERT'S WORDS.

Beautiful Acknowledgment of the Peace and Joy He Found in His New Faith.

Mr. Kegan Paul, the well-known London publisher, as every one knows, is a recent convert to the Church. A positivist before conversion, he de-clares that that belief prepared his mind for the Church. His conversion in was brought about by Newman's writ He concludes an account of it ings. in the following beautiful language : "It was the day after Cardinal Newman's death, and the one bitter drop in a brimming cup of joy was that he could not know all that he had done for me-that his was the hand which had drawn me in when I sought the ark floating on the stormy seas of the world. But a few days afterwards, as I knelt by his coffin at Edgbaston, I felt that indeed he knew; that he was in a land where there was no need to tell him anything, for he sees all things in the heart of God. "Those who are not Catholics are apt to think and say that converts join the Roman communion in a certain exaltation of spirit, but that when it cools they regret what has been done and would return but for very shame. I may well say for myself that the happy tears shed at the tribunal of penance on that 12th of August, the fervor of my first Communion, were as nothing to what I feel now. Day by day the mystery of the altar seem greater, the unseen world nearer, God more a Father, Our Lady more tender, the great company of saints more friendly-if l dare use the word-my guardian angel closer to my side ; all human friends dearer, because they are explained and sanctified by the relationships and friendships of another life. Sorrows have come to me in abundance since God gave me grace to enter His Church ; but I can bear them better than of old, and the blessing He has given me outweighs them all. "May He forgive me that I so long resisted Him and lead those I love unto the fair land wherein He has brought me to dwell. It will be said, and said with truth, that I am very confident. My experience is like that of the blind man in the Gospel who also was sure. He was still ignorant of much, nor

# NO. 1.014.

What word is more attractive than Free Thought ! It tells one of a magnificent intelligence which sunders the bonds that tied it down. But does he leave freedom of thought to others On the contrary, he will strangle truth. He will endeavor to suppress the free expression of religious thought. Religion is then called superstition, and of course superstition must be suppressed. In the latter part of this century, not long ago, and not far from us, Christ was expelled from our institutions, and again this was done by a false cry. "We want was done by a false cry. "We want to become secular." Christ had shown Himself in our history, in our morals, in our religion. His banner was in Everything was taken our ranks. from the Church and given to an impersonal being-the Age ; Christ was ignored, so was the priest and his teachings ; everything was left to the layman in our institutions.

Everything changes now. Charity is called philanthropy ; alms is styled humanity; devotion to one's kind is deemed altruism.

In the detail of our lives it is the opinion of others that becomes law. It is the law of our pleasures, the law that governs our social relations, the law of our relations towards God,

How is it, says public opinion, that you cannot be happy with your horses, your diamonds, your furs, that repre-sent the fortunes of twenty poor people; with your friends who admire you, or at least who say that they do? You endeavor to believe it, and you felt that your money and your heart were less your own. But the daily duties from that standpoint becomes insipid. Who believes you when you try to show how glad you are to receive Mr. Who has not heard of and Mrs. those deceitful individuals who answer yes or no to the same questions, and who, after loading host and hostess with praises of the eclat of their recepwho, after dwelling on their tion. graciousness, turn to a neighbor and say, "What a display for parvenus! They must have received a new manual on politeness! What pretension ! What bad taste ! The costumes

in all shapes and forms ; they are spread all over the United They swear no allegiance to States the constitution, except with mental re servations. Who is that splendid cavalier dashing by with the rapidity Who is that splendid of lightning, with relays of fleet horses at every point? He moves like the bearer of dispatches; he flies to the Pope! Behold that dusty traveller winding his slow way along the purlieus of a city, keeping in the back-ground, sluggish and lazy to all out ward appearances, but with a bright eve and a face blazing with a secretwho is he? He, too, is going on a mission to a principal of some distant monastery, with a communication from the general of the Jesuits ! Behold that anxious emigrant creeping from the bunk of some lately-arrived ship, casting his glad and mysterious glances along the fresh coasts and opening his ears to the liberty chanting hills of Behold him, with his greasy America. sack, entering the lanes and avenue of the unwalled cities of the free ! Who is that emigrant ! Who but an emissary of that central power, the potent Cardinal, the head of the Jesuit order? After the Jesuits, the Church itself was

next attacked. Its opposition to human liberty, its grasping ambition, its pre-tended right to depose kings, its monstrous claim of infallibility for the Pope, were all pointed out as a menace to American institutions with the peroration : "Lot every native go to the work - let every Protestant be a sentinel on the watch towers of liberty.

As we read these extracts from the Congressional Record, made yellow by time, who would have entertained the thought that their author would die in the communion of the Church he so violently attacked, would pass from life to death aided by the spiritual ministrations of a Jesuit Father? And

1838, of pious Luther in Ohio, Oct. 7 an parents, he remained till death faithful to the daily prayers he had Will you forsake an eternity of haplearned at his mother's knees. On reaching man's estate, he became dissatisfied with some of the tenets of Lutheranism, and passed over to the Presbyterians, only eventually to give up attending divine worship anywhere, saying that he found no com fort in any of the sects. In 1877, he married a Catholic lady, whose example and prayers must, even without his acknowledging it, have exercised a powerful influence on his religious Two children, a boy and a belief. girl, blessed their union. Mrs. Metzer had them secretly baptized and spared no pains to bring them up good Catholics. This fact had to be care fully concealed from Mr. Metzer, who while not opposing his wife in the practice of her religion, would not al-low the children to be brought up Catholics. As the girl was sent away to a convent school, and the boy to a Catholic college, the difficulties likely to arise from this concealment were in great measure obviated.

In June last Mr. Metzer's health broke down, and he was ordered by physicians to Old Point Comfort for rest and a change of air. grew rapidly worse, and was conveyed to St. Vincent's hospital, Norfolk. One day a priest, passing his room, dropped in to say a few kind words. "Are you a Catholic priest?" asked the patient. "Yes, sir." "Well, I am not a Catholic, but I would like, if you please, to have your faith thoroughly explained to me." The priest prompt-

ly undertook the task, and in the course

must soon appear with empty hands before the awful tribunal of God? piness for the vain enjoyment of a momentry esteem? God forbid that you should sacrifice the salvation of your soul for emptiness !

of God; and to seek the applause of

Oh, that you would cast yourselves

at the feet of the Crucified and there

the world with too much eagerness is

Make good resolutions, then, while you have time. It is not necessary that you should quit your station in life, that you should leave the world-salvation can be gained in station of life; but live every with the world in constant fear of its treachery ; keep yourself in peace but not in alliance with it ; shun its displeasure, but seek not its friend ship ; should its commands be in opposition to virtue, hesitate not a moment in spurning them ; should its practice be at variance with the gospel, try not to compromise. Think not of serving two masters,

but choose the One Who can and will repay your attachment. - Sacred Heart Review.

# HEAVEN AS A PLACE.

Will This Earth Freed From its Imperfections, be the Scene of Our Future Enjoyment?

Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., professor of philosophy in Boston College, lectured recently on "Heaven as a Place." He said :

"That Heaven is not merely a place of existence, but also a local habita-tion is evident from the teaching of the Scriptures about the resurrection of the body. Where there are bodies there we have a local dwelling place, of a week four long conferences took for it belongs to bodies place. "I am convinced, Father ; I cupy place. We cannot, however, believe the Catholic faith is the only determine with certainty the precise true one, and I wish to be bap position of the universe which will be tized." On the first Friday of assigned to the elect. It is the general June the very day when the family opinion of theologians that this earth were just completing their second will be among the scenes of our future novena of first Friday communions, enjoyment. Purified of its imperfecthe merciful interposition of a Provi-dence which "reaches from end to end mightily, and orders all things sweet-ly," this is what actually took place. In February, 1896, at the advanced

kind, but, after Mass was over and the sermon preached, we sallied forth, when the acolytes, divested of their robes of office, gave us a thumping which convinced me of the innate energy of the Catholic Church. I can't say that I blame the little chaps we richly deserved the thrashing. Bigots on both sides of the ecclesiasti cal fence should occasionally be put into an arena and set at one another to convince, if possible, their opponents

with apostolic blows and knocks.

### AUBREY DE VERE'S CONVER-SION.

A cousin of the English poet, Aubrey de Vere, Miss J. A. Tayle utes to the Catholic Taylor, contributholic World very interesting paper entitled "The Recollections of Aubrey de Vere," which may be said to be a comprehens ive character sketch of the poet. From it we learn that the same cause which contributed so largely to bringing into the Catholic fold De Vere's intimate friend, Cardinal Manning, operated also in effecting his own conversion. Miss Taylor tells us that from his youth up her cousin was a constant student of theological questions as they arose in the Anglican Church. A Highchurchman by profession, De Vere's attachment to Anglicanism was ardent, but when the Gorham decision was rendered his allegiance was rudely shaken, and he recognized that unless he could bring himself to remain in an ecclesiastical establishment that had pusillanimously surrendered its principles, there was no other alternative for him but to go over to Rome and be-come a Catholic. He did not act hastily, though. It took him two years to make up his mind fully; but his conscience finally asserted itself and he made his submission by becoming a Catholic. He had to conquer not a few obstacles in order to do this ; and the

the brain dulled and the body er

the red life-givin and nerv stracts or oil

not a mere tempora mine and lasting nut ed by the weakest stor

took four o Discovery I have bee



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An Historical Romance BY M. M'D. BODKIN, Q. C. CHAPTER XIX .- CONTINUED.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD

For three hours the private session asted. Lord Elward faced the full house lasted. insteal. Lord Distant smooth and smiling of the Government, smooth and smiling as the summer sea, resolute as the rocks and as hard to be stirred. Threats and entreaties were alike wasted on him. His words had been taken down. He was

words had been taken down. He was called upon for an explanation. "I am accused," he replied, and the low clear tones of his voice reached to the furthest verge of the spacious hall, dis-tinct as they issued from his lips. "I am accused of having declared that the Lord Lieutenant and the majority of this house are the worst subsets the king has. I

Lectenant and the majority of this bouse are the worst subjects the king has. I said so, 'tis true, I'm sorry for it." The angry murmur with which this contemptuous explanation was heard was slightly dashed with laughter. His friends took heart from his coolness. But it kindled anew the anger of the Govern-ment early.

m nt party. A resolution was promptly moved and

A resolution was promptly moved and carried without division—" That the ex-cuse offered by the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Ed-ward, for the words so spoken, is unsatis-feature and ince figure 1. actory and insufficient." But the Government seemed more

oubled by their own hostile resolution when they got it, than the man against whom it was directed. When the hoarse chorus of ayes that

carried it died away, their passion died with it, and fear followed. Lord Edward's ook of unaffected uncon-ern more and more disconcerted his truculent oppo-

nents. Lord Castlereagh hesitated a little as to the next step, but at the moment there was no chance of retreating. With a very visible faltering, he moved—" That it be ordered that the said Right Hon. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, do attend tempercent at the bar of the house."

This resolution, too, was carried with-out division; but the applause that rected it was feeble and faint-hearted.

Men had cooled down by this time, and were beginning to ask themselves what next, and found no answer to please

When the public were again admitted. when the public were again admitted, no stranger could have guessed that the smiling and fearless young fellow, who stepped out gay and debonnaire from the excited meeting, was the arraigned, and that the group of security and sharpe hat the group of scowling and shame faced men yonder were his arraigners Uninformed conjecture would simply

Uninformed conjecture would simply have reversed their places. "We shall win," said Lord Edward, as they walked home together in the order they had come. "Those fellows are cowed. They feel

there is a power behind us stronger than their own, which corruption cannot temp nor force intimidate. They will be in no nor force intimidate. They will be in n hurry to tackle us. To-morrow will tell. "They have professed duellists in their ranks," said Maurice, "and professed bullies in their pay. They may try to bick you off by assassination, licensed or

unlicensed.' "f will keep my temper quiet and my word ready," replied Lord Edward, ughing. "But talking of — do you see sword laughing. those two muffled figures there-there in the dusk? By heavens! they are shadow-ing us. They have followed us the whole

way from the house." "I have noticed them beyond," said Maurice quietly. "My lather and myself scarcely stir from the door that we are not honored by their company, always in ATIONS, which are NUMEROUS & UNRELIABLE. the shadow. But one gets a quick eye and a keen ear in the backwoods. We ave kept, as you say, our tempers cool

But time had brought reflection, and reflection fear, to the dastard majority. The angry murmur with which his de-fiance was received was slight and brief; silance came quickly, and remained. At length a shamefaced man from the Government side got on his feet and pro-ceeded to move, amid an angry murmur behind and scornful laughter in front, "That the explanation of the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, be accepted as

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Prudence prevailed. Men were pulled by main force to their seats, swords were pushed back in their scabbards, the wild cry of rage took articulate sound at last. "To the bar, to the bar." Take down his words," resounded from the Govern-ment benches. The house was cleared. At first there seemed to be a movement as of resist-ance from the galleries; but at a slight gesture from Lord Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald, be accepted as satisfactory by this house." He stumbled awkwardly through a few was silently seconded from the same bench. Then silence. The motion was of "Ayes" thundered out from the Op-position benches, whose spirit revived with the discomfiture of their opponents.

the Orange gang, whose bigotry surpass their prudence. The division was take and the motion carried by an overwhelm ing mejority. In a crowded house only fifty-five members ventured to record their votes against it. The triumph of

In the votes against the intermediate of the second part of the second s the insult. When Lord Edward showed himself on

the steps fronting College Green a great with which the broad space was filled. They would have caught and chaired him. But he slipped down into the throng, and forced his way through. With Maurice and his father on either

With Mannee and his lather on either side he came swithly down the quay. "Victory! victory!" he cried joyously to Maurice, when at last they had got clear of the crush of the crowd and the din of the cheering; "that victory with-out bloodshed for which you always borged. We have taught them to-day to We have taught them to-day to onged. respect our power; the next lesson is to obey it. We will speak pikes but use none. By the way, I did not see your worthy cousin in the house." "You may see him now if your eyes are keen enough," replied Maurice, pointing to an archway, where the gather-

are keen enough," replied Maurice, pointing to an archway, where the gatherare

are keen choir, you have the rather of ing shades of twilight thickened into i darkness, and common eyesight could a catch only the bare outline of multied r figures lurking. But Maurice Blake's was no common sight. It pierced and searched the darkness like a cat's. "My consin and Lord Dulwich," he said, " are hiding yonder like a brace of pickpockets. By heavens." he went on, " there is that great brute Hempenstal half crouched behind them. There is mischief brewing." We must be on our guard. Those three are not there together for nothing. Three to three, however," he added, with a smile; " we are more than their match."

ore than their match. His right hand, as he spoke, dropped lown to his side, where his sword hilt ought to be, and he uttered a low cry of His sword belt had been cut in the rowd-belt and weapon were gone. His father had been similarly despoiled. Some silver chasing on Lord Edward's belt had stopped the knife half way through the leather, and left him still

armed. armed. "The cowardly assassins," growled Maurice between his teeth. "But they must win us before they wear us." He grasped and shook his stout blackthorn

minously. "Step out, Lord Edward," he whispered ; "let us get to shelter in Dominick street as soon as may be. My father is unarmed, and it is on his life, i I mistake not, the attack is to be made." The excitement in the House of Com-

mons had proved contagious. Torches began to dance about hither and thither in the twilight. The whole city seemed astir. From Cork Hill came yells of anger or triumph, interspersed with fierce oursts of laughter. There the butchers of Ormond quay and the tabinet weavers of the Liberties were engaged in one of heir senseless faction fights.

High over this noisy tumult there broke occasionally, on the evening air, from Lord Beresford's "Riding School" the wild, long shriek of agony, followed by laughter such as the devils might laugh in hell. Right well Edward and his companions knew these sounds and

the yeoman, flustered with drink, stumbling and shouting in their eagerness of

Maurice was nearest. Again his hand went down instinctively to his side, and he remembered, with a pang, his good blade was gone. Next moment his thick, blackthorn stick whistled over his head. It caught the raised sword of his first assailant, and dashed it from his hand. The second stroke fell on the man's head and sent him down like a ninepin. Quick as light the rescued man, Corbett, picked up the blade of the fallen foe, caught an

fighters

in a moment-staunch

up the blade of the failen toe, caught at incoming yeoman can its point, ran him clean through the body, regained his weapon, and stood on guard again. Lord Edward was less fortunate. Always impetous, his eagerness was heightened now by the feeling that he was the one-armed man of his party. He did not wait for the assault, but rushed right into the midst of the advancing yeomen He parried a shrewd thrust at his breast and spitted the man who made it on the point of his sword. But before he could regain his weapon his arms were selzed from behind, and pinned to his sides; a coarse hand was pressed to his mouth and he was half-carried, half-dragged

away up Parliament street by a dozen the party, to take the place of the m whom he had rescued from the torture of the man Maurice was too hard pressed to note his capture, much less attempt a rescue.

opt his ground bravely in front of ther. Timber against steel, he beat bridge. The fight was over there. He 1 lown the points and beat in the heads his opponents. The half-drunken fellows in the first close rush impeded each other's weapons. A couple tumbling back amongst the throng heightened the confusion. They had begun to give way. Each hung back himself; each urged his neighbors to the assault. The fight seemed almost at an end. But at this moment three mufiled figures that had from the first hovered on the outskirts of the tumult pressed into the centre and renewed the attack. These men were All three were strong and actnasked. ve. One was a giant. Without a word of warning one of the ter of curs

three delivered a point-blank thrust at the breast of Maurice Blake, whose quick eye caught the cold glint of the steel only just in time. So sudden was the thrust and in time. So sudden was the thrust and so quick, that the keen point tore the lace ruffles on his bosom as he dashed the weapon aside. Quick as lightning an-other plunge followed, and another. Here was no child's play. His assailant was a deadly swordsman. Toe rapier was sheathed, but four inches of bright steel protraded from the extremity of the scab-bard, and darted hither and thither like a serpent's tongue, searching for his op-ponent's life through every opening in his defence. Maurice Blake's stout parries fell on leather, not steel. In vain parries fell on leather, not steel. In vain he sought by sheer strength to break the weapon, or wrest or dash it from the hand of his skilful assailant. The sword point pressed him closer and closer, plancing everywhere. He was forced to rive ground a little to avoid those pitiless

thrusts. His father was now opposed with empty hands against the gang of armed ruffians.

The masked giant made at him with uge sword uplifted. But before the blow could fall Sir Val-

entine leaped forward, caught his wrist in a grasp of iron, and so wrenched it, that with a cry of rage and pain the brute dropped his great weapon, clashing on the pavement. Then they closed in a fierce death-strongle, bulk against bulk, strength against strength. It was a tussle of giants. Through Sir Valentine was a man of splendid physique, Hem-penstal was a full head taller, and half again his weight. But from head to foot Sir Valentine's gaunt figure was bone and muscles, made tough as whalebone by a life of incessant exercise. His hug was that of a grizzly bear. As they spun round in their fierce struggle. Her stal felt the strain of those strong arms crashing his ribs like a closing band o crushing his ribs like a closing band of steel. He put forth all the strength in his

huge sluggish frame to save himself. Straining up over his enemy, he strove to force his clenched hands into his back, and so bending down fall on him, and crush him with his weight. The device seemed to succeed. Sir Valentine bent under the pressure. Hempenstal threw all his cumbrous weight forward on him. Suddenly, with a supreme effort of strength, Sir Valentine straightened him-self under this vast load of brawn and bone, lifting it sheer into the air. Then with a sudden whirl, he slung the giant's dangling limbs clear of the low parapet of the bridge, and, straining to the uttermost, raised and hurled him down into the swift, full current of the river, to sink r swim. Turning, he caught up the great sword from the pavement, and faced the affrighted foe. Well might they shrink back in dis

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courtly, but sadly impecunious, old

to be delays before the provisions of a will could be carried out; but from the first Madame Pichard had mistrusted Attorney Sharp. To night therefore, as monsieur stepped out of the lawyer's office, he was, notwithstanding the rain and gloom, in a

"Ha! it has come out right, after all, as I always assured Suzanne shame-faced and silent under his angry would be the case," he soliloquized. "How pleasant it is to have agreeable His voice rang out clear over their "You fools!" have our and anger in its tones. "You fools!" he cried; "you besotted fools! Have you no enamies, that you must need waste your strength and cour-age on each other, while your brothren are tortured and butchered with impuanews to carry home to the wife who has with one endured many privations ; and, mon Dieu ! endured them so bravely and sturdily too; albeit at times "-here monsieur involuntarily shrugged his shoulders,-"at times, it must be acknowledged, with a dash of asperity ! But what would you?

variety ; occasionally to be tripped up by a pebble in one's path might be a up Dame Street. "Oh !" shouted Lord Edward ; and, pleasing change from a road of commonplace, monotonous smoothness.

oddly enough, bore out the comparison. and bade fair to prove for the nonce actually a more serious stumbling-block than madame's temper, brought the meditations of the amiable man to an abrupt close. In the fog a small, be draggied object ran against his legs, and so entangled itself around them as almost to upset his equi'ibrium. While he struggled to regain a footing a neighboring electric light flared up, as if with a laudable resolve to do batter in the matter of guiding people on their way, he discerned a meagre little dog, which turned upon him the water, like the blind puppies of a lit

But Lord Edward, frantic with fear for Bouffon ! Down, idiot ! Do you want his missing friends, took no part in the to be trodden upon? Bah! avaunt pursuit. In the gathering twilight his eyes missed for a moment the bodies lying so still under the shadow of the bridge's begone !" exclaimed Monsieur Pichard, with what he considered extreme gruff

parapet. " Maurice ! Maurice !" he shouted wildly, " a rescue ! a rescue ! Answer but a Still shouting and rushing wildly to

and fro, he almost stumbled over the bodies that lay, as it seemed, embraced in death. He stooped and touched them, and his and came up wet and clammy with

blood. Trembling, he knelt beside them on the Maurice and his father both bleeding, both senseless. "Both," so his first thought ran, "dead," But Lord Edward had been in battle, and the soldiarie institute, were been in a share in my good fortune. Can I pass by even one of God's dumb creatures when it appeals to me for succor ? No, assuredly not. Come

Bouffon, we will buy a bun." and the soldier's instincts were keen in Comprehending the kindly tone if

him. Sharp as was the pang he felt, it did not rob him of quick, cool judgment. He found the blood was still oozing in a little stream from Maurice Blake's wound. There was life still in his veins. not the tenor of the words, the forlorn cur responded by a vigorous wag of his stubby tail, and, turning about, trotted after his new acquaintance He tore open coat and shirt, and pressed his ear to the naked side. He rather felt with the alacrity and reviving courage of one who has unexpectedly found a than heard the feeble flutter of his heart. friend in adversity. The small round hole in the centre of

Sir Valentine's forehead told his fate only too plainly. Hastily, but skilfully too, Lord Edward staunched the oozing blood, and bound up the deep wound in Maurice Blake's side with two tattered strips of white cambric, while his followers, tearing down a gaily-painted barber's pole that stretched half across the quay, man-aged under his direction to construct a litter, of which the covering was the coats

stripped from their own shoulders. As softly and smoothly as calm water pears a boat upon its bosom, they bore they laid the litter, with the still body on it, down at the door of Dr. Denver's house n Jervis street.

