# Catholic Record.

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

# VOLUME XIV.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

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# Catholic Record London, Sat., Feb. 28th, 1891.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Supreme Court of Maine has reached an extraordinary decision in a school case. A Catholic girl refused to read the Protestant Bible, which had been ordered by the School Committee to be read in their school. Her ples was that it was against her conscience to read a corrupt version of the Bible, and she was expelled by the Committee. The girl's parents then brought suit against the Committee for damages, and the Supreme Court decided that

"The claim on the part of the pupil is that each and every scholar may set up its own conscience as over and above the law. It is a claim of an exemption from a general law because it may conflict with a particular conscience. The right, as claimed, undermines the power of the State. It is that the will of the majority shall bow to the conscience of the min-ority, or of one. If the several consciences of the scholars are permitted to contra-vene, obstruct or annul the action of the State, then power ceases to reside in majorities and is transferred to minor-ities."

In Wisconsin recently it was very properly decided that the reading of the Protestant Bible, or the Bible of any depomination, is a sectarian act which is against the spirit of the school law, so that it appears there is one law for Maine and another for Wisconsin in this matter. But if the Supreme Court has the power to impose a false religious worship on the minority it is time the Constitution of the State should be brought into harmony with the principles of religious liberty.

CRISPI'S persecution of the Church has borne fruit by increasing to a fearful ex tent the amount of crime throughout Italy. The procurator general of Rome admits in his address before the Court of Appeals that this state of things has been brought about not by the regular old population of Rome, but by the evil popula. tion that has flocked to the city since the Sardinian occupation. During the past year there have been 157 failures, 2 par ricides, 155 murders, 38 homicides, 120 extortions, etc , 1882 assaulte, and more than 4 000 thefts. This sad result was to be expected from the abolition of religious teaching in the State schools ; but there is hope of a change for the better from the growing determination of the Catholic ele ment to take part in future political struggles. The new Government, even, with all branches of evangelical worship." is giving it to be understood that it will It cannot be doubted that Mr. Marriott not pursue the persecuting policy which violated the laws of his Church, but has has been followed in the past. A great his Bishop the inherent right to suspend change is needed, and there is reason to him ? Of course Anglican churchmen will believe that it will take place. Signor Crispi's defest in the Parliament of Italy authorities of the Universal Church the te but the first step to a new order of things.

A BOTTLE of whicky is said to have been recently discovered 371 feet below

ing the Jews, Catholic Austria is giving every encouragement to Baron Hirsch to provide for the education of Jewish children in the Austrian Empire. The Baron will subsidiza Jewish schools in Gallicia to the extent of \$2.500 000

WHILE schismatical Russia is persecut-

and the Government will give every possible assistance to make the Baron's generosity produce good results. LOOKING over the pages of a contem.

porary printed in Ottawa we were surprised to see in large letters a seneational heading to a correspondence, "Arch. bishop Lynch - He disguises himself and Vieits a Ball Room." Of course we had to investigate. It is a letter written from Winnipeg by a former resident of Allumette Iseland, County of Pontlac, named Mr. A. McGillis. The latter tells

in a very pleasing style some fond recol-lections of his old home by the Ottaws and relates some quaint asecdotes of the early history of Catholicity on the Upper O:tawa. said : Rev. Father Lynch is highly spoken of, as he deserves to be. He labored hard and successfully during forty years of missionery life at the Chapean on Allumette Iseland, and died there a few years ago. He was a contem

porary of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. It is probable that Father Lynch never saw Toronto ; and it is of absolute cer tainty that Archbishop Lynch never once set foot upon Allumette Island. How the editor of the Ottawa journal has been able to confound the two holy men passes our capability of compreheneion. In an item calling attention to the very interesting letter of Mr. McGillis, the editor says :

"His recollections of the late Arch. bishop Lynch, of Toronto, will be read with interest by countless thousands throughout Canada "

No one will enjoy the bilocation mys. tery more than Mr. McGillis himself.

DR BICKERSTETH, Bishop of Exeter, bas withdrawn from Rev. Herbert Marriott his license to preach and otherwise fulfil the of the Babylonian king, the Prophet functions of a "priest in the Church of said : England." Mr. Marriott was ordained in 1861, but he has of late made it his habit to "take part in Non-Conformist services in their chapels," and on this ground he has been suspended. In defence of his position Mr. Marriott says that he has endeavored always to obey the Divine command "that ye all speak the same thing, that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and jadgment, and in accordance therewith I thankfully unite say he has; but, if so, hal not the lawful

right to suspend and excommunicate the whole batch of Anglican Bishops and clergy when they presumed to set up altar the surface of the earth in Connecticut, (or rather table) against altar in the reign

Blade, which is the organ of the western colored people, pays a high tribute to the "justice and humanity " of the Catholic priesthood and press on the race

question. The Blade adds : "Faithful to their history and faith, they hold that the controversy should be settled on the broad basis of unity of origin. God is the common Father, man is brother of man. The negroes incline to join Catholicism as the true and only religion which is equitable and sympa-thetic towards the suffering."

REV. DR. JOHNSTON'S CATH-OLICITY.

The Rev. Hugh Johnston, speaking on "the Church and Politics," in the Unities of the Church and Politics, "in the Status of the remaining the state of the state of the state of the state of the church and Politics, "in the state of the sta Trinity Methodist church, Toronto, last Sunday, had his usual fling at Rome. He

"Rome would have the Church great edifice, her walls enclosing every kingdom of the earth, and nations given over to her tied and bound, and in subjection to her; and the working out of this idea has made her fearfully corrupt and tyrannical."

If the Rev. Dr. could realize to him. self what God's Church ought to be, and what the Divine Founder of Christianity ordained that she should be, he would not condemn Rome for her consistency in claiming to be what she is, and what, if the Church of Christ at all, she must necessarily be. Catholicity is one of the marks or signs of the true Church. If Dr. Johnston cannot claim that characteristic for his Church; if, on the contrary, he rails against Catholicity, it is evident that his Church is not the

true Church which Carist established on earth. The Prophet Daniel foretold that His kingdom should be an everlasting kingdom, and all kings shall serve Him, and shall obey Him; and again, in the explanation of the dream

"But in the days of those kingdoms the God of Heaven will set up a kingdom that shall never be destroyed, and His kingdom shall not be delivered to another people, and it shall break in pieces and consume the other kingdoms, and itself aball and farmers." and itself shall stand forever."

Our Blessed Lord did not limit the work or jurisdiction of the Church, He commissioned His Apostles to preach to every creature and to baptize all nations, Oatholicity were to be the means of introducing corruption and tyranny our provided against such dread calamity. Corruptions and tyranny may exist every where in this world, except in the very

densely crowded throughout Mr. Glad-stone's megaificent speech delivered on

Wednesday afternoon, in moving the second reading of the Religious Disabili-ties Bill. When he rose, as carly as twenty firs minutes past twelve, there was a moderate attendance, gradually aug-mented through the hour and ten minutes he motor. From the Stremers' Gullery he spoke. Even the Strangers' Gellery, though all the seats were allotted, did not begin to fill up till Mr. Gladstone was half way through his speech. But for a Wed-needay afternoon, and at a period imping ing on the luncheon hour, the attendance was remarkable. The Sheriffs of London in their scarlet robes and gold chains were

punctual with their petition on behalf of their Water Bill. As soon as the Speaker

withdre to the seats under the Gallery, where they remained throughout Mr. Gladstone's speech. Two or three peers dropped in, among them Lord Monson, who sat over the clock.

Mr. Gladstone on rising was bailed with load cheers from the Opposition. He began in a low voice which required the closest attention to follow. Alluding to rumors as to the intention of Her Majesty's Government to oppose the Bill, he took it for granted that he should have the assistance of Mr. Goechen, who in 1868 had taken part with himself in plead ing for the removal of religious disabilities. Referring to the agitation out of doors, in quarters generally wakeful where anything in the nature of a disability -- "though it may be the merest rag, the merest shred, the most woefully torn and tattered "-was to be found, Mr. Gladstone cited, amid much laughter, the title of a pampblet just placed in his hands called "Mr. Gladstone Exposed." His called "Mr. Gladstone Exposed." His "point of departure" in recommending the Bill, though he did not come to it till midway in the sneeth way that the total of your country, that when midway in the speech, was that no right existed to impose disability except upon proof, the burden of which pressed upon those who opposed the Bill, that the allegi ance of Catholics is imperfect. "Unless," he said, "you can show that the loyalty of the Catbolic is tainted you have no right to inflict a disability upon him." It was only for the two offices dealt with in the built the Lord Linetteneng and the Lord Bill, the Lord Lieutenancy and the Lord Chancellorship, that Catholics were in-

ligible. The right hon. gentleman then concontinued, What right have we to inflict this disability? I won't speak merely of policy. Nothing can be cleater to me than that in point of policy it is as gross an error as ever was committed (cheers). Bat what right have you to do it? Your Your principle is that no disabilities attach to civil duties on account of religious opin-ions. What right with respect to the civil duties of the Lord Craucellor have you to infact this disability? I read a every creature and to baptize all nations, to findet this disability? I read a promising to be with them all days, even statement that were the disability reto the consummation of the world. If moved the Viceroy of Ireiand would not Oatholicity were to be the means of in-allow much as what was called a "Romovable" to exist in Ireland except he troducing corruption and tyranny our were a Roman Catholic, and that every-Blessed Lord would have foreseen and body would be Roman Catholics. But Bat that is not an objection to my Bill. That is an objection to the declared principle of law which makes the whole of Her where in this world, except in the very Church that is denounced by the R.v. Mr. Johnston. Some one of her mem-bers may fall away sometimes, as Judas

the surface of the earth in Connecticut, and the question is asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers to be asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers to be asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to be asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to be asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to be asked whether it may not be the case that the Pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the to the case that the pilgrim Fathers form ecclesiastical functions is not the term form ecclesiastical functions is not the term form ecclesiastical functions is not the term form ecclesiastical functions is not the the function function form ecclesiastical functions is not the the function function form ecclesiastical functions is not the function form ecclesiastical function form ecclesiastical functions is not the function the grace of her sacraments. This all the duties of the Viceroy are purely watchful anxiety on her part to preserve civil, although the duties of the Lord-Chancellor are purely civil, and although every one else is qualified to discharge the entire body free from contagion is, tyranny. Corruptions and tyranny are disabled by law from undertaking them the natural outcome and product of that (Opposition cheere). The Home Secre-Church which proclaims the emancipa-tary, I don't hesitate to say, in the poses. Church which proclaims the emancipa-tion of the flash and the substitution of human authority for the Divine. The real character of Methodism is the Viceroy of Ireland, for I doubt if there is an act in which the Crown is concerned, which the Viceroy of Ireland can perform except through the Home Secretary. Aud yet the right hon. gentleman, and I rejolee to say it, professing the Roman Catholic religion, holds the office of Home Secreyet the right h tary, and no hu man being has complained THERE ARE NO ARMSFUL OF PETITIONS PRAYING HER MAJESTY TO REMOVE HIM. I believe myself that if I were so infatuated as to ask leave to introduce a Bill for the removal of the Home Secretary, the very gentlemen who have appeared to day as the champions of the Constitutio would have voted against my Bill. No. Sir, Roman Catholics are ineligible fo these two offices. Who, then, are eligible i Consider what the British empire is. Con-Divine commission, and subjection to sider whom it includes. Consider all th professions of religion and all the profes Divine law ;" but authority and liberty slone of non-religion that make up the vast body of the community of the Queen's can only be secured under the Divine order represented by the Courch of subjects.

 cated, and their new creed is made much shorter than any Eaglish speaking Pres-byterian body has bitherto complied.
 THE RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES BILL.
 common with ourselves as I rejdee to know, but those who do not accept that tradition at all—not only the Mohamme-dana, but the professors of all other The House of Commons was at no time densely crowded throughout Mr. Glad-Under which is the order of the western
 IN HONOR OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.
 IN HONOR OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

offices and to exercise the ecclesiastical patronege which YOU DENY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC,

and that is the inequality which I ask you to remove and which you refuse. But what are we to say of the non religions? How many of them are there? There are the Seculariste, the Materialists, the Agnostics, and the Atheists, and all there are the seculariste them religions these are not religions, but non-religious. Every professor of every one of these non religions, every man who comes to you saying, "I will tell you nothing of what I believe, but I will tell you a great deal of what I don't believe," and then proceeds to sweep away from you every. thing that constitutes your consolation and hope for your conduct in life and in your death, all these people are to be qualified to hold the Lord Chancellorship of the country and to recommend of the country and to recommend for ecclesiastical benefices the successors of Pascal, Thomas A Kemple, and Pope Gregory the Great, who sent missionaries

CATHOLIC, and to put someone who, whatever else he and to put someone who, where the horizontal and the may be, is less fit for that particular office *i*. Well, every man rises by free and open, unbiassed and glorious competition. It is unbiassed and glorious competition. It is a grand thing morally, as well as socially, for a man to arrive at the head of the the prize is his by every principle of right, to say to him, "Pass on by ; pass onward. You are disabled, for you are a professor of the Roman Catholic religion ?" The last test, the only test that remains, is the religious test. People have written to me saying : " Is it possible that you, a Chris-tian, remembering the religious responsithay, remembering the feingtous responsi-bilities of Christians — is it possible that you can propose this Bill?" That is the question I am asked in this pamphlet (aolding it up) Yes, Sir, I can, I will, and I do (loud cheere) WE OUGHT TO DO IT BECAUSE WE ARE CHRISTIANS

CHRISTIANS There is nothing more fatal to the interests of religious belief than the setting up of fictitious, unreal, sham standards. If we are to setting up of hottitous, unreal, sham standards. If we are to have such standards at all, let them be of an intelligible character. Now, Sir, a very distinguished mao, and an admirable member of this House, was yesterday laid in his mother earth. He had been the subject jof a long contraverse in this house as conlong controversy in this house-a con troversy the beginning of which we recol lect, and a controversy the end of which we recollect (Opposition cheers) we re member, when it was taken up, with what zeal it was prosecuted, and how sum-marily it was dropped; we remember what reparation was done within the last few days to the distinguished man who was the immediate object of that controbers may fall away sometimes, as Judas fell from grace, but the delinquents are immediately denounced, and if the evil Christians, and that the largest of this is the selection of a particular body of

The students of Manhattan College, New York, on Saturday ofternoon, Feb. 7, tendered a musical and oratorical recepthen to a realisher Walsh, of Toronto, Canada. The distinguished prelate was overjoyed by the cordiality of his recepton, and listened with marked attention to the interesting speeches which were examplified in his honor and to the music that was rendered by the choice college band and orchestra.

The Archbishop was introduced to the students by Rev. Brother Authony, Presi-dent of the college, who spoke of the rapid progress of Catholic education in the United States and what Munhattan college had accomplished. He showed that her graduates had distinguished themselves as pulpit orators of conspicuous brilliancy, and, better still, as clergymen of zeal and and, better still, as clergymen of zeal and piety. The ranks of the Bar had been re-cruited from these who had obtained their education within her walls, and physicians of the highest eminence had her diplomas. Literature, legislation and politics were also illumined by the genius of her sons. Archiekon Wicher scaling to the here

Gregory the difference of this counter to the southern part of this counter Sir, I think I have shown that the prin clples of your law required the passing of this Edl. I have shown, I think, that policy demands it, for what can be so absurd as that when a gentlemen is en-r gaged in the construction of a Government of this country, and there is a man whom ye ho finds to be on the wacle best qualified to impress on his youthful listeners the grandeur of the advantages they enjoyed. "Such an education, young gentlemen." said he, "as you are receiving cannot be over-estimated. The Brothers are not only fitting you for your work in the only fitting you for your work in the famous scholars, to be lights to society

famous scholars, to be lights to society and active workers in the front rank of civilization, but they are doing what is of infinitely greater importance — they are preparing you to become citizens of the eternal country beyond the grave, where your claims to recognition and your possession of privileres and prerogatives will be undying. You are destined to leave the impress of the education you are here receiving on the social, political, religious and scientific character of your noble and thrice biessed land, glorious Columbia. Prove yourselves faithful to the call of the Almighty, be worthy chil-dren of the blessed De La Salle, and your aspirations and happiness are secured.

After the reception the Archbishop, topether with his private secretary, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, sat down to luncheon. The con-versation of the Archbishop was humorous and interesting, and he alluded jocularly to his reception in his Archiepiscopal city of Toronto, where the gentlemen who acted as his escort were saluted with a bower of stones and his own carriage shattered with missiles. The disgraceful meute, however, bore one pleasing fruita prominent citizen of the place presented him with a check for \$5 000, and followed up the gift by embracing the doc-trines of the Church -Catholic News,

#### CATHOLIC HOSPITAL BURNED.

Richester, Feb. 16 - The destruction of St. Mary's Hospital by fire last night entails a lose of \$65 000. Fireman Frank Jayne was fatally burt by falling from a ladder. None of the patients was in-jured. Taere were in the hospital yes-terday 300 patients, 19 Sisters and about 19 employees. The inmates were in all stages of disease, and many of them were unable to get from their beds. Immediately the fire was discovered and an alarm given a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The corridors were filled with a terrified crowd of patients,

took a smile every morning before break fast. Possibly Col. Bob Ingersoll might prove by the discovery that Old Bourbon was used by the Antediluvians before the world was created, just as he asserts that the Egyptians carved a fine marble statue of King Cephren at that "pre-historic period." And, by the way, it is stated that the redoubtable Bob is about to appear in a new role. It would seem that during March he is to hold a public debate with the fantastical Ignatius Donnelly on the subject of the authorship of Shakespeare's works. This will be a more harmless occupation than that of endeavoring to destroy Christianity : but we fear the Colonel may be no more successful in accomplish. ing his new work than he was in his old one. He has not the discrimination necessary for distinguishing false from true testimony : and with all Mr. Donnelly's vagaries, he has a faculty for this discussion is that such an article as bringing forward an amezing amount of that of Professor Workman should be ism," testimony in favor of any theory he given a place in the Methodist Quarterly adopts.