TO BE CONTINUED. HOW TROUVEUR WON HIS PLACE.

For monsieur in his youth

MABCH 26, 1898

was almost impossible to believe s happiness was truly theirs. "Yes, thanks be to God ! Her

the money. With these words he unbuttoned overcoat and sought in its inner po for the treasure which was to light the cares of his hard-working spo But, alas ! how soon may rejoicing turned into sorrow ! The money The worthy gentleman, in gone ! xcitement and haste to bring h the happy tidings, had probably thrust his wallet into the pocket at but only in between the buttons o coat, whence it had slipped down

been lost. For a moment the old French and his wife regarded each othe silent dismay at the calamity that befallen them. Then Monsieur ard found voice.

'My poor Suzanne ! what a m able man I am, to have brought misfortune upon you !" he faltered bitter self-accusation. Either madame considered

trouble too great for reproache else his despair smote her to the h for, still without a word, she sank a chair and began to sob hysteric

The little dog which by various had been endeavoring to obtain n at this moment brushed against gown ; and, having thus succeed attracting her gaze, stood uprig his hind legs as if begging her fu attention, yapped in a peculiar and wistfully watched every chan the expression of her florid cour

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Madame sprang to her feet. "Get out of my sight, you h beast !" she vcciferated, making other dash at it with the unit "See there! the fellow has brought a bone-an odious, n bone-into the room. Out, ra

out, I say !" Still evading the blows, the u come guest absolutely refused driven forth : and continued to about in an explicable manner, and again standing up to beg giving a sharp, quick bark, doing its best to speak. "Vexatious brute !" she ejacu

pausing for breath, and pu aside with the end of the umbrel supposed bone which had dropp the carpet before her. Sudden canght it up with a cry of "Why, what is this? Charles ami, bless God and the gracio Antoine-the little dog has been careful of your interests than you yourself : he has brought your safe home for you !"

Her husband peered at the looking packet in her eager and incredulously felt for his tacles; but madame had a opened the wallet.

Yes," she announced, tren with agitation as she searched of contents: " here are the ban all safe ; is it not so? Thanks God! thanks be to God !" Together they counted the

Yes, it was all there. The cleve dog, having doubtless at som been taught to fetch and carr seen the wallet drop, picked and, despite all rebuffs, had insi restoring it to the ingenuous to whom the loss would have b grave a disaster.

"Shut the door, mon am aimed madame. "Surely claimed madame. faithful follower has earned hi by our hearth! While there is n us there will always be a fine b him, and whatever else may be taste "Ha ha !" laughed monsieu bing his hands together in a "And what shall we nan tion. Bouffon, I believe I styled him I tried to reason with him street. "Bouffon ! By no mean clared Madame Suzanne, sco "No, it shall be Trouveur-"th ful finder.' Sagacious Trouveur, as he wa thenceforth, apparently fully standing the situation and the affairs in his favor, was all t frolicking about and yelping light that his service had at with recognition. "Ha ha ha !" chuckled n again, stooping to pat the en little animal. "Truly you tunate, little Trouveur; for y won a place in the heart of m and-you lucky dog-the bes hearts it is, as I, of all the wor good cause to know." The smile of wifely devot which madame greeted this speech of her gallant old hush beautiful to see. "Ah, mon ami!" she a wiping the joyful tears from l you were ever gentle and and thoughtful for others ; instinctive gratitude of this li ture that you befriended is bu instance of how kindness ofte a hundredfold reward."-Jan in The Ave Maria.

started off as if in obedience ; but when the good man had gone a few steps farther he was sure to discover persistent little friend again at his

"A plague on the stray ! It seems bent on following me home," he muttered, in comical annoyance. "Little comrade, you are not wise : Madame Suzanne does not like ogs. It was a dismal, drizzly evening, After trudging on for some ten and nearly all the world seemed to minutes more, the old monsieur have gone home to dinner, especially reached the dingy house, remodelled in that section of New York city known into flats, where he lived. Slowly, as the old French Quarter. In the because of the semi-darkness, he wet streets were to be met only a few mounted the stairs to his own apart-At the sound of his latch-key stragglers-gamins and mendicants ments. with perhaps now and again a busy in the lock, the door of this shabby man of affairs hastening to the warmth suite was thrown open ; and there and brightness of his own fireside ; or stood madame, who had been awaiting his return in a fever of anxiety. a belated clerk plodding wearily toward his cheerless lodgings or board-"Well ?" she inquired, laconically. The fatigue of his walk had evi-'A night to give one the vapors, dently calmed the exhilaration of his the rheumatism or la grippe, if not all three," Monsieur Pichard would ordinarily have declared it, with mood ; for, though the light of the oil lamp on the center table of the small parlor now shone upon him, many a bah and allons done at finding her husband's face told her nothing. himself abroad in such weather. Before he could speak, her restless On this occasion, neverthless, his face beamed with urbanity as he glance turned from him to the little dog that, having followed him into stepped out of Attorney Sharp's law the room, still kept close to him as if office, after nervously thrusting an mutely claiming his protection.

# clutching a poignard. At the mere flash of the steel the fellow on the right hand let go his hold. Lord Edward flew away

beneficiary received.

Attorney Sharp said there were apt like a pigeon from an opened trap : a score of swift strides, and he was half-way up the steep ascent of Cork Hill, in the very thick of the straggling faction-Half-a-dozen of them recognized him

The every one. every one. The cry, "Lord Edward for ever!" was instantly raised, and caught up by both factions. The conflict ceased as if by magic. The men close beside him were magic. blissful frame of mind and well pleased with human nature in general.

ity? Come! If you would fight foes, not friends, follow me." He pointel to the yoemen at the Castle gate. With a shout they ranged them-selves behind him, dashed like a torrent down the steep ascent, and sent the enemy shrieking and flying before them no Dame Street. How dull would life be if something did not occur once in a while to afford

with unchecked speed, they poured after him down Parliament street to the At this point an interruption that, Maurice Blake lay where he had fallen, Maurice blake my where he had anon, prone on his father's corpse. Lord Dulwich, helped off by his com-panion, had disappeared. The yoemen closed in on their first victim, Corbett, panion, had disappeared. The yoemen closed in on their first victim, Corbett, who had defended himself with desper-ate courage, but was now overwhelmed by numbers. With shouts of triumph they were hauling him away, when the live torrent from Cork Hill swept down, and scattered them. "Liberty boys" and bucchers vied with each other in the chase. They seized mean the divisor was chase. They seized upon the flying yea men with shorts of fierce laughter, and slung them over the low river wall into

snappishly. "He, He! What now? Down,

For answer the mongrel gave a beseeching whine, and crouched shivering at his feet. The tender nature

of the venerable gentleman was touched with pity. "Wretched waif! are you hungry and homeless like many human beings, alack ! in this great city to night ? he said, commiseratingly. "I have promised that the destitute shall have

At a bakery in the vicinity his

patron purchased the bun, fed the half starved dog, and then gently

essayed to drive it away. The grate

ever. In vain did Monsieur Pichard strive to persuade; in vain did he

finally stamp his foot and threaten :

all was of no avail. The tramp dog

looked up at him in pleading, wagged

its tail harder than ever, at intervals

ful terrier refused to be cast off.

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1

W. HAWKE. Vice-Franklam

and our weapons ready, and so far the spies have keep their distance. If I mis-take not the taller figure of the two is my worthy cousin." worthy cousin.

And, by heaven !" cried Lord Edward, glancing keenly over his shoulder at their shadowy attendants, "the other is his worthy friend, Lord Dulwich. Hatred has good eyes, and I hate the fel-

w. What does it mean ?" "I think I can guess," replied Sir 'alentine, gloomily, for the shadow of a lack presentiment was on his soul. "My pitch were clapped on the bare heads of the wretched victims, where they stuck and scorched, and the frantic hands that ew has shown scant scruple in clear-bstacles from his path."

Next day, attended as before, Lord Edward returned to the house.

He walked as blythely to the bar as ver accepted lover to his rendezvous. Again, in reply to the solemn questioning of the Speaker, he flung in the face of the majority of place-holders, place-hunters, and bigots, the scornful words of the previous day.



This companions knew these sounds and their gracesome meaning. To the pillar of that ill-famed estab-lishment of Beresford's someone in ghastly jest had pinned the legend "Mangling done here." It justified the description. Tortura was the recreation

"Manging done here." It justified the description. Torture was the recreation of the noble proprietor which it pleased him to call loyalty. Men were half hanged till their eyes and tongues pro-truded, then cut down to struggle back as painfully to life again. Caps of brown paper or sheep skin lined with boiling witch were clapsed on the bare heads of

tore them away in fragments tore hair and bleeding skin with them. Another yell, wilder and keener than any they had yet heard, cut the air like a

knife: another, and yet another. The and the nearer and nearer. A victim had escaped the torturers. There was the quick clatter of hurrying feet on the paveent behind. A man with the torurin wildly past them, and mad and blind wildly past them, and mad and blind with pain, plunged over the low wall into

the quick current of the Liffey, swollen vith the high tide. Quick as a well-trained retriever Lord Edward was over after him, splash into

he dark water. He caught him before he sank. The tool current eased the wretch's pain. He vas a brave fellow. With ease of his igony his courage came back. He could wim a little, and Lord Edward helping, hey reached together the iron ladder that

Tops out of the water close to Essex Bridge, and climbed back to the quay. Maurice and Sir Valentine lent a hand as they mounted. All three recognized the rescued man as Dan Corbett, a brave and prominent member of their society But there was no time to question him, for quick upon his track the bloodhound yeomen came, yelling out fierce curses — a score of them — Lord Beresford and Major Stirr at their head.

"Quick!" whispered Maurice; "quick! for the bridge; with our backs to the balustrades we will keep those bullies at bay. There is a chance those foolish felows vonder on Cork Hill will be drawn down by the sound of the fight, glad to join forces against the Castle."

ing house. may from that threatening figure. With grey head uncovered, keen blue eyes blazing with the light of battle, and huge brand uplifted and quivering to fall, he stood for a moment terrible as the Angel

of Destruction. The next moment a pistol report rang out. The pellet of lead struck full on his forehead, and went crashing through his brain. The stately figure fell prone on the pavement, quivered, and lay quite still—a gashtly heap of ruined humanity. Maurice Blake half turned at the sharp old fashioned wallet into the breast of

report, and saw his father's fall. For a moment he was thrown completely off his guard. At that moment, his treacherous his overcoat-a somewhat shabby gar ment of antiquated cut, which he wore buttoned up to the chin, in trig, milit opponent, watching his chance, drove the ary style.

en steel into his side. ad served the required three years in He faced round instinctively, galled by the sharp sting of the steel. The mask had fallen from his enemy. He saw the white face of Lord Dulwich, a smile of the army of the Empire before he cam to America; ostensibly to better his

fortunes, but, in fact, to eke out a cowardly triumph on it. Then, with a last fierce effort, Maurice struck out wildprecarious livelihood as a teacher of French language - translator in a ly. He felt the tingling sensation in his arm; he heard the dull smash as the heavy stick struck the white handsome face with horrible force, burying the rugged nobs in the quivering flesh. He rugged nobs in the quivering flesh. He saw the blood squirt out and the man go down. A wild shout seemed to peal in his ear; then darkness came upon him. He reeled and fell. The shout that filled his ears as he fell was the cru of a swift-coming rescue. pondent.

Major Stirr at their head. "You will not desert me," the poor wretch faltered. The should that hile a his ears as he fell was the cry of a swift-coming rescue. When Lord Edward was hauled up Parliament Street he heard, hotter and ferce ras he approached, the din of the shoulder answered him without aword. "Quick!" whispered Maurice: "quick! Gre the heard, with our heads to be heard, hotter and the cry of the din of the should er answered him without aword. "Quick!" whispered Maurice: "quick! The should that hile ans ears as he fell When Lord Edward was hauled up Parliament Street he heard, hotter and ferce ras he approached, the din of the ers, who stormed Cork Hill, and the Liberty tabinet weavers, who stubbornly de-fended it, with no other meaning in their deadly conflict save the love of fighting for its own sake.

Just at the entrance of the Castle Yard

" Parbleu, mon ami, what have we here ?" she asked, curtly.

"My dear, it is only a friendless vagrant, which in its dumb way, egged me so so niteously to give corner by the fire that I had not the heart to refuse," was the ingratiating reply.

But Madame was not to be pro

pitiated. "You know, Charles, I can not abide a dog in the house," she began ; chance way for various book publish ers, and letter-writer for certain mer and then, turning to the intruder, added brusquely : "There, you ugly cantile firms, whose importing business was too inconsiderable to require the added brusquely : tramp, get out !" exclusive services of a foreign corres-The hapless canine would have felt

What a contrast between his career her command enforced by a blow from his benefactor's umbrella, which the and that of his friend, Jacques Menenergetic lady caught up at random, ier, who made such a great fortune through the manufacture of chocolate but once more monsieur came to the rescue.

according to the Parisian method ! Ah, on the other hand, what a rare "Eh bien, my dear !" he said, laygood fellow was Jacques, out of this ing a detaining hand upon her arm. "Put him out if you will, but let me abundant wealth, to leave at his death a small annuity to his "brother in affection, Charles Pichard, as a first tell the news I have for you. Sharp has paid to me the half-yearly souvenir of long years of mutual friendship!" But how many months instalment of the annuity." "What ! is it indeed so ?" exclaimed

had passed since the reading of the Madame Suzanne, starting back in join forces against the Castle." had rent and the comman had passed since the reading of the Madame Suzanne, starting back in he wrenched himself free of the yeoman who held him on the left. His right will! And yet up to this very even- surprise; for even now, although she had went into his bosom, and came out ing not a cent of the annuity had the had felt the assurance of the fact, it Was out of Sorts.

Was outfolgorts. "I was all out of sorts with loss and loss of sleep, I could not dr without stopping to rest. My kid affected. I began taking Hood rulla. I now have a better aoped able to sleep soundly." MRS. M BIRD, 552 Bethune Street, Peter tario.

Hood's PILLS are the only p with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, ient.

ient. It may be only a trifling cold, l it and it will fasten its fangs in y and you will soon be carried to a grave. In this country we ha changes and must expect to ha and colds. We cannot avoid th can effect a cure by using Bic Consumptive Syrup, the medici never been known to fail in curi colds, bronchitis and all affect throat, lungs and chest.

was almost impossible to believe such happiness was truly theirs. Yes, thanks be to Gcd ! Here is

the money. With these words he unbuttoned his overcoat and sought in its inner pocket for the treasure which was to lighten the cares of his hard-working spouse. But, alas ! how soon may rejoicing be turned into sorrow ! The money was gone! The worthy gentleman, in his excitement and haste to bring home the happy tidings, had probably not thrust his wallet into the pocket at all, but only in between the buttons of his coat, whence it had slipped down and been lost.

For a moment the old Frenchman and his wife regarded each other in silent dismay at the calamity that had befallen them. Then Monsieur Pich ard found voice.

"My poor Suzanne ! what a miser able man I am, to have brought such misfortune upon you !" he faltered, in bitter self accusation. Either madame considered this

trouble too great for reproaches, or else his despair smote her to the heart; for, still without a word, she sank into a chair and began to sob hysterically.

The little dog which by various arts had been endeavoring to obtain notice at this moment brushed against her gown ; and, having thus succeeded in attracting her gaze, stood upright on his hind legs as if begging her further attention, yapped in a peculiar way and wistfully watched every change in the expression of her florid counten

Glad of something upon which to vent her wrath and disappointment, Madame sprang to her feet.

"Get out of my sight, you horrid beast !" she vociferated, making another dash at it with the umbrella. "See there! the fellow has verily brought a bone-an odious, muddy bone-into the room. Out, rascalout, I say

Still evading the blows, the unwel come guest absolutely refused to be driven forth ; and continued to cape: about in an explicable manner, now and again standing up to beg, and giving a sharp, quick bark, as if

doing its best to speak. "Vexatious brute !" she ejaculated, pausing for breath, and pushing aside with the end of the umbrella the supposed bone which had dropped on the carpet before her. Suddenly she canght it up with a cry of joy. "Why, what is this? Charles, mon bless God and the gracious St. Antoine-the little dog has been more careful of your interests than you were yourself : he has brought your money safe home for you !"

Her husband peered at the sorry-looking packet in her eager grasp, and incredulously felt for his spec tacles; but madame had already opened the wallet.

Yes," she announced, trembling with agitation as she searched over its contents: " here are the banknotes all safe ; is it not so? Thanks be to God! thanks be to God !"

Together they counted the money Ves, it was all there. The clever little dog, having doubtless at some time been taught to fetch and carry, had seen the wallet drop, picked it up, and, despite all rebuffs, had insisted on restoring it to the ingenuous couple, to whom the loss would have been so grave a disaster.

"Shut the door, mon ami, ! ex-"Surely your claimed madame. faithful follower has earned his place by our hearth! While there is meat for us there will always be a fine bone for him, and whatever else may be to his

# GOETHE.

### The Great Poet's Beautiful Picture of the Workings of Catholic Doctrine.

In controversial discussions Protest tion he has become aware of the ants seem to experience a strange de dangerous state of his soul, and there light whenever they are able to procure will constantly be a question of doc trines and of transgressions, but pun from the works of famous thinkers, his torians and men of letters generally a passage that can be so construed as to For here, in the infinite confusion in constitute an impeachment of Catholic doctrine and principle. They have the conflict of natural and religious not been always careful to adduce such claims, an admirable • xpedient is given him in confiding his deeds and utterances as are unambiguous declara tions on the questions at issue. But in misdeeds, his infirmities and doubts, to a worthy man appointed (x needly their search for these potent weapons of attack they have been indefatigable. for that purpose, who know h w to calm, to warn, to strengthen itm, to The time which they thus devote to the attack and vilification of the Cathelic religion would be much better applied punishments, and at last, by a com if they used it to strengthen their own plete washing a way of his guilt, to render him happy and to ive him back, pure and cleansed, the r latof his position by adducing the maximum of evidence for the truth of their parti-cular doctrines. But h re comes the manhood. Thus prepared and purely calmed to rest by several sacramental difficulty. What are h ad doct ines ? By destroying the o in ations of the edifice of faith they have caused the sup erstructure to collapse. and the nega tive nature of their fundamen's. principle prevents them from filing up that void which they have created them selves. That their policy of doc'rinal disintegration has been unwise, that in has resulted in a failure to hold the congregations together, that, far from strengthening the spiritual cohesion among men, it has rather initiated an era of sectarianism and indifferentism -these are facts which can be gathered from the extract given below, which is taken from Goethe's autobiography. Everybody knows that Goethe was born of Protestant parents and that he was brought up in the Protestant religion. He never became a Catholic, but con bave never finished learning. The beived, as he tells us himself, at an higher feeling within us which often early date a great liking for the philoophical system of Spinoza. Of course Catholics who are well acquainted with

his works know that he has sometimes expressed views which they cannot en-But a mind like his could not orse. fail to perceive the beauty and consistency of the Catholic system. That the views of a man like Goethe, who is one of Europe's literary immortals, will always have a particular interest, is cer-Let us now see how he contrasts tain.