THE National Christian Association of the United States, at a recent meeting held in Chicago, has passed resolutions to the effect that oath-bound secret societies are contrary to the Word of God, and that Caristian men cannot conscientiously join such organizations. They have also resolved that such societies are hostile to the peace and welfare of the country, and a meeting has been called to be held in Chicago to consult on the best means of saving men from the pernicious influence of such secret societies. All are invited to attend the meeting who sympathize with the views of the National Christian Association. It is surely a sign of the progress of Catholic truth when we find a representative Protestant society like th's adopting views for holding which nearly all Protestants have hitherto strongly blamed Catholica

form ecclesiastical functions is not the Bishop who exercises jurisdiction over him in the same category with him ?

PROFESSOR J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, forno doubt, what Mr. Johnston styles merly lecturer on Hebrew and Odental literature in Toronto University, has a reply in the Methodist Quaretly to Pro-Church which proclaims the emancipafessor Workman's article which appeared in the same periodical, maintaining that there are no prophecies in the old Testa. ment which refer to Christ. Mr. Hirshassertion of man's absolute independ. felder is probably the ablest Hebrew ence of all authority. He must scholar on the continent, and his conteninterpret God's law for himself, tion, founded both on critical analysis of the be his own master and and text and the belief of the Jewish people, a Church to bimself. Thus presuming or his own infallibility, which he denies proves beyond a doubt that Professor to God's Church, he is necessarily exposed Workman's views are incorrect. Bat we have, besides, the assurance of our Lord to every corruption and every tyranny. Is it not said in all languages that Himself and His Apostles that the Old a man may be the elave of himself, Testament testifies concerning Him. The most remarkable thing in connection with of his passions, of his ignorance or his own prejudices ? " Under Protestantsays Brownson, "we may have civil and religious despotiem, or to which, naturally, the Methodists look civil and spiritual licence, the only two for correct views on religious questions. things that man can found, without a

It might reasonably be inferred that the Rationalistic tendencies of the Protestant. ism of to day are as powerfully influencing the Methodists as other Protestant bodies.

THE memorial which was sent from mands in His Name and for man's the public meeting held in the London greater honor and God's greater glory at Guildhall to protest against the perseall times. cution of the Jews in Russia has had no other result than increase the persecution. The memorial itself was sent back to Lord Salisbury through the Russian Ambassador, and no answer whatsoever was given to the petitioners who signed the protest.

THE Presbyterians of Japan have refused to adopt the new articles of the English Presbyterian Church which were recently offered for their adoption. The Japanese consider the English articles too compli-

Christ, which teaches, corrects and com- IT MIGHT SEEM INVIDIOUS TO DRAW ANY

DISTINCTION between one body of Christians and another, but pray recollect that there is no legal obstacle, so far as I understand, to

going beyond the Christian pale, and I re-joice that there is none, and to the holding On the Feast of the Immaculate Con-On the Feast of the Immaculate Con-ception a new Catholic cathedral was consecrated at Mandalay, the old capital of Burmah, Asta. The cathedral was built at the sole expense of a wealthy Burmese convert to Catholicity. On the tollowing day the Very Rev Rocco Tornatore was consecrated Bishop and Vicar Apostle of Eastern Burmah. Mgr. Vicar Apostle of Eastern Burman. Mgr. Tornatore was one of the pioneer preachers of the Gospel among the half. savage Karen tribes in the Shan Hills, So much for the religious aspect of the question. The Jew is not only a Jew, but he is the possessor of a great tradition in and has been a missionary in Burmah since 1868.

members of this house. It is in the name of the religion, even of the religion which the vest bulk of us believe to be holy, been paralled in the history of Roches. ter.

Grav-haired women, on the verge of the grave, gathered new strength from which we believe to be the greatest and the only true treasure of mankind, it is in that name-if I must fall back upon their very terror and staggered from the beds which they had tenanted while waiting for death to release them from such a resource-though of course it is primarily, broadly, and mainly on the ground of that which we are here to distheir sufferings, and crept into the corridora, crouched in corners in groups of twos and threes, and called on God to save them from death in the flames. Old men, palsied and decrepit, forgot cuss — namely, constitutional law and political wisdom \_ that I ask you to give the ills which they suffered and rushed

your assent to the second reading of this Bill (loud Opposition cheers) Mr. Smith, promptly following, paid a from the wards, trying to seek safety in flight. Many of the patients were able to leave the halls and go tribute to the speech as one of the mos notable and eloquent he had ever heard. even from Mr. Gladstone. He concluded by moving the rejection of the Bill. down the stairs upassisted. The were all asleep when the gong sounded its dreaded warning, but it was the

The debats having been continued by Colonel Sandys, Mr. Asquith, Colonel Sunderson, Sir H. James, the Attorneywork of a moment for the Sisters to clothe themselves in there black robes. Never before have women worked more General, and Mr. de Lisle, the Hou ivided, when the Bill was rejected by nobly than did those gentle Sisters They were everywhere, regardless of 256 to 223 votes-majority, 33. ersonal comfort or even personal safety. and to them alone should go the major

RELATED IN THIS CITY. - The gentleportion of the credit for saving the man referred to in the following para-

ountryman, Ludwig "

lived and died a Catholic.

ives of the patients. The first men who arrived rushed into graph from the London (Eag.) Star, is a cousin of Mr. M. F. O'Mara, of this city : the hospital and were directed by the nuns to the upper stories of the build-"The newest tenor, Mr. Joseph O'Mura, who has been selected by Sir Arthur Suling. Under guidance of the Sisters those of the patients who were unable livan to alternate the part of Ivauhoe with Mr. Ben. Davies, is a native of the city which gave birth to snother famous to walk were carried down the stairs to singer — Catherine Hayee. He is a son of the mayor of Limerick, who, a few years aga, distinguished himself by refus-ing to pay the 'extra police tax,' and a ing to pay the 'extra police tax,' and a brother of Mr. Stephen O'Mara, late M stiempted to escape. Feeble with sick ness and sge she lost her grip on the window and fell to the ground Fortun-P. for Limerick. Another brother of the new tenor is Mr. James O'Mara, a new tenor is Mr. James O'Mara, a flourishing London merchant, who is a caustic humorist, and the *fidus* achates of a large section of the temporarily divided Eighty-six. Mr. ately the distance was only a few feet. the woman escaped with only a and

Joseph O'Mara is a young man who has studied hard at Milan. He is of medium three different companies. The entire building had just been repaired and \$30,height, stoutly built, and good locking, as a tener ought to be. He wears a neat black mustache, which leaves him quite an Italian appearance. He can sing 'The Wearin' of the Green' with as much Wearin' of the Green' with as much spirit and fervor as his friend and fellow tended south on Genesee street. Nothing but some blackened walls remain this

D. C. M.-The late Gen. Sheridan m .rning.

slight cut on the head. The insurance on the hospital building is \$20,000 or \$22,000, divided between

000 worth of beds and bidding had been put in. The hospital was a three story stone structure, fronting on West avenue, and extending on either side was a long wing with a tower at the end. Beyond the east part of the building a wing ex.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Hamerton

## MOONDYNE.

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BOOK FOURTH. THE CONVICT SHIP.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

'Mr. Sherinan is to go before the Com-mittee to day, is he not ?" asked Lord mittee to day, is he bot?" asked bord Somers, the Colonist Secretary, as he sat writing in Mr. Wyville's study, with Sheridan reading the *Times* by the win-dow, and Hamerton loanging in an easy

"Wast Committee ?' asked Hamer.

ton, heedlessly. <sup>47</sup> Tas committee appointed to bear Sir Joshua Hobb's argument against our Penal Bill." said the Secretary, as he continued to write.

"Does Sheridan know anything about prisons?" drawled Hamerton. "He knows something about Austra-lia, and the men we send there," said the Socretary.

"Well-Hobb doesn't. Hobb is a

humbug What does he want ?" To control the Australian Penal Sys-

tem from Parlisment Street, and, in-stead of Mr. Wyville's humane bill, to apply his own system to the Penal Col

"What do you think of that, Mr. Sheridan ?" asked Hamerton, without raising his head from the cushion.

"That it would be folly before Mr. Wyville's bill was drawn, -- and criminal

Three mouths alterwards, the violent Charitst attempted to murder his em-ployer, and then escaped into the bush. He was captured, but escaped again, and was again recaptured by the very man be had tried to murder. Mark the dread-ful ending, gentlemen, to this series of mistaken ientities to a crimical. Ou their "Bravo !" said Hamerton, sitting straight Bravo, Australia ! Go before straight Bravo, Australia! Go before the Committee, by all means; and talk just in that tone. Waen do they sit 1" "In an hour," said Lord Somers. "We are only waiting for Mr. Wyville, and then we go to the House." "May I go 1" asked Hamerton. "Certainly," said the Secretary. "You may get a chapter for a novel, or a leader for the Telegraph."

leader for the Telegraph" Mr. Wyville soon after entered, and the merits of the opposing bills were freely discussed for a quarter of an hour. At length, Lord Somers said it was time to start, and they proceeded on foot toward the Parliament House, Lord Somers and Hamerton leading, and Mr.

Wyville and Sheridau following. On the way, Mr. Wyville led his com panion to speak of the saudslwood trade, and seemed to be much interested in At one point he interrupted Sheridan, who was describing the pre-cipitous outer ridge of the Iron stone Hills.

"Your teams have to follow the winding foot of this precipice for many miles, have they not ?' he asked.

"For thirty-two miles," answered Sheridan. Which, of course, adds much to the

expense of shipping the sandalwood ?" "Adds very seriously, indeed, for the best sandalwood lies back within the

bend ; so that our teams, having turned the farther flank of the hills, must retur; and proceed nearly thirty miles back toward the shore."

"Suppose it were possible to throw a main-slide from the brow of the Blackchain-sl

"Just fifty miles of teaming," an-swared Sheridan, looking at Wyville in surprise. "But such a chain could never answered Mr. Wyville. be forged."

"Tae Americans have made slides for wood nearly as long," said Mr. Wyville. "Five ships could not carry enough chain from England for such a slide."

"Forge it on the spot," said Mr. Wyville. "The very hills can be smelted into metal. I have had this in mind for some years, Mr. Sheridan, and I mean to attempt the work when we return. It will employ all the idle men in sternly acked. the colony."

the colory." "Yes!" Sheridan was surprised beyond words "How do you know ?" to find Mr. Wyville so familiar with the ""How do you know ?"

Since Haggett's return from Australia,

seen, he never tired of looking at him. as

if he were intently solving a problem, and hoped to read its deepest meaning

in some possible expression of Mr.

On the large table lay a map of the Penal Colony of Western Australia.

The Committee consisted of five aver.

age M. P.'s, three country gentlemen, who had not the remotest knowledge of

penal systems, nor of any other than sys tems of drainage ; and two lawyers, who

personage, whose every word possessed particular gravity and value. He de-

particular gravity and value. He de-livered a set speech against lenlence to prisoners, and made a deep impression on the Committee. He was about to sit down, when Mr. Haggett laid a folded

at the document, and resumed, in a con-

eside his hand. Sir Joshus glanced

idan entered.

this time the deer in Lord Starborough's park had been killed by the score, and a close watch was set. This man was caught in the night, carrying a deer on his shoulders from the park. He made a violent resistance, striking one of the keepers a terrible blow that felled him to the earth, sonscies. The poscher was overpowered, however, and sent to prison until the Ass zas. At his trial he pleaded definity that he had a right to the deer —that thousands were starving to death— 

extent in equare miles ; "it is a Principality !" "From whom did you purchase this and ?" asked Sir Joshus, but in an

altered tone. "From the Qieen !" said Mr. Wyville, withot moving a muscle of his impressive

difficulty that he had a right to the deer --that thousands were starving to death---men, women, and children---lin the streets of the town; and that God had given no man the right to herd hundreds of useless deer while human beings were dying of hunger. The ignorant and dangerous people who heard him cheered wildly in the constant at this leaders meach. Govern face. "Directly from Her Majesty ?" "I received my deeds through the Colonial Office," answered Mr. Wyville, with a quiet motion of the hand toward the court at this lawless speech. Gentle men, this poacher was a desperate radical, a Lord Somers.

The Colonial Secretary, seeing the eyes of all present turned upon him, bowed to the Committee in corrobora Chartist, no doubt, who ought to have been severely treated. But the judge looked "The deeds of Mr. Wyville's estate,

leniently on the cash, because it was proved that the poacher's own mother and sisters were starving. The prisoner got off with one month's imprisonment. What was the result of this mildness ? At the very outlined as he has stated, passed through the Colonial Office, directly from her Majesty the Queen," said Lord Somers, in a formal manner. The Committee sat silent for several

next Assizes the same judge tried the same prisoner for a similar crime, and the audacious villian made the same defence. moments, evidently dazed at the unex pected issue of their investigations. Mr. 'If it were a light crime six months ago, he said to the mistaken judge, 'it is no heavier now, for the cause remains." Well, he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and was transported to Western

Wyville was the first to speak. "I ask to have those prison records corrected, and at once, Sir Joshua Hobb," he said slowly. "I tmust not stand that the convict of whom you Australia After serving some years there, the lenient system sgain came in, and he was hired out to a settler, a re-

spoke was a murderer." whom you spoke was a murderer." "By all mesns. Have the records corrected immediately," said the Com-mittee, who began to look askance at Sir Labor Uab. Joshus Hobb.

going on to say that Walton was his native village ; but the entrance of Lord Mr. Wyville then addressed the Com-Somers temporarily changed the subject. Before it could be resumed, Mr. Wyville had eaid "Good bye," and the gentlemen mittee, in favor of the new and humane cenal bill. Whether it was his arguments, or the remembrance of his princely estate that worked in his favor, certain it was that when he had con-cluded the Committee was unanimously ceived ran as follows: in his favor.

way to the prison, the absonder broke his manacles, seized a pistol from a native policeman, murdered his brave captor, "Mr. Wyville," said the chairman. was Samuel Draper's wife before he mar-ried Allce Walmsley, has been arrested for a dediy assawlt on Draper's sister and is at this present riteing in the lock up of " Mr. Wywile," said the chairman, before they adjourned, " we are of one mind that the Bill reported by the Gav-ernment should be adopted by the House; and we shall so report. Good. and escaped sgsin to the bush " "God bl'as me! what a skocking story !" said one of the Committee. "Was the fellow csptured sgain ?" at this present. Walton is Dale. "Your unbel servant, The Long

day, gentlemen " asked one or the lawyers. "No," said Sir Joshus; "he escaped to the swamps. But there is a rumor among the convicts that he is still alive. Is by Haggett. Sir Joshua Hobb rapidly withdrew coldly bowing. He was closely followed

Lord Somers, Hamerton, and Mr

there not, Mr. Haggett ?" Mr. Haggett bent his head in assant Then he rubbed his forehead and eyes, as Wyville were speaking together, while Sheridan, who was attentively studying if relieved of a strain. He had been watching the face of Mr. Wyville with the map, suddenly startled the others by an excited exclamation. "Hello !" said Hamerton, "has Sin psinful esgerness as Sir Joshus spoke bat in that impassive visage no line of

Joshua droaped a hornet for you, too?" "Mr. Wyville, this is terrible !" cried Sheridan, strangely moved. "Taose but in that imposite vision into of meaning to Haggett's eyes could be traced. Sir Joshua sat down, confident that be could depend on the Committee for a report in his favor. "Is there actual evidence that this conlines of your property cover every acre of our sandalwood land !"

Ab-ha !" ejsculated Hamerton "I thought this land was ours." con

tinued Sheridan, in great distress of mind. "How long has it been yours?" "Ten years," said Mr. Wyville. Sheridan sank nerveless into a seat The strong frame that could brave and

bear the severest strains of labor and care, was subdued in one instant by this The Committee, who had not looked at Mr. Wyville before, stared at him now in overwhelming discovery. He had been cutting sandalwood for undisguised surprise. He was strangely powerful as he stood there alone, looking calmly at Sir Joshua for an auswer. nice years on this man's land. Every

farthing he had made for his company "Eridence? Certainly, there is evi-dence. The brave settler who captured and himself belonged in common honesty to another ! Mr. Wyville, who was not surprised

the malefactor disappeared; and the bush-man from whom the convict seized the pistol saw him point it at the head of his but had evidently expected this moment walked over to Sheridan, and laid strong hand on his shoulder, expressing captor. Is not that evidence enough ?" "Not for a court of justice," quietly more kindness and affection in the manly force and silence of the act than could possibly have been spoken in words. Sheridan felt the impulse pre "Sir," said Sir Joshua Hobb, superciliously, "it may not appeal to sentimental julgments; but it carries conviction to

words. Sheridan feit the implies pre-cisely as it was meant. "The land was yours," Mr. Wyville said after a pause; "for I had made no claim. I knew of your work, and I gave you no warning. According to the law of the Colony, and of higher law, you have acted right." "It should not-for it is not true!" said Mr. Wyville, his tone somewhat S'r Joshus Hobb started angrily to his feet. He glared at Mr. Wyville. "Do you know it to be false?" he

acted right Sheridan's face brightenel. To him personally his success had brought little to covet ; but he was sensitive to the core at the thought of trouble and great loss to is au per

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON JOEN of the enthusiastic admiration of E iglish BOYLE O'REILLY. Protestants ;

In the coming "Life, Poems, and Speeches" of John Boyle O'Rellly, pub-lished by the Cassell Publishing Company of New York His Emberce Cardinal versing, Sheridan read, and Hamerton lounged Mr. Wyville started from his seat with Gibbons of Baltimore has written a me noble Preface. Speaking of the beautiful nature of the dead poet, His Eminence an exclamation, when he had read the letter. He rarely betrayed even the slightest excitement; and Mr. Hamerton

"As strong as it was delicate and tender, as sympathetic and tearful as it was bold, his soul was a barp of truest tone, which felt the touch of the Ideal everywhere, would not have been more surprised had a bimb exploded under the table than he was to see Mr. Wyville thrown off his balance so unexpectedly and completely. Hamerton, however, had too profound a and spontaneously breathed responsive music, joyous or mournful, vehement or soft." "A loss to the country, a loss to the respect for his friend to speak his astoniah

Church, a loss to humanity !" exclaimed Oardinal Gibbons when the sad news was announced to him, and in his beautifal "Thanks, kind and simple heart !" "Inakk", sind and simple nest;" exclaimed Mr. Wyville, holding the letter before him, "You have been faithful to your word for four years; and you shall rejoles for it all your life!" Preface, he writes, speaking of the dead

poet's public life : "John Boyle O'Reilly's career as a jour-Then, recollecting himself, he emiled in his grave way and eaid : "I have received long expected news. nalist, the magnanimity and self control thrust variously upon him and infused into him, were especially manifested. Constantly obliged to deal with burning I have found something I sought. To-night I must leave London for a few days ; ays; Constantly obliged to deal with burning questions, he usually handled them with a conservative prudence scarcely to be expected in one so vehement by nature.
 to a Accustomed by long experienced to have his most cherished convictions resisted rang- and assalled, he met all appoints with a with a source of the source of t so I must say good bye, now." "Are you leaving England, too ?" asked "No; I go only to Lancashire - to a little village called Walton le Dale." He turned to his desk, and was buelly arrangchivalrous courtesy, as well as with a dauntless courage, that instantly Won re ing his papers. "Why, what's the matter, Sheridan ? spect and often ended by winning them over to his side " \* \* \* \* You are growing nervous of late." "The name of the village took me by surprise, that is al!," said Will. He was

and in their name I say that the world is brighter for having possessed him, and mankind will be the better for this treasury of pure and generous and noble thoughts which he has left us in his

THE FAITHFUL AND FEARLESS GUARDIANS OF THE MORAL

LAW. We translate the following words on

reland from a F ench paper, La Semaine Religieuse de Nimes : Quickiy as the sands of time run out more events attract attention with such rapidity that what is but of yesterday already appears to belong to a distant period. But we must not lose eight at once of the great victory of December 22 1890 at Kilkenny. There is the triumph of a people who prefer honor, purity, and the sanctity of marriage to all political advantages — nay, even to that national liberty which, after so many centuries of conflict, Ireland seemed at last about to grasp. The Kilkenny election has demongrasp. The Kilkenny election has demon-strated by a majority of 1,200 votes (1) That the Irish people aspire to be free by honorable means under the leadership o those alone who combat with dignity, and who recognize the will of God as the first law ; (2) that Ireland is, above all, a Catholic nation ; (3) that the Irish oriests have lost nothing of their moral isfluence.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD CANNOT SHOW A PEOPLE MORE LOYAL TO THEIR LEADERS

than the I lish race. After Daniel O'Con "She's a bad 'un, she is-worse and worse hevery time. But now she's done nell Charles Stewart Parnell placed him self at the head of this noble nation. self at the head of this noble nation. He was more than the founder of a party, more than a prince—he was the chieftian of an immerse clan which has epread from the Emerald of the Sea over all the countries of the globe. To lift a hand sgainst him, to disobey his orders, to resist him—nay, not to place absolute faith in him merse as advanced by the transport

"Ay, sha'll go, this time, sir. Saven year at the least. She nearly killed a woman, and she would have killed her

"Tell me the facte," said Mr. Wyville. "Well, sir, she were down near Draper's "Well, sir, she were down near Draper's him - were as crimes of high treason. 'ouse all one day, last week, and she We shall never understand the intensity hacted queer. They came for me and of the angulah of the Islah more understand

FEERUARY 28, 1891.

IT IS SUBPRISING, BUT IT IS A PACT. Let nations learn. This time they have received a lesson given with force and un. received a least grandeur. How strange and how interesting! In 1168 that same ireland nobly sacrifised her liberty for the defence of the moral law, just as in 1890. She has not hesitated to set aside 1890 She has not nestated to set aside political considerations to solve first of all a moral question. History tells us that a Princess named Dearbhorgil became the sponse of O Ruark, the Prince of Breffal. O'Raark set out on a pilgrimage, and re-turned to find his palace deserted. Dear-thorgil had fied with Dermod MacMurchard, the powerful King of Leinster. In 1168, as in 1890, it was a case of adultery. The whole nation rose to avenge the di The whole mation rose to averge the dig-rity of Christian marrisge. The guilty woman and her seducer were bacished from the island. In 1168, as in 1890, there was no place on pure E in's soil for an adulterous man and a woman who had shamelessly violated her marriage troth. MACMURCHAD INVOKED THE AID OF THE

ENGLISH KING, HENRY II, who readily granted ft. The English army crossed the sea in 1169 - a black day for the 1se of Sinta-bat she bas ever remained faithful to her religious convictions and to her political aspirations. The victory of Kilkenny is the triumph of Catholic honor. The harp of Innisfati has sent forth a proud note of harmony, which has thrilled the world and roused the hearts of men. ONE OF THE SWEETEST BALLADS OF THE

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* OLD BARDS TELLS US "The country of his adoption vies with the lated of his birth in testifying to the uprightness of his life, the usefulness of his career and his example, the gentleness of his character, the nobleness of his soul. Tae bitterest precodences of race and of the the contern above. of his character, the nobleness of his soul. Tae bitterest prejudices of race and of creed seem to have been utterly con-quered by the masterful goodness of his heart, and the winning sweetness of his tongue, and to have turned into all the greater admiration for the man. "With all these voices I blend my own, and in their name I say that the world is hand of Ireland put forth to take from her defenceless body one single gem of jewel that shone thereon. The knight sa'd to her :

Lady, dost thou not fear to stray no ione and so lovely along this bleak way? Are Erth's sons so good and so coid As not to be tempted by woman or gold?

Sir Knight, I feel not the least alarm, No son of Frin will offer me harm; For though they love woman and golden

store. Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue

This beautiful ballad explains all : beho'd Ireland !

The legacies left in France to the Church from Ostober, 1889. to October, 1890 were 3750, and amounted to 37 000 000 francs. Besides that there was given 4 000,000 for Bishops whose sularies bad been reduced by the State. 18060. 000 were given for the foundation of new Catholic hospitals, to replace those the Government had expelled. To the Sisters of St. Vincent de Peul 1500 000 for the foundation of new High schools and Oatho lic seminaries, and 12 000 000 for Catholic schools for poor children. It is stated that since 1872 these legacles became larger every year, besides the millions that are given annually for the Propaga-tion of the Faith, the Holy Land, the Holy Father and many other good works It is announced from Paris that the

Pope has decided to make a sweeping re-duction in the expenses of his household, in order, it is said, to create a Pontifical fund to be used in such an emergency as his enforced exile The total amount of the jubilee moneys will be assigned to this

A Nataral Filter.

fand.

The liver acts as a filter to remove im-purities from the blood. To keep it in perfect working order use B. B B., the great liver regulator. I used two bottles of Burdock Blood

Bitters for liver complaint, and can clearly say I am a well women to day. MRS. C. P. WILLEY,

bood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or

other foul humor is heredited and transmitted

for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of dis-

we also accumulate poison and germs of also breathe, we eat, or we drink. In othing clusively than the power of Hood's Sarsanarilla over all diseases

power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or

salt rheum, removes the taint which causes

catarh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poi-soning, etc. It also vitalizes and en-riches the blood thus opercoming that lines

riches the blood, thus overcoming that tired

feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full infor-

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mation and statements of cures sent free.

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FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

# THE HOTEL DI

Kirgston Freeman

In accordance with the expressed and generous d friends we here subjoin a b the above named nuble ins to be transferred from its p the venerable Alma Mate Canada. Regarding the lat seat of learning, it is scarc that we here refer to the ju which it has long been look which it has long been took many smoog the most distit dren of Canada and the U4 priests, physiciane, senators, the bar, merchants; in a w tinguished in every branch art, and who have (with carned from them as that w) man to the meslyes from won to themselves from spoken with the warmest aff happy days past under th their beloved teachers. Ma

now as to the earthly part s all moral humanity — sleep dreamless sleep never to be "Till the Angel's trumpet the dead on judgment di Startling from their silent si palid hosts of clay ;

but the words, as well

of the just live after them. Yes; our Alma Mater a forth from her maternal b twine, Science and Art, fi Faith, the exact, and of Ho ative. But let us not th grieve. For in their place other, as it were traus figur far higher beauty, will ta Charity, the child of heaven consummating of all that remains to come, between remains to come, between the sum and crown of all, on forever, when Faith a died into the glorious u-possession of heaven and t Honor and praise, then, in be accorded to our prese interd mediate. His Grace gifted prelate, His Grace, Cleary, Lord Archbishop whom this beautiful and figuration of excellent to is due. The institution w are so inadequately sket the light in fair France in Fleche, though, from its destined solely and entirel and advancement, spiritur of "this Canada of ours, period still a complete with time of the Freach fou Order reaches back to date of February the 17th, The first Lady Superior bouse, Mother Marie De but a short time after having contracted a feve the sick confided to her the trials which all but in upon heroic works, were as the limits of the presen permit us to follow in det the Order's growth, suffi that, in 1659 the soil of land" was at length tro members of the O.der, Si Mace, and Maillet, arriv in that year. The establi-treal suffered innumerab misfortures. Like the phe nix of oriental fable, peatedly from its ashes, a had left it a monument

As against the horrors o it to combat the ice and Canadian winters. It fel terrors of famine; and fear before the conduna fierce Iroquois. But lessed the humble off Sisters ; to-day their ho one of the most flourish ous hospitals in Canada, modating over seven hu sides its community of all Than this success, the in of the Hotel Dien coul more pleasing proof the works finds special favo Divine Master ; but ev early as only thirty yea foundation, in the yea won from the Holy See (very singular, consider

Officer Lodge, quite unchanged in four years, greeted Mr. Wyville as if he had seen him only yesterday. "She was out of horder bad, this time, elr ; but I knew she'd tarn up some "Many thanks, my friend," said Mr.

Wyville; "I had almost concluded you had forgotten." Officer Lodge was a little hurt at this expression of doubt; but he was quite too mild of temper for resentment. "Where is the woman ? asked Mr.

Officer Lodge pointed to the heavy door of the lockup, with a grim shake of the head. He cank his voice to a whisper.

"Done for ?"

Wyville.

altogether if she'd had ber way a minute longer.

the forenoon of the next day he stepped from the train at Walton-le Dale, and walked toward the police-station or lock. It was a small stone building, containing four rooms, two of which were Officer Lodge's quarters; the third a court room, with a dock or bar, and a raised desk and seat for the magistrate; and behind this,

and opening from it, a strong room, with barred windows, used as the lock-up. Mr. Wyville pushed the outer door, and stepped at once into the court-room, which was empty. He was about to withdraw, when a door on the left opened, and

" BENJAMIN LODGE,

" Police Officer."

took their leave. The letter which Mr. Wyville had re-

"SIR .- The woman Harrlet D:aper, as

Accompanied by his black servact, Mr. Wyville left London that evening; and on

to ind Mr. Wyvile so familiar with the very scenes of his som i shor. He hardly knew what to say about Wyvile's per-sonal interest in a district which the Sandalwood Company had marked off and claimed as their property, by right of possession, though they had neglected Sheridan's advice to buy or lease the land from the Government. The conversation ceased as they entered the House of Commiton, and pro ceeded to the committee room, where the set of the set o knew what to say about Wyville's per. "You saw his death !" said in one breath ceeded to the committee room, where sat Sir Joshua Hobb at a table, turning over a pile of documents, and beside nervously on his seat. Mr. Haggett looked frightened, as if he had introduced an unfortunate subject for his master's use. He wrote ou a slip of paper, and handed it him, pen in hand, Mr. Haggett, who took in a reef of lip as Mr. Wyville and Sher o Sir Joshus, who read, and then turned

reasonable minds."

Vea !

deepened with earnestness.

spectable man, though an ex convict Three mouths sfierwards, the violen

vict of whom you spoke murdered his

Mr. Wyville addressed Sir Joshua Hobb,

standing at the end of the long green table. There was nothing in the words, but every

one in the room felt a thrill at the deep

asked one of the lawyers.

o Mr. Wyville "What was the name of the man you Since riggest a return from Austrans, three years before, he had adopted a peculiar manne. toward Mr. Wyville. He treated him with respect, perhaps because he feared him; but when he could observe him without himself being settled down in their st "Issac Bowman," answered Mr. Wy.

ath of this me

Both Sir Joshua and Mr. Haggett settled down in their seats, having no more to sav or suggest. "You have lived a long time in Western

Australia, Mr. Wyville ?" asked one of the lawyers of the Committee, after a surprised

" Many vears." "You are the owner of property in the

Colony ?" "Yes." Sir Joshua Hobb pricked up his ears, and turned sharply on his chair, with an lasolent stare.

asked all the questions, and pretended to understand the whole subject. The Committee treated Sir Joshua "Where does your property lie? he asked. "In the Vasse District," answered Mr. Hobb, K. C. B., as a most distinguished

Wyville. "Here is a map of Western Australia," aid Sir Joshus Hobb, with an overbearing

air ; " will you be kind enough to point out to the Committee the location of your saesalons ?"

There was obviously so malevolent a meaning in Sir Joshua Hobb's request that the whole Committee and the gentle. men present stood up to watch the map, expecting  $M_{c}$ . Wyville to approach. But

vincing tone : "Here, gentlemen," he said touching "My boundaries are easily traced," he said, from his place at the end of the table ; "the northern and southern limits are the Australia are desperate. Twenty years ago, a young man was convicted at York

any, caused un

dan's eyes at the earnest and unexpected words; and the look that passed between the two men as they clasped hands was of "Well, Hamerton ?" asked Lord Som

ers, smiling, as if astonished beyond further speech. "Well? What of it? I suppose you

call this strange," said Hamerton. "You don't ?" asked the Secretary. "No, I don't," said Hamerton, rising from his chair. "I call it utter common place-for these Australians - the mos prosaic set of events I have yet seen them indulge in. I begin to realize the meaning of the Antipodes : their common wave are our extraordinary ones - and the don't seem to have any uncommon ones.

> II. HARRIET DRAPER.

Four years had passed since Mr Wyville's visit to Walton-le Dale ; and he had heard no word of the woman he had then sought

then sought. Daring this time the case of Allce Waimsley had grown to be a subject of rare interest to this student of humanity. Scarcely a day had passed in all that time that he had not devoted some moments to thinking on the innocent prisoner, and devising some allowable means of afford-

ance of this case arose from the fact that beneath the self-imposed suffering he bcheld the golden idea. To him this peaceful and silent adherence to a prin-

In all those years Alice Walmsley had never heard his name, and had only once 33d and 34th parallels of latitude, and the seen his interference. The memory of the strong dark face that had then inter-115 and 116th of longitude." posed to save her, and the look of ago, a young man was convicted at fork Asilzse, for posching, It was during a time of business depression; the capital. ists and employers had closed their works, rad locked out their hands. Nothing else could be done — men cannot risk their money when markets are falling. During esstern and western boundaries are the tils and 116th of longitude." One of the Committee followed with his silence for a time, followed by long breaths of surples. the strong dark face that had then inter-posed to save her, and the lock of the done markets are falling. During

hatted queer. They came for me and told me, and I looked after her all the hafternoon. She only sat on the roadeide, looking at Desper's 'ouse, wich is hopen, e stayed there an hour. D:aper's and sh and and stayed there an hour. D'Aper's sister, who was too curlous, maybe, went up to the 'ouse, to see what she were doing; and then it began. I heerd two voices, one a' screaming and the tother swearing, and when I ran to the spot, I sees Harriet assaulting the woman, chok. ing her and beating her head against the stones. If I had been half a minute later

there would have been murder." TO BE CONTINUED.

WHAT MEDICAL SCIENCE IS DO-ING.

The latter half of the 19th century will pass into history as one into which is crowded more inventions and discoveries for the benefit of mankind than in all the centuries that have preceded it. Among these discoveries none will take higher rank than those in medicine, calculated to relieve "the ills that fissh is helt to," restore while this that itsel is not to, restore while and prolong life. Ladles everywhere will rejoice at the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, undoubtedly the greatest remedy for their peculiar ailments yet discovered. These pills are

the result of an almost life study, and are a certian nerve tonic and blood builder, supply the elements necessary to enrich the blood and transform pale, sallow or greenish complexions to the pink and greensh comparisons to the pink and an unfailing cure for nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, loss of appettle, headache and all the irregularities of the female system that entail so much misery

and distress. Every suffaring woman should give them a trial For sale by all dealers, or will be sent, post paid, on receip of price-50 cents a box - by addressing The Dr Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Beware of imitations.

#### Please Don't Forget It.

That Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica is pre-nared in Calcutta, India. from the purest an oest Native Hemp, and is the only remedy ither in that country or this that will posi-ityely and permanently cure Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh and Nervou Debility or break up a fresh cold in twenty-fou hours. \$2.50 a bottle, three bottles for \$6.50 Graddock & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race Street Philadelphia.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physic-ians.

soul torture of their representatives, when the hour came to reject Parnell because he had forfeited his honor. And if some fol lowers are still with him it is because many among them cannot consent to bemany among them cannot consent to be-lieve in his guilt. Nothing less than a supreme sentence from a tribunal clearly informed could convince Ireland that her chief was unworthy to lead her as of yore. This conviction once established, the noble people, whose good morals are proverbial, stood up and

MADE THEIR SOVEREIGN VOICE HEARD AT KILKENNY ;

and there proclaimed before heaven and earth that the precept of honor and purity is the first law of human societies. In 1885, at Kilkenny, Parnell received 4084 votes against 174 ; in 1890 Parnell

lost the election by 1200 votes. Where will you find on the face of the globe a nation so passionately Catholic as the green Erin, where the men are as deeply religious as the women; where multitudes from long distances crowd the churches, kneeling on the cold stones

during the whole time of divine service ? during the whole time of divine service ? Where will you find so many young men and young women who at the age of twenty and over have never sined against the Sixth Commandment? The writer of this, during over twenty years of intercourse with Protestant clergymen, has never met one who refused to testify to the classity of the Irish people; and he himself, after a long ministry among the Irish, particularly among soldiers and sailors, has no hesitation whatever in adding his testi

mony to that of so many others. Par-nell has been crushed by the power of the Irish Catholic hierarchy. The Bishops did their duty

AS FAITHFUL AND FEARLESS GUARDIANS OF THE MORAL LAW. They condemned Parnell, and Parnell has

fallen. True he is agitating in Ireland, but his motions are like the last struggies out his notions are intering the last striggles of a subke mortally wounded. It is said that certain Protestants resolved to pray for Parnell's success, so as to show that the power of the pristbood no longer existed. How foolish! At the present moment every honest Englishman (and there are many ench) excertions and there are

every honest Laglishman (and there are many such) recognizes and says that the victory of Kilkenny was due to the irre-slatible charge of the Biack Dregoons of tho Pope which swept Parnell off the soil of Erin. Itlsh priests are now the object W. J. THOMPSON & SON.