Catholicism and Protestantism. After speaking of the Protestant sacraments, he continues :

"On this occasion I cannot forbear recalling somewhat of my earlier youth in order to make it obvious that the great affairs of the ecclesiastical religion must be carried on with order and coherence if they are to prove as fruitas is expected. The Protestant ful worship has too little fullness and consistency to hold the congregation to gether. Hence it easily happens that members secede from it and either form little congregations of their own, or, without ecclesiastical connection, quiet ly carry on their citizen life side by side. Thus for a considerable time side. complaints were made that church-goers were diminishing from year to year, and, just in the same ratio, the persons who partook of the Lord's Sup per. With respect to both, but especi-ally the latter, the cause is not far to

eek ; but who dares to speak it out? We will make the attempt. "In moral and religious as well as in physical and civil matters man does not like to do anything on the spur of

holy acts, the beauty of which we have only briefly hinted at, the cradle and the moment ; he needs a sequence from the grave, however far asunder they which springs habit. That which he may chance to be, are bound in one is to do lovingly he cannot represent continuous circle. to himself as single or isolated, and if he is to repeat anything willingly, it must not become strange to him. If the Protestant worship lacks fulness in natural soil, where they can neither be general, let it be investigated in detail and it will be found that the Protestant has too few sacraments-nay, indeed he has only one of which he is an active recipient, the Lord's Supper for baptism he sees only when it is per formed on others, and is not greatly edified by it. In religion there is nothing higher than the sacraments they are the sensible symbols of an extraordinary divine favor and grace. In the Holy Communion earthly lips are to receive a Divine Being embodied and partake of a heavenly under the form of an earthly nourish This sense is just the same in ment. all Christian churches; whether the sacrament is taken with more or less submission to the mystery, with more

Christian, now for the first time he over in it. - " Montalle "in Liverpool knows his advantages and also his duties. But in the meanwhile much Catholic Times. that is strange has happened to him as a man ; through instruction and afflic. LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ishment shall no longer take place

which he must entaugle himself, amid

chasten him likewise by symbolical

acts, which on closer examination are

resolvable into minute sacramenta

traits, he kneels cown to receive the

host, and that the mystery of this high

act may be still enhanced, he sees the

"Yet let not the youth believe that

this is all he has to do; let not even

acter will not always suffice ; in

counsel, consolation and help. Bu to this end that remedy is institut

trustful custom, inculcated from

youth upwards, the dying man re

ceives with fervor those symbolical significant assurances, and there,

where every earthly warranty fails, he

is assured by a heavenly one of a

blessed existence for all eternity. He feels himself perfectly convinced that

neither a hostile element nor a malig-

nant spirit can hinder him from cloth

ing himself with a glorified body, so

that in immediate relation with the

Godhead he may partake of the bound-

"Then, in conclusion, that the

whole may be made holy, the feet also

feel, even in the event of possible re-

A

80.

earthly, hard, impenetrable soil.

hitherto attracted them. And

Him.

and to relieve the distressed.

heavenly things, on the contrary,

the man believe it. In earthly rela

dr'nk.

One of the Best-Loved Heroes of '98. Boston Pilot

Lord Edward Fitzgerald is the subect of a graphic sketch by Miss I. A. Taylor, in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. "At first sight," she writes, "Lord Edward's career presents but another monument of failure, vowed as he was to the service of a cause predestined to disaster, and furthermore, dead before it had been granted to him to strike so much as a blow in its defence. But there is an other reading to t story." And she gives, in words so so ong with the sup-pressed passion behind them that even a not very sympathetic reader may understand that the young patriot made a glorious success of his shift life, by leaving a m mory which he been the inspiration of thousan other young Irish patriote, and will so until they come wh. strike ho to fetter from Erin, and are space 1 to in voke her, -crowned and bound wit

chalice only in the distance ; it is no Thy strong sons 'round thee gaar in rth ommon eating and drink that satisfies, it is a heavenly food, which makes him thirst after the heavenly

Had the uprising of '93 seen suce se ful, we should have heard more of the high birth of Lord Edward, as now that the abolition of slavery in America has been accomplished, men delight to dwell on the social standing of Wendell Phillips. This young scion of a noble pend on ourselves, and even there knowledge, understanding and char-Irish house was the aristocrat among the leaders of '98. His noble qualities of person and mind are granted by

foes, as well as by friends. "On his courage," writes Miss Taylor, "his loyalty to the cause he finds itself not even truly at home, is besides oppressed by so much from had made his own, his unblemished integrity, the sincerity of his political without that our own power hardly administers all that is necessary for ardor, and the rare and sunny sweet-ness of his disposition, scarcely a doubt But has been cast ; so that even the author of an account, published in 17 ed for our whole life, and an intellithe 'foul and sanguinary conspiracy gent, pious man is ever waiting to which had just been crushed,' has noth show the right way to the wanderers ing but praise for the young commander of that conspiracy, whom he And what has been so well tried durdescribes as the 'delight and pride of

all who knew him (this truly unfortuing the whole life is now to show forth circumstance of his life exnate all its healing power with tenfold activ-ity at the gate of death. According to cepted. The story of Lord Edward's scheme

to attack the House of Lords on May of its disapproval by the United Irishmen, of his betrayal by Magan, his desperate race for life and final capture of Major Sirr, is familiar to the readers of the Pilot. The interest of Miss Taylor's article

is largely in its study of the character of the man, and the causes which finally identified him with the movement.

Lord Edward had served in the Rev olutionary War against the young American colonies. He was wounded a less happiness which flows forth from and, when fifteen years later, dying in prison of wounds received in Ireland's cause, he was reminded of the old days in America, he replied—" was it with are anointed and blessed. They are to the sense of a debt wiped out?" asks Miss Taylor-that "then he had been covery, a repugnance to touching this wonderful nimbleness is to be imparted to them, by which they spurn from fighting against liberty, now for it. His visit to Paris in 1792, his openly expressed sympathy with the revolu under them the clod of earth which tionists, and his public renunciation of his title, earned for him his dismissal through a brilliant circle of equally from the British Army. Thenceforward the process of his

identification with the cause of Ireland was rapid.

Miss Taylor gives a lovely view of Lord Edward in his family relations. "But all these spiritual miracles His love for his mother seems to have spring not, like other fruits, from the been his strongest attachment. He writes to her: "You are, after all, what I love best in the world. I always return to you and find it is the only love I do not deceive myself in. In thinking over with myself what misfortunes I could bear. I found there was one I could not- but God bless vou ! Lord Edward, as might have been expected, had several ardent love affairs, before he settled down to a happy but sadly brief married life with Pamela, the foster daughter of Madame de Genlis. He was a devoted husband and father, and very pathetic is the story of his last visit to his wife, when he came in disguise, and with a price upon his head. He had not the qualities for a military leader, brave and self sacrificing He has been called though he was. weak man, and the writer of the sketch before us grants that the charge may not be unfounded. "But in his adop tion of the National Cause," she con tinues: "Not as it was understood by Grattan and his friends, nor by the prother he loved and the mother he adored, but as it was understood by men to whom he was bound by noth ing but a common pity for the op pressed and a common enthusiasm for what he conceived to be the rights of a nation, he acted, so far as party, fam ily, and class were concerned, almost Singly he defied their tradi alone. tions and embraced a cause in which he had everything to lose and nothing to gain. And to choose such a cours and to carry it through with consistent loyalty is not altogether the conduct of weak man. Her description of his dying days in

willingly," said the prisoner, "but Arthur O'Connor, his friend and com-mine are cut to pieces. However, I'll rade, in later days, "not even the shake a toe and wish you goodbye. But it was not, in spite of the absence of all rancor and resentment, to

the men who were allowed access to him that he could confide his true anxieties-the hopes and fears and longings by which he was racked and it was only when his lips were unsealed by fever that he raved, not of his own peril, nor even of those he loved so well-of his mother and Pam-la and his little children-but of Dublin in flames, militia and numbers, and escaping in spirit from his puison-cell, ima ined himse f to be leading on the people to the flight, and was heard cryin; out, in a voice so load that the shout reached the ears of his fellow captives, and the people, mournful and sullen, gathered in the street to listen, "Come

The end was not long protected. possibly hastened by the culpa' e care lessness on the pat of those responsible for the arran ement in allowing in execution o table place at the very doors of the jail the configure sounds at-tending it bein ; p'ainly audible with-

What noise is that?' demanded he prisoner anxiously, and so great a shock was the answer that, praying sames'ly that God would pardon and receive all who suffered in the cause, he fell a time into the unconsciousness of delirium.

The last day was come. Again and again his relations had renewed their entreaties to be allowed access to him, but in vain. He was not, however, to pass away without the sight of a famil-iar face. On Sunday, June 3, warnings had reached Lord Henry of dying condition, and once more, half maddened by the thought of his brother left alone in his hour of greatest need he had recourse to the authorities while the prisoner's favorite aunt, Lady Louise Conolly, literally on her knees before Lord Castlereagh, strove to move him from the incredible harshness of his attitude. All was in vain. With the dogged obstinacy of a weak man he refused to cancel the orders which had been issued ; and it was only by the intervention of Lord Clare that aunt and brother were at length admitted to take leave of the dying

map. The visit was well-timed. Delirium had given place to quiet exhaustion That evening the surgeon had, at his request, read to him the death of Our Lord : he had, in Lady Louisa's words, 'composed his dear mind prayer," and now recognized with tranquil satisfaction his brother and aunt

"It is heaven to see you," he said, the words marking what the previous loneliness had been. "I can't see you," he objected soon after; then, on ady Louisa shifting her position, kissed her hand and smiled, she discerning the while death in his face. She might well do so. He had al ready reached the limit beyond which the echoes of this troublesome world penetrate but faintly, and the violence of grief or joy is hushed. Though he had believed his brother to be in England, he axpressed no surprise at his presence, only testifying a quiet content as the two kissed each other, fall ing back into silence as his visitors spoke to him of his wife and her safe journey to England.

"And the children too?" he asked adding vaguely, "She is a charming woman "I knew it must come to this," he

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING pursued dreamily, " and we must all

rade, in later days, "not even the semplance of an inquisition has been had " He was wrong. For the blocd had of Edward Fitzgerald inquisition has been made, by every generation of his countrymen, since the day, a hundred years ago, when he lay dead in his Newgate cell.





ETENY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofule cures



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taste." "Ha ha !" laughed monsieur, rub

bing his hands together in satisfac "And what shall we name him tion Bouffon, I believe I styled him when I tried to reason with him in the street.

"Bouffon ! By no means !" declared Madame Suzanne, scornfully. "No, it shall be Trouveur-" the faithful finder.

Sagacious Trouveur, as he was called thenceforth, apparently fully under-standing the situation and the turn of affairs in his favor, was all this time frolicking about and yelping in de-light that his service had at last met with recognition. "Hahaha!" chuckled monsieur

again, stooping to pat the engaging little animal. "Truly you are for tunate, little Trouveur; for you have won a place in the heart of madame and-you lucky dog-the best of good hearts it is, as I, of all the world, have good cause to know.

The smile of wifely devotion with which madame greeted this courtly speech of her gallant old husband was beautiful to see.

"Ah, mon ami !" she answered, wiping the joyful tears from her eyes, you were ever gentle and patient and thoughtful for others ; and the instinctive gratitude of this little crea ture that you befriended is but another instance of how kindness often brings a hundredfold reward."—Janet Grant, in The Ave Maria.

### Was out of Sorts.

Was out of Sorts. "I was all out of sorts with loss of appetite and loss of sleep, I. Zoould not dress myself without stopping to rest. My kidneys were affected. I began taking Hood's Sarsapa-rilla. I now have a better appetite and am able to sleep soundly." MRS. MARGARET BIRD, 582 Bethune Street, Peterboro, On-tario.

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or less accommodation as to that which is intelligible, it always remains a great, holy thing which in reality takes the place of the possible or im-possible-the place of that which man can neither attain nor do without But such a sacrament should not stand alone ; no Christian can partake of it with the true joy for which it is given if the symbolical or sacramental sense is not fostered within him. He must be accustomed to regard the inner re ligion of the heart and that of the ex ternal Church as perfectly one, as the

which great universal sacrament again divides itself into so many others and communicates to these parts its holiness, indestructibleness and eternity. "Here a youthful pair give their

hands to one another, not for a passing

salutation or for the dance ; the priest the bond is indissoluble. It is not long before this wedded pair bring a like ness to the threshold of the altar ; it is purified with holy water and so incor-porated into the Church that it cannot forfeit this benefit but through the others ? most monstrous apostasy. The child

in the course of life practises himself in earthly things of his own accord ; ient. It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anthes rever been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest. 1

sown nor planted nor cherished. must supplicate for them from another region, a thing which cannot be done by all persons nor at all times. Here we meet the highest of these symbols, derived from pious tradition. We are told that one man can be more favored. blessed and sanctified from above than another. But that this may not appear as a natural gift, this great bound up with a heavy duty, must be communicated to others by one author ized person to another ; and the greatest good that a man can attain, with out his having to obtain it by his own wrestling or grasping, must be preserved and perpetuated on earth by a process of spiritual inheritance. In the very ordination of priest is comprehended all of the that is necessary for the effectual solemization of those holy acts by which the multitude receive grace, without any other activity being needful on their part than that of faith and implicit confidence. And thus the priest steps forth in the line of his predecessors and successors, in the circle of those anointed with him, representing the highest source of blessings, so much the more gloriously

as it is not he, the man, whom we rev-erence, but his office ; it is not his nod which we bow the knee, but the blessing which he imparts, and which seems the more holy and to come the more immediately from Heaven because the earthly instrument cannot at

all weaken or invalidate it even by a sinful or vicious life.

"How is this truly spiritual connecpronounces his blessing upon them and tion shattered to pieces in Protestantism, part of the mentioned symbols being declared apocryphal and only a few canonical? And how, by their indifference to some of these, will they prepare us for the high dignity of the

N. B. For the Germon original see Reclaim's edition of Sel. Works, vol. iv., part ili., pp. 52 55. I have on the whole, adopted the translation prison bears reproduction : For the first few days his condition

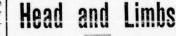
had caused little anxiety, his family being compelled to content themselves with second hand reports, owing to the inexorable refusal of the Government to allow the visits of friends or relations. With regard to those who could claim to be neither the rule was less stringent, and Lord Holland cites, as an instance of his cousin's sweetness of nature, the fashion in which he took leave of one of his bitterest enemies, who had seen fit to visit him "I would shake hands with you Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 26c. in his mangled condition.

go ;" then, his mind wandering to the past, he rambled on, bis brain again busy with military details, till his aunt begged him not to agitate himself by talking of such matters.

"Well, I wont," he said, and feil again into drowsy silence, his eyes resting in placid contentment on his brother's face.

The time came to leave him. Lord Clare, whose personal escort had been condition of admission, was waiting. Nothing more was to be said ; nothing done. "We told him," Lady Louisa done. "We told him," Lady Louisa wrote, "that, as he appeared inclined to sleep, we would wish him good He night and return in the morning. said, 'Do, do,' but did not express any uneasiness at our leaving him." The pain of separation was for him past. Gently as he had lived, he was dying. Not three hours after Lady Louisa had wished him good-night he was indeed sleeping well.

"For Edward's precious blood," said



All Covered With Eruptions-Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Creat-Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.





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London, Saturday, March 26, 1898

IS THERE ANOTHER PIGOT

The curious statement is made that there is a spy among the members of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party, and a determined effort is being made to discover his identity with a view to his expulsion from the party. It appears that however private may be the meetings of the party, information of what is done is conveyed to the Times newspaper. Strong resolutions have been passed denouncing the conduct of the informer, but the leakage is not thereby stopped, and it is said that a secret vigilance committee will be appointed for the purpose of discovering the guilty one who is called by the members of the party "a venomous and traitorous person without ideas of honor, self-respect or good faith."

# CRIME IN IRELAND.

The following striking testimony to the freedom of the people of Ireland from the commission of the crimes which are common in other countries. is given by Judge E. T. Loyd, who six months ago was appointed stipendiary magistrate of Cahirciveen, in Kerry County. The testimony is all the ing all along against their own intermore remarkable, as it has reference to a district which is usually reckoned by the English press as one of the "disturbed districts " of Ireland. Judge Loyd said from the bench :

"I should like to congratulate the public and the police of this district on the fact that after four months of constant attendance a resident magistrate in this portion of Ireland resident magistrate in this portion of Ireland, comprising an area of one thousand square miles, I have never yet had before me a single complaint of theit and not one case of criminal assault on women or children. Both these classes of cases are terribly common in England. I say so as an Englishman, where I have lived all my life until quite recently, I think it speaks volumes for the people of south-west Kerry that they should be so strictly upright and honest, considering their great poverty and the hard times they new are so patiently enduring."

### TROUBLE OVER EUCHRE.

In this age when every Protestant clergyman is at liberty to make a code of morals to suit his own fancy it is difficult to know what is really lawful and what is sinful. We remember being once told by a ciergyman of the Methodist Church that all amusements

would be willing to leave this matter, and all other causes of dispute, to arbi tration, and the Pope is spoken of as a possible arbitrator between the two powers. The King of Belgium has also been mentioned as an arbitrator who would be acceptable to both parties. It is said also that the King of Italy thinks that he would be a suitable arbitrator, and has even made advances toward the British Govern-

ment to suggest that he be appointed for the purpose. General Ferrero, the Italian ambassador in London, is said to have spoken on the subject to Sir Thomas Sanderson, Secretary of the British Foreign Office, but Sir Thomas was not enthusiastic on the proposal. The Pope's services as arbitrator were thankfully accepted by Germany not long ago, and it is quite possible that the United States and Spain may agree now in asking him to act on the present occasion.

### CHEAP CATHOLIC BOOKS.

An interesting suit is going on in the United States courts between John Murphy & Co., publishers, of Baltimore, and the Christian Press Association Publishing Co. The last-named company is composed chiefly of Bishops and priests who have organized for the purpose of producing Catholic books at the cheapest possible figure. John Murphy & Co. bring suit to prevent their putting on the market works for which they claim to hold a copyright, and for which a high price is charged. The outcome of this trial will be watched with interest. The fact is that some of the Catholic publish ers in the United States have for years held a monopoly on certain works, charging for them a price which brought a profit altogether too great. This fact, too, prevented the free cir culation of these works to any consid

erable extent amongst the people. We think the monopolists have been work ests in charging unreasonable prices for such works as they have published, for if they asked a reasonable sum the sales would be very much larger, and the profits, though small, would in the aggregate bring them more money than would a large profit on small sales.

### ANOTHER DISESTABLISHMENT AGITATION.

Periodically the question of the disestablishment of the Church of Engand is brought prominently before the public, and it is always the cause of a warm discussion when the collection of the tithes from non-conformists is made with special harshness.

The people of Wales are for the most part Methodists, and they have special objection to paying tithes for the support of a Church in which they do not believe.

About eight years ago the collection of tithes in Wales, in a peculiarly are contrary to the law of God and are harsh manner, seemed to bring matters to the very brink of a rebellion. There was a general uprising among the farmers against the payment of tithes, the houses of the clergy were attacked, and in some instances the clergymen themselves were assaulted, and the police were violently resisted. The outbreak was then put down only by bringing in a strong force of police and soldiers, who succeeded in cowing the malcontents into a sullen compli ance with the law. But though the harsh law was thus upheld by brute force, the Welshmen were only tempor ily quelled, and at any moment there may be another outbreak more formid able than any which has hitherto oc curred. The spirit of opposition to the payment of tithes was shown by the unanimity with which the people then elected to Parliament men pledged to give Home Rule to Ireland and to

refused. It is now rumored that Spain for the Established Church is admitted on all hands, except by the Anglican clergy and their immediate friends, and it is not at all unlikely that now that attention is once more directed to the anomaly, a new agitation will arise throughout England to bring about Disestablishment. Sooner or later this will certainly come, and even so small a spark as this recent incident may light the fires of an agitation which will not be quenched until the desired reform be brought about.

# EXACTING SECTARIES.

A sect has arisen in Hungary which, from its peculiar tenets, has already given considerable trouble to the Government, and as it has recently increased very rapidly the trouble is also likely to increase proportionately, or at all events the manner in which it is necessary to deal with its adherents will give some color to the pretence that they are persecuted for conscience' sake, though this is not really the case. There is complete religious liberty in the Austrian Empire, but the Nazarenes, which is the name of the sect referred to, closely resemble the English Quakers and the Russian Mennonites, inasmuch as they refuse to perform military duty. In a country like Austria, which is obliged to keep up a system of conscription in order that its armament may be on an equality with those of surrounding nations, it is impossible to exempt a large proportion of the population from the burdens which belong equally to all, and therefore the claims of the Nazarenes to be exempt from military burdens cannot be admitted.

Several members of this sect have recently been subjected by the authorities to harsh treatment for refusing to bear arms when their services were re quired by the Government, and one of their number who was very demonstrative in his refusal, and publicly denounced the Government for its tyranny in insisting on the performance of this duty, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for contumacy. The co religionists of the prisoner have raised the cry that they are suffering persecution, and have sent a petition to the Emperor asking to be freed from the conscription, on the plea that in the Gospel we are commanded to love our enemies, and to do good to those who hate and persecute and calumniate us. They also ask to be freed from the obligation of taking the oath of allegiance, or any other oaths, because, according to their belief, the Bible forbids the taking of an oath.

In the Austrian army soldiers are obliged to attend the church service according to the religion which they profess, and one of the commands regularly given to "kneel for prayer." The Nazarenes also object to this, and in their petition they ask to be relieved from this order.

However anxious the Government may be not to violate the rights of con-

manner bring forth a Son who shall be also the Son of God. The incarnation and birth of God the Son is thus fore told, and the consent of Mary is awaited that the great mystery may be brought about, which is necessary in order that man's redemption may be accomplished. Mary's consent is then given, on the

assurance of the angel that the event will take place without violence to her virginal purity. This assurance being given, Mary said :

"Behold the handmaid of the Lord be it done to me according to thy word. And the angel departed from her.

It had been foretold by the prophet Isaias over seven hundred years previously to the event that the birth of Christ should take place in this miraculous manner. Almighty God sent the prophet to king Achaz to aunounce that this sign of God's mercy to the people of Israel should be given : "a virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and His name shall be called Emmanuel." (Is. vii., 14.)

The Hebrew word Emmanuel signifies God with us, and there is no doubt that the words of the prophet Isaias referred to the birth of Christ, for they are so interpreted by St. Matthew in the first chapter of his Gospel, where we read that Mary shall bring forth a son whose name shall be Jesus "for he shall save his people from their sins. Now all this was done that it might be fulfilled which the Lord spoke by the prophet saying : Behold a virgin shall be with child, and bring forth a son and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is God with us."