Upper Otnabog, N. B. Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure

which had elapsed since mal approval under a Alexander VII — an a and fulfilled in our ow of the late Sovereign bearing date 1867, and constitution of the ord bonniere, with Sieters and Emily, the latter in in Kingston on 2 ad of This was the first fo Montreal house. Each ent-that is to say, esc immediate supervisio whose diocese it is esta ite Mother Superior f Sisters.

ad alne

As we purpose bash our sketch on the la our eketch on the la four ladies of the K Sister Latour, distinct the ladies of the Hot ist of their order, it here, as a slight tribut that she was the perso as shown in her dev sick, and her quick at tion of every kindnes Sisters in religion, an common care. She country, being descen first families of Mon style is thoroughly will be seen from the each one of which is commas to distinguia polations of our ow history of the ord Taking up the anna year immediately st the Kingston fourda

"In January, 184 Protestant gentlem. Dieu, and on leaving He was so pleased long after, he prop for mariners. He t association for a cont refusal, he built it h the little hospital; a ing summer, the Si twelve sallors. His When the present he he gave \$240 " W even to the present bed for a sick sailo tation has transfe

paper b

ing her comfort and pleasure. Perhaps the secret of his special observ.

ciple was a source of constant interest

#### FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

the venerable Alma Dister of Upper Canada. Regarding the latter far famed seat of learning, it is scarcely necessary that we here refer to the just pride with which it has long been looked upon by so many smoog the most distinguished chil-dren of Canada and the United States... whether a senters, continue of priests, physicians, senators, gentlemen of the bar, merchants; in a word, men disthe bar, merchante; in a word, men dis-tinguished in every branch of science and art, and who have (with praise as well carned from them as that wh ch they have won to themselves from others) ever spoken with the warmest effection of those happy days past under the direction of their beloved teachers. Many of them are now as to the earthly part shared alike by all moral humanity — eleeping that long, them the highest praise. For brevity, we must here omit many interesting details, dreamless eleep never to be broken

"Till the Angel's trumpet sounding, calls the dead on judgment day, Startling from their silent siumbers all the paild hosts of clay;

must here omit many interesting details, and confine ourselves to the mention of a few charitably disposed people of King-ston, Catholic and Protestant, who vied with each other in testifying their love and esteem for the good Sisters. "The first physician was Dr. Hallowell, who, on leaving Kingston that same year (1845), introduced Dr. Robinson. He remained with us for three years, when his failing health also necessitated bis departure from Kingston. The late Dr. Stewart sucbut the words, as well as the works, of the just live after them. So be it ! Yes; our Alma Mater at length cerds forth from her maternal bosom the noble twine, Science and Art. fitting types of Faith, the exact, and of Hope, the imagin-stive. But let us not therefore vainly Kingston. The late Dr. Stewart suc-ceeded him, and charitably served for five yeats. These gentlemen were Protestants, and gave their services gratis. The next was the choice of our beloved Bishop grieve. For in their place the generous aother, as it were transfigured to snew and far higher beauty, will take and nourish Charlty, the child of heaven and earth : the consummating of all that has been, is, or Paelan, Dr. Bargin, now member of Par-liament for Cornwall. This gentleman remained but one year, and was replaced consummating of all that has been, is, or remains to come, between God and mat; the sum and crown of all, who shall live on forever, when Fath and Hope have died into the glorious realization and possession of heaven and the father of all. Homer and prates, then, in fullest measure, be accorded to our present reversed and ifted orgetta. His Grace, Lames Vincent eccived his appointment from the fifth received his appointment from the first Bishop of Kingston, the amiable and golden-hearted prelate, Right Rav. E. J. Horan. We should be compelled to far exceed the limits of our sketch, did we gifted prelate, His Grace, James Vincent Cleary, Lord Archbishop of Kingston, to whom this beautiful and blessed trans whom this beautiful and breast trans-figuration of excellent to super excellent is due. The institution whose growth we are so inadequately sketching, first saw the light in fair France in the town of Ls. attempt to recount the trials and difficulties which this honorable physician ea-countered and overceme is promoting countered and overcome is promoting the interests of the boly commun-ity, or, rather, of those to whose service they so nobly dedicate their lives. Single banded did this devoted friend deduce big of the devoted friend Fleche, though, from its very inception, destined solely and entirely for the benefit and advancement, spiritual ard temporal, of "this Canada of ours," at that early discharge his arduous labors until 1887, when our present illustrious and belowed period still a complete wilderness, for the time of the Freach foundation of the Order reaches back to the now remote date of February the 17th in the year 1636 The first Lady Superior of the Frence house, Mother Marie De La Ferre, lived but a short time after its foundation, Archbishop appointed another medical attendant, the much esteemed Dr. Phelan, to share in a task which is, verily, its own reward. The choice does honor alike to quick appreciativeness of our gifed pre-late and to those eminent qualities both having contracted a fever while tending the sick confided to her care. Others of the trials which all but invariably attend as a physician and surgeon, which have won for Dr Phelan (as for his able and generous confere) so justly high a place in the general esteem. Returning to the an-nalist, we find that on August the 12th, 1846 the ladies of the city held their first barries for our barefit and as Residuation upon heroic works, were not wanting, but as the limits of the present sketch will not permit us to follow in detail the history of bermit us to follow in detail the inistory of the Order's growth, suffice it here to say that, in 1659 the soil of their "promised land" was at length trodden by the first members of the Order, Sisters De Breeeles, Marca 2 Maille and Arithmetic and Sisters De Breeeles, Mace, and Maillet, ariving at Montreal in that year. The establishment in Mon treal auffered innumerable privations and misfortures. Like the so often quoted pt ce nix of oriental fable, it raised itself refrom its ashes, after frightful fires had left it a monumental mass of rain As against the horrors of fire, so also had it to combat the ice and enow of the long Oanadian winters. It fell a prey to all the terrors of famine; and it withered with fear before the continual incursions of our fierce Iroquois. But Divine Providence blessed the humble (firts of the good Sisters; to-day their house in Montreal is one of the most flourishing and commodious hospitals in Canada, capable of accom modating over seven hundred patients, be sides its community of about ninety Sisters Then this success, the indefatigable ladies of the Hotel Dieu could scarcely desire a more pleasing proof that their chaticable works finds special favor in the eyes of the Divine Master ; but even so marvellously early as only thirty years after the French foundation, in the year 1666, the order won from the Holy See itself the privilege (very singular, considering the brief period which had elapsed since its birth) of for mal approval under a Brief from Pope Alexander VII -- an approval confirmed which had elar and fulfilled in our own time. by a decree of the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX bearing date 1867, and sanchoning the constitution of the order. Mother Bour-bouniere, with Sisters Latour, Davignon and Emily, the latter a lay Sister, arrived in Kingston on 2 ad of September, 1845 This was the first foundation from the Montreal house. Each house is independ ent-that is to say, each house is under the immediate supervision of the Bishop in whose diocese it is established, and chooses its Mother Superior from among its own Sisters. As we purpose basing the remainder of our eketch on the labors of one of the four ladies of the Kingston foundation, Sister Latour, distinctively known among the ladies of the Hotel Dieu as the sanalist of their order, it may be well to say here, as a slight tribute of grateful praise, that she was the personification of charity, se shown in her devoted love toward the sick, and her quick and generous apprecia-tion of every kindness bestowed upon her Sisters in religion, and the objects of their common care. She was a naive of this county, being descended from one of the first families of Montreal. Her literary style is thoroughly plain and simple, as will be seen from the subjoined extracts, each one of which is marked with inverted commas to distinguish it from such inter-polations of our own as the more recent history of the order may necessitate. Taking up the annalist's narrative at the year immediately subsequent to that of the Kingston fourdation, we read: members. To return to the sunalist : "In the year 1847," she writes, "on Christmas eve, Vicar General Macionell "In January, 1846, Captain Hunter, a Protestant gentleman, visited the Hotel Dieu, and on leaving gave the Mother \$5. brought one hundred orphaus (children of those who had fallen victims to the epidemic). He supplied these little ones He was so pleased with his visit that, not long after, he proposed building a ward for mariners. He then asked the sailor's

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Robboni ! when dying ! How giad I shall be That the lamp of my earth life Has burnt out for Tbee ; That sorrow has darkened The pata which i frod They thorns and not roses Were strewn o'er the sod ; That as guish of spirit Ful citen is mine Since arguish of spirit Bo often was Thine. My cherished Rabbuni, How gied I shall be To die with the hope of A welcome from Thee !

The annalist highly extols the kindness of Mcs. Bernell (a minister's daughter.) and of her mother, in having come for a long time, on Taesdays, to help to sew, with some other ladies, whose names are not mentioned. The Rev. Father Mackay taught catechism to the orphan boys, and Fathers Chisholm and O'Neill were also very kind. In January, 1848, Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, then mayor of the city, and father of the present Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, member for the George A. Kirkpatrick, member for the Lower House, for Frontence, presented the institution with \$200. In the same year, the Rev. J. Farrell (afterwards Bishop of Hamilton), a loved and never to be forgotten friend, whose memory is beld in veneration by all classes of society, collected funds from door to door, to the amount of \$320, for the completion of the wards for the sick. Mr. Matthew O'Routke was also remarkable for his O'Routke was also remarkable for his numerons gifts and general devotedness. The Sisters of Congregation de Notre Dame were indeed sisterly, and did a great deal for the Hotel Dieu, with which their community has always been very closely united in bonds of Carlstian char-ity, ever since the foundation of the Con-constituent Name in Montreal. From the gregational Name in Montreal. From the period at which our sketch has now arrived, down to the present time, the institution has steadily taken root and grown. The limits of our sketch warn us, however, that we must now, all too abruptly, draw towards a close ; yet there is one little incident of September, 1872, recorded in the annals, which furnishes so very pleasing an illustration of simple devotion and faith that we venture to is well employed. 1846 the ladies of the city held their first baz ar for our benefit, and as Regiopolis College had not yet been occupited since its completion, Vicar-General Macionald very kindly permitted them to hold it there. They realized \$393.60 " Pro-ceeding, she depicts most vividly the mem orable year 1847, with all its beartrending details of the emigrant fever, deploring, in the most tender splrit, not only the losses and sorrows of her own city, but, equally, those of the devoted Sisters of transcribe it as the last of our extracts from Sister Latour's invaluable record. It run as follows: "A venerable pastor, who is one of our much esteemed friends, had stolen from him a gold watch, cross and chain. He visited us a short time after, and in-formed us of his loss, which he felt deeply, as the missing articles were mementoes of the good people of his parish. We all sympath'zed with him, and on communicating his loss to a Sister who was dying in the infirmary, she ex-claimed: 'Ab, if I have the happiness of going to heaven, I will ask that our beloved Father may recover those stolen articles." She died the next day, and the morning after, the Rev. Father recoived a watch, cross and chain. He visited equally, those of the devoted Sisters of Montreal and their efflicted charges. "It was," she says, with reference to Kingston, "at this sad period that the call of charity made us leave our beloved cloister to ever for the fever-stricken emigrants, at the request of the authorities of the general hospital, as the nurses to tend the poor afflicted exiles. Heaven alone records the many deeds of charity performed at this period "Nevertheless as God often wills that such heaven kept records be handed morning after, the Rev. Father received a telegram, stating that the missing inwellry had been found in a wood-pile in his yard. The good Father deemed it an honor to

The good Fither deemed it an honor to sing the Sister's Requiem Mass, at he con-sidered this a proof that she was in heaven." We refrain, through motives of delleacy, from naming this reverend

THE HOTEL DIEU. Kirgston Freeman. In accordance with the very widely the shown anny a stately structure across the road, may it still be a basion to cheer the flatting mariner nearing a harbor within where the issue named noble institution, acon the shown anny a "God bless you, blater," do not the good ladies of the Hotel Canada. Regarding the latter far fame her article a they move from bed to bed many samog the most disting the latter far fame. Which it has long been looked upon by res-many samog the most distinguished chil. drem of Canada and the United States tributions, and it is, in fact, one of the rules of the Order that slid the boustes are bound to a kind of corporate support, nor, once a foundation has been made, is it ever allowed to fail for want of means or of sisters.
allowed to fail for want of means or of sisters.
"The first Mass was celebrated in our little chapel on Christmas morning, when our little orbean boy (afterwards the file orbean boy (afterwards the file orbean boy (afterwards the file and arranged to give us plessure. This dear hoy was born in Quebec, entered the Jesuits' novitiate in 1850, was ordained priest in New York in 1865, and
out at the beginning of this sketch, the substance of the sected t Sisters for the notes from their annale so kindly farmished, and, while regretting that so useful a task did not fall to one better qualified, and to express the hope of yet seeing the history of the order placed before the public in a more ade-

quate and fitting manner. Meanwhile let us bless God that we have so noble an in-stitution in our midst, feeling confident that there are few, if any, who do not par-ticipate in our good wishes for i's pro-F. W. gress.

### VISITING OUR LORD.

A most beautiful custom is that of visit. ing the Blessed Sucrament, but, unfortu nately, it is too seldom practiced. Were our Saviour to appear as a man in some church how great would be the desire o every Christian to go to that church to see Him. Should He remain there for any considerable time, it matters not where the church was located, great pil-grimagee would be organized, and thousards would leave their homes and cros oceans and continents to see Him. We all know that He is as certainly in the tabarnacle of the altar as He was in Jerusalem nearly nineteen hundred years ago ; and yet so many who believe that face sel-dom think of visiting Him, except when forced under pain of sin to attend the celabration of Mosa

We know that the Holy Euchavist is an evidence of the intense love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus for man ; and yet do we show even in a timple way our apprecia tion of that love by entering the churches as we pass by to say a short prayer ?

Notwithstanding out faith, we are in-clined to treat our Savioar with far less respect than we show to the great men of the earth or our personal friends. Those who are familiar with the rules governing polite society would not dare treat their friends as we treat Him who is every day on our altars ; for whilst they are very punctillious in returning calls,

we are very careless in visiting Him. Faith should find expression in works. If we believe Jesus is in our churches we should give testimony to that belief in going to see Him and praying before the altar. It requires but a few moments and most assuredly the time there spent

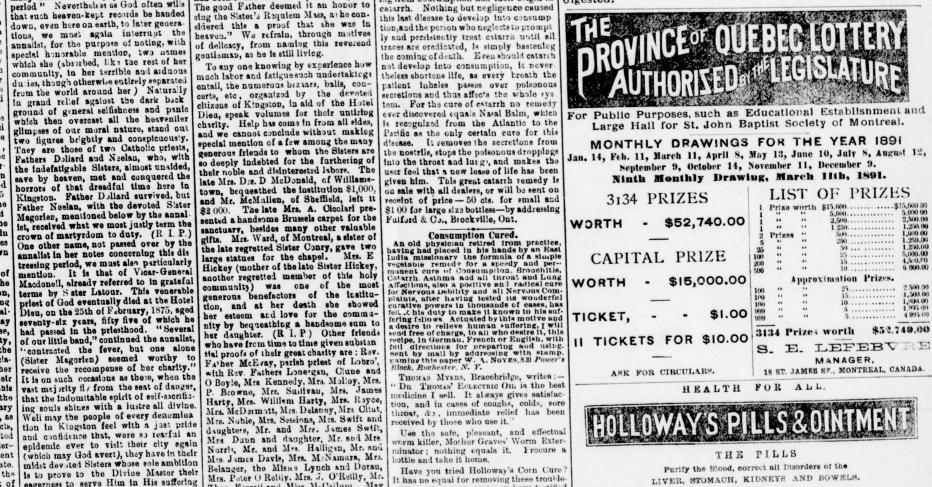
# A STARTLING FACT.

"Life is sweet " is an old saying, and just as true as it is old. No or or her right senses courts death ; all wish to prolong life to the utmost limit, and yet, in spite of this universal desire to live the alloted three score years and ten-and even longer-thousands upon thousands of people through carelessness and neglect, are bastening the time when they must stand face to face with the grim reaper, and make the plunge slone into "the dark valley of the shadow of death." No disease on this continent claims so many victims as con sumption, and reliable statistics prove that fully two-thirds of the deaths occur ing from consumption had their origin in catarrh. Nothing but negligence caused catarra. Notaing but hegingence caused this last disease to develop into consump tion, and the person who neglects to prompt ly and persistently treat extern until all traces are eradicated, is simply hastenlug the coming of death. Even should catarrh



3

INSURANCE.



stimulating boverage. Nutritious, palatable and easily digested.