The actual name of our Blessed Lord is Jesus, which signifies Saviour, but as Tertulian points out, this name is identical in meaning with Emmanuel or God with us, because to be our Saviour it was necessary that Christ should become man, and so be "God with us" or God made man. By a Hebrew idiom, the expression is used : 'He shall be called Emmanuel," to signify that he shall be really "God with us" or God dwelling on] earth with mankind. It was the usage of the Jews to say "He shall be called," to signify what he is in reality, just as it is afterwards said in the ninth chapter of the same prophecy, verse 6: "His name shall be called Wonder-

ful, Counsellor, God, the Mighty, Father of the World to come, the Prince of Peace. The festival of the Annunciation

has been instituted by the Church to commemorate the Incarnation of Jesus, and at the same time to honor His Blessed Mother who was elevated on this day! to the highest dignity which could be conferred upon any creature, as she is thus made truly the Mother of God.

This festival is of very great antiquity in the Church, though the exact date of its institution cannot now be ascertained with certainty. It was the influence of Orangeism was so used certainly observed before the middle of

This is consistent with holy Scripture, and the teaching of the three ancient creeds which have been handed'down from the beginning as containing the constant faith of the Church. Thus in Galatians, iv. 4. Christ is spoken of in one breath as the Son of God and the Son of Mary : "God sent His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, that He might redeem them who were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." So in the Nicene and the Apostles' Creeds the same person Christ is said to be "our Lord, consubstantial to the Father, true God of true God,"

and "born of the Virgin Mary." Still more clear are the words of St. Elizabeth recorded in St. Luke i, 43 : "And whence is this to me that the mother of my Lord should come to me ?"

The expression "Mother of my Lord" is identical in meaning with "Mother of God" which is applied to the Blessed Virgin in the beautiful prayer which is known as "the Angelical Salutation " wherein it is said "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

# THE ORANGE LODGES AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Orangemen were held last week in Palmerston and Renfrew, for Ontario, and Shawville for Quebec. We are thus reminded that the dog days are not distant when it is custom. ary for that organization to hold processions and public meetings for the purpose of misrepresenting and abusing Catholics for daring to exist in the country.

We notice by the reports of these meetings that there has been somewhat less of anti Catholic abuse this year than is usually uttered on such occasions. It is pleasant to observe any signs, however Masters and other such mock dignitar. ies as meet at the Grand Lodge these meetings to be held without some rhodomontade, so we are not taken by surprise on observing that a good deal of vapor and froth was let off at the Renfrew meeting, culminating in a resolution which echoes back the sentiments which had been uttered in the Grand Master's address. It was resolved that

"No truer words were ever spoken than those in which the honored head of our order in this Orange province warns us of the sleepless activity of the great enemy of our civil and religious liberties, making it necessary on our part to take steps to prevent that enemy from gaining insidiously and by piecemeal what she no longer dares openly and in full light to aim at.

The reference is here, of course, to the school question in Manitoba, where

in 1891 as to induce the Government the seventh century, as it is mentioned of that province to violate the solemn

MARCH 26, 1898.

cept six in Winnipeg, which are also soon to be brought within the operation of the changed conditions. We hope that this report will prove to be correct. It would, indeed, be better if the legal status of the Catholic schools were admitted unreservedly, but we stand upon the substantial basis that justice should be done. We are fairly well satisfied if the object be attained in substance, and in practice, even if the unjust laws be not actually repealed. It remains still to be seen whether or not a satisfactory practical settlement of the school question has been, or is on the point of being reached. If this be really the case, we shall be pleased to admit that there is little if anything further to be looked for in this matter.

The Grand Master thought proper in his address to speak insultingly of Mgr. Mery del Val, the Pope's delegate to Canada, and of his mission. If the rumored settlement of the trouble be correct it will be seen that the Grand Master's influence is of but little account ; but if it be not correct we shall continue to advocate the rights of the Catholic minority, as we have done hitherto, without regard to the Renfrew Grand Lodge pronouncement.

In regard to the denunciations of the Grand Master against the Pope for presuming to send a delegate to Canada at all, we need only say that it is the Holv Father's right to send his representative wherever he thinks fit. If it were true that Mgr. Mery del Val was sent out to hold negotiations with the Government, it is not an extraordinary occurrence that foreign princes or potentates send their representatives to various countries for the purpose of negotiation, and the countries which receive them suffer no humiliation by receiving them with due respect. But there is no evidence whatsoever that the recent delegate came to Canada on any official mission to the Government. slight, of an approach to reason and He came especially to examine common sense on the part of the Grand and report upon the status of the Church in Manitoba, and while fulfilling this duty, by his gatherings, but we could not expect prudence and wisdom he gained the respect and reverence of all who met him. His duties concerned only the internal administration of the Catholic Church, which is a matter on which the wishes of the Grand' Lodge of Eastern Ontario will not be consulted, if it be at any time hereafter the Holy Father's wish to send another delegate, whether for a temporary investigation, or to remain permanently, just as there is now in the United States a permanent Apostolic delegation, though permission was not asked from the Orange or P. P. societies whether or not it should be established. The Grand Lodge only renders itself ridiculous by its impertinent obtrusiveness.

### FATHER CHIDWICK TO CHRIS-TIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Few non-Catholics understand the teaching of the Catholic Church on the question salvation outside her visible boundar They do not realize that she claims as be-I hey do not realize that she fclaims as be-longing to her soul all he just, however seem-ingly separated from her. Those who pro-fess in good faith another form of belief, and faithfully follow the moral law must be saved, although they have gone through life not knowing their true spicingle mother. "Other snowing their true spiritual mother. "Other theep I have that are not of this fold," said he Divine Founder of the Church. "Them dso I must bring, and they shall hear My oice, and there shall be one fold and one hepherd." This teaching of the Church, while far from encouraging the false notion that ne religion is as good as another, inculcates the broadest charity and respect for the sincere convic-tions of all our fellow-men. As a case in point, we give the appended letter to the United Society of Christian En-deavor from the Rev. John J. Chidwick, chaplain of the battleship "Maine," in which he says that he knew very well and admired highly Carlton Jencks, an Endeavorer who was killed in the explosion. Father Chid-wick continues: wick continues : "He was one of our best men, and although mot of my belief, was one of my greatest com-forts. Every Sunday evening I was accus-tomed to hold services for our crew, irrespect-tive of belief. He was one of my zealous pro-moters for this service. Frequently we con-versed on spiritual matters, not controversi-ally, but for editication. The evening of his attention to religious duties, and I am posi-tive his example gave great glory to God from the souls of his shipmates. It is the teaching of our Church that men like Carlton Jencks are undoubtedly saved. He was fond of his God, and God was undoubtedly drawn to him. The disaster occurred shortly after the hour for retiring, and I know the evening prayers of our good friend united him with his Maker. I have recognized his body, and it is buried with that of his shipmates who went down on the gallant. "Maine " in the cemetery of Havana." In line with this touching expression of the trepose of the soul of Francis E. Willard, and a touching address deploring her death, and praising her great work for the cause of tem-tor, the Rev. J. J. Keane. wick continu "He was one of our best men, and although

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therefore to be strictly forbidden to Christians. It would appear that the code of morals is nowadays somewhat relaxed, for many churches in the West have adopted progressive euchre parties as a means of raising money for church purposes. But a couple of weeks ago a Miss McElroy, who is a teacher in one of the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools, had a party of eight of her scholars at her house, and euchre was introduced as an amusement to while away a couple of hours. When this became known to the other Church members a fearful scandal arose, and it is threat. ened to expel from the church all the guilty ones. There is no knowing as yet what punishment will be inflicted, or whether the matter shall be referred to the highest court of the Church for settlement.

The trouble is that with so much diversity of teaching and practice, it is impossible to tell what is law ful and what is morally wrong. Surely a Christian Church should be able to define the boundary line between virtue and vice.

### WILL THERE BE WAR?

There are still rumors of a threatening war between the United States and Spain on account of the situation in Cuba. The Spanish Commission which investigated the cause of the destruction of the Maine warship has reported that it was due to some accident on board the ship itself. The United States Commission has not yet reported, but if it should report that it was due to some exterior cause. such as the explosion of a torpedo in the harbor of Havana, it is believed the case. In such case, if an indem-

abolish the Established Church. These two questions are closely connected, as both involve reforms which are strongly demanded in Ireland and Wales respectively, as the aim in both cases is to free the people from intolerable burdens imposed on them by wealthy landlords.

During the last few years the people of Wales have been tolerably quiet in regard to the incubus from which they are so anxious to free themselves. But a few days ago quite a commotion was caused in Lancaster by a seizure of the goods of five non conformists for the payment of tithes to the Vicar. The amounts for which the seizures were made were small, but the owners made a stand on principle against payment, and the goods were sold. The incident has attracted much attention, and is being warmly discussed, that Spain will not accept this view of the weight of public opinion being entirely on the side of the non-conform-

science, it does not seem possible to accede to all the demands of the Nazarenes without putting the burdens which they should share upon the rest of the community. If such demands are acceded to, all who are desirous to escape the general burdens of the nation will be likely to join the Nazarenes.

THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 25th of the present month, March. The mystery which the Church commemorates on this feast is described in the first chapter of St. Luke's gospel, as follows :

"And in the sixth month the Angel Gabriel was sent from God into a city of Galilee called Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name Joseph of the house of David, and the virgin's name was Mary. And the Angel being come in said unto her Hail full of grace, the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women. Who having heard was troubled at his saying, and thought with herself what manner of salutation this should be. And the Angel said to her : Fear not Mary, for thou hast found grace with Behold thou shalt conceive in thy womb and shalt bring forth a son and thou shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great and shall be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of David his father, and he shall reign in the house of Jacob forever. And of his kingdom there shall be no end. And Mary said to the angel: How shall this be done, because I know not man? And the angel answering said to her: The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee. And, therefore, also the Holy which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.'

Thus the announcement is made to

in the Acts of the Tenth Council of Toledo held in the year 656. It is also mentioned in several sermons which are supposed to have been delivered by St. Gregory Thaumaturgus in the fourth century, but it is not certain that these sermons were really of St. Gregory's composition. We cannot therefore assert positively that the festival was observed so early as

the fourth century. But the title Mother of God which is given by the Church to the Blessed Virgin was undoubtedly applied to her from the beginning of Christianity, and it was not till the fifth century that the correctness of this title was called into question by Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, who maintained that

in Christ there are two distinct personalities, the divine and the human. From this he drew the inference that Mary is to be called only Mother of the man Christ.

This heresy was condemned by the Council of Ephesus in the year 431. It was then decreed as an article of faith that in Christ there is but one person, the divine and human natures being intimately united to constitute one personality in Christ. If this were not the case, we could not have been redeemed by the death of Christ upon the cross, as His acts would then have only a human value. It is the intimate personal or hypostatic union of Christ's divinity and humanity which makes His acts of infinite value. and thus His death upon the cross. being the act of a God, suffices for our redemption, which would not be the case if it were only the act of a man. The one person, Christ, is thus truly both God and man, and His mother is correctly called the Mother of God, which title is given to her by the Coun-

compact entered into between Catholics and Protestants, to the effect that both should enjoy equally the liberty of educating their children in accordance with their conscientious convictions. It is this violation of religious liberty. this breach of a fair compact, which the Orangemen by a misnomer call the defence of our civil and religious liberties ; and the arch-enemy of liberty to to whom they refer is the Catholic Church, which is vindicating real lib erty and contending for the supremacy of law and order. This the Catholics of Canada will continue to do in the exercise of our civil liberties, notwithstanding the oft-repeated threats of the Grand Orange Lodges, and we have no doubt of ultimate success, for it is to be borne in mind that the Orange Lodges do not now hold the destinies of the Dominion in their possession, whatever may have been the case half a century ago. We have no objection to

offer against Orangemen as individual citizens, endeavoring, as far as their numbers go, to make their views prevail in the counsels of the Dominion. but we have objection against those who would endeavor to make the resolutions passed in the secrecy of the Lodge rooms the rule of the policy which should be followed in the government of the country.

We have noticed of late that it is rumored, with some appearance of authenticity, that an effort is being made by the Manitoba Government to make the school system of the province acceptable to Catholics, and it is even reported that, without an actual change in the law, the Catholic schools are to be recognized and admitted as part of the Provincial school system.

already been conferred upon all the the pen of a Methodist Bishop .- Ave Catholic schools of the Province, ex. Maria,

Signs of the Times.

A Presbyterian clergyman, Dr Alexander Whyte, has published a life of St. Teresa, which has already run into a second edition. We expect soon to announce a life of the Blessed he Provincial school system. It is said that these advantages have novena to St. Francis of Assisi from

nity be demanded it will probably be isis. The injustice of taxing them Mary that she will in a miraculous cil of Ephesus above referred to.

# THE SPIRIT AND THE BRIDE SAY "COME."

SAY "COME." In necessary things unity, in doubtful things things charity, is a color motor that prevailed in the early charity, is a color motor that prevailed in the early charity, is a noise motor that prevailed in the early charity, is the comprehene and thoroughly Christian fuel of the bear matinized, the Church of schlams along dry men into revoit and com-peled they the prevailed of countiess of the years, Christians are coming to see, or late years, Christians are coming to see, the wide denses of the needless multiplication of christian sects. The cry 'back to christ and Apasties 'is ringing around the world, of the world, in the ranches of the Church of food a have so cruelly torn the body of our lord. The observer (Cumberland Presbyter) and the observer (Cumberland Presbyter) and the observer (Cumberland Presbyter) and the set on only and significant words, with

which have so crachy torn the body of our Lord.-The Observer (Camberland Presbyter-ian.) These are noble and significant words, with the exception of the mis-use of the word "Church," in a sense that includes a whole swarm of rebel sects, and the outbreak of the traditional Protestant misrepresentation about "religious liberty." It has never been "ecclesiastical tyranny" that "drove men into revolt" against the one Universal Church of God. Revolt against her divine and beneficent authority has always been inspired by the Great Revolter. The first sectary was Satan. The unity of God implies the unity of the Church. Those who have in any age separated from the Catholic Church have crucified Christ afresh, so far as is in their power. But the Mysical Body of Christ is inviolable and indefectible, and those who have revolted have, as St. John says, "gone out from it because they were not of it." Jesus Christ and His apos-tolic mistry forever invite, with tenderest affection, the unfortunate heirs of heresy and sectarianism to return to the blessed House-hold of Faith, where alone He and they are to be found. There they will find the fulness of liberty.

be found. There they will find the fulness of liberty, but they must abandon the spirit of lawless-ness and self will. Anarchy breeds servitude. Giberty is the product of order. Therefore, "if Christ shall make you free, you shall be free indeed."—Catholic Progress.

NO QUISTION OF PAYMENT. In discussing, in the North American Re-view, the question "Do Foreign Missions Fay ?" the Rev. D. Clark, president of the sound of the Irish Parliament? Christian Endeavor Societies, undertakes to show that the sum total of the world's knowledge has, inter alia, gained largely by the labors of missionaries. We cannot say that much real gain will accrue from the reading of his article, inasmuch as it leaves out what is equivalent to the part of Hamlet in the play, in the presentation of his subject. We mean, of course, the immense contributions of the one great missionary Church, whose commission was to go and teach all nations. All that is said about the services of Catholic mission aries to the cause of science and liter-nings of comparative philology, it is said rose from a cemparison of the translations the bord's Prayer in the fifteenth century by Roman Catholic missionaries. How feel the patt toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the motion here conveyed of the pattent toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the motion here conveyed of the pattent toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the motion here conveyed of the pattent toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the solution here soneyed of the pattent toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the solution here soneyed of the pattent toil of our missionaries in every century since the entranchisment of the Church, and in the entranchisment of the Church, and in the entranchisment of the Church, and in the entranchisment of the Church and the pattent the entranchisment of the Church and the pattent of the church there is the sone in which your the entranchisment of the Church, and the pattent of the church there is the anotion here is the entry th

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

C. M. B. A.

following toasts were proposed and fit-responded to :

The following toasts were proposed and fit-tingly responded to : "Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen," Wm.

"Her Gracious Musical Reprint "Canada, Our Country," N. Doherty. "Total Abstenance," proposed by Rev. J. Mc-Keough, responded by J. McKinnon, New

Glasgow. "The Shire Town," proposed by A. Me-Kenna, sr., responded by Wm. Brennan. "Our Visiting Bochers," proposed by A. Me-Kenna, jr., responded by J. McPnerson, Steller-ton.

"The Men of the Sea," proposed by A. Smith.

A. O. H.

Toronto, Oni., Marca 14, 1898. At a joint meeting of the Ancient Order of Hiberaians of York County, held in Temper-ance Hail, Temperance street, Toronto, on the 6th March instant, the following resolutions were moved by Bro. Joseph Ruthedge, seemded by Brc. William Ryan, and passed unanimous-

by Bro. William Ryan, and passed unanimous-ir. Whereas, we, the officers and members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of York County, have learned with profound sorrew of the death of the Most Rev, James Vincent Cleary, Arch-bishop of Kingston, Whereas the intimate relations held by the deceased pretate with the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians render if fitting and proper that we should place on record an expression of our appreciation of his many services in the interest of ourforder, and of our respect, and admiration for his exalted character as great light of the Churchand as an Hishman imbued with lofty particulus magin and again practically exemptified in large and substantial measures.

practically exemplified in large and substantial measures. Be it therefore resolved that, while bowing in humble submission to the Divine Will, we nourn not the less our fond and loving friend called from the sphere of life to his heavenly reward.

called from the sphere of file to file featwenty reward. Resolved that in the death of Archbishop Cleary the Church has lost a learned and fear-iess Prelate, the Ancient Order of Hibernlans a stanneh friend, and Ireland an uncompromising champion who never wavered in his allegiance to hor cause. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, and alsosen" for publication to the Catholic Register, the CATHOLIC RECORD and the Canadian Freeman.

C. O. F.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 370.

Toronto, March 21, 1838. St. Paul's Church, in this city, is one of the inest edifices in the Province. It is a worthy nonument to the memory of the late Bishop Mahoney. Its erection was due to his untiling perseverance and energy, with the hearty co-

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. Toronto, Ont., March 14, 1898.

Mar. 12, 1898.

which in their baptismal creed they call the Holy Catholic Church, is the Church in which they themselves have been baptized, reared, and instructed. It is my consolation to believe that multitudes of such persons are in good faith, and that God in His mercy will make allowance for them, knowing what are the prejudices of childhood, of an education studiously erroneous, what is the power and is fluence of parents and of teachers, of public opinion, and of public law, how all these things create in their minds a conviction that they are in the right, that they believe the one Faith, and are in the one Church, in which alone is salvation. We rejoice to commend them to the love of our Heavenly Father, be-lieving that though they may be materially in error, and in many things materially in oppo-sition to His truth and to His word, yet they do not know, and, morally speaking, many cannot know it, and that therefore He will not re-quire it at their hands."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal. ences as possible for the benefit of the holy souls suffering in the fires of Purgatory. A neglect to use Indulgences can arise only from spiritual pride and presumption (a sin against hope), combined with indifference to the spiritual welfare of our brethren in Orbrist, which is a sin against charity. - Church Progress.

IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

IRISH PARLIAMENTS. The question of Home Rule Government for Ireland has been so long before the pub-lie, and has been the source of so many great struggies, that it might not be uninteresting, on the occasion of this centennial year, to take a glance at the history of the various Parliaments of Ireland. Many good people labor under false impression that the Irish race was never a self governing one -except during the brief period of Grattan's Parlia-ment. Ages before Saxon, or Pict, or Dane was heard of, Ireland had her regularly con-stituted Government. The great conventions or legislative assem-blies of Tara were instituted by Oliamh Fod-hla, Monarch of Ireland, and is derived from "Gilamh," a sage, and "Fodhla," one of the ancient names of Ireland. The convention of Tara, called in Irish Feis Taamrach, was held every year in the royal residence of The new of the data the of the standence with the residence of the over year in the royal residence of the over in readed by the provincial

WHY HE BECAME A CATHOLIC.

And Found the Falth When Sixty Years of Age-The Earnest Outery of a Mind at Rest.

"The Men of the Sea, proposed by A. Smith, "Our Spiritual Adviser," proposed by F. Grattap, responded by Rev. J. McKeough, "C. M. B. A." proposed by F. J. Tobin, re-sponded by Rev. R. McDonold, New Glasgow, "Mine, Host and Hostess," proposed by J. F. Keily, responded by N. Doherty. The singing of "God Save the Queen," brought the meeting to a close, and all dis-persed bearing away pleasant memories of the opening of "Stella Maris" Brunch and looking forward with pleasure to the promised similar reunion amid our genial brochers at Stellarton, A. McKenna, jr., Rec. Scc. Mar, 12, 1898.

A branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit ssociation of Canada was formally opened at fotou, N. S., on the 3rd inst., by the Grand eputy of the district, Rev. R. McDonaid of an Chemotheren and Statistical Statistics (Statistics), Statistics), Statistics (Statistics), Statistics), Statistics, Sta

fraternal sympathy in the irreparable loss they have sustained. Requiescat in pace! M. Powers and C. J. McCube, committee. RESOLUTION OF CONDUCENCE. Whereas we the officers and members of Court No. 674, C. O. F., have learned with re-gret of the death of Mr. Edward Donnelly, the beloved brother of our worthy brother, Mr. C, J. Donnelly.