They are those of two Oatholic priests, Fathers Dollard and Neelan, who, with the indefatigable Sisters, almost unaided, save by heaven, met and conquered the horrors of that dreadful time here in Kingston. Father Dollard survived, but horrors of that dreadful time here in Kingston. Father Dollard survived, but Father Neelan, with the devoted Sister Magorien, mentioned below by the annal-ist, received what we most justly term the crown of martyrdom to duty. (R I. P.) One other name, not passed over by the annalist in her notes concerning this dis tressing period, we must also particularly mention. It is that of Vicar-General Macdonell, siready referred to in grateful terms by Sater Latour. This venerable priest of God eventually died at the Hotel Dieu, on the 25th of Fobruary, 1875, sged seventy-six years, fifty five of which he had passed in the priesthood. "Several of our little band," continued the annalist, "contrasted the fever, but one alone (Sister Magorien) seemed worthy to receive the recompense of her charity." It is on such occasions as these, when the vast mej prity fl / from the seat of dauger, that the indomitable spirit of self-accrific-ing moth spirits with a lutra all divine. that the indomitable spirit of self-size fills ing souls shines with a lustre all divine. Well may the people of every denomina tion in Kingston feel with a just pride and confidence that, were so tearful an epidemic ever to visit their city again (which may God avert), they have in their midst devoted Sisters whose sole ambition is to prove to the Divine Master their

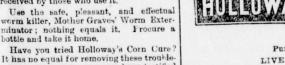
generous friends to whom the Sisters are so deeply indebted for the furthering of their noble and disinterested isbore. The late Mrs. D.e. D McDonsid, of Williams-The late Mrs. Drs. D McDonaid, of Williams-town, bequesthed the institution \$1,000, and Mr. McMallen, of Sheffield, left it \$2,000. The late Mrs. A. Okclarl pre-sented a handsome Brussels carpet for the sanctuary, besides many other valuable gifts. Mrs. Ward, of Montreal, a sister of the late sensetiad Sister O the late regretted Sister Conry, gave two large statues for the chapel. Mrs. E Hickey (mother of the late Sister Hickey another regretted member of this holy community) was one of the most generous benefactors of the institugenerous benefactors of the information tion, and at her desth she showed her esteem and love for the commu-nity by bequeathing a handsome sum to her daughter. (R I. P) Other friends who have from time to time given substan who have from time to time given substan that proofs of their great charity are : Rav. Father McEray, parish priest of Lobro', eith Rav. Fathers Lonergan, Clune and O Boyle, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Molloy, Mrs. P. Browne, Mrs. Suittrau, Mrs. James Harty, Mcs. William Harty, Mrs. Royce, Mrs. McDamott, Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Clint, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Sessions, Mrs. Swift and daughters, Mr. and Mre. James Swift, Mrs Dunn and daughter, Mr. sud Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Halligan, Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. McNamars, Mrs. Belanger, the Missas Lynch and Doran, Mrs. Pater O Reiliy, Mrs. Jo O'Reilly, Mr. Thos. Farreil and Miss McCallum. May the reward of all be great, and returned a the reward of all be great, and returned a hundred fold on them and theirs, " In the here and hereafter." And indeed they have a constant and rich reward in the

with clothing, gave two large stoves for association for a contribution, and, on their refinsel, he built it himself, of wood, near the little hospital; and, during the foilow-ing summer, the Sisters had from ten to twelve sallors. His charity never abated. When the present hospital was constructed, he gave \$240" We may add here that, even to the present day, there is always a bed for a sick sailor, and when the insti-tation has transferred its site to the so nobly seconded. tation has transferred its site to the walfs and strays of society have been (this house is for the isper) Madawaska,

never-tiring prayers of those servants of God, whose disinterested labore they have

the nostrile, stops the poisonous dropping into the throat and lurg, and makes the user feel that a new lease of life has been given him. This great catarrh remedy is on sale with all dealers, or will be sent on receipt of price - 50 cts. for small and \$1 00 for large size bottless-by addressing Falford & Co., Brockville, Ont. Consumption Cured. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East ludis missionary the formula of a sinaple vestable remedy for a speedy and per-manent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarth Asthma and sli Introat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell. A his duty to make it known to his suf-foring follows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human cuffering, i will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this full directions for preparing with stamp, raming this paper W. A. Noves, 3D Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. THOMAS MYENS, Bracebridge, writes:-Consumption Cured.

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THUN'AS COFFEY.

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# Catholic Record.

# London, Sat., Feb. 28th, 1891.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

[OFFICIAL ]

The following are the Lenten regula-tions for the Diocese of London :

tions for the Diocess of London : 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex-cepted, are fast days 2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sun-days at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. 3rd. The use of flesh and fish at the same time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz : Caildren under seven yeare; and from fasting : persons under transformer, and from gather under twenty-one; and from either or both, these who, on account of ill health, advanced sge, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, except on Good Eddar, as also on all days of bits Good Friday, as also on all days of abatinence thoughout the year by those who can no easily procure butter.

### GALVANIZING THE DEAD.

It is somewhat amusing to notice the course of the Mail in regard to the part it has taken during the present political contest for the House of Commons. For some time previous to the announcement of the dissolution, that journal was as mild-mannered towards both political parties as any one whose profession it is to cut throats when the pay is sufficient. There was an occasional allusion to the desirability of having in the country an honest and independent press to watch the evil dolpgs of both partles, and show them up before the public, but nothing more, except an occasional humorous ridiculing of Mr. Mercler because he was considered a worthy recipient of the decorations of the Order of St. Gregory, decorations which the noblest statesmen of Europe are proud to wear.

We have not heard, however, that either Mr. Mercler or the Pope has slept uneasily, or been hurt by the Mail's wittleisme at their expense; but they pleased the Mail, and probably the Equal Righters, to whom that journal furnishes pabalum to suit their taste. Anything to excite hatred against the people of Quebec and Catholics generally is quite the thing for their palate ; so why should they not get it ? Even after the dissolution of Parliament

was announced, the Mail was remarkably gentle towards both parties. Perhaps t on its part that one there was no thous

candidates for the Parliament of the mised to write a full confession, whereso loudly denounced. Mr. Dalton Mcservative Convention of North Simcoe, pistol. and Col. W. E. O'Brien by that of Muskoka, while Mr. Mayor Taylor of London is looking for glory in East Middlesex. Esst Durham is the only

constituency in which an Equal Righter has ventured to come for ward as a candidate solely on the Equal Rights platform. It is scarcely necessary for us to add

that it is a very different thing to be a candidate for Parliamentary honors, and to be elected. How sadly collapsed must be the hopes of the fanatics since the time the Mail was teeming with letters from Bishop or General Superintendent Carman and others denouncing all the politicians, and frantically calling upon the people of Canada to "sweep the board" of them, because they would not brand as scoundrels an illustrious society of Canadian priests.

It is instructive to see the straits to which the Equal Righters are driven to hide their miserable failure to raise the demon of discord throughout the Dominion. Limbton was thought by them to be a strorghold, but already three of their candidates have been ignominiously beaten in that county. On the present occasion they asked the candidates of both partles to adopt their platform in return for their support, but the organ of the Equal Righters, that is to say, the Mail, admits that "two or three gentlemen " of the party met a few days ago in Wyom ing to consider the report of their delega tion, which was to the effect that both candidates refused to accept their conditions, whereupon the "two or three resolved not to " place candidates in the field." It is true that these two or three persons, who seem to have the manipula tion of the whole party in their hands, call themselves " the New Party " instead

of "Equal Righters," but the two names are substantially synonymous. In East Peterborough Mr. Douglas

Armor, of Toronto, was asked to accept the nomination of the party - but he discreetly declined, as he had not the necessary time ; whereupon a similar decision was arrived at.

It is on such paltry reasons as these that the Mail is now maintaining that the Protestants of Canada should make a solemn league against the Catholic Church, deprive the Catholics of Ontario of their natural right to give a religious education to their children, and rob the Jesuits, especially, of what belongs to them in the Province of Quebec. It is this that the Mail calls " Equality and Right" in the following precious extract from its editorial on "Equal Rights" in its issue of the 18th inst. :

"The Separate schools and the Jesuit Estates Act are merely the particular points at which modern society in Canada happens to have come into collision with the advancing forces of priestly reaction. Those forces are moving forward to their last battle over the whole field, and it is probable that everywhere the straggle will be stern before they finally succumb. As to Confederation, it will be safe enough so far as this question is concerned if can secure to us Equality and Right: if it cannot secure to us Equality and Right, it ought not to be safe."

Dominion on their platform, and of these, upon she was given liberty to write, and three are endeavoring to steal a victory she took the opportunity thus afforded under the patronage of one or other of her to swallow a phial of prussic acid the political parties which erstwhile they which she had concealed about her person. When her husband heard the Carthy has been nominated by the Con- story he blew out his brains with a

> INFALLIBILITY OF THE CHURCH AND THE POPE. THE

The Christian Guardian of Toronto has been very much exercised for some time past concerning the Catholic doctrine of the infallibility of the Catholic Church and of the Pope, and accord ingly three articles have appeared in its columns during the last three weeks. professedly with the purpose of proving that the Church of Christ is not and cannot be infallible.

It is a prudent principle for the writer of a learned dissertation to understand fully the subject on which he writes before attempting to make it plain to others. Tae Guardian does not seem to feel the necessity of this, for the writer of the articles in question

disprove the infallibility of the Catholic Church and its head that he has no conception of the meaning of infallibility as it exists in the Church.

Towards the beginning of the las erticle on the subject he quotes Dr. Salmon as saying, "Papal infallibility reminds one of what Goldsmith says about the Vicar of Wakefield's daughters. They were allowed a guinea apiece for pocket money, but they were never to change or use this guines. It was just kept for the honor of the family."

Concerning Dr. Godsmith's wit there is no question. His Vicar of Wakefield is an excellent piece of fiction, and it will always keep its rank as one of the masterpieces of the English language ; but such a misapplication of his words to throw ridicule on the stability of Chris tian doctrine we are sure would fill the Dector with horror and indignation.

Do Doctor Salmon and the editor o the Guardian mean to assort that the proper use of Christian doctrine is to charge it at the whim of every Jack or Joan? The reasoning of these theolo-

George Fox and Johanna Southcote. The guines of pocket money may be changed by its possessor, indeed, but it cannot be changed into any but coin of meaner value. But the Christian doctrine, as Christ revealed it, is the pure gold, and the infallibility of the Church is the guarantee that it will not be changed, and that it has not been changed during the lapse of centuries. It is a gross inconsistency for any Protestant to maintain, as the Guardian does, that the infallibility of the Church, or of the Pope, is "at variance with his-

sense.'

that logic is simply the art whereby our common sense dictates. If, therefore, the doctrine of infallibility be not op. posed to common sense, it is not op posed to logic. Let us, therefore, enquire whether it be in accordance with com

It is a curious circumstance that in the very same issue of the Guardian in which it is maintained that an infailible author-

ity in the Courch is contrary to common sease, there is another article expressing regret at the Latitudinarianism into which Protestantiam is drifting. The occasion for this regret arises out of the appointment of Professor C. A Briggs to the Chair of Biblical Theology in the New York Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. Briggs is so Latitudinarian as t teach that the Bible is inspired only in the sense in which we may say that human reason is inspired. This means that it is not the inspired word of God at all. The Guardian regrets that this is only the beginning of the Latitudinarianism which is sure to spread among the Protestant clergy. It says: "Others who embrace these wrong views and live them out will go much further from the faith."

There is no doubt that the prognosticashows by the way in which he mixes tions of the Guardian on this subject are correct. The Latitudinarianism of Dr. Briggs is sure to spread, just as " a little leaven corrupteth the whole lump." But how is this to be prevented if there be not an infailible authority in the Christian Church to repress such teachings ? Protestantism is absolutely powerless in the matter, for it disclaims infailibility in its teaching, and preclaims the right of each individual to interpret the Bible as he pleases. Protestantism stultifies Itself by condemning Dr. Briggs, for thereby it nullifies its primary principle of private judgment ; and it stultifies itself equally by condoning his error, for thereby it

acknowledges that it has not even the assurance on which it always prided itself, that it is based upon the solid foundation of faith in the infallible authority of Holy Seripture.

The Catholic rule of faith, which teaches us to believe in the authority of Holy Scripture and the unvarying traditions of the Church, and to interpret them in accordance with her constant teaching, is alone based upon logic and common sense.

But the Guardian maintains that the Catholic rule of faith is contrary to history and Scripture. We will, therefore, say a few words on these two points before clos-

The infallibility of the Catholic Church has reference only to what she actually teaches in regard to faith and morals. Hence the Guardian has no right to call upon us to defend what she never taught. Hence, though a Catholic theologian may be a very respectable authority, we do not pretend that his propositions are infallible, unless they have been positively propounded or adopted by the Church. In like manner the infallibility of the

Pope is a doctrine of the Church only as regards matters of faith and morals, and even then, only when he teaches the Church as its supreme head. He is not infallible, therefore, when he propounds a merely scientific or historical opinion, nor even when as a private doctor he gives his opinion on a theological question.

These considerations show the abaurd ities into which the Guardian falls when mon sense that God, having given a It cites such an example as that of Gallieo revelation to man, should have appointed to prove the Catholic doctrine of infallility to be on error against

There was never a pronouncement of the

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TESTAMENT.

be disposed to do so even if he were the

only witness, unless we had strong and

solid proofs that he were a deceiver.

of Jerusalem.

figures.

THE TRUTH OF THE NEW If these writers related their speculat. ive opinions only, it would be possible to assert that they might have been It is not a frequent occurrence that deceived. But it is on the facts, the the writers of even contemporary history miraculous facts of the New Testament, have seen the events which they narrate, that we rest the testimony of God to yet if such history be written by authors the truth of Christianity. These were who are thoroughly trustworthy, and public facts which were performed who have taken pains to ascertain the openly and witnessed by hundreds, even truth, their testimony is very properly thousands, so that every one could most highly esteemed, because they have readily find out their truth. opportunities which others have not, of

The writers could not have been deaccertaining the truth of what they received concerning such facts, neither late. It is true that contemporary hiscould they have deceived others even if torians are frequently led into errors of they had wished to do so. If we receive detail owing to erroneous information so readily the truths of history which are received, and that sometimes even related by but few witnesses, we cannot through prejudice or design they give refuse to acknowledge these facts related distorted accounts of events which have by so many competent witnesses, whose occurred. But even in such cases the sincerity is proved in a manner in which truth may be arrived at by comparing only seldom has the veracity of witnesses the narratives of different writers, and been tested, namely, by their readiness to accepting the salient points on which iffer the most cruel tortures, and death there is agreement. However, when the itself, in testimony to the truth of taeir historian has been also an eye-witness to statements; and their truth establishes the facts, when he has been the com. that Christianity is divine, since the power panion and confidant of the person whose of God would not be exerted to attest an acts he records, if he has had a share in mposture those acts, it would be a strong reason why we should credit him, and we would

A NEW CRUSADE THREAT-ENED.

The Mail is again at its filthy work of endeavoring to excite the Protestant We place great reliance on the hisprejudices of Ontario against the Catholic tory which Josephus has given us of the Church and the Jesuits. This religious Jews, because we are convinced of his honesty, and we know that he had access order is represented as "a brotherhood ex. pressly founded for the extirpation of to monuments and records which are not now in existence, to many of which the" Protestant religion, "and with a record of intrigue, conspiracy and perse. he refers by name as his means of information. But when he relates the cution such as "-well, it does not say exactly such as what, but only such as it events of his own time, credit is still more readily accorded to him, and most is known to be."

readily when the events are such that The Jesuit society was certainly instituted for the purpose of maintaining he must have known of them personelly, Catholicism against the aggressive spirit as his account of the seige and capture exhibited by the Protestanism of the six Xenophon's remarkable history of the teenth century, and it aided very much in preventing Protestantism from gaining etreat of the ten thousand Greeks and the ground which was debated when the Jallus Cæsar's Commentaries on the Wars latter had attained the fiftleth year of its with the Gauls and Britons are also existence ; but this it did, not by intrigue, credited without hesitation, because these writers relate their own actions with such conspiracy and persecution, as the Mail appearance of eincerity that we cannot pretends, but by convincing the minds of the people by fair argument, and by suspect them of a design to deceive, while on the other hand they could not be dereanimating their piety through the giving ceived in regard to evente in which they of solid instruction, by preaching, instiwere themselves the most prominent tuting schools and colleges, and devoting themselves to the care of the sick in pest-Applying these principles to the achouses and hospitals into which the Procounts given by the four Evangelists and testant ministers of the day took care not

the Apostles who wrote the histories of to obtrude themselves. Christ and of the establishment of the Such zeal and self-sacrificing devoted. Christian religion, we have much more ness could not but bear fruit, and the fruit was, as Lord Mecaulay and Ranke We have in the New Testament acknowledged, that the debatable ground

was in every case retained in ite allegiance twenty-seven books which were written to the Church. by eight authors, of whom five were But do not Protestant ministers ereye-witnesses of Christ's life and miracles. concerning which, for the most part, deavor also to "extirpate" the Catholic their writings treat. Sts. Mark and religion ? Why, at this day, there is ecarcely a single meeting of the Ministerial Luke, who treat on the same subject. Associations, the Synods, Presbyteries and though not eve witnesses, were contem. Conferences of the various Protestant poraneous to the events which they describe, and there is every evidence Churches of our own Canada, which does that they tell with fidelity what they not, without the remotest justification. declare war egainst all our Catholic instihave learned of these events alter tutions; and we have not forgotten the having taken great pains to learn the attempt of the Oatario parsons, who, under the pretence of demanding "Equal Rights," St. Paul was not an eye-witness to the had the impudence to ask from the Govlife of Christ, but in his fourteen epistles vernor-General of Canada that he should he makes frequent references to the events trest some of the most respected Catholic which are recorded by the other seven priests of the Dominion as outlaws, who, if Apostles or Evangelists, and his references they had their deserts, should be ex-

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" We shall also with all faith cordign punishment, as the deg their offences shall require or de

Of course it will be understoo by "malignants" Catholics are It is moreover decreed by anoth similarly ratified,

"That Papistry and superstitio he utterly suppressed, according intention of the Acts of Parl enumerated, and to that end they all Papists and priests to be pu with manifold civil and ecclesi pains, as adversaries to God's truion, preached and by law estat within this realm."

Surely, with such facts as the fore our eyes, it ill behoves a tant journalist or a Protestar semblage of parsons to protest the enjoyment by Jesuits of a rights of citizenship, on the fala absurd pretence that in some country, hundreds of years ago, a had a hand in killing some king plotting treason.

In Stanstead, one of the Pro countles of Quebec, notwithstand urgent appeals of the Montreal Wit party is just in the same position a ridings of Lambton and Peterb

In North Grey the most the Rights Convention could do was to to ask the Reform candidate, Mr. to accept their platform. It is more that he too will refuse. The sove dred self-constituted delegatis, ministers, who pretended in 1 represent the public opinion of ( in slandering Catholics, and on th terce inaugurated the Equal movement, have lost their ter aspect, and no rational politici submit to their dictation.

In Hamilton the Equal Righters a candidate, but it is believed he allow himself to be put up for the -and so the matter stands at pres the whole of Ontario, cutside of Province there has been no attemp a candidate into the field at all, ex fruitless effort at Stanstead, to wi refer above.

In spite of the Mail's lugubriou we think we have good reason f bering the Equal Rights party am dead. The dry bones are being gal but they have not been raised i The people of Ontario, Protestant as Catholic, deserve all credit for contempt with which they have a the efforts of fanaticism to excite : and sectional disturbances.