(a) and a district, feet, for a Leonand to a series of an and the series of a series of beloved brother of our worthy brother, Mr. C. J. Donnelly. Resolved that we the officers and members of Goura No. 674, C. O. F., do hereby convey to Brother C. J. Donnelly, and other numbers of the family, our deepest sympathy in this there sad hour of affletion, and pray that our Heav-enly Father will give them grace to bow with Christian fortitude to His divine with. Resolved, further, that a copy of this resolu-tion be forwarded to Brother C. J. Donnelly, spread on the minutes of this court, and sent to the press for publication. Signed, Good of Order Committee, John Smith, Jan. O'Connor, Joseph O'Hara, Jas, A. White, R. S. ass't see. W. J. Brennan : fn. sec., F. J. Tobui, treas. A. McKenna, sr.; mar., D. Smith ; guard, F. Grattan, Despite the incidenency of the weather, no less than twenty-five brothers from the branches of New Glasgow and Stellarton ac-companied the Grand Deputy, and their pres-ence tended in no small degree to insuite the syning branch with enthusiasus, and make its first inceting a complete success. After the installation and regular order of birst-ness had been disposed of, the Grand Deputy delivered an able and en-thusiastic address, setting forth the manifold benefits to be derived from a viceotous branch of the C. M. B. A. The President followed in a speech brim full of that wit, eloquence

We, the members of Angel Guardian Court son 674, C. O. F., at regular montheout C. O. F., at regular n i, wish to express our symp brother, Dr. Mulcahy, of No, 748, Munro, Wis., in the n the moore," irring addresses of the First and Vice-Presidents showed that these he stirring addresses of the First and ond Vice-Presidents showed that these cers were fully convinced of the great nos-filities of a well-regulated Catholic society, it confident that "Stella Maris" branch was tined to supply a want long felt by the choice young men of Pictou. A structure of the second structure of the theory of the second structure of the second second structure of the tence which has over prevailed at the tevere." was enjoyed. Metr satisfying the wants of the inner man, pleasant and the terms of the other the second gradid nucle to cheer the company for the pleasant arive home. The following tonsts were proposed and fit-Signed, Good of Order Committee, John Smith, Daniel O'Cennor, Joseph O'Hara and Jas, A. White, R. S.

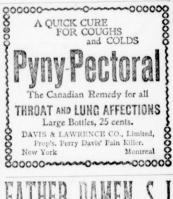
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# FATHER DAMEN, S.J ONE OF THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL PAMPHLETS EXTANT

THOMAS COFFEY.

plant watered by local and the classic and ste and most sad land from which it springs. letter accompanying this holy gift runs s. In sheer delight i give it : ear Madam,—Here in a remote village of land, bordering on your native country. I d (owing to the kindness of a Canadian and) your spirited lines in The Mail and Em-e every week, and I thank a kind Trovi-tee for the gift of a fearless pen which He bastawed on my country woman. Perceiv. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, CHT. J. E. Bruxer & Co. e for the gift of a fearless pen which he bestowed on my country woman. Perceiv-your disappointment at not having a sham t for last St. Fatrick's day, 1 send your e" sprig, racy of the soil, and hope you wear it for the sake of "ould times," and hat of your own country woman. h, it was easy enough to lauch about Joe phy's "handful of earth," but Itell you en I put the little roots in water, and water group fresh oddur of the clay tha Toronto's Leading Fashionand 1 put the little roots in water, and ranted the strong fresh odour of the clay that ung about the siender tendrils, I knew all the rece of that hackneyed ditty, and masterod we servet of Joseph's success. And what a ave belt that, golden harp with its two 98's ill make for Thady! And another harp and reath that I have for Paty. able Tailors 222 QUEEN ST. E. All work guaranteed first-class and up-to-date. Try us and you'll stay with us. Prices Right. REID'S HARDWARE UNITED GREEK PATRIARCH. The Rev. Father Macarios, of the Greek Meichite, or United Greek Church, Tozonto, has received news from his native town Zahle, on Mount Labanon, that the Holy Father has recently appointed the Right Rev. Peter Jora-giry to the Patriarchate of Antioch. This is the highest position in the Greek Meichite, litte in the east, and besides Antioch, the Patriarch Administers the sees of Jerusatiem and Alex-andria, The ejevation of Bishop Jerusity to the Primacy has been the occasion of popular rejoicing all through the Syrian Company the State State and State and State Catholies of the Last. Father news was re-ceived in Zahle, which is a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants, nearly all Cath-olies, a popular discharge of fire arms kept up to find any the two rest set off and y in all quarters of the town. In the midst of the replacing an unexpected occurrence took piace which ave in a raher mountful ending. The aged and venerable Bishop of the Diocese Mar, Maluk diod veny suddenly—he was over incity years old. For Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers, Superior Carpet Sweepers, Sinceperette, the iatest Wringers, Mangles, Cutlery, etc. 118 Dundas St., (North) London, Cnt. CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer.

A Medicine Chest in Itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. The agen and venerable shall be as sover ninely years old. Father Macarios is intimately acquainted with the new Patriarch as he spent five years assisting, lim in mission work, and he antici-pates great advantage to the Catholic cause in the easi from his administration, as he is a zeatous, learned and holy Bishon. The Father leaves Toronto, this work on a material visitation to his countrymen in the west to give them an opportunity mean in the west to give them an opportunity in work years accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Abrahaan Nassr, and will be absent about two weeks. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS' 1898 Our Boys' and Girls' Annual For 5 cents we will milt to any of our youth-ful readers a new story for boys, from the pen-of the popular revisiting tale for stris, by Ella Lorainel by for Our Boys' and Girls' Annual for 1885, and an buy thoth contained in, and written press, and an buy thoth contained in, and written press, and an buy thoth contained in, and written press, and an buy thoth contained in, and written press, and an buy thoth contained in, and written press, and of the standard of the standard of the press, and Girls' Annual for 1888 a delight-tui book. Address, THOS. COFFEY 1898

Roman Catholic missionaries." How feeble is the notion here conveyed of the patient toil of our missionaries in every century since the enfranchisement of the Church, and in every land known to the caravan leader or the ship captain, in the study of the language and literature of the multitudinous races among whom they labored for the winning of souls. Many missionaries have spent the best part of a life time in such work. One Jesuit has performed the prodigious feat of not only compiling a Chinese dictionary, but of actually casting the type himself for the hundreds of characters required in printing euch a work. The animus of this article in the North American Review may be judged from this example. But the great point, left entirely out of sight in that composition, is that Catholic missionaries do not look at mis sion work from the "paying" aspect. The greatest of them went forth without a penny, and never looked for any thing but the mar-try's crown. Priceless though their services to literature have been, it is for the souls they have won and the glory they have shed upon the Church that they are held in honor with us.—Catholic Standard and Times.

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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> thou art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church." I profited by the warn-ings of St. Augustine, "Fly to the taber-nacle of God, the Catholic Church," and the English language is inadequate to express my gratitude to many kind triends who lent me a helping hand to bring me into the true fold, especially Father Wagner of Cham-paigne, Ill., for his unremitting kindness able solace and comfort in the sacraments, a satisfaction indescribable, a comfort and sense of peace that only can emanate from the Infinite One. My friends, let me beseech you, purge your mids of prejudice, and impartially in-vestigate, asking God to give you grace to do so and you will cease to prate about the ignorant Catholic. Have one-half the anxi-ety tor a clear title to your heavenly home that you have for the land upon while cease to wonder why at the age of sixty I became a Catholic, G. W. Norton.

Choir Rev. Father Finnigan preached on the occa-sion. He took for bis text "Prayer." He de-monstrated in an able manner the great bene-fic derived from frequent and earnest prayer. He took occasion in the course of his remarks, to refer in complimentary terms to the C. O. F. This society, he said, had become well known for its charity and benevolence, and its deep religious spirit. In its ranks were to be found Archbishops, Bishops and priests, the Venerable Archbishops of Chicago being its spiritual adviser. The beloved pastor of St. Paul's was now Archbiston of Chicago being its Janu's was driver. The beloved nastor of St. Paul's was a member, as well as the priest who was now speaking to them. The speaker also paid a de-served compliment to the choir for the excel-lence of the music furnished on the occasion. Rev. Father Finnigan is a newly-ordained priest. He is a tall, vigorous man, with an affable disposition and other admirable quali-ties, which form the typical priestly character. St. Joseth's Court held their regular meeting on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance of members and the full order of business was carried out. Several applications for member-ship were received, and seven initiations took place. Court 370 has now on its role four of the rev. clergy, all active members. M. J. Cannon, C. C.

IN MEMORIAM.

the weight of an article in pounds and cuncer is for calculating the money value, and to d this mechanically, at the same time with abs-lute accuracy, and all accomplished in on operation, is many steps in advance of the of fory method of weighing and calculation, an must be said to be the perfection of system of seiling goods by weight. Mr. Wilson atpeare very much pleased with the fpurchase he mad and said he thought it only a matter of a ver short time when every up-to date retaile would be using the system. IN MEMORIAM. J. W. Mogan, Esq., Chief Ranger of St. Joseph Court, No. 570, C. O. F., informed the members at their last musting that Donald McDonald, Inte of the town and Donald McDonald, two of Messrs. July esteemed and respected mem-bers of thus and the state of the state are of eighty pears. The Court received the sad nest sympathy for their afflicted brothers, and manimously passed the resolution : That this court has heard with sorrow of the dest of Donald McDonald, failer of our esteened brothers, Duncan and Donald Mc-Donald, at the venerable age of eighty years, ago of eighty pears are stated brothers, and the dest of Donald McDonald, failer of our steened brothers, Duncan and Donald Mc-Donald, at the venerable age of eighty years, agod differed new pereaved brothers and wishes to extend to our bereaved brothers and the other afflicted members of their family its

Just issued, a new edition of the Protestant Reformation, by Wm. Obbett. Revised, with Notes and Preface by Very Rev. Francis Aidan Gasquet, D. D., O. S. P. The book is printed in large, clear type. As it is published at a net price of 25 cents per copy in the United States, 3) cents will have to be charged in Canada. It will be sent to any address on receipt of that sum, in stamps. Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC RECORD Office. London, Ontarib,

UNITED GREEK PATRIARCH.

pinest diffees in the Province. It is a working monument to the memory of the late lishop monument to the memory of the late lishop monument to the memory of the late lishop operation of his faithful flock. A munificant generative means, and will be absent about two weeks.
Don Sundag evening last alarge portion of the constraint of the C. O. F. On this occasion a grand musical part of the C. O. F. Son this occasion a grand musical version of the faithful flock. A mere hall, Power street, at the invitation of Court 53. TERVILLE, ONT.
C. O. F. assembled at St. Anne's hall, Power street, at the invitation of Court 53. TERVILLE, ONT.
C. O. F. assembled at St. Anne's hall, Power street, at the invitation of Court 53. Tervices of the C. O. F. assembled at St. Anne's hall, Power street, at the invitation of Court 53. The alread of the courts, the chief Hanger and officers in the front. It was edifying to with ness such a large number of thoroughly Cathor chief and so as accessful mission of the two deep and proceeded in a body to the charge of the Court 53. The magnificent new organ was presided over the indefermine of the Court for the two form of the following protect the indefermine of the Court form of elevel in the following protect form the mission and the absent about the buse of the took occasion (Court 50. Coor Choir Start 50. Coor Choir Mr. J. F. Mogan.
Magnificat "Miss T, Tymon "Latting from the various other exercises incident for the court form of elock in the form the great beneric the sole, "Cooir "Ave Maria". Miss T, Tymon "Verdifies of the transful of the court of the start structions given the eventions of the form the great beneric the mission and preparatory test sharing about of the following protect of the form of the structions and preparatory the sharing about of the court for the structions and preparatory the sharing about the more age weating about the structions and preparatory the sharing about the preparating the papal Beneficien and by the pre

March 15, 1898.

A Useful Invention. A Useful Invention. Messrs, James Wilson & Co., the enterpris-ing groery merchank, 3& Richmond struct, have placed upon their counter recently, two Dayton Money Weight scales, both of which are most beautifully and artistically finished in olive commel, with fine nickel trimmings, making a very attractive addition to their store, making a very attractive addition to their store, These machines are the very latest and most improved models made by the Dayton Com-puting ScaleGompany, at Dayton, Ohio. — In conversation with Mr. Wilson he said the dvantages derived from weighing goods in their exact money value were manifold. In the first place, the only object in ascertaining its for calculating the money value, and to do

Cobbett's "Reformation.

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE STAMPS. Bargain Sets This Month.

14 Jamaica 25c., 10 Queensland 25c., 10 Queens-land 25c., 12 South Africa Republic 25c., 10 Natal 25c., 15 France 25c. Only a few sets left. Send for bargain list. Approval sheets at 25 per cent commission. Wanted at good prices old Canadian stamps. 100 stamps all different, 15 cents. Wisconsin Stamps & Coin Co., 1013-2 Monroe, Wisconsin.

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# TEACHERS WANTED.

I WISH TO SECURE A NORMAL I WISH TO SECURE A NORMAL in a village school in the North West Ferritor-ies at \$30 per month. The preference will be given to one who has some musical ability and can speak German. Address, with foll particu-lars, W. O. MCTaggatt, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

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WANTED : FARMERS' SONS OR OTHER industrious persons of fair education to whom \$30 a month would be an inducement. I could also engage a few ladles at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, TORONTO.

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BRADLEY GARRETSON CONTO. TORONTO. CANCER I TUMOTS and all Blood Dis-orders conquered; sect-ment at home. No knife or plaster. Full particulars by mail or at office; nuch value able matter in 100 page book, all free. Write Depl. "C. R." The Abbot Myron Mason Medical Co., 677 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

C. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Biock, Richmond Street, James P. Murray, President; P. F. Boyle, Secretary, WFE

# FIVE . MINUTES; SERMON.

Passion Sunday.

BEHAVIOR AT MASS. "But Jesus hid himself and went out of the mple." (St. John viit. 59.)

We gather from the Gospels that our Divine Saviour frequented the Jewish Temple. Whenever He came to Jer-usalem His first visit was to the Temple, and while He remained in the City of Sion most of His time was passed in the Temple. This, the great sanctuary of the Old Dispensation, without doubt, the true Temple of God. and our Blessed Lord loved its courts for here alone was His Heavenly Father truly known and glorified among men. Ana, although the Old Law was soon to be superseded by the New, and the Temple and its sacrifices were to pass away for ever, yet the Divine Redeemer jealously guarded its honor to the last. He could not toler ate the least irreverence or profanation within its sacred precincts.

If you recollect, the only time that our meek and gentle Lord gave way to angry indignation, and acted with downright severity, was when He found the buyers and sellers in the Temple. Inflamed with holy zeal at the sight of such profanation, He at once turned upon the sacrilegious traf fickers and drove them and their wares out of the Temple, using a scourge and "Take these things hence, saying : and make not the house of My Father a house of traffic." Nor did they stand on the order of their going, for they recognized in the indignant counten ance and commanding presence of Jesus Christ the manifestation of Divine displeasure.

Now, the attitude of our Lord Jesus Christ towards the old Jewish Temple teaches us two very important lesson -first, to love the House of God and to frequent it; and second, to behave with the greatest reverence within its walls. Surely the Lord of the Temple did not need to honor it. Yet, behold, His attachment for it, how often Ha visited it, and how incensed He was agaiust all who profaned it ! And if the sanctuary of the Old Law was so sacred in the eyes of our Lord Jesus Christ, how much more so the sanctuar-ies of the New Law? Was it not said of Him that "zeal for God's house hath consumed Him?" And do we not find that those amongst us who have most of the Spirit of Christ imitate Him in Good Christians love the House of God ; they visit it often, and they are full of reverence for it While, on the other hand, there is no infallible sign of a coarse and more tepid Christian spirit than irreverence in the Temple of God. People whom you see enter the church laughing and talking, have little or no sense of worship ; they come rather for appearance sake, like the Sadducees of old.

People whom you see come habitually late to church, though they live in the very next block, have no true devotion to God's House or its services, for real devotion overcomes all obstacles and brooks no delay.

People whom you find neglecting church Sunday after Sunday, have nothing of the Spirit of Christ; they are merely baptized heathens. There is on truer test of our religious spirit than this.

What is our attitude towards the House of God? Do we love to frequent it? Do we act with due reverence in it? If we are indifferent of irreverent, our religion is a mere sentiment, and our worship worse than

frugal with his savings and he had accumulated \$5. This he converted into a gold piece and in a manly fashion carried it to a member of the cathedral congregation and tendered it as a starter for the rebuilding fund. The gentleman accepted the little fellow's contribution and added \$500 to it on his own account.

QUESTION BOX.

# Rev. Father O'Connor in Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

The notable feature of the "ques tion box " at St. Teresa's this week was the almost utter absence of queries from Catholics, such as should be asked in the confessional only. The general tone of the questions from non-Catholics is evidence of the good effect pro duced by past questions and answers B. L., who "likes the Catholic Church because there is no la de da about it." and who "went into a hightoned Protestant church where they looked on him as if he "had escaped from the Zoo," asked if he could join the Church and yet retain his member

ship in the Foresters. He was told that the society named is among those tolerated by the Church. N. B.-a Protestant young lady--asked where in the New Testament is there a text for prayers for the dead. In II. Timothy i., 16, 17, 18 St. Paul prays for Onesiphorus, who had passed The Protestant commentator away. Wette admits this interpretation. De Again in the book of Maccabees, Old Testament, called by Protestants apochryphal, occurs the passage: "It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins.

"Catharine" asked if we will rise again with these mortal bodies?

She was told to read I. Corinthians xv., in which St. Paul answers this question : " It is sown in corruption ; it is raised in incorruption. It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power. Difficulties about the resurrection vanish before Divine omnipotence.

M. M. C., JerseyCity, asked for a re ply through the Catholic Standard and Times as to whether a marriage with an unbaptized person was null and void.

The answer was that the Church for good reasons may grant a dispensa-tion. The marriage of a Catholic with an unbaptized person is invalid of it-self without a dispensation. The marriage of a Catholic with a baptized Protestant is not only valid but sacramental, but without a dispensation it is ecclesiastically unlawful.

"A Protestant O'Connor " could not understand why a Catholic could be excommunicated for marrying a Pro testant if Protestant marriages between baptized persons are valid.

No Church consure attaches to a Proestant marrying a Catholic. He, therefore, acts with a good conscience. It is different, with the Catholic party, who knows that the Church which he believes in forbids this as well as the ministration of a Protestant clergyman.

W. B. H. (1.) who adjudges the Spaniards guilty of blowing up the Maine, asks whether Catholic priests would sanction such a horrible crime and whether Catholics would not sympathize with Spain if "we" went to war with her?

"We," means the people of the United States, no doubt, and includes the Catholics, who did their duty in the war with Mexico, though the latter is Catholic. No priest, as a priest, could sanction such treachery, and the one

exist before. "How "can Christ be present (3.) under each of the forms of bread and wine in the sacrament? Is not this a contradiction ?" We neither see nor know what the ssence or substance of anything is.

The Church teaches regarding the Eucharist that the substance of the bread is changed into the substance of Christ's body. Our senses are not competent judges of this substantial change, therefore we cannot pronounce upon "the contradiction." Christ's mode of presence is sacramental, that is, peculiar to the sacrament. (4) "Is it not irreverant to think of the body of Christ being subject to such indignities as may happen to it? It seems more reverent to take the Protestant view of the sacrament as a memorial of our Saviour, and not His real body. One night break a man's

picture or stausand not hurt the real man? This quarties presents the usual quanti y of h 3 usistencies resulting from h lists tart mode of reasoning. Ou per nilted even greater ir rever..... e shown Him in His Pasery, str. His secred humanity sion. mockery, mockery, str. His secred humanity in the Euchanist being glorified, is not subject to earthly accidents. If the sacrament among Protestunts in but as a picture, wacre, then, is their objection to pictures? The irreverence of denying that the sucrament i the body and blood of Christ is the greatest of all irreverence. The sixth hapter of St. John clearly shows that Christ allowed those disciples to leave Him who held the view now held by Protestants generally rather than abate one iota His assertion that the sacrament was His body and blocd. Referred to a form of excom

nunication, including curses, etc. The reply was that priests are ordained to bless, not to curse, and that the idea of a form of excommunication entertained by non-Catholics is a fake from Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

duct of Catholics towards her. gave up much to join the Church, and she notices a coldness when she en leavors to secure their interest in obtaining a position, and it makes her feel that Catholics are not as kind as Protestants. Though she does not re gret having become a Catholic, she feels the weight of her trials.

The answer was that converts foresee that as a rule worldly difficulties await them in joining the Church Priests never conceal those disadvan tages. Only a supernatural motiv can sustain the convert to Catholicity At the same time, at least in our age and country, conversion does not necessarily involve pecuniary ruin or social ostracism. There is an organ-ization called St. Raphael's Union, some of whose members are converts themselves, which endeavors to as suage these difficulties as far as pos

"Bible Student" did not like the handy recourse which Catholics have to tradition when they are " cornered in a Scriptural argument. To say the least it seems to Protestants disingen uous to quote a number of pious Christ ian writers when Catholics find no Scripture for their tenets.

brass, which nothing could affect ; but a fever, a disease or distemper soon convinces them of the emptiness their boasts and the hollowness of their pride. Alexander the Great, in the heyday of his success and strength. sought and received divine honors in part at least is accepted by Protest ants, thus forming a common ground from his followers as a god, but when stricken with a mortal illness, "he for argument : but tradition is not herefore, abandoned. The private opinions or even pious sentiments of he fathers do not constitute tradition The fathers are competent witnesse im. of the faith from apostolic times. rule of Vincent of Lerins applies to tradition. A doctrine which is found everywhere in the Church from the earliest time has presumably Apostolic origin. Still the solemn definition of the Church is necessary to make any doctrine an article of faith. As a mat ter of fact, the Bible does not contain the whole rule of faith even as held by Protestants. Infant baptism and the observance of Sunday are not provable from Scripture. "Bible Student" will ind ample authority in the Bible for tradition, that is, the spoken word as ppposed to the written, as in Acts iv., 31; Romans x., 8, 14, 15, 17; Colos ians i., 23; I. Thessalonians ii., 13 I. Ephesians I., 25; I. Cor. xv., 3;
II. Tim. ii., 2; Isaias lix., 21; St. John xiv., 16, 17; xvi., 13; II. Thes.
ii., 14; Luke x., 16; Matt. xxviii., 19, 20.