#### THE CRISIS IN IRELA

From the very outset of the scs proceedings of the divorce co maintained that Mr. Parnell sgreeable surprise in waiting friends and admirers, and that, the Pigot Forgery Commiss emerged triumphant, so in this s he would also choose his own the rebabilitation of his nan character. We had reason to that he entertained so much re the delicate position and the dignity of the Archbishop of who was always his friend. would go to him privately and e his innocence of the crime imp him, and on account of which he in reputation before the world Mr. Parnell has not seen his way attempt at a justification of before a personage of such mi fluence as Archbisbop Walsh e over the clergy and people of Nor has he sought to bring reconciliation with the Archb Cashel, who, with the Archb Dublin, has earned, by his pa the confidence, the respect loyal attachment of all Irishme at home and abroad. Far from undertaking what w admiration of Mr. Parnell's ante supposed he would do, he has, the columns of his organ, the Freeman, insulted the Archbishop lin and stirred up the anger and tion of the whole Irish episcop reply to a remonstrance of Ar Waish, the Freeman's Journal that it was not the business or c Bishop to interfere in politics. the Archbishop should not fo able articles that appeared in th advocating his appointment to t ieniscopol See of Dublin : hi fact, that Archbishop Walsh was deep debt of gratitude to the Journal for his nomination by See to the position he held in and that he should be carefu acted towards that paper and i Mr. Parnell, Archbishop I Armagh, who is Primate of all in a pastoral letter, denounces guage of the Freeman's Journal ing on paganism, and says that blessing for the Church and fo that the editorials of the Freeman never reached the Holy Sa idea of a newspaper articl encing the court of the Sa paganda, or the Pope, in the ment of Bishops or Are is altogether too preposterous. pression of such an absurd i

gians would justify all the vagaries of ing this article.

tory, logic, Scripture, and common We presume it will be acknowledged

inferences are confined to those which

up the instances on which he relies to

or other side would bid for the support of the "incorrupt and independent" press, which but a few years ago made so lavish | Confederation, and thus securing the a use of crisp hundred dollar bille in order to turn a Lagislative minority into a not believe that the honest Protestants of majority. Yet the circumstance looks a the Dominion will lend themselves to little suspicious that within the last few this treasonable purpose. days it has begun to pour the vials of its wrath upon the " machines." and especially upon certain members of the Domin. ion Cabinet. Has it made advances which | ticed towards each other by both Catholic have been rejected ?

Once more the Mail is fighting for the resuscitation of the bogus Equal Rights party-but it is meeting with woefully ill success. In its issue of the 18th inst. It tells us that " those who fancied that the Equal Rights movement was dead, or. what is synonymous with death in the Government. These plots are said to minds of the machinist, that it would have no influence in the election, have found refugees in Bulgaris, and the police have themselves mistaken,"

Equal Righters which was issued a few plotters. The Government has arrested days ago has fallen flat upon the ears of a large number of female relatives of the public, or, to give its own words, " has those who are suspected to be concerned as that which greeted the appeals of the information by torturing them. Young Committee when Equal Rights was the girls have been tortured in the presence only issue before the country."

practical adoption of the Equal Rights husbands, to discover the workers in this platform brought ruin on the party of new movement. Pioktrow, a fashion. Mr. Meredith! Cold comfort is this for able seminary for young ladies, was the Equal Righters ' But the Mail is entered by the police and several of the quite a Mark Tapley. It finds reason pupils were arrested and flogged till for jollity in the situation. It adds to pieces of their flash flew about the room. the above lugubrious admission that the They were then chained together and reception of the manifesto is "yet sufficiently satisfactory."

and after threatening dire destruction | sgainst the Government when such cruel. against the machines of both parties, ties are enacted. One lady of 22 years where do the Equal Righters and Third ofage, who was recently married to an offi

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was written for the express purpose of exciting strife as a means of diesolving political destruction of Canada. We do

Can we Canadians of the nineteenth cen tury not agree to live together in peace and let the cruel deeds which were pracand Protestants in the sixteenth and seven teenth centuries be buried in the grave of oblivion ?

IT IS reported from Poland that there are fresh plots against the life of the Czar and others in high position in the Russian have been concocted by Nibiliat Russian been instructed to be more than ever It acknowledges that the address of the vigilant to counteract the designs of the

met with a response not of course so warm in the plots, and is endeavoring to acquire of their fathers and brothers, and young

Not so warm a reception as when the married women in the presence of their carried off to prison, since which time their fate cannot be ascertained. It is

Well, after two years of agitation, no wonder that there should be plots

ining infallible guide to troversies in regard to His revelation. All Protestants maintain that God knowledge of His law. That guide, they say, is Holy Scripture. How is it more consistent with common sense and logic that there should be an infallible book than that there should be a living in. fallible guide able to direct us under all circumstances? We may misinterpret the book, and it will be conveniently silent as regards correcting the miscon structions we put upon it ; but common sanse teaches us that a living guide will not be so accommodationg as to let us go

on the path of error. If we need an in. fallible guideat all, it follows that we need a living guide who will preserve us in the right way : and from the very fact that God has furnished us with a revelation at all it follows that we should have a supreme living authority to teach us the

true meaning of His word. If it were impossible for us to misin terpret the Bible, we would not need a living interpreter, but there are facts enough to prove that either through human perversity or weakness God's infallible word is frequently perverted. We have therefore as much need for an infallible interpreter as for the infallible word itself. Atheists and infidels use the very same arguments against Protes. tants for believing in the Bible which the latter use against Catholics for believing

in the authority of the Church, and with more force. Protestants are accustomed to say that Oatholics submit blindly and slavishly to the authority of the Church. Infidels will tell you in turn that Protes. tants submit blindly to the authority of the dead. Thus Bob Ingersoll says, in his " Mistakes of Mozes :"

"Investigation is regarded as a danger.

Church on Galileo's scientific opinions, has given an infallible guide to the Galileo maintained the Oopernican theory, when it was only a theory, and he might have maintained it freely if he had not insisted on making it a theological dogma. This he was properly prohibited from doing ; but as he persisted in his course. and besides wrote abusively concerning the Pope, who was practically his sover eign, he was made nominally a prisoner in most comfortable quarters, under the Pope's civil jurisdiction. This is the whole foundation for the exaggerated storles which have been related of Galileo's hareh treatment. The Pope's infall bility has not the remotest connection with Galileo's case. The approval of the edition of the

Latin Vulgate lesued under Pope Sixtus VI. is another question on which the Guardian maintains that the Pope erred. Tais is one of the Popes who has had the good or ill fortune to be grossly belied by so called historians. The Valgate has been used in the Catholic Church since the first century, but in the time of St. Jerome. in the fourth century, the translation was somewhat improved by that great doctor. This edition of Holy Scripture was formally approved as authentic by the Council of Trent, and was issued by Sixtus VI., but he did not define that the printers would publish it without mistakes. The Vulgate in use by the Church to this day is the same version, and it bears the approval of Pope Sixtus VI. Its excellance has been recognized even by the recent Protestant revisers, who have returned to the Vulgate reading in many places which were corrupted pur-posely by King James I. of England and his translaters; but, unfortunately, the revisers left many of these errors un-changed, and to this day the Protestants

have only a corrupt version of the Bible. This has been proved in detail, but it is where do the Equal Registers and Third orage, who was recently marries to an one na three constructions of the Blots. The base of the Blots of the Blots of the Blots of the Blots of the Blots. The base of the Blots of the Blot

e as to facts which are otherwise already well known to those to whom his epistles are addressed. He frequently speaks also of the efforts made by himself and other apostles ;and disciples of our Lord to propagate the Gospel. From the pen of St. Luke we have not only his But we propose to " carry the war into Gaspel, which is the history of Christ's actions, but in the Acts of the A postles we have a history of the establishment of the Church in various cities and countries by

S's. Peter, Paul, and other Apostles and disciples. In St. John's Apocalypse and three Epistles there are many direct and incidental references to the same events. We have in all this the united testimony of many historians, most of whom were present at the events which they describe, the rest being contemporaneous

truth regarding them.

with them, and evidently well informed on the subjects of which they treat. What St. John says in his first epistle might he equally said by most of the others : "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen we have seen and have heard, we declare unto you." (1, St. John 1.)

The other witnesses could say with St. Lake :

"According as they have delivered them unto us, who from the beginning were eye-witnesses, and ministers of the word, it eye-witnesses, and ministers of the word, it seemed good to me also, having diligently attained to all things from the beginning, to write to thee in order, most excellent Theophius, that thou mayst know the verity of those words in which thou hast been instructed."

Between these writers there is a most complete harmony, proving that all are competent to speak of and describe the events : yet there is just that diversity which would be expected from independent witnesses to the same facts, showing that no one has copied from the other, but that all have received their knowledge either from personal observation, or from

from the country. They were very properly snubbed by His Excellency for their impertinence, and we all know how the McVicars, the Wildes, the Hunters and the Carmans fumed and raged because their request was not granted.

Africa." Sappose it were true that the Jesuits of the sixteenth century were persecutors : was not John Calvis, who burned Michael Servetus, a persecutor ? Was not John Knox, who urged the people of Elinburgh to imitate the prophet who hewed in pieces a captive king, and the general who gave to the dogs the blood of queen, and who is known to have been a participator in the murder of Rezzio, a man of blood ? Was not John Wesley, who proclaimed that "no government-Protestant, Mahometan or Pagan-should tolerate Popery," an intriguer and a teacher of evil doctrine ? Then why not arive the followers of these men out of the country, rather than those of the great Ignatius Loyola, whose book of Spiritual Exercises alone proves the plety with which he was animated-a book which has made more saints than it contains letters ? Turn to the solemn League and Covenant of the Presbyterian Kirks of England and Scotland, which is usually published along with the Westminster Confession. This Act was approved by the General Assemblies of both kingdoms in 1643 and 1648, and by the Parliament of Scotland in 1644 and 1649; and it was subscribed to by King Charles II., for Scotland, in 1650 and 1651, This Act says :

"We shall in like manner, without re-"We shall in like manner, without to spect of persons, endeavor the extirpa-tion of Popery, Prelacy, that is Church Government by Archbishops, Bishops, etc., superstition, heresy, schism, etc., etc., superstition, heresy, schism, etc., and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godiness; lest we partake in other men's sin . . . and that the Lord may be one, and His name one in the three kingdoms.

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" We shall she with all faithfulness malignants. . . . . that they may be brought to publick trial and received condign punishment, as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve,

Of course it will be understood that by "malignants" Catholics are meant. It is moreover decreed by another Act, similarly ratified,

"That Papistry and superstition may be utterly suppressed, according to the intention of the Acts of Parlisment enumerated, and to that end they ordain all Papists and priests to be punished with manifold civil and ecclesiastical pains, as adversaries to God's true religion, preached and by law established within this realm."

Surely, with such facts as these before our eyes, it ill behoves a Protes tant journalist or a Protestant assemblage of parsons to protest against the enjoyment by Jesuits of all the rights of citizenship, on the false and absurd pretence that in some foreign country, hundreds of years ago, a Jesuit had a hand in killing some king, or in plotting treason.

In Stanstead, one of the Protestant countles of Quebec, notwithstanding the proent anneals of the Montreal Witness the party is just in the same position as in the ridings of Lambton and Peterborough, Rights Convention could do was to decide to ask the Reform candidate, Mr. Horsey, to accept their platform. It is most likely that he too will refuse. The seven hundred self-constituted delegatis, mostly ministers, who pretended in 1889, to represent the public opicion of Ontario, in slandering Catholics, and on this preterce inaugurated the Equal Rights movement, have lost their terrors of aspect, and no rational politician will submit to their dictation.

In Hamilton the Equal Righters selected a candidate, but it is believed he will not allow himself to be put up for the secrifice -and so the matter stands at present over the whole of Ontario, outside of which Province there has been so attempt to put a candidate into the field at all, except the fruitless effort at Stanstead, to which we refer above.

In spite of the Mail's lugubrious jollity we think we have good reason for num. bering the Equal Rights party among the dead. The dry bones are being galvanized but they have not been raised into life. The people of Ontario, Protestant as well as Catholic, deserve all credit for the cold contempt with which they have regarded the efforts of fanaticism to excite religious and sectional disturbances.

#### THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

From the very outset of the scandalous proceedings of the divorce court we maintained that Mr. Parnell had an sgreeable surprise in waiting for his friends and admirers, and that, as from the Pigot Forgery Commission he emerged triumphant, so in this sad case he would also choose his own time for the rehabilitation of his name and character. We had reason to suppose that he entertained so much regard for the delicate position and the exalted dignity of the Archbishop of Dublin, who was always his friend, that he

bave originated with some writer totally | tion in politics, is guilty of an act that ignorant of the spirit and motives of savours of paganism The cablegrams of last week brought us the Holy See in its direction of ecclesithe news that Mr. Parnell, disregarding astical affairs. Either Mr. Parnell, who is professedly a Protestant, or some one the advice of friends, was about to take the field egainst the Bishops of Ireland, as woefully unacquainted with canon law and Church discipline as himself, and that he is determined to ignore their authority and appeal to the Irish people was the author of such ignorant and to sustain him against all and every maninsulting comments on the action of

Archbishop Walsh. The Freeman's Journal, under control of the late lamented O Dayer Gray, its former proprieter, would have never sllowed its columns to be sullied with such anti Catholic and disrespectful allusions to an eminent prelate who is as great and enlightened an Archbishop as he is a tried and ardent lover of his country.

In all countries, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, the Church is, and must be, what she has always professed to be, viz, the divinely commissioned teacher and guardian of the natural and the revealed law. Whatever authority is claimed by the Church in the temporal order is merely the assertion that she represents God's sovereignity over men in general, and all must admit that

statesmen and politicians are as amenable to the law of God, and therefore to the Caurch's discipline, as other men. If the prince or the leader, to whom the In North Grey the most the Equal people lock up for guidance, violate the natural law or give public scandal, there is no reason why the Caurch should hesitate to denounce and punish the offender. Statesmen and princes hold their power from God, and are subject to His law ; and it is only because their authority comes from God that they have any right to enact laws or that their subjects feel bound in conscience to obey them.

> "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers ; for there is no power but from God; and those that are are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God. When politics are so much allied to questions of religion, of charity and of education. it betrays both ignorance and folly on the part of the Freeman's Journal of Dablin to maintain that the Bishops of Ireland should not interfere in politics. When were political measures in Ireland ever dissevered from questions of morality, of education, of proselvtism, or of public charities ? And in the agitation and settlement of all such questions is it not the right and the duty of Bishops to Interfere In questions of morality the Irish hierarchy and clergy as well as the great mass

of the people are deeply concerned. Ireland, so far in history, has borne the palm of virginity. The chastity of her daughters and the fidelity of her people to their marriage vows are themes of universal admiration. The divorce court will never be established in Ireland. The judge of such a court in Ireland would have an easy time ; his position would be a sinecure. From year's end to year's end he would have no case to settle. The priest in Ireland is competent to arrange and accommodate all matters of dispute between husband and wife.

dition, to wear such on their persons, or What, thep, if such an unbellever in keep them in their possession. Also marital vowe as Mr. Parnell were to bethat every one is bound to recite the pray come king in reality, as he has been the ers and acts of devotion as hereinafter uncrowned king of Ireland ? What if he had the making of her laws ? Can the mentioned, as a requisite condition for gaining the Indulgences while wearing the would go to him privately and establish | Dablin Freeman's Journal say that in queshis innocence of the crime imputed to tions of this nature the Bishops of Ireland cross, medal, etc., which should be kept him, and on account of which he suffered should not meddle in politice ? Did not if not on the person, at least in the room Pope Leo X, meddle in politics when he But or some decent apartment of the dom refused to sanction the divorce of Henry | cile, and before which the prayers proper VIII. ? Did not Gregory VII. interfere in to each should be recited. From bless. ings of this nature His Holiness rejects politics when he condemned the flagitious conduct of Henry IV., Emperor of Ger. images or pictures, also crosses, cruci. fixes, medals and small statues that are many, for crimes similar to those of Henry made of tin, lead or other fragile mat VIII., and when he brought that prince to Canossa-and kept him shivering with cold terial, easy to be destroyed or mutilated. His Holiness wishes that the statues and and hunger at his door for three days beimages to be blessed should represent fore he would give him absolution? saints already canonized, or whose The Emperor Theodosius was met at names are found in the Roman martyrolthe porch of the Oathedral of Milan, and told by the Archbishop not to dare enter ogy.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

the people committed to their charge.

in shame and ruin to himself.

INDULGENCES.

The priests of this diocese have re-

ceived a copy of an Indult, in virtue of

which many Indulgences may be ob-

duty to which an Indulgence is attached.

Many acts of piety are performed by

persons who, otherwise well disposed,

translation of the Pontifical Indult :

tioned :

our Blessed Lord and of the Blessed Our Bleased Lird and of the Bleased Virgin Mary may obtain on each occa sion an Indulgence of seven years and as many quarantines; but upon any Sunday or feast day of the year an Indulgence of fire years and as many quarantines; or upon any other day in the year an Indulgence of one hundred days may be caused. dava may be gained.

whoseever is in the habit of reciting, at least once in the week, the Rosary or office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or of the Dead, or of saying Vespers, or one the least of the New York of the State of the New York of the State of the New York of the New date that may be issued against him and those who support him. We can scarcely at least of the Nocturne, or Lauds, or believe that the ex-leader will commit the Seven Penitential Paalms, with the himself and his future to such folly. It litanies and prayers attached, may gain an Indulgence of one hundred days would be the greatest calamity that ever whatever day these devotional exercises befel Ireiand did her people, who have are performed. been for centuries sacrificing liberty and

Whoseever shall piously recommend goods and life for God's Church, at last his soul to God at the hour of death, and is disposed to accept such death from the hand of God with perfect resignaturn a deaf ear to her voice of warning and command. It would be the heaviest tion, and who, being truly pepitent, ha blow ever struck at the vitality and confessed and received holy Communion manhood of Ireland did a public crimand with contrite heart shall, if able, have invoked the name of Jesus with his lip inal, no matter how great otherwise, sucand, if not able, at least in his heart, shall obtain a Plenary Indulgence. ceed in seducing the nation from its allegiance and historic attachment to

Whosever shall make a devout pre Carist's Vicar on earth and His represen. paration before the celebration of Mass, or the reception of holy Communion, or before the recitation of the Davine Office or of the Little Office of the Blessed tatives, the faithful priests and Bishops, who never had other interests to subserve but the honor and the welfare of Virgin Mary, shall obtain an Indulgence of fifty days for every such preparation, We have every reason to be convinced, They who visit the sick in hospitals, or those detained in prison, and assist them with some work of piety, or who give however, that the people of Ireland will remain true to themselves and their instructions in the Caristian religion traditions, and that Mr. Parnell, on teach catechism in the church or in their houses to their children, their servants, mature reflection, will abandon the idea of a campaign that would be fraught with or relatives, may gain an Indulgence two hundred days. Whoseever, at the ringing of the incalculable mischief and that could end only in discomfiture of his project and

church bell, at morning, noon and even-ing, shall recite the Angelus Domini, orp not knowing it, shall say the Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary, or who, at the signal given, after nightfall, of praving for the dead, shall recite the De Pi or not knowing it shall say the Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary, shall on each occasion obtain an Indulgence of one hundred days.

tained. As the knowledge of such may The same Indulgence may be obtained be advantageous to all who are piously by those who, on Friday, make some pious reflections on the Passion and Death of our Lord Jesus Christ, and say inclined, or who at this season of Lent make unusual efforts to correct their evil habits and square their consciences toree times the Lord's Prayer and Hail with God's law, we considered that a Marv

Waosoever shall truly repeat of his translation into English of the different past sins and firmly resolve to amend his life, by saying devoatly the Lord's clauses of the Induit would prove of general utility to our Catholic sub-Prayer and Hail Mary three times in scribers. In order to gain an Indul honor of the most Blessed Trinity, or five times in honor of the five wounds of our gence the intention of the subject is, Blessed Lord, shall acquire the same In-dulgence of one hundred days. of necessity, and must be, formed in the mind of each who undertake any

All and each of these Indulgences may be obtained on the days above men-tioned, or may be applied by way of suffrage to the souls of the faithful de parted

are ignorant or forgetful of the priv-His Holiness, moreover, declares that ileges obtainable by such acts. For the granting of the above mentioned their benefit we append the following Indulgences in no way derogates from the Indulgences which other Sovereiga Indulgences which the Sovereign Pontiff, Pontiffs bave granted already for some of or some one by him Delegated, Im-parts to the Faithful, in the blessing the works of piety heretofore as above enumerated, it being his wish that the of Crosses, Rosaries Crucifixes, Small Statues and Medals, which must be on same concessions of his predecessors should them or in their Possession, may be Gained by the Performance of the remain in force.