SOUL Sickness, considered from a physical point of view, causes trouble and pain, and weakens the vital powers of the body. Considered from a moral and supernatural point of view, it produces many beneficial results for the soul. And, first, it curbs or stops the sinner in his evil course. We have an ex ample of this in the wicked Antiochus,

WHAT SICKNESS DOES FOR THE

chabus (chap. vi.) He slew the inhab itante of Judea, plundered their city and desccrated their temple ; but when disease, confessed his wickedness and promised to  $1 \sim 1$  air the evils which he had done. And to how many sinners does it not happen that a lingering ill ness or disease is the only means by which they can be stopped in their career of tin? Frierds, parents, even the prior f exhort them to renounce drink, ev() companions, or other scandalous ) abits; but all in vain until stricken down on the bed of sickness.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

"A Convert " complained of the con

face.

sible. grave. our pide and vanity. How many in the flower and strength of youth spend their days and nights in riotous and drunken excess? boasting that they had nerves of steel and stomachs of

"Seems" is the proper word. Pro testants, as a rule, rely on the Bible as a rule of faith, Catholics on the Church. When Catholics appeal to Scripture they appeal to a book having the sanction of the Church and which

111 euse SOAP is related in the first book of Macon Wash Day it is the bes stricken with a painful and loathsome Joy and Smiles in place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash. DKERCHIEN Secondly, sickness effects the converrich of the sinner. In most parishes, perhaps, one-third of the male portion, (REGISTERED.) rarely if ever, go to Mass and the sacraments. They are practically lost IMPORTED TO ORDER FROM IRELAND. to the Church. How are those to be changed? Is it by sermons and instructions? No; for they are rot present to hear them. Is it by the voice of conscience? No; for in their case it is disregarded. How then? It | H32 | H30 | H31 Present from Ireland. .. Cork. is, generally, by some disease or dang-erous sickness. Sickness and its comnstown. 98 Centenary Jewellery (Registered). Queenstown Killarney " Ireland, 98.... Gents Scarf Pins..... 11.169 311,689 311,453 plement, the bed of death, bring many Green, 98 98 Embroidered..... a sinner to repentance, whom neither the voice of conscience nor the preacher P. 98 Twill..... 98 Twill..... 98 Twill..... 2 All Green. 18 .... 2 All Green. 18 .... 9 ed and Green ... could convert. There are dozens in many a parish, whom the pastor or as HEART CHARMS made out of stone from Vinegar Hill or McArts Fort (Cave Hill). sistant would never know that they lived in it, were it not that they were stricken down with a heavy load of sickness, and death stared them in the Gold figures and mounts...... 175 1 00 Delivered Duty and Post paid to any part of 1 10 Canada. Order by number. Sickness is an affliction : but for the DIRECT LINES FOREIGN AGENCY. sinner it is a salutary one. It is often, the last means which God tries to convert him. Was it not by afflic-11 Mullins St, Montreal Orders may be left with) CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. T. RYAN, Cor. Esther and Carr Streets, Toronto, Ont. T. P. TANSEY, 11 Drummond Street, Monireal, D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Toronto. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Monireal. tions and chastisements rather than by the voice of His prophets, that God made the Jews, His chosen people, so Cash must accompany all orders. many times renounce idolatry, as we read from almost every page of the Old Testament. The ruler of the syn Cures While You Slee agogue, mentioned by St. Matthew in Whooping Cough, resoleme, Croup, Colds, his Gospel (chap. ix.), would not in all probability come to Jesus to beseech Coughs, Asthma, Him to raise his daughter to life, if she had not sickened and died. Catarrh. Thirdly, sickness lightens or short iseases of the air passages, om to rely almost entirely on reatment, the importance of nes to the diseased parts is ens the term of punishment for the soul in purgatory. When man sins both body and soul are guilty before God and consequently, both deserve punishregenerally recognized. eatment, Cresolene is the most largely ful in its results, and the most conmedicating the air passages. ment. But the body descends into the grave and will not rise before the Gen eral Judgment, when Purgatory no longer exists ; hence God often afflicts APO-CRESOLENE Co., 69 Wall St., New York. Leming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agapts. the body with sickness in this life, to lessen or shorten the sufferings for the soul in a middle state beyond the 'lest some worse thing happen to make use of God's grace? Surely, thee." (John v.)

And this is what sickness does for the soul, always a preventative of sin, whether it be sent as a punishment or as a test or trial and of consequent merit. - Catholic Review. M.

# OUR TWO ENEMIES.

The two great obstacles to the service of God, which come from our elves, are sluggishness and cowardice. We are beset with temptations, harassed by passions, and subject to sin ; but, more than these, love of ease and dice tak possession of our bearts. We are tempted to doubt whether we can free ourselves from our difficulties; we forget the words of the Apostle, This is the will of God, your sanctification." Since, then, God wills our sanctification, we too should will it, for God is ready to bestow upon us the means to attain it. So that far from being discouraged by the evils that surround us, and the spiritual difficulties under which we labor, we ought rather to turn to God full of courage, having confidence in His promise that He will not deny us the grace necessary for us to obtain eternal life.

things are not so bad with us as this We can overcome our passions ; we must overcome them. God's grace We should will not be denied us. "arise, and fear not," we should have courage, we should trust God. And conquer we shall if we but use means that God in His mercy has put at our disposal. We shall conquer if we turn to the fountain of grace and drink deeply of its waters. If, in other words, we are constant in prayer and in the use of the sacraments

These are the arms with which God designs that we should fight ! These are the arms which He has blessed ! These are the arms on which He has impressed the sign of His almighty Armed with these and confipower. dent in Him Who gave them to us, victory shall be ours. Arise, then, and cast off fear ! Put on the armor of light and follow after the banner of Our Lord. He has gone before us showing the way; we have but to fol-He fought the fight. low. He overcame the world, the flesh, the devil. So, too, may we if we are faithful followers in the Way of the Cross. If we earnestly study the life of Our Lord and are watchful for the breathing of the Holy Spirit, "Who breatheth where He will," we shall find the yoke sweet and the burden light. "Arise, and and the burden light. fear not."-Sacred Heart Review. Richmond Fire Hall Toronto, 26th Feb., 1897. Toronto, 20th Feb., 1897. Dear Sirs, --Constipation for years has been my chief ailment; it seemed to come oftener in spite of all I could do. However, some time and I was told to use Dr. Chase's Kid-ney liver Pills, which I have done, with the result of whet appears near the restored esult of what appears now to be a perfect cure.—Truly yours J. Harris. The Winter Cough of Children Is often a source of anxiety to parents, and properly so, for if neglected the seeds of con-Is often a source of anxiety to parents, and properly so, for if neglected the seeds of con-sumption or bronchitis may take root. Cough medicines are objectionable owing to their tendency to upset the stomach and to impair the appetite, thus reducing the nutri-tive power of the body and adding to the emaciation and incidentally to the pulmon-ary irritation. It is of importance to know that Maline with Cod Liver Oil is admirably suited to these cases, not only because of its efficient action, but none the less on account of its palatability, for children soon grow fond of it. The remedial action of the oil is fortified by the nutritive value of wheat, oats, and barley of the maltine, and further by its action upon starchy foods, which are ren-dered soluble, and thereby becomes fitted to afford that abundance of nourishment which after all is the essential medicine in these cases. Nourish well and the cough will cease. Maltine, with Cod Liver Oil, for these rea-sons possesses ten times the remedial value of any enulsion.

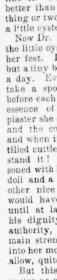
# MARC OUR BC

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MARCH 26, 1898

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many league lived a large for their beau them was on so ill-looking not the cont The father, ovster, of olemn depor that one of h he so sickly doctors in the from which note that do with not alon first to come man of the c around in a and was ful "Let me l Dr. Porpoise one fin, imp what coated. far from no sume? Yes sadly out of cine." The little she cried, --briny tears ing old Dr But the fath oyster chid that the m sweet, and like it. B



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a pretence. Let those who talk in church, the slothful Christians who straggle in late to church, the negli gent Christians who seldom enter the church at all, ask themselves how our Lord Jesus Christ must regard their conduct. Surely He would use the lash upon them, or He would withdraw from them as He did from the sacrilegious Jews in the Temple. I greatly fear our Blessed Saviour would find much to displease Him in our churches He might, perhaps, even find a den o thieves, and in many of the organ galleries He would find dens of impious flirts and gossipers.

Oh ! my dear brethren, let us imitate the Blessed Saviour in His love and reverence for the Temple of God ; let us frequent its sacred precincts, and never, by word or act, be guilty of the slightest irreverence within its walls. Let us teach our children to behave with the utmost decorum before the them understand that no altar word should there be spoken that is not addressed to the throne of God. And then we shall not grieve the Sacred Heart of Jesus, so soon to bleed for us on Calvary.



Gratifying evidence of the fraternal feeling between religious bodies and followers of the several religions in S wannah have come into evidence since the Cathedral fire, says the News, of that city. Following the disaster a Protestant church proffered to the cathedral congregation the use of its house of worship, and in the list of subscribers to the fund for the rebuilding of the burned cathedral appear the names of Protestants and Jews sand wiched with those of Catholics. This broad and kindly spirit is one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

The burned edifice cost nearly \$200,000, and there was only \$60,000 insurance. It is proposed to rebuild at once, and a finer building even than which was destroyed will be that erected.

Probably the first contribution to ward the new cathedral was made by Master Fitzhugh Lee White, the little six year old son of Rev. Robb White, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, in Savannah. The little fellow had been good reason for saying that it did not

accused of doing so denies it. In these days of sensational journalism it is well to wait until both sides of a story are told. In fact, that is good advice all the time.

(2.) Please tell me if your Church did uot sanction the teaching that no faith need be kept with heretics, and that you could tell them as many lies as you please?

This is a monstrous calumny without a shadow of warrant. It has been re peatedly repudiated by Catholics, especially in England, where it originated. Its purpose was, no doubt, prevent Protestants from seeking the truth about the Church.

C. G. wanted to know (1) " why the Church uses Latin in her service and how the people could join in prayer in a strange and unknown tongue?"

Latin is an unchangeable and a practically universal language fitted for the service of a world-wide Church. which is one, generally, in liturgy The people of all nations have the Latin and the translation side by side in their prayer books. The Mass is a as a prayer ancient Jews did not even see the High

Priest behind the veil on the great day of atonement, yet their worship was divinely instituted. The use dead language in the liturgy prevents innovations of doctrine, such as would come with a live tongue.

"Our minister says that the Roman Catholic Church has invented five sacraments. There is no Scripture warrant for extreme unction or oiling the sick or for penance, because there is no visible sign. He says a theolo-gian named Peter Lombard invented five of your sacraments in the Middle Ages

God alone can annex grace to a material sign. No human power can institute a sacrament. The unction of the sick is according to St. James v. 14, which the minister must have overlooked when he said there was no Peter Lom-Scriptural warrant for it.

bard was a theologian, the "master of the sentences," who explained the seven sacraments as existing from the beginning. A statesman of to day can write on the Constitution of the United States, but that would not be a

### A Mother's Love.

death.

God pity the lad who has no home to ro to-no mother to whom he can tell his troubles and griefs-no one to put her arms around his neck and whisper to heaven to keep him in the right path. There is no heart like a mother's heart. Her child may wound it again and again, and pierce it with a sword ; and yet it has only love and affection for him. It is the first to excuse his faults-- the last to condemn. There is no love like a mother's love-so endearing, so tender, so far reaching. It is lavished upon the child in the cradle and it follows the boy over the It falls upon the wanderer the first thing in the morning, and it stays with him until sleep closes the eyes. When a mother's love for her offspring dies out he may be called too wicked and wretched to live among men.

### Your Weak Spot.

Perhans it is your throat or your bronchial tubes. If you take cold easily, take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any tendency in your system to serious lung trouble.

TAKE ONLY the best when you need a medicine. Hood's Saraaparilla is the best blood purifier, perve and stomach tonic. Get HOOD'S.

knew." as the sacred text informs us. ' that he would die," and that he was not the god which his pride had made

Fourthly, sickness disabuses us of

Fifthly, sickness curbs the rebellious appetites, of the flesh and makes it work in more harmony with the spirit. It was so with the saints, many of them even of a sickly and delicate frame. The Corinthians said of the Apostle St. Paul: "His bodily presence is weak." Timothy, his beloved disciple suffered from "frequent infirmities." St Basil was a confirmed invalid. St. Chrysostom suffered from lung trouble, and was the victim of many distempers. St. Bernard was rarely exempt from corporal infirmities. St. Alphonsus, for the last thirty-four years of his life, suffered much from bodily ailments. It cannot be doubted, but the bodily infirmities of these and other saints, gave them a greater facility in mortifying their senses and the inordinate inclinations of flesh and blood. "When I am of flesh and blood. weak," says the apostle, "then I am strong.

Finally, sickness is a messenger of It comes to us, as came the prophet Isais to Israel's king and bids us "put our house is order, for we shall die, and not live." It is true not in every case, is sickness, an infallible messenger of death ; but in every case it is a useful one, and one to be

feared. When this messenger raps at the door of our earthly house we should send for the priest and settle the Conscience affairs af our conscience. is an adversary with which we must be at "an agreement in this life," lest departing it, it may "deliver us over to the Judge and the Judge to the officer, and we be cast into the prison, where the worm dieth not and the fire in not extinguished.'

Another reason for "calling in the priest of the Church." in our sickness, is that our unrepented sins may be the cause of our illness, and when confested and repented of good health may be restored. Remove the cause and the effect will cease. It was thus with the effect will cease. It was thus with the cripple healed by theSaviour at the eacl Bentine "Sin Saturation" and the source of pool Probatica. "Sin no more," says Jesus to him after He had healed him, | longer exercise our reason, no longer

And so Our Lord addresses to each one of us the words of the gospel for the second Sunday of Lent, "Arise, and fear not, "-words which show what ought to be our part, our attitude in the work of salvation. To each one of us He says, "Arise !" Arise from the dominion of your passions ! Cast off the works of darkness! Throw off yourself imposed shackles of cowardice and fear Be vigilant ! Be free ! Be what your baptism demands of you - children of dod, cooperating with His grace in

the work of your salvation. There is no peace for the wicked ; there is no peace for the sin-burdened conscience peace is only through the Holy Spirit. Peace is His fruit peace with our selves and peace with God.

All the things of earth are as noth ing compared with the peace of a good conscience. The indwelling of the

Holy Spirit in our souls is a foretaste of the life of glory hereafter. We may lose riches, we may suffer dishonor, men may deprive us of our possessions and of our good name, but they can not rob us of God's holy Spirit. Him we possess without fear of loss unless we ourselves are guilty of infidelity to His voice. Courage, then, for God is with us! And if God is with us, why

should we fear? Is there any in heaven, or on earth, or under the earth, that can stand against His almighty power? Whom do we fear? Is it Satan? Long ages ago God's slaves to our passions that we can no

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.



MARCH 26. 1898.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. MARGARET A PEARL.

# EUGENE FIELD.

In a certain part of the sea, very many leagues from here, there once lived a large family of ovsters noted lived a large family of oysters noted for their beauty and size. But among them was one so small, so feeble, and so ill-looking as to excite the pity, if not the contempt, of all the others. The father, a venerable, bearded of august appearance and ovster. solemn deportment, was much mortified that one of his family should happen to be so sickly; and he sent for all the doctors in the sea to come and treat her, from which circumstance you are to note that doctors are an evil to be met with not alone upon terra firma. The first to come was Dr. Porpoise, a gentle-man of the old school, who floundered around in a very important manner and was full of imposing ceremonies.

Let me look at your tongue," said Dr. Porpoise, stroking his beard with one fin, impressively. "Ahem ! some-what coated, I see. And your pulse is far from normal ; no appetite, I presume? Yes, my dear, your system is sadly out of order. You need medicine

The little oyster hated medicine ; so she cried, - yes, she actually shed cold, briny tears at the very thought of takold Dr. Porpoise's prescriptions. ing But the father oyster and the mother oyster chided her sternly; they said that the medicine would be nice and sweet, and that the little oyster would But the little oyster knew like it. better than all that ; yes, she knew a thing or two, even though she was only a little oyste

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essence of distilled cuttlefish. The plaster she didn't mind, but the blister and the cod liver oil were terrible and when it came to the essence of distilled cuttlefish-well, she just couldn't stand it ! In vain her mother reasoned with her and promised her a new doll and a skipping rope and a lot of other nice things: the little oyster would have none of the horrid drug; until at last her father, abandoning his dignity in order to maintain his authority, had to hold her down by main strength and pour the medicine into her mouth. This was, as you will allow, quite dreadful. But this treatment did the little

oyster no good ; and her parents made up their minds that they would send for another doctor, and one of a different school. Fortunately they were in a position to indulge in almost any expense, since the father-oyster himself was president of one of the largest banks of Newfoundland. So Dr. Scul-pin came with his neat little medicinebox under his arm. And when he had looked at the sick little oyster's tongue, and had taken her temperature, and had felt her pulse, he said he knew what ailed her; but he did not tell anybody what it was. He threw away the plasters, the blisters, the cod-live and the essence of distilled cuttle fish, and said it was a wonder that the poor child had lived through it all ! Will you please bring me two

tumblerfuls of water?" he remarked to the mother oyster. The mother oyster scuttled away,

and soon returned with two conch shells filled to the brim with pure, clear sea water. Dr. Sculpin counted three grains of white sand into one shell, and three grains of yellow sand into

and hundreds of other oysters were torn from their resting places and borne aloft in a very jumbled and very frightened condition by the impertin-ent machine. Then down it came ent machine. Then down it came again, and the sick little oyster was among the number of those who were seized by the horrid moaster this time. She found herself raised to the top of the sea; and all at once she was bumped in a boat, where she lay, puny and helpless, on a huge pile of other Two men were handling the oysters. fierce-looking machine. A little boy sat in the stern of the boat watching the huge pile of cysters. He was a pretty little boy, with bright eyes and long tangled hair. He wore no hat, and his fect were bare and brown. "What a funny little oyster !" said

the boy, picking up the sick little oyster; "it is no bigger than my thumb, and it is very pale." "Throw it away," said one of the men. "Like as not it is bad and not

fit to eat." ' No, keep it and send it out West

for a Biue Point," said the other man, —what a heartless wretch he was ! But the little boy had already thrown

the sick little oyster overboard. She fell in shallow water, and the rising tide carried her still farther toward shore, until she lodged against an old gum boot that lay half buried in the There were no other oysters in sand. sight. Her head ached and she was very weak ; how lonesome, too, she was !-- yet anything was better than being eaten, -- at least so thought the little oyster, and so, I presume, think not. you.

For many weeks and many months the sick little oyster lay hard by the pitied her-some loved her. The one that loved her most was the perch with green fins that attended school every day in the academic shade of the big rocks in the quiet cove about a mile He was very gentle and attenaway. tive, and every afternoon he brought fresh cool sea foam for the sick oyster to eat ; he told her pretty stories, too, -stories which his grand-mother, the venerable codfish, had told him of the sea king, the mermaids, the pixies, the water sprites, and the other fantastic-ally beautiful dwellers in ocean depths Now while all this was very pleasant, the sick little oyster knew that the perch's wooing was hopeless, for she was very ill and helpless, and could never think of becoming a burden upon one so young and so promising as the gallent perch with green fins

But when she spoke to him in this strain, he would not listen ; he kept right on bringing her more and more cool sea form every day. The old gum boot was quite

motherly creature, and anon the sick little oyster became very much attached to her. Many times as the little invalid rested her aching head affection ately on the instep of the old gum boot, the old gum boot told her stories of the world beyond the sea ; how she had been born in a mighty forest, and how proud her folks were of their family tree ; how she had been taken from that forest and moulded into the shape she now bore ; how she had graced and served a foot in am phibious capacities, until at last, having seen many things and having travelled much, she had been cast off and hurled into the sea to be the scorn of every crab and the derision of every

monstrous (scratchy-te scratch, the | sat, and heard her tell little stories of | monstrous (scratchy-te scratch, the sat, and heard her ten inters solves of the shells of the shells, of the ships life," cried Edward; "you have been and hundreds of other oysters were away out at sea, of the ever speeding my best and sweetest inspiration; you away out at sea, of the ever speeding gulls, of the grass, of the flowers, and of the other beautiful things of life ; and so in time the children came to love Margaret. Among those who so often gathered to hear the gentle sick girl tell her pretty stories was a youth of Margaret's age, - older than the others, a youth with sturdy frame and a face full of candor and earnestness. His name was Edward, and he was a student in the city ; he hoped to becom a great scholar sometime, and he toiled very zealously to that end. The patience, the gentleness, the sweet simplic ity, the fortitude of the sick gir harmed him. He found in her little tories a quaint and beautiful philoso by he never yet had found in books there was a valor in her life he neve yet had read of in the histories. So every day she came and sat upon the each, Edward came too ; and with the children be heard Margaret's stories of the sea, the air, the grass, the birds, and the flowers.

From her moist eyrie in the surf the old gum boot descried the group upon he beach each pleasant day. Now the old gum boot had seen enough of the world to know a thing or two, as we resently shall see.

"That tall young man is not a child," queth the old gam boot, "yet he comes every day with the children to hear the sick girl tell her stories! Ah, ha!

" Perhaps he is the doctor," suggested the little oyster; and then she added with a sigh, "but, oh ! I hope

This suggestion seemed to amuse the old gum boot highly ; at least she fell nto such hysterical laughter that she sprung a leak near her little toe, which, considering her environments, was a serious mishap.

"Unless I am greatly mistaken, my child," said the old gum boot to the little oys'er, "that young man is in love with the sick girl !" "Oh, how terrible !" said the little

oyster; and she meant it too, for she as thinking of the gallant young perch with green fins. "Well, I've said it, and I mean it !"

continued the old gum boot; "now ust wait and see."

The old gum boot had guessed aright - so much for the value of worldly ex-perience! Edward loved Margaret; to him she was the most beautiful, the most perfect being in the world ; her words seemed to exalt his nature Yet he never spoke to her of love. He as content to come with the children to hear her stories, to look upon her weet face, and to worship her in sil-Was not that a very wondrous ence. 078?

In course of time the sick girl Margaret became more interested in the little ones that thronged daily to hear her pretty stories, and she put her beautiful fancies into the little songs and quaint poems and tender legends, -songs and poems and legends about the sea, the flowers, the birds and the other beautiful creations of Nature ; and in all there was a sweet simplicity a delicacy, a reverence that bespok Margaret's spiritual purity and wis-dom. In this teaching, and marvel ing ever at it beauty, Edward grew to manhood. She was his inspiration, yet he never spoke of love to Margaret. And so the years went by.

Beginning with the children, the world came to know the sick girl's power. Her songs were sung in every home, and in every home her verses and her little stories were repeated. And so it was that Margaret came to be beloved of all, but he who loved her best spoke never of his love to her. And as these years went by, the sick little oyster lay in the sea cuddled close to the old gum boot. She was wearier now than ever before, for there was no cure for her malady. The gallan perch with green fins was very sad. for his wooing had been hopeless. Still he was devoted, and still he came each day to the little oyster, bringing her cool sea-foam and other delicacies of the ocean. Oh, how sick the little oyster was ! But the end came at last. The children were on the beach one day, waiting for Margaret, and they wondered that she did not come. Presently, grown restless, many of the boys scampered into the water and stood there, with their trousers rolled up, boldly daring the little waves that rippled up from the over-flow of the And one little boy happened upon the old gum boot. It was a great

"You have purified and exalted my have taught me the eternal truth-you beloved !' are my And Margaret said : "Then in my

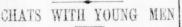
weakness hath there been a wondrous strength, and from my sufferings com eth the glory I have sought !' So Margaret died, and like a broken lily she lay upon her couch ; and al the sweetness of her pure and gentle

life seemed to come back and re her face ; and the songs she had sung and the beautiful stories she had told came back, too, on angel wings, and made sweet music in that chamber. The children were lingering on the beach when Edward came that day. He could hear them singing the songs They Margaret had taught them.

wondered that he came alone. "See," cried one of the boys, run ning to meet him and holding a tiny shell in his hand-" see what we have found in this strange little shell. Is it not beautiful !

Edward took the dwarfed, misshapen thing, and lo! it held a beauteous

O little sister mine, let me look into your eyes and read an inspiration there; let me hold your thin white hand and know the strength of a philosophy more beautiful than human knowledge teaches ; let me see in your dear, patient little face and hear in your gentle voice the untold valor of your suffering life. Come, little sister, let me fold you in my arms and have you ever with me, that in the glory of your faith and love I may walk the paths of wisdom and of peace.



When the Stomach Bosses the Man. A pampered appetite grows a furious lust for gratification. The man who handles his hankerings hardly and holds himself with stern hand will escape being turned aside by the solicitations of sensuousness. Mind solicitations of sensuousness. Mind the old proverb "The horse that wears a halter is the sconest caught," and give nothing a grip hold on yourself.

### On Less Than 62 Cents a Day.

In England, the line of exemption from income tax is drawn at \$800. In Prussia it is drawn at \$225. One would think that would leave all but paupers subject to taxation. On the contrary, it taxes only 8.46 per cent. of the people. No less than 91.54 per cent. of the people of Prussia, then, have to live on incomes of less than \$225 for each family! That is a picture of poverty literally appalling. Only one person in 550 has an income of more than \$2,375, and in a total population of 32,000,000 only 37,000 have incomes of more than \$7,625 each. That there are no more large or medium incomes is significant, but that more than 29,000,000 out of 32,000,000 people should be living on incomes of less than 62 cents a day, such an income generally having to suffice for a whole family,

Refreshment in Labor.

### A life that is active ought to find re

is startling.

freshment in the midst of labors, nay, to draw refreshment from them. But this it cannot do unless the man can take up the varied employments of the world with something like a child-like freshness. It is that especial light of heaven, described by Wordsworth in his immortal ode, that light

"Which, lies about us in our infancy, which attends the youth upon his way, but at length

" The man perceives it die away, forego

The Practice of Self-Denial, At this season of Lent, even the worldly minded man realizes advan tages of self denial in promoting health After the heavy living of fall and winter, the blood needs to be purified and chastened by abstinence and fast ing in order that the bad humors that have been engendered by a too free

use of meat and other rich viands may be banished, and a less clogged and heated state of the system take the place of the old obstructions that pro ote disease. So we see that Lent has a physical as well as a spiritual signifi cance. A little fasting and a little abstinence will do more to make us healthful and consequently comparatively happy than many of the nostrums that are advertised to cure most of the diseases under the sun. The greater part of mankind in fairly prosperou

onditions eats too much, and not too ittle. Men make gods of their stom achs, and are continually devising some new thing to put into them. are no sconer through with one meal than they are looking forward to an other, and they forget that high think ing usually attends moterate living.

The rich man owes his gout to his over indulgence in food and drink, and he has often to spend money in loctor's bills that he would begrudge to bestow in charity. For a mere momentary gratification he makes himself miserable, and he spoils his temper and his digestion at the same time by cramming himself with costly edibles. If he could be made to ob erve Lent faithfully he would probably come out fresh like the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la, and

show little of the physical corruptions that made him bodily and mentally sluggish and unhealthful. He would engthen his days, not as the convivial poet has it, by stealing a few hours from the night, but by relegating a ew of his rich dishes to oblivion.

Now I do not want you to imagine from this, dear boys, that 1 want you to starve yourselves. Not at all ! But to starve yourselves. I do desire that you will exercise that virtue of self-denial that has made the greatest men of the past what they No man ever attained eminence were. by self-indulgence. The qualities that command success are not nourished by prolonged sittings at the table or by slumbering in bed. Good food, and a suf ficiency of it, is necessary to promote energy and strength, and needful rest should never be neglected, but a superfluity of either makes the mere animal of man, excites his baser pas sions, and leads him to forget every thing in self-home, friends, and last, but not least, of course, heaven. No debased sensualist ever loved God or man. How could he? He is in his own opinion the end-all and the be-all of existence. And still he is not happy. Everything dissatisfies him His eyes are always turned on himself, metaphorically speaking, and in al-ways thinking of himself he forgets that there are other people in the world who deserve consideration. So he goes through life in a swine-like sort of way, and in an inordinate indulg. in luxury ruins his body his soul. No man ever yet ence and his soul. obtained anything like felicity on this earth who did not endeavor to do good to others, as far as lay in his power, and the selfish man lives miserably and dies miserably in spite of his efforts to make the burdens of life light for himself and heavy for others. Look over the roll, not of the saints and martyrs, for we are not considering self-denial from a religious point of view now, but of the men who have left an enduring mark on the world's

history, and you will find that, almost invariably, they attained distinction g in their youth many of

# Grace Ella Alton, Hartland, N. B. Cured of Eczema.

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I do hereby certify that my daughter, irace Ella, was cured of Eczema of several cears' standing by four boxes of Dr. Chase's buttoent Dintment. Andrew Aiton, Hartland, N. B. W. E. Thistle, Druggist, Witness.

It Don't Pay

It Don't Pay It Don't Pay To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. The Dixon Vegetable Cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without any self denial, and no-body need know you are taking the medicine, which is perfectly harmless, pleasant to taste and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with busines duties. You'll save money and gain in health and self respect from the start.— Full particulars scaled. The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, (near Milton St.), Montreal. Sleeplessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmeles's Vegetable Pills, gelatine ccated, containing no mer-cury, and are guaranteed to give satisfac-tion or the money will be refunced. Much distress and sickness in children is caused by wornas. Mother Graves' Worm

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

cause. Give it a trial and be convinced. *They Never Fail.*—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years 1 was troubled with Inward Piles, but by us-ing Parmelea's Pills I was completely cured, and although four year have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmelea's Pills are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dys-pensia. Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the secretions and remove all bilious matter.

An onnous matter. A maxim is the exact and noble expression of an important and incontestable truth. Good maxims are the germs of all good ; firmly impressed in the memory, they nour-ish the will.

Ish the will. James Whitcomb Riley says: "I'm Irish from the word go. I show it in my tastes, I show it in my face and show it in my name. Who ever heard of a man who was not Irish doing business at the old stand under the name Riley?"

name Riley?" Statute Riley?" Totally Deaf.—Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and poured a little of it into my ear, and before one half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine." his medicine

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of orns and worts, rout and branch. Who nd worts, root and branch. Who ould endure them with such a cheap and offectual remody within reach ?



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Elegant Announcement of this

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the other shell, with great care. "Now," said he to the mother-oyster, "I have numbered these 1 and 2. First, you are to give the patient ten drops out of No. 2, and in an hour after that, eight drops out of No. 1 ; the next hour, eight drops out of No. 2 and the next, or fourth, hour, ten drops out of No. 1. And so you are to cou tinue hour by hour, until either the medicine or the child gives out."

"Tell me, doctor," asked the mother "shall she continue the food suggested by Dr. Porpoise?" "What food did he recommend?"

inquired Dr. Sculpin.

Sea foam on toast," answered the mother. Dr. Sculpin smiled a smile which

eemed to suggest that Dr. Porpoise's

ignorance was really quite annoying. "My dear madam," said Dr. Scul-pin, "the diet suggested by that quack, Porpoise, passed out of the books years ago. Give the child toast on sea foam. if you wish to build up her debilitated

Now, the sick little oyster did not Now, the sick fittle cyster and not object to this treatment; on the con-trary, she liked it. But it did her no good. And one day, when she was feeling very dry, she drank both tum-blerfuls of medicine, and it did not do her any harm ; neither did it cure her: she remained the same sick little oyster,-oh, so sick ! This pained her parents very much. They did not know what to do. They took her travelling. they may her into the travelling; they gave her into the care of the eel for electric treatment; they sent her to the Gulf Stream for warm baths, -- they tried everything, but to no avail. The sick little oyster remained a sick little oyster, and there was an end of it.

At last one day, - one cruel, fatal day, -a horrid, fierce-looking machine was poked down from the surface of was poked down from the surface of wheeled hold her hold in the bary the water far above, and with slow but down to the beach, and there for hours intrepid movement began exploring she would sit, locking out, far out every nook and crevice of the oyster upon the ocean, as if she were village. There was not a family into which it did not intrude, nor a home circle whose sanctity it did not ruth-lessly invade. It scraped along the great mossy rock; and lo! with a There was not a family into village.

fish. These stories were all new to the little oyster, and amazing, too; she knew only of the sea, having lived therein all her life. She in turn told the old gum boot quaint legends of the ocean, - the simple tales she had heard in her carly home; and there was a sweetness and simplicity in these stories of the deep that charmed the old gum boot, shrivelled and hardened

and pessimistic though she was. Yet, in spite of it all,-the kindness the care, the amusements, and the de-votion of her friends-the little oyster remained always a sick and fragile thing. But no one heard her complain, for she bore her suffering patiently. Not far from this beach where the

ocean ended its long travels there was a city, and in this city there dwelt with her parents a maiden of the name of Margaret. From infancy she had been sickly, and although she had now reached the years of early womanhood, she could not run or walk about as others did, but she had to be wheeled hither and thither in a chair. This was very sad ; yet Margaret was so gentle and uncomplaining that from aught she said you never would have thought her life was full of suffering. Seeing her helplessness, the sympathe tic things of Nature had compassion and were very good to Margaret. The sunbeams stole across her pathway everywhere, the grass clustered thick est and greenest where she went, the

winds caressed her gently as they passed, and the birds loved to perch near her window and sing their prettiest songs. Margaret loved them all,grass, the carolling birds. She com-muned with them; their wisdom inspired her life, and this wisdom gave her nature a rare beauty.

Every pleasant day Margaret was wheeled from her home in the city

discovery. "See the old gum boot," cried the boy, fishing it out of the water and holding it on high. "And here is a little oyster fastened to it ! How funny !

The children gathered round the None of curious object on the beach. them had ever seen such a funny old gum boot, and surely none of them had ever seen such a funny little oyster. They tore the pale, knotted little thing from her foster-mother, and handled her with such rough curi osity that even had she been a robust ovster she must certainly have died. At any rate, the little oyster was dead now; and the bereaved perch with green fins must have known it, for he swam up and down his native cove disconsolately.

It befell in that same hour that Margaret lay upon her deathbed, and knowing that she had not long to live, she sent for Edward. And Edward, when he came to her, was filled with anguish, and clasping her hands in his, he told her of his love. Then Margaret answered him : "I

knew it, dear one ; and all the songs I have sung and all the words I have spoken and all the prayers I have made have been with you, dear one-

Its radiance still plays only about those few who strive earnestly to keep them selves unspoted from the world, and are victors in the strife. - Gladstone.

The "Borrower" Who is a Thief. There is one popular saying that ex resses exactly the attitude which some oung men assume in considering their own rights and the rights of others. It is this: "What's yours is mine and It is this: what's mine is my own." The person who gets into the state of mind which The person regards this favorably is on the highroad to perdition, and probably to the State prison. One should never, for a moment, regard the property of others as one's own, for it leads to disaster. Many a youth has been ruined by

falling into this error. "I will borrow this without permission, and replace it at a later day," hundreds of young men have said to their sorrow, when they have found their employers'

money ready to their hands. That was the first step in embezzlement, but not the last, for the person who begins in this way will go on his course of

dishonesty until retreat is impossible and exposure is inevitable.

Go to any of our public institutions, where convicts are confined, and ask ome of them what has brought them to this sad condition, and they will tel you that it was the first yielding to the temptation to use the goods of another without leave. They did not mean to be thieves in the beginning, but they needed a little money for pleasure or for luxuries that they could have done without, and they thought that those who employed them would not miss what they intended to replace. Ah ! that replacing day ! It never arrives, but is always looked forward to until it brings the victims who flatter them-selves with a belief in it against the dark walls of a felon's cell.

Therefore, if you must borrow, for some real, unexpected temporal need, ask for a loan manfully and openly, but do not appropriate secretly any part of what is entrusted to your keeping ; and, above all, do not become an embezzler to gratify your desire for amusement or your love of dress.

the pleasures which are so seductive to young men. They did not fling away their time and money in unprofitable, demoralizing dissipation, and were content with modest fare, for they knew that even the abstaining from what they could not really afford would lead to the goal on which their eyes were fixed. Thus you see that nearly all successful men have had their Lenten season, though, perhaps, they did not call it by that name, and that the virtues of patience and endur ance are fostered by fasting and abstinence. Temperance in eating and drinking, and chastity in thought and action make, usually, hale old men, among the generality of mankind, for we are not at present referring to those who have, like Father Damien, sacrificed life for the benefit of others. -Benedict Bell, in the Sacred Heart Review.

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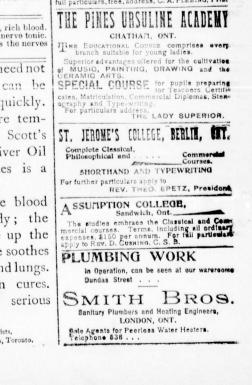
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# ST. PATRICK'S DAY

# In London.

In London. The 17th of March was observed with the usel eclat in our Forest City. Two Masses were celebrated in the cathedral on that mora-ing, that at 10 o'clock being a solemn High Mass, with Rev. Fathers L'Heureaux as cele-brant, Tiernan deacon, and Brady sub-deacon, His Lordship the Bishop being seated on the throne. The lecturer of the day was Pev. M. J. Tiernan, who based his discourse on the first and fouteenth verses of the forty-fourth chapter of Ecclesiasticus : "Let us now praise

chapter of Ecclesiasticus : " Let us now praise men of renown, and our fathers in their gener-ation. Let the people show forth their wis-dom, and the Church declare their praise."

men of renown, and our fathers in their gener-ation. Let the people show forth their wis-dom, and the Church declare their praise. He said, in part: Our holy mother the Church having continually at heart the eternal interests of her children leaves nothing und the great means he makes use of the from time to time. Examples of the heart state eternal interests of her children leaves nothing und the great means he makes use of the from time to time. Examples of the heart state eternal interests of her children leaves nothing. It is output the eventsting joys of heaven. It is output use to honor the great St. Joyne us to honor the great St. Joyne us to honor the great St. Joyne that the pathetic his of the sainly aposite of Ireland was well known to his hearers, but none the leas the forth of the sain the athetic his of the sainly aposite of Ireland was did it delight us to recail the delifying story of him whose feast was that day being celorated incomings churches throughout the universe. The great St. Patrick was born in the latter part of the sain and kindred. But the duil clouds of darkness and sorrow arcse in the distance and threw a pail over his bolyhood's happy days. It was the custom of the boy patrick to wander by the seas-hore, admiring the beauties of nature, and there to hold com-sions he was surprised by a band of pirates and year-that critical period of existence when the involuties of youth were giving place to the nobler aims of approaching manhood. Then it was sold to one of the native princes for a size. What a great shame and humilation must his have been for his noble and high-born yout! I his heart was find with a heart for years he daily tolled – negively were a kindred, and brough tas a capity to lise and kindred, and whown. In this enforced existences for a size. What a great shame and humilation must his have been for his noble and high-born yout! I his heart was filled with adeness and although the country of his enpitivith was bautifu nd peace and joy and con afessions " he tells us he an fore daylight and prayed to ng before daylight and prayed to Ge go and strength and fortitude: and and confidence increased within heart and spirit was ardent and y ame." It was in this school of bitter in disorrow that the future apostic offre d the virtues of patience and endur-ight his noble youth had an opporti-n native country. What unspeak acess and joy was his when he arr more in the midst of his friends reg-to be once more in the house o happiness and joy was his when he arrived origination of the endst of his friends and origination of the endst of his friends and futher! One would think that from these blessing he would never wish to depart. But no! If was not content in the enjoyment of this peace and happiness. While yet a captive in Ireland he longed to convert the Irish race to Christianity. He saw by their lives they were a pure, a noble-hearted people, and he realized what a great boon it would be for the Church were they Christianized. In his freedom this thought continued to haunt him, day by day. At length he went to his uncle, a holy Bishop of Tours, in France. Armed with letters of recommendation and approval he at length set out for Rome. Here he was well fortified to carry one, the work of evangelizing the Irish nation. Celestine L, the then reigning Pontif, conferred upon him the honor and digity of Bishop. Patrick went forth from Rome and returned to Ireland to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. Once again he lands upon the trish coast. But what a contrast between these two arrivals! He is no longer a sa tacher of a divine religion, as an ac-credited ambassador of the most high God; with the power and jurisdiction to Christianiza and evangelize the Irish people. No sooner has he landed than he at once begins his work. At the very seat and centre of authority he proclaims the truths of the re-ligion of Jesus Christ. He tells the people of in three Divine Persons, This was a wonder-ful mystery, and how did he explain it? This humble saint, stooping down to the earth, plucked from the green sod a libbe shamrock,

a line story, and how did ne experi-humble saint, stooping down to i plucked from the green sod a likile and holding it aloof before the chiertain and his people, he bade t behold an example—one in three.

behold an example—one in three. A behold an example—one in three. A that day to this the shamrock has ex-the emblem of the faith of the Irish ra mighty truths Patrick preac

and basisfield in a consult sides the recepter flocked minimum, and reconsult sides the recepter flocked minimum, that fisten to his tenchings. The greatest sinners repeated of their evit deeds and did penance and sought to be re-ceived into the Church. Thus did this holy and apositolic man labor for years for the con-version of the frish people, and did not rest. Content until the whole of that vast country became Catholic and believers in the faith of Jesus Christ. It is related of him that he es-tablished over 300 churches, ordained 3,000 priests, and founded 700 religious houses where-in holy men or women devoted themselves to works of charity or spent their time in the pur-suit of science and learning, thereby winning for Ireland the title of island of saints and doctors. Have not the frish race, then, every reason to be grateful and thankful to St. Pai-rick for bringing Ireland from the darkness of Jesus Christ, without which, no matter how goed we may be, we could never please Al-mighty God. And that holy faith still continues to flourish in the land of St. Pairick. A short lime before his death, we are told, St. Pairiek up to one of the mountains of freland, and, looking down, hebeded this people living in innocence and purity, contends and happy ; like members of the same family, hich strength-ened and fortilfied them in their temptations and triaks. Looking upon them with love and reverence he besought Almighty God showed him the was heard. Almighty God showed him they wan heard. Almighty God showed him they was heard. Almighty God showed him they here faith but that is upstreament of the mountains of their faith but the faith of the rates. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

# In Toronto.

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and after performing their reliable statics, and after performing their reliable statics in the morning spent the remainder of the day in social anuscement. After Ancient Order of Hibernians celebrated last night their nation's festal day and the one hundreth anniversary of the rebellon of the their nation's festal day and the one hundreth anniversary of the rebellon of the The grand concert in the Margin hor-cert last was of excellent quilt, while the patricle oration by the first, the the the patricle oration by the first, while the patricle oration of the rebellon of the patricle oration of the rebellon of the patricle oration of the rebellon of the con-tributors to the programme were Miss Fanny volutions, Miss Thereas Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Chersen Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Chersen Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Chersen Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Thereas Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Chersen Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Thereas Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Thereas Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, Miss Thereas Ty man, Mons, F. X. Mercier, and hermany. Even when Chris-itanity was first introduced in Western Europe Ireland was the centre of attraction to all scholars, and her masters travelled through Europe to disseminate their knowledge. These and may others were being trodden due which the national pride of the Irish these sentiments were being trodden and their wives and daughters outraged, that the Irish nose in rebellion of Ire of an Irish-man's love for his native land. But though the could not quench the fire of an Irish-man's love for his native land. But though the argely realized. The Ireland of today was a vasily different one from the Irelshind would

nd lecture under the aaspices ancert and lecture under the asspices of ish Catholic Benevoient Union was belo Auditorium hast night. The chair was ied by the Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., and bening remarks were to the effect that the people should get together and bury thice ences and home rule would be assured. The lecture of the evening was deliv by Rev. Jas. B. Dollard, who dealt princi-With the revolution of 28. Mrs. Harvey led at the plano, and the following artists i to the pleasure of those present: Missee and Minnie Alexander, Mr. Fred. Alex 9. Mr. D. A. Phillips, Mr. Bert. Harvey 9. Mary Thompson, Allee Smith and Bred 4.