Our Holy Father directs that, when works of piety as herein after men this kind, the decree of Alexander VII. Quebec? His Holiness desires particularly to

warn the faithful of both sexes that, to be observed, which was promulgated on gain the Indulgences attached to the the 6th February, 1675, viz. : That when blessing of such medals, crosses, etc. the Indulgences cannot pass beyond the they are required, as a necessary conpersons to whom they were granted, or o whom the objects were in the first

some religious teaching, which, of course, would be Protestant. are said to have decided on, are simply using their undoubted rights as citizens maintainance, as the papers referred to ; and duty to guard the interests of Cath

> olics, and, as citizens, they have assur edly the right to urge their views upon the Catholic electorate.

We do not deny the right of the Siste to insist upon it that the children of the Province shall be duly educated, but the State pushes its claims too far when it declares practically that religion shall not be taught in the schools.

It is frequently dinned into our ears that there should be no connection between Church and State, and that the tween Gaurea and State, and that the Stateschools, should, therefore, be purely ful and logical discourse. In ful and dignified isoguege he secular. This argument is a specious one, but it is a piece of sophistry. Cath olics do not ask that the State should furnish religious education ; but we demand the fullest liberty to educate our children in all things necessary to make them good citizens. We maintain that the imparting of religious education is the thing which above all others will have this result, and it is for this reason that we protest against all efforts to restrain our liberty on this subject. We do not demand that the State should ing of religion, but we maintain that the fact of our teaching religion in our schools should not be made a pretext for the withdrawal of such apportion. ment as the State may deem itself bound to make for the secular education which is given in the Catholic religious schools. as well as it can be taught in purely secular schools.

The money which the State apportions for education is the money of the people, whatever their religion may be. If the State, therefore, obliges Catholics to contribute towards the non-religious education of Protestants or Infilels, it should equally oblige the latter to contribute towards the religious education of Cath. olics. A fair distribution of school monies is all we ask, and there is no injustice in such a demand, nor is there any injury to Protestantism implied in it.

The Manitoba school law of 1890 is most undoubtedly an iniquitous measure, and it is the duty of all Catholics in the Dominion to stand by their co-religionists of the West in insisting that they should not be doubly taxed for education.

Much is said concerning our supposed inconsistency in formerly demanding that the Jesuits Estates Act of Quebec should be permitted to become law, because the Legislature of that Province was within its powers in passing that Act, and we are asked, why should not the provincial rights or powers of Manigiving medals, crosses and rosaries of toba be respected as well as those of

We answer that the Jesuit Estates Act inflicted no injustice on any one. There crosses, rosarles, etc., are blessed as above, would have been no injustice if the \$400. 000 paid for Catholic education had not been accompanied by the payment of a proper proportion for Protestant educainstance distributed, and that if any of tion : for the payment to the Bishons the af resaid were lost or destroyed they and the Jesuits was made for the pur cannot be replaced by any other objects, pose of cancelling at least an equitable whatever grant or privilege may exist to even if not a legal claim. But when, at the contrary notwithstanding. Neither the same time, a proportionate payment can they be loaned nor given to others to was made for Protestant education, it

law officers and the two Governmente, together with our own Governor General. The Bishops, in taking the course they know as much about the Queen's prerogatives, and are as jealous for their

to save the Catholic school system of and it has slready been settled by those Manitoba. As Bishops it is their right high authorities that the pretext has no fundation in truth. ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

# Special to the CATHOLIC BECORD.

Our last Sauday in St. Michael's Cathe-dral the sermon of the day was preached by His G-ace Archblahop Walsh. As usual it was characteristic-in clearness and purity of words and language, wealth of apt illustration and imagery, in force, and in intensity and earnestness of feel-

ing. Not a useless or unnecessary word or phrase was used, but each seemed to form a link in the chain of a powerby speaking of the fact that at one time God alone existed, supremely happy in the contemplation of Himself and His infinite attributes. For His own glory He created the universe, ordered and arranged it. He ther created man to His own image and like-ness, placed him on the earth and promised him continuous and perfect happi ness if he would observe His Through the eavy and malice of the serpent man broke that law, fell from the state of grace and indocence, and wallowed in the mire of sin and corrupt inclinations. Got in His infinite mercy, sent the Messiah not only make any apportionment for the teach. to appease the wrath of His justice by the great atonement, but also to raise man from his fallen state, and to lead him out of his blindness and misery by His teachings and example. In order that His work might continue and be perpetuated after His ascension Corist established His infallible Courch and invested it with abundant means of grace, the sacraments. The right reverend preacher then went on to show how im. portant it was that we should take advau.

age of these treasures of the Church. He contrasted the value of one single amortal soul with the worth of all the perishable delights to be obtained in They could not bear com this life. They could not bear com-parison. How important it was, therefore, that we should always and at all times seek to kap the commandments of God and His Courch and to conform our will to that ot our God and Creator He closed bis sermon by a magnificant peroration orawn from the gospel of the day which recounted the trans of Christ on the mount.



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in reputation before the world. Mr. Parnell has not seen his way to any attempt at a justification of bimself before a personage of such mighty in. fluence as Archbishop Walsh exercises over the clergy and people of Ireland. Nor has he sought to bring about a reconciliation with the Archbishop of Cashel, who, with the Archbishop of Dublin, has earned, by his patrotism. the confidence, the respect and the loyal attachment of all Irishmen, both at home and abroad.

Far from undertaking what we, in our admiration of Mr. Parnell's antecedents supposed he would do, he has, through the columns of his organ, the Dublin Freeman, insulted the Archbishop of Dub. lin and stirred up the anger and indignation of the whole Irish episcopate. In reply to a remonstrance of Archbishop Walsh, the Freeman's Journal declared that it was not the business or office of a Bishop to interfere in politics, and that the Archbishep should not forget the able articles that appeared in that paper advocating his appointment to the Arch. iepiscopol See of Dublin; hinting, in fact, that Archbishop Walsh was under a deep debt of gratitude to the Freeman's Journal for his nomination by the Holy See to the position he held in Dublin and that he should be careful how he acted towards that paper and its protege, Mr. Parnell, Archbishop Logue, of Armagh, who is Primate of all Ireland, in a pastoral letter, denounces this lan guage of the Freeman's Journal as border. ing on paganism, and says that it was a blessing for the Church and for Ireland that the editorials of the Freeman's Journal never reached the Holy See. The idea of a newspaper article influencing the court of the Sacred Propaganda, or the Pope, in the appoint ment of Bishops or Archbishops is altogether too preposterous. The expression of such an absurd idea must

world.

With these explanatory remarks we God's temple and mingle with God's submit a list of the Indulgences that may people until he had done penance for be obtained, with a catalogue of the acts the slaughter of Thessalonica. When of piety and devotion to which they are the Emperor instanced David as a sinner, as people now instance other attached :

politicians, St. Ambrose said : " You have Whoseever shall recite once in every week the Rosary of Jesus or the Rosary imitated David in his sin ; go then and of the Bleesed Virgin and a third part o imitate him in doing penauce." And the of the Biessed Virgin and a third part of it (five decades) or shall say the Brevlary, or the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin, or of the Dead, or the Gradual or Seven Peultential Emperor obeyed. All history has applauded both the intrepidity of the Bishop and the Christian humility of Psalms, or shall teach catechism, or visit those detained in prison, or the sick in the Theodosius the Great, And this, notwithstanding that a Catholic Bishop hespitals, or relieve the poor, or hear Mass, or, if a priest, celebrate Mass, if truly penitent and having confessed to an authorized priest, shall receive Holy Communion on any of the following days, viz, On Christmas day, the Epiphany, Easter Sunday, Ascension Day, Pentecost, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi, also on the feast of the Purification, the Annunciation, the Assemption, Nativity and Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary or the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, of the holy Apostles Saints Peter and Paul, of St. Andrew, St. James, St. John, Thomas, hespitals, or relieve the poor, or hear was interfering in politics ! The men who are truly despots and tyrants are those who set at defiauce the laws of God and the authority of the Church. Who would be left to protect the people and safeguard the usages and institutions of Christian states if the Church's authority were ignored and her Bishops set aside by princes or politicians who have no regard for public decency or individual liberty ? Andrew, St. James, St. John, Thomas, Philip, James, Bartholemew, Matthew, Simon, Juda and Mathias, of St. Joseph, True liberty consists in obeying no law but the law of God ; and the rulers or Simon, Juda and Mathias, of St. Joseph, Sponse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of All Saints, and shall offer plous prayers for the extirpation of schism and heresy, for the propagation of the Catholic faith, statesmen who force their subjects, either by their own example or by legis. lative enactments, to disregard the Divine law, are the real tyrants of the for concord and peace among Christian princes, and for other necessities of the Oatholic Church, may obtain a Plenary Indigence on every one of the above

It was perfectly true, then, for the Indalgence on every mentioned feast days. Primate of Ireland to maintain that the Freeman's Journal, in excluding the Archbishop of Dublin from any say or direc-

ray on for a transmission ost its character of being merely the Indulgences, otherwise they lose the Incancellation of a just claim, and took dulgences already granted.

Besides it should be borne in mind that all the above mentioned objects cannot be sold once they have received the Pontifical blessing, seconding to the terms of a decree of the Sucred Congregation of Indulgances and Railes passed and promulgated on the 5th day of Jane, 1721. Virtute indulti Romae dati die 11 Januarii 1891.

THE QUEBEC EPISCOPATE AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW.

It is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Qiebec, together with His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, intend to issue a joint pastoral letter to the electors of their dioceses. cost. urging them to support only such candidates for Parliament as will agree to do justice to the Catholic minority of Manitoba on the school question, by insisting on the disallowance of the School Act passed at last year's session of the Manitoba Legislature.

It does not surprise us to find that the anti-Catholic press should stigmatize this as an undue interference by the Episcopate in politics, but as the undue interference is on the side of those who would deprive the minority of the edu. cational rights they have hitherto enjoyed, we maintain that the action of the zealous prelates is quite justifiable under the existing critical circum. stances.

The papers we have referred to have not one word to say in condemnation of the Ministerial Associations and Synods which have every year appealed to their co.religionists against Catholic educa

the form of an ordinary grant for educa tional purposes, which was certainly a matter quite within the competence of the Legislature, and the opposition to the measure was avowedly based on the slanders issued against the Jesuits during the last three hundred years. It would have been a most unjustifiable insult to the whole Catholic body and to an illustrious order of priests if the Gov ernment had yielded to the fanaticism which then demanded disallowance. The Manitoba School Law is an act of

altogether different character. It luflicte a positive injustice by practically closing the Catholic schools, as far as their legal status is concerned. It tells the Catholics of that Province that if they wish to continue to give their children a religious education they must do so at double

The protection of the Catholics, though they are but a minority in the Province is a sufficient reason why the Bill should be vetoed by the Dominion Government : for we were told by the Fathers of Canfederation that the chief object for which the veto power was reposed in the hands of the Dominion Government was to austain minority rights against oppressive measures which the majority in any Province might attempt to exercise.

The Bishops of Quebec, if they are really intending to take the course which has been indicated, prove themselves to be vigilant watchmen who know their duty, and are not to be terrified from perform. ing it.

The anti Catholic papers are renewing their former statements that the Jesuit Estate Act attacks the prerogatives of the Queen, by putting the Pope in her place. This has been already so frequently shown

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Indigence on every one of the above co.religionists against Catholic education to be a falsehood that it is not necessary to give the refutation anew. It may be control to the same time acts of devotion on other feast days of the introduction into the schools of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion while advocating at the schools of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion while the introduction into the schools of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion of the school of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion of the school of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion of the school of the school of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion of the school of the school of the school of supposed that the Imperial and Dominion of the school of the school

## HUMBUG CATHOLICS. N. Y. Catholic Review.

8

The s are so many of them perading in the high places of this country that an eccasional description of them may do good. Whose fault it is that their faith is VIEWS OF THEIR INEFFICIENCY. The scraps from a portfolio have been compiled for the *Catholic Mirror*: Professor H. H. Bovsen had an educa-tional articles in the *Forum* for September which is eliciting a deal of comment. He says: "I expect to meet with much opposition when I declare my conviction that our Public school system will, sconer or later, have to be remodelled. It is an academic system—s university curriculum on a restricted scale — similar in kind, differing only in degree. The culture which it imparts is academic, ard has bat small reference to the life which the great good. Whose fault it is that her rain is a principle of evil to them and their neighbors rather than good, we need not attempt to name. The air is so thick with anti Catholic microbes that even the raints are less strong and hereic here than they might be in a purer atmosphere. We find men giving thousands to charle, the miner money was made in it instead. ties, whose money was made in ir justice, and who seem to be ignorant of du-honest; others devoted in a formal way to their religion, whose week day indifference and lack of Christian virtue would shame the modern Protestant ; othersatll, whose business methods are so utterly unjust that one wonders what their faith has come or who have a voice in high councils to, or who have a vote in high councils and use it to the dishonor of the faith, or who have opportunities for good and coolly destroy them. They are Catholics, but are really humbugs. Here for instance is a Catholic judge, of

"The law gives to everybody the right to send his children to such schools as he deems proper; and every Church may establish its own schools. We have long had the Church schools of various denom-inations without any percepitble effect to the trijury of American institutions. It is safe to believe that the more religious the advected ability and the more religious Here for instance is a Catholic judge, of good legal ability and well thought of as a private gentloman. He is not a mouther, or a poser, but a quiet well-bred man. For years be was chosen on many occa-sious to represent the Catholic body in civic committees. He never dealed his faith, but he pover respected it. He called the just demands of his Catholic brethren importingnt and unlewint, and brethren impertinent and unlewful, and never opened his mouth but to minimize fore his non-Catholic acquaint them before his non-Catholic acquisint-acces. It took people a long time to understand him, but in our time baying been found out he appears only as a representative of himself. He is a humbug Catholic Here is a Catholic business man with a

lately interviewed Mr. Gerry, for the pur pose of obtaining that gentleman's views on matters connected with the work in which he is engaged. The following is an extrect: "Before I left I had a gen-eral telk on merality with Mr. Garry, and he made a most astounding assertion— that there are thirty thousand bad women Here is a Cathof c Desiness man with a million perhaps, and the head of a great concern. He has really built it up by his energy and invention. He is an ordinary Catholic, respectable and charitable How was his business made a success, and hepta success? In this way : He was a wholessic dealer in cartain articles, and wholesale dealer in certain articles, and supplied the retailers. When a new thing in his line appeared in the market he went to the producer and demarket for his trade. If refused he set out to prevent the sale of that article in the mar-ket. He threatened the retailment that ket. He threatened the retailers that if they dealt with the producer for the article he would cut off their trade with him, and give it to a rival. In order to sarry out his policy it was necessary for him to ruin the basiness of certain people yearly. He did it cheerfully. He was a monopolist. It is said he feels hike an honest man, and loves to do an act of charity. He will be a surprised man when he reaches the judgment seat. He is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a Catholic soclety man. He is

Here is a Gaunoic society mon. He is a good father, wealthy, charitable, and refined. He lows good society for its own take. His children associate only with the "best" people. So careful is he with the "best" people. So call its the that only the best people shall be their compaulons, that he overlooks the morals of the best people frequently. His chi-dren grow up refined and courteous with all the pollsh of their circle and all the vices. The boys are sinners in the con-cantional respectively dirty way, and the ventional respectably dirty way, and the girls are as much troubled about religion as about fine weather. This good and polished father is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a Catholic journalist on a daily journal. He knows he is a Oatholic from the fact that he made his first Comnion and goes to Mass on Sunday. With any other reasons for his faith he is unacquainted, although he can discuss mtelligently any current question. He has no repugnance for anything in jour-maliam, except the plaineet obscenity. He will write up an elopement, a rape, a seduction, an adultery, with the hearty mutention of pleasing the lowe or er wrong done are the most indecent of all. He will report a slander as secordotal deficiencies, and to annoy the clergy. He uses his high position on an immoral sheet of large circulation to in-jure those who have slighted him. Yet he is a Catholic. He is not ashamed of it. He is a humbug Catholic. acquainted, although he can discuss

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

# MAUDLIN EGOTISM.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

which it imparts is academic, and has but small reference to the life which the great majority of the pupils will have to lead. It kindles an ambition in them which, in nine cases out of ten, is destined to be disappointed, and engenders, as is conse-quence, discontent and disaffection toward on Shute mblob fails to easily the ex-

quence, discintent and disaffection toward the State which fails to satisfy the ex-pectations it has aided in arousing "-Pro.