# In Hamilton.

In Hamilton. Almost every other person met in the streets to-day had a little bunch of shamrocks in his or her coat lapel, out of respect to the memory of her coat lapel, out of respect to the memory of is. Patrick, Ireland's patron saint. To many of the wearers the embien, perhaps, had little significance, but not so with Irishmen – a son of Ireland who does not love the shamrock and it. Patrick chouse ho by Chancellor Craven, as-sisted by Rev. Father Holden as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Donovan as sub-deacon. Bishop Dowling was present, and was attended by Rev. Fathers Hinchey, Brady and O'Reilly. The church was crowded to the doors and the special musical service was greatly enjoyed. The church was crowded to the doors and the special musical service was greatly enjoyed. The church song Wiegand's "Festival Mass" in good style, the solo parts being taken by Misses T. and A. Stuart, Miss Prindeval and Mr. M. F. O'Brien. During the offertory Mr. Ernest Martin sang "O'Salutaris." — The thore of this life. Other saints, he saint did much for the mean of the other to the may incidents of his life. Other saints, he saint did much for the mean of the other the with many incidents of his life. Other saints, he

under the attention of the second sec ne cross. nolic Church has a glorious histor:

ghi by it. - Times. BY FATHER RYAN, AND ST. PAT-RICK'S DAY CONCERT,

LECTORE BY FAMILE RYAN, AND SI, FAI-RICK'S DAY CONCERT, A large audience attended the sixth concert and lecture, under the auspices of the local branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in Association hall last evening. W. J. Mui-vaie was chairman, and a varied and interesting programme was presented : The sentiment of the songs and recitations was thoroughly in accord with the audience, and Rev. Father Ryan specially commented on this before commencing his lecture. The ac-communists were Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Wolf. A large audie

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ld. What made Ireland so great, so lovable, so

Religion, in her onward march from land t

statized and denied the faith in which they e cradied, nursed and fostered. Doublies: tion may recover. For my part, I do be e in the possibility of resurrection. Never ess, the sight of a whole nation steeped in stacy cannot but sudden us. Ireland has at the faith, but not without the greates iftee. She may well apply to herself the ds of St. Paul, "I have fought the goot t. I have kent the faith."

ords of St. Paul, "I have fought the good tht, I have kept the faith." From out the deep darkness of paganism, eland stepped forth into the full light of ristianity. She renounced her once-cher-ied idolatrous practices, so diattering to len nature, and generously embraced the rn principles of Christian morality. St. urick, a son of France, was the ambassador Christ, who, by the preaching of the pure etrine of Rome, by his wise connects and the ample of every Christian virtue, achieved et their minds and hearts a completo con-est. He converted both subjects and rulers, ablished convents and monasteries all over e hand, founded schools and universities.

centuries. the so-called reformation dawaed

a morsel of lood from the hands of the observed sought to win them over under-cloak of charity. Fresh had flattered herself with the pros-of an easy conquest; she was doomed to ppointment. Appetatize, she cried out whatever I can bestow, you shall obtain are toor, apostatize, and I will enrich you are despised, apostatize, and you will be eneed and honored. You are slaves, apos-tenet and I will break your chains a sunde restore you to the blessings of freedom no, your noble ancestors preferred the d of heaven to the bread of earth, the faith th ty St. Patrick to the tempier's gold and r. Earth they cared not for. Heave

Heaver

Roy F

remarked r centuries against the tried famine-we have have had recover have

Could it be the

In Galt.

A good audience, we learn from the Galt Re-ormer, assembled in St. Patrick's church on he 17th on the occasion of the annual enter-ainment held by the congregation of that hurch, in commemoration of St. Patrick's day.

cended tour in Europe, and during that spent some time in Ireland, and being keen observation and large discerni-rained considerable knowledge of the

as well as t people, His Woes," In

he

iderable knowledge of the pre-the past, condition of the is subject last night was "Irel a commencing he told his and make them acquainted with so

me. Brohmann is an eloquent and force

Iris

may exist about this, the matter is trivial, There is no doubt, however, but that he lived in Ireland and relieved it from Pagan-ism. He was born about 257, and at the age of sixteen was carried to Ireland and sold as a shave. His heart was influenced by the truth, and after six years he was warned by a vision and made his escape. He became desirous of Christianizing Ireland, and having received his commission from Pope Celestine II, landed in Ireland again. He left wealth and riches behind him to endure the hard-riches behind him to endure the hard-riches behind him to cndure the hard-riches de the tring on his commission with no breastplate but innocence, and posted the standard of the Roman cross. So rapidly did the work of exangelizing proceed that Pagan-ism crumbled, the intellectual revolution he created having the effect of making the people more and more independent. These are the monuments of St. Patrick's praise, and although Octibilism in Ireland may since have lost his loftiness it has continually gained strength. There it stands amit the ruins and memories of other religions, which have been defaced and seattered throughout the ages. In spite of the disinclination of man to embrace reliked in since in requires humility and denial (Christian ity found strength and supporters. The Irish people were stripped of their land and endured aufferings for their faith. The object of the prist. By giving h, many of the people and a price was put ubon the head of a prist. By giving h, many of the religions have become wealthy from a wordy point of view, but all were faithful to the religi widespread, so enduring so vigorous was the spirit of oppression that God, on His part, wrougnt a new miracle in the history of mar-tyrdom. Men, nay, whole families, have shed their blood in testim may of their faith and left after them only their mangled remains and an imperiabable name. But nowhere does history record that an entire nation handed down to posterity, persecution and death, as precious as heiricoms. "God willed it, however, and it was done. He willed it in our times, and in our times it came to pass. Among the above mentioned nations, bound to one another by their geogra-phical positions and by a kind of spiritual slavery, one alone never accepted the yoke. Brute force might subdue her body, tranmel her soul, never. I shall not mention the name of that dear, saintly nation, that nation which outly death itself. My lips are not pure, they are not fervid enough to pronounce its name. Heaven knows it. Earth blesses it, uou sho seest her. Earth, hou who knowset her. All ye who are better, worthier, than." "These words deeply moved me, and I feit as "These words deeply moved me, and I feit as unout that prompted a eulogy so much like to out."

st. By giving in, many of the peop ht have become wealthy from a word, it of view, but all were faithful to the relip of St. Patrick. espeaker concluded his sermon by a stirr lathers to those present to act as did the and remain true to Catholicism. 2 Daily Times of Friday, March 1 Daily Times of St. Patrick

that on the evening of St. Patrick St. Thomas Dramatic Club admirable 1 the beautiful melodrama, "My Ge with the following cast of characters Squire Arden. Mr. Jos Pri Cregan (his botler). Mr. Jos Pri Cregan (his botler). Mr. Jos. Butle Pni Carroll. Mr. Jos. Murra Larry Lowell Mr. Jos. Murra Larry Lowell Mr. Jos. Murra Maurice Arden Mr. L. P. Thompson Meshane Mr. T. H. Wallace

CSBane Mr. T. H. Wallad rs, B-bee Miss A. Gran ary Carroll Miss Kate Ne ora Miss M. Wals eraldine (ten years later) Baby Geraidine.....Little Marguerite Poor

bened the curtain was lifted and one of the lost respected of our city preachers, the ever opular Rev. Dr. Flannery stepped upon the lage. The moment the audience caught sight f him, a wave of applause broke over the ouse, and throughout the rev. gentieman's ddress a constant repetition of the same was o be heard. Rev. Dr. Flannery said it was r leasure for him to address them once more a hey were gathered together to ceiebrate St theard. Rev. In the address them one were gathered together to cel-ick's Day. It showed that the homas did their best to honor the chand's patron saint. St. Patrick up as a pattern in the morning the bar of the state of the s Truidical period, extending up to the year 43 uring which time the Irish had not heard of alvary. The people then worshipped the su ad moon, In that year, 43, 54. Patrick cannot us received with open arms, 54. Patrick cannot us received with open arms, 54. Patrick cannot o Ireland toestablish Christianity in the ountry. History told them how successful havas, for at the time of his death, in 403. Ireland the gaspel allower the island of scholars and calls. From the monasteries that were the stablished there went forthpreachers to spreak point of the gaspel allower the known wrid. Then he poke of that period when the Danes invade reland and when at last they were defeated.

ave Brian Dors, noting of what the invace, By history he proved that Ir greater Christian country U a or England. After this or in Ireland

Sectional or England. After this came periods of England. After this came periods of English rule in Irekand. At present time they were going to celebri-war which was a terrible one for Ireland, of 1798, the year of rebellion. He contra-that the people of Ireland had ri-themselves a name, carrying with it he l-ings of life, self-sacrifice, bravery, can honesty. Ireland had given birth to som the world's greatest poets and orators; an hoped that the centenary celebration of the bellion of 1798, which would be shared is Irishmen gathered from every foreign s would prove a blessing to both Englishmen Irishmen, The former would be convince a blessing to both English The former would be convi , the guilt and the horror the shedding of innocent r measures and humane tre i prove effectual, Irishmen of the folly of rushing t e is certain, and of the nece tor before concluding prayed the selebration of 1798 would be ma rmony and peaceful rejoicings lasting blessing to the Irish ra-

iome and abroad. Another wave of applause broke over th iouse as Rev. Dr. Flannery bowed and took hi teat among the audience.

In Montreal.

# MARCH 26, 1198.

We also desire to express to Mr. Nangle and amily our deepest sympathy in their sore An any our deplet sympathy in their sore trial. As a further token of our esteem and remem-brance, we will place these resolutions into our choir books. Choir of St. Otto's Church.

MRS. JAMES CAVANAGH, ARNPRIOR, Arnprior Chronicle, March 11.

 country in your hands? Never swerve from the path of duty. Be on all occasions the fear-less outspoken champions of the rights of your Church and of Catholic principles. Never suffer party spirit to betray the dictates of conscience or prove untrue to the memory of your sainted ancestors.
 Tove your children. Set them an example of every Christian virtue. Send them to schools where the poison of indifference or error will not be instilled into their youthful minds. See that they comply faithfully with the laws of God and of the Church. Thus they will become the bulwarks of religion. Cherish with predilection the home of your for fathers, the home of the Popes, two spots on earth ever dear to the Irais heart. Before expiring in Genoa, the immortal O'Connell bequeathed his body to freland. It was meet that the hero's mortal remains should rest in the bosom of the Pater he and low and died. His heart he left to Rome. A stronger piedge of Piter he could not have given. His soul he consident to have given. His soul he consider to have of God. It how you love your country, and me seems, I heart, bert, love of God. It how you love your country and me seems, I heart. MRS. JAMPS CAVANGU, ARNPRIOR, Araprior Chronicle, March 11. A large and sorrowful concourse of people-turned out at Goulbourne on the morning of the 3rd inst, to-pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of the late Mrs. James Cavan-agh. The day was beautiful, but the scene was and beyond/description. The deceased lady was only thirly-five years of age, and left behind her to mourn her loss a bereaved husband and four children of tender years A brief illness caused by measles, which took a sudden and serions change for the worse, brought her unexpectedly measles, which took a sudden and serions change for the worse, brought her unexpectedly measles, which took a sudden and serions change for the worse, brought her unexpectedly and neighbors who followed the remains their last resting-place here on earth gave ample evidence of the high esteem in which the departed woman washeld. The funeral service was celebrated in St. Chair's church. Rev. Father Cavanagh, brother of the breast husband, chanted the bass of Requiem and performed the bast and rites. A very pleasing and most appropriate discourse was pronounced of this occasion by Rev. Father MeGovern, pastor of the parish, on the consolations of the beautiful Catholic doctrime of the contaution of saints. As the bright March sun neared the meridant une the cold sonth was closed on the 'Forget Ireland ! no, while there's life in this It shall never forget thee, all lone as thou More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showers. Than the rest of the world in the sunniest hours." Let your fervent petitions ascend to the hrone of the Most High that peace, prosperity,

and most appropriate discourse was pronounced on this occasion by Rev. Father McGovern, pastor of the parish, on the consolutions of the beautiful datholic doctrine of the communion of saints. As the bright March sun neared tho meridan lune the cold tomb was closed on the meridan lune the cold tomb was closed on the metidal dust of this dutiful and loving wife and fond mother. Mrs. Cavanagh's parents, Mr, and Mrs. James Suillivan, reside in Arnprior, and also her two sisters and three brothers. Her eldest brother, William Suillivan, lives in Montreal, and is an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Of her children, one is a girl of nine years and the other three are boys, the youngest being an infant one year old. The deceased lady was married about the age of nineteen to James Cavanagh, and for six-teen years proved to be the light and joy of his some and his faithful helpmate. She was un-assuming in her manner, and concentrated all her colloris and encryles in moral training to her children and to fulfill faithfully her offices as a dutiful and affectionate wife. These becaved ones, husband, children, parents, sistors and throne of the Mosi High that peace, prosperity, and happiness may smile on poor Erin. Bur, above all, cling to her faith. Remember that you are the descendants of heroes, children of the Isie of Saints, and, by your exemplary lives, prove yourselves worthy of the title you bear. Amen. As in former years the entertainment took the form of a concert and lecture, but in addition to this last night the chairman took advantage of the unexpected presence of the unexpected presence of the second seco iful and affectionate wife. These test s, husband, children, parents, sist others, have the sincere sympathy s hour of trial. We join with i artfelt prayer and beseech the good his hour of trial. We join heartfelt prayer and beseech t be merciful to this dear soul a sternal rest.

# CATHOLIC AUTHORS.

form of a concert and recurre, but in addition to this last night the chairman took advantage of the unexpected presence of a reverend Father and invited him to say a few words. The concert opened with a quartette by mem-bers of the choir, after which solos were given by Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, of Gueiph; Miss Lang of Berlin; Miss Jennie Kingfar-mer, and Mr. G. F. Kelleher, of Galt, All did well, though Miss Lang deserves special mention. She is possessed of a beauti-tul, well-trained soprano voice which she knows well how to use. Mrs. Kennedy like-wise deserves special commendation. Rev, Father G. P. Brohmann, the lecturer of the evening, is a nairie of Waterloo county and is at present parish priest of St. Clements, Some years ago Father Brohmann took an ex-tended tour in Europe, and during that tour he spent some time in Ireland, and being a man of CATHOLIC AUTHORS OF EITHER SEX, whoin any form (book, brochure, pamphiet, periodical publications, eic.), have contributed to English literature are kindly requested for bibliographical purposes to send in their name and full address to Wm. Bellinghausen, Esq., Freiburg (Baden), Germany.

A Subscriber.

The Irish, Scotch and English members of arilament receive no salary from the Govern-ent for their services. Many of the Irish nembers are paid a certain sum from a fund ontributed for that purpose by Irish people.

# MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON. London, March 22. - Wheat, 84 to 85 1-50 er bush.; oats, 32, 3-10 to 34 per bush.; oats, 32, 3-10 to 34 per bush.; per bush.; rec., 33, 3-50 to 36, 2-5c, ash.; corn, 44, 4-50, 66c, per bush.; buckwhe stop 250, 250, per bush.; buckwhe arley, 33e per bush. The to 69c, per bust-rested as cents a pound, wholesale. Veal, pound by the carcass. Dressed hogs per cental. Turkeys, 11 cents a poun 50 to 70 cents a pair. Poitatoes, 75 t bag. Cabbages, 35 to 40 cents a do 50 to 70 cents a part to 40 cents a dozen. Some bag. Cabbages. 35 to 40 cents a dozen. Some Spy apples went to about \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel. Hay, \$7 per ton. TOKONTO. Toronto. Ont., March 24.—The flour trade is \$3.90 in

Incluse, the handborks who what the best riting is the land, spent all their money the gave a charming account of his visit to rek and neighborhood, to Biarney, Castle, rough the beautiful lakes of Killarney, and to e City of Lamerick. He frequently visited, these excursions, the Irish peasantry, and stated that he never saw such poverty and gradation — a people, who if they could own or land and obtain self-government could ke their place side by side with any people in e whole world. He fouched on Balfour's ishLoanGovernmentBill and said it was satis-ctoryto the Irish people as far as it went, but ey looked for Home Rule, and eventually it ould come. Toronto, Ont., March 21.—The flour trade is dull, with straight rollers quoted at \$3.90 in wood, middle freights, Bran, \$11.50 to \$12.00, west. Wheat, quiet and steady, with subs of red winter outside, at \$1c, spring is quoted at \$5 to \$2c, on Midland; No. 1 Manitoba hard, \$4.08 \$1c \$1.0, North Bay, and \$1.0°. Midland. Barley, unchanged, with sales of No. 3 extra at 26 west, and No. 3 at 32 to 33c. Oats, quiet, at 26 west, for white, and 28c for mixed. Peas are quoted at 36c west, and 57c east. Ryc, 48 to 50c, and corn is quoted at 31, west. Buck-wheat, 37 to 35c, west. Oatmeal is quoted at \$3.05, on track, in bags. MONTREAL. mann is an eloquent tying just enough accent to make sant. His lecture proved most ad was greatly appreciated. r. Fennesy, of Guelph, who was elicitation of Rev

his voice pleasant. His lecture proved most interesting and was greatly appreciated. Rev. Father, Fennesy, of Guelph, who was present, made, at the solicitation of Rev. Father Slaven, a few remarks. He dwelt chiefly on St. Patrick and the felements which led to his wonderful success. After the speaking the audience was again fa-vored by solos by Miss Lang, Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Miss MaggielRadigen, Messrs, Keileher and Wol-stenholme, Rev. Father Slaven, whoeffleiated astenhairman, thanked those present for their attendance, especially those of a different faith, as it showed a true and friendly spirit. 00: straight rollers, \$2.25 to \$2.30: Manitoba Manitoba spring

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In Montreal. In Montreal. St. Patrick's day was observed in Montreal in a manner surpassing any celebration of the kind ever before held in that eity. The most notable event of the day was a beautiful ser-mon preached by his Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, in St. Patrick's church, a report of which we reproduce from the Star. His Grace spoke as follows: "I have kept the faith," Words of St. Paul in his 2nd Epistle to Timothy, chap. 4th, verse 7th.

Attermination — we have had rec e severity of the law — what Have we succeeded? We hav, ble to exterminate nor enfecties s my incapacity to solve the prol 1 find myself beneath the dom s and read, with the faith of a l septient on a cound it — "Thon a

this rock I will build My Chur

What he could not do, we can. We can bend that inscription with Catholic faith. It is

ates of hell shall not prevail against it,"-could I solve the problem of Ireland's

then could I solve the problem of irenances story." What he could not do, we can. We can read that inscription with Catholic faith. It is the key to explain the allegiance of Erin's sons to him who streve for the shakeles which held their ancestors in a spiritual bondage. On the very day I reached Dublin, hundreds of your fellow-countrymen knelt at the feet of Leo XIII. to speak their sentiments of filal love and attachment. The Vicar of Jesus Carist greeted them in these iterms: "The most Catholic people in the whole world are the free." The or to charle the sole of the shake their sentiments of the sole of the shake their sentiments of the sole of the sole

concert given in the Oustic church, on the evening of St. Patrick's day. Though the notice of the concert was brief, the handsome church was well filled. Rev. Father Feeney delivered an elocutent address on Ireland's Patron Saint. He elaborated his references to the life and work of St. Patrick by brilliant tributes to the many examples of faith and devotion that illumined the pages of Irish his-tory. The concert was probably the best ever gentlemen from this city furnished the pro-gramme : Miss Gay, organist ; Miss Minnie Gay, Miss M. Gay, Miss Rose Heifernan, Miss E. D. Connell, Miss Hattle McAstocker ; Messer, John Walsh, Jas. Costigan, Dr. Cough-lan, F. Lee, Wm. Gay, John A. Guilaher. The company, after the concert, was handsmely entertained by Miss Blanchfleid, at her com-modious home, where, after a sumptions sup-per, speech and song whiled away a happy hour. Mr. W. A. Gay acknowledged the cour-tesies extended to the visitors from Guelph in a neat and gracious speech.

At Oustic.

given in the Ou of St. Patrick's

Guelph Herald, March 18. ather Feeney, the popular pastor of a and Oustic congregations, has re-el gratified at the success of the sacre given in the Oustic church, on th

on

saries contring atomic 7.c. Chandram port, at \$65,00 to \$16,50 per barrel : heavy mess pork, \$16,50 to \$17; toure Canadion Iard, in pails, at \$16,50 to \$17; toure Canadion Iard, at 5]c to 53c, per lb; hams, 114 to 125c; bacon, 11 to 125c, per lb; hams, 114 to 125c; bacon, 11 to 125c, per lb; hags=Quotations are 15 to 135]c. The demand for potatoes is fair, and there is some business passing at 60 per bag, in ear lots, and 70 to 75c, in a jobbing way. PORT HURON. Port Huron, Mich., Mar, 21, Grain-Wheat-per bush, 55 to 89 cents; oats, per bush, 25 to 28:

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