"The law gives to everybody the right

is sale to believe that the more religious the educated child, and the more religious the educated man, the more conscientious, scrupulous and patriotic he will be in regard to all his duties."—New York Sun

A reporter from the New York Herald lately interviewed Mr. Gerry, for the pur

schools. The new generation was grow ing up godless and immoral, highly edu-

H H Boysen

New York Catholic Review. COLLECTION OF NON-CATHOLIC VIEWS OF THEIR INEFFICIENCY. It is sometimes easy to reconcile Mr. Parnet's conduct with the theory of in cip-iest madness insisted upon by some of his friends and certain of his observers, who are neutral towards him as man or politi-cian. If he he was tablicant of politic cian. If he be not yielding to stealthy decay of brain he is a maudin egotist,

decay of brain he is a mandiin egotis; whose outrageous defiance of notorious truth astonishes and depresses every friend of ireland. Mr. Parnell is boldly carrying on the war of faction in Ireland while his more modest antigonlate have ceased to add to his example of dissonsion and disadification. Oaly by violent personal tactics, only by ostentations gymnastics in the sight of the country, can be hope to keep himself before the eyes of his countrymen. The speech he made at Waterford after the bys election in Hartlepool indicates a degree of unacrupulousness that is open to by election in Hardepool indicates a degree of unscrupulousness that is open to two presumptions by way of explanation. One is, that he supposed he was address-ing a mass of illiterates who were also iguorants, if the word be allowed—men who not only cannot rea<sup>3</sup>, but who<sup>3</sup> are totally ignorant of the great facts in the between of their own cannetry. He told

who not only cannot read, but who] are totally ignorant of the great facts in the history of their own country. He told them that the result at Hartlepool was a personal vietory for him over Mr. Glad-stone; that I reland had never gotten any. thing from Gladstone, and that no good could come of negotiations with him The victory at Hartlepool was unex pected. The seat belongs by tradition and expectation to a Liberal Unionist or Conservative. But the poople were on their honor. Taey knew that the greatest statesman of their country had made a request of the delegation from I reland — namely, that in the name of public deconcy Parnell should retire from a post he had defied. They knew that in the face of his truculent and treacherous opposition a majority of that party has deposed him. If, then, the first test of English sympathy following this request and compliance with fulled to reurone of Mr. Gladstone that there are thirty thousand bad women in this city! He said his calculation was well based. Ho sorrowfully asserted that the American people were deteriorating, and instanced the numerous divorces all over the country. He came to the conclusion that our Public school system was answerable for this. It was a huge political machine. The only remedy was in going back to the time honored system of teaching religion in schools. The new generation was grow following this request and compliance with it failed to approve of Mr. Gladstone it would be manifest that English Liberals and Englishmen without streng ous party affiliation desired to rebuke the Liberal leader and to offer condol ence to the man he had sent into at least partial seclusion out of the affronted sight of decency. To make the text more explicit several of the speakers tog up godiess and immoral, nighty edu-cated, but to no purpose Mr Garry said that unless this important question was soon taken up, the nation wou'd per-ceptibly feel the evil effects of the want of belonging to the Irish majority went into the constituency and advocated the election of the Liberal candidate on a Home Rule policy munus Mr. Parnell, In the face of expected defeat, which would not have been a triumph for the some religious training in the Pablic schools -New York Herald "So long as we have an inflexible sys-Tories, the Liberal candidate was elected. This is what Mr. Parnell calls a triumph tem that grinds out education to a certain fineness and examinations which set an for him over Gladstone ! Is he maudlin oply, or mad ?

artificial value upon accuracy of attain-ment, we cannot hope for success in the endeavor to make our schools places of Mr. Parnell says no good can come to Ireland of negotiations with Mr. Glad-stone. Twice, in the past, Mr. Parneli preparation for the practical business of our exacting modern life."-Philadelphia has conducted such negotiations. Olce, the first time, he was in Kilmainham. He

sent one Captain O'Shez to Gizdstons to Preston Barr speaks as follows of the negitiste his relesse. In return for that boon he threw the vote of his party to reston Bart speaks as follows of the modern American Moloch, "Einceton," in an article, "A Modern Moloch and its Destroyer," in a recent issue of the *Globe* It is especially pleasant reading for these the Liberals, and he threw himself-it is the Liberals, and he threw himself-it is needless to say how he rewarded the negotiator. No good came to Ireland out of that negotiation. The second negotia-tion was over the terms of the Home Rale Bill of 1886. It gave Ireland very little control of either military, or con the place or indicary. It satisfy a clither red hot advocates of the Pablic schools, who pretend to believe that our natural greatness, wealth, strength, power, happiness, and about everything else upon which we pride ourselves, centre in our glorious we pride ourselves, centre in our participation of the stability of the land question, nor the education question. "The thing that goes by the name of the land question, nor the education question. "Education in our country is the most iton, nor the representation question. "Education in our country is the most iton, nor the representation question. "Education in our country is the most iton, nor the representation question. "Education in our country is the most iton, nor the representation question. "Education in our country is the most iton, nor the representation question. Bat Mr. Parnell accepted it, and made many speeches, in and out of Parliament, urging the people of Ireland to accept it. No good came of it. No good came of it. But if no good has come to Ireland out

of Mr. Parnell's negotiations with Gad-stone, has Gladatone done no good for Ireland? Hele only a politician. He is first an Englishman. Secondly he is a Protestant. Almost fanatical in his devo that is meant by education in these is robustly in the set of character and of the intelligence in the transformation, and, on the other is the stargening of the intelligence is and the strengtheolog of the mere understanding, to the neglect of the high behests of character and of the interests of a thorsending to the intelligence is the stargening of the interests of a strength general marked was to the established Church is the stargening of the interests of a strength general of the interests of a strength general marked was determined to the strengthere. The stren ion to what seems to him cardinal polit applying the axe to the established Church ers, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of prica-50 cents a box-by addressing The Dr. Wullams Madtelne Co., Brock-Ita and hewing to the line while the chips flaw on all sides? Where was Mr. not stability, but smartness; not God like man and divine women, but politi-Parnell when Gladstone was extending the suffrage bimself or driving the Tories to ville, Oat. ciaus who would circumvent God, and do it as a means of keeping in office? Where was Mr. Parnell when Gladstone sentimental atheistic casuits, who would argue His eternal verities out of existence. DOLLARS, which might otherwise be thrown away by resorting to ineffectual medicines, are saved by purchasing that inexpensive specific for bodily pain and remedy for affections of the throat. lungs, stomach, liver and bowels, DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OLL, which does not deteriorate, and is thorough and pure. was laying the foundation of the land law reform ? There is not a relief measure Numberless public men and women of the highest character have been taught in passed in a quarter century affecting Ire-iand that is not due directly or Indirectly to Giadstone. Since Mr. Parnell became our Public schools, but they got their character elsewhere than in those schools and despite their influleader, what relisf measure of importance has been passed ? Glaistone without him was more successful than Gladstone with ence. I have had a very close familiarity with the condition of village life and the Napoleou's head was of peculiar shape, but that did not protect him sgainst headache. Sick headache is a common and very disagreeable affection which may be quickly removed, together with its cause, by the use of Burdock Blood Butters, the near failing medicine for all kinds of charactor of village schools in five widely separated States. Yet I have never known a village where I could cheerfully him, Poor Parnall! A few years more and the question of his mental balance will be settled. Le's as hope his moral balance send one of my little children to the Common schools. The moral atmosphere will mean while be recovered. s too debilitating, not to say pestilential."

A POPULAR CITIZEN. St Catharines Journal, Feb. 13, 1891.

St Catharines Journal, Feb. 13, 1691. Mr. M. Y. Keating was a very much sur-prised man when he returned from business last night and found his parlors taken pos-session of by the members of the Separate School Board, who assembled for the pur-pose of presenting him with an address and naudeome testimonial. The presentation consisted of a series of remarkably fibe pootogravures, elegantly framed, and hav-ing penoant from them silver shields bear-ing the following inscription: "To M. Y. Kesburg, Esq., from the muchers of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board " The illuminated address, which is a work of art finished in gold capitals and rustic borderings, was done by the Rav. Director of st. Nicholas' Separate sensor. It is tramed in Elizabotian mou'dings and mounted on an easel designed in the laiest pattern and executed in gold and silver ormu-mentation. We have much pleasure in being able to

To M. Y. Keating, Esq.:

chailon. To M. Y. Keating, Esq.: From the members of the Catholic Separ-ate School Board. DERS SIE-Ia the name of the rate-payers of the Separate schools of St. Catharines, and in our own, we beg to thank you for the great sacrifices you have made on benaif of the Catholic children of this fit. Catharines, are the separate schools of St. Catharines, great sacrifices you have made on benaif of the Catholic children of this fit. Propie tous paying a high compliment to your intelligence and their own. For eight sears, withoat a dissenting voice, this Board has cnosen you its Secretary Treas-the most responsible office in its gift. It is you have greated their own. For eight marked your of the able manner in which is denoted the scretters and kind-ness of manner which have invariably marked your intercourse with us during inder years, that we invited you to meet us to hight. We offer you, str. the assurance of our very best wishes and beg to tender to you car recognition of the inciclentable ser-vice you have rendered to the children of the dockers the schols of this rety. We Hartis, chairman, H. E. Meslor, J. E Lawrence, B D Vossard Wm. Meilwain, M. Stot, The O D meelt Thos. Daraha, W. From, F. Keeper and Wm. Smith. B. Catharines, February 12, 1891.

ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF TESTI-MONIALS OF MERIT.

St. Catharines Journal, Feb. 5, 1891. St. Catharines Journal, Feb. 5, 1891. Thesday afternoon at 3 o'cock the pupils of St. Nicoola's school assemied in the inre-hail above the class-room, where the Rev-beau Harris, assisted by Rev. Father Sulfi-van, presented to the deserving ones cards of moit for the month of Jauary. After the distribution, the Reverend Dean addressed some words to the assembled pupils. The Dean has undertaken, for the beardt of the pupils, a moninity lecture touching on some one point of the many elements for the success in 1/6. The reverent lecturer was listened to with great late atton throughout. The following is the list of succe sful pupils: Commental thas, Seafor Section-Excel-lent Jas. E Toubuit, Thos O'Hailoran, Jas Thomons Goou: Fremoat Morey, John Whaleu.

Jent: Jus. B. Good: Fremont Morey, John Whalen. Jugior Section-Good: F J McAvoy, D J Ryan, Form swinner, F J Sullivan. Excel-lent: H. H. J Butler, G P Galiagher, Geo Sinnett. Gom: E J Tounill, Jona P Mur-pay, P O'Gorman, F Quina, I O'Relliy. Sonlor Fourth-Good: John J Sullivan, H McNulty, Jona McCarthy, Jona D. Sullivan, Yan.

these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. H McNulty, John McCatthy, John D. Sulli-van. Junior Fourth-Excellent: Fred. Butler. G.od: E mcGue, A Osia, Frank Nestor, Jas. Foley, Frank Birmingham, Thomas Mc-Namara. Tarif Book-Good: James McSloy. Satia-factory: F Brenner, F O'Donneil, Huga Magoire. Second Book-Satisfactory: Frank Steiner, Cecil Chiford, E O'Kourke, Harry Magaire, Thos. Euright, Robi. Auderson.

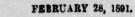
WORN OUT AND BROKEN DOWN.

found in every community, one is almost forced to admit that the race is deteriorat ing. The causes leading to this decline in manbood are various, and among them mental strain, loss of sleep, over indulgence of attain, loss of accep, over induction with a populities, and excesses of various kinds, all leading to shattered nerves, loss of vital forces and premature decay, and often to insanity. To all thus suffering Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a boon

Dollars, which might otherwise b

Napoleon's Head.

the never failing medicine for all kinds o



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## A FEW EXAMPLES.

St. Johnsbury Church of Notre Dame, Vermont, U.S. Church of the Rev. Leonard Batry, V.G., Milwahkee, i the endorsed by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otto Jarditle, St. Cloud. winn.) Chappie of the szered Heart Convent, Montreal. St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, Oat.

#### TESTIMONIAL. ST. THERESE

Sr. THURESE. Messrs: Castle & Gon have put in stained c as in all windows of our cuurch. There windows present a bag-plice it would be very difficult to be balanty of , or lem-ple. It would be very difficult to be balant of , or lem-have been by Messrs. Castle & bon. The figures present the six windows in the Transcopt are perfection. The best workmen in Europs could not give a batter or more perfect fusish. Messrs. Castle & 5on desure to the order of all who inlend having this kind of work done to beir churches. Castle of the APREEDIA Prevest. Conste of Ste Therese.

Testimonials and designs submitted. Our work is gnar-anteed. We understand requirements, having made church glass a special study. church glass a special sludy. Agents for Harrington's Tubular Chime Bells. These Bells are sweetsr in tone and one-fifth the cost of ordi-

nary bells.



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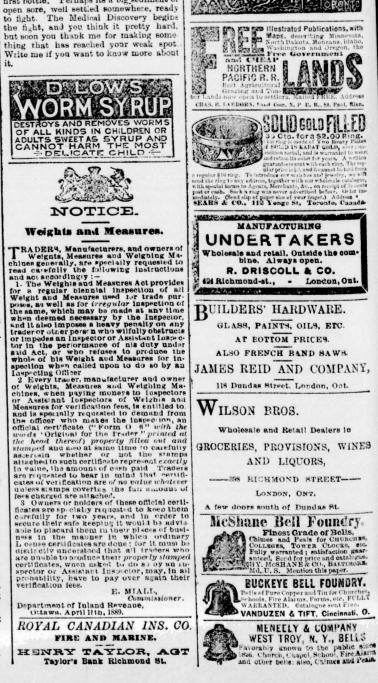
GOTHA. Meditations and Prayers Leat. From the German by Rev. Geyer. With Morning and Eveolug it ets, Devoitons for Mass, etc. 32mo. No 26. Cloth No 4. Arabesque, gilt contre and

bedg French more on maided slave. 125 MEDITATIONS ON THE SUFFERINGS of Jesus Christ From the Italian of Rev. Fracels du Perinaldo, O.S.F. 12mo, clotha

SL25 THE CROWN OF THORNS; or, The Little Breviary of the Holy Face. A complete Maquai of Devotion and Reparation to the Holy Face of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 22 modeloid Sprents. The words of JEAUS CHRIST DUR. THE WORDS OF JEAUS CHRIST DUR. ING HIS PASSION. explained in their liversl and moral sense. Marrquette, sliver side, 25 cents

BENZIGER BROTHERS MANUFAUTURESS AND IMPORTERS OF VESTMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS, New York, Cincinnati and Chicage





left to ourselves we relax our au we are pre-occupied with affairs; the world's dust will hearts even though we be Therefore our Lord has prov given us there forty days, wi exercises should be a remedy to regain our purity of soul. tory of the Lenten fast, then, to the very beginnings of Ch Our Blessed Lord Himself ga-ample but made no precept. ample but made no precept, there could be no dispensation rigorous observance of the fit Apostles prescribed that the of Easter should be precede universal fast. Though at first no uniformity in the manner of ance, yet the fast always co forty days, a period consecration fast of Our Blessed Lord men the Gospel of the first Sunday The fact that in most lang ame of this fast expresses its (Quadragesime, Quadragesimal forty days,) shows the universa practice ; while our own Eng "Lent" which signifies merely and "Lenten Fast," the "Sp shows the identity of purpose-prepare for Easter which con-in the Spring. It may be for struction to note that as the never fast on Saturdays, the begins on the Monday pre-Sexagesima Sunday in order t the forty days. For a similar the Latin Church the four day Wednesday to the first Sund were added, as up to the six the Latins fasted only thirty the six weeks in Lent, the Ch allowing Sundays to be kept of The fact that the liturgical 1 only on the Sunday atter As day accounts for the other fa Easter precept of Communion fulfilled before what is known Sanday in Leat. The history of lent furnish an instructive commentary weekness of human nature o and the loving soliditude of

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

PEOPLE.

BY THE SECULAR CLERGY FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT - "THE I OF LENT."

N. Y. Catholie Review.

SHORT SERMONS FOR I

Preached in St Patrick's Cathedral,

"And we helping do exbort y you receive not the grace of God i Por He saith : 'In an accepted tin I beard thee ; and in the day of a

heve I helped thee.' Behold nov acceptable time, behold now is the

salvation. Giving no offence to a that our ministry be not blamed

Cor. vi. 1. 2. 3)

that our ministry be not blamed Cor. vi, 1, 2, 3) These words, desrly beloved, that in our ministry of helpfulne we bring to your consideration tory, the mystery and the obser the holy season of Lent. St. Great, when armouncing " the mo and chief fast," could not find m propriate words than those of the (in whom Obrist Himself spok have just been read: " Behold ! no day of esivation." The rei assigns for designating the fast as the acceptable time, is because (at the approach anniversary of the day of our tion) we should devote ourselves good work in order to celeby purity of body and mind the in able mystery of our Lord's Pas-is, of course, true, that we shoul it is the areas of ford the

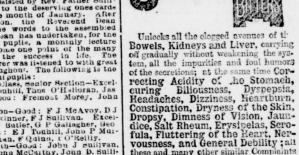
is, of course, true, that we show all times in the eyes of God, the

we are bound to be at the Easte

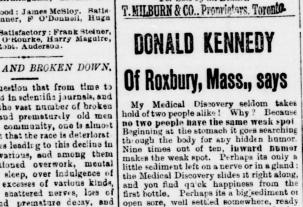
ity and freedom from sin; gra left to ourselves we relax our au

But few can sustain that

upon the other. The regulat upon the other. The regula are read to you should be a Quinquagesima seem dry and in reality they are rich in ins profound in philosophy. Fo always with an express state



This is a question that from time to time to discussed in scientific journais, and when one sees the wast number of broken down, littless and prematurely old men may be mentioned overwork,



He is a humbug Catholic.

Here is a man in humble life. He has a thoroughly developed manhood. mail wages, but enough to support him. products are not character, but concelt He goes to confession once a year, never contributes a cent to church or charity. never joins a society, never feels any particular admiration for his faith, or any part of it, sneers at many doctrines in a timid way, and devotes \$12 a year to beer. The one moment when the grace of faith touches his heart is the grace of faith touches his heart is when he thinks of death, and hopes to enter heaven on the strength of a deathbad confession and poorly received sacraments. He is more easily recog nized than the other persons named above, but he is not less a Catholic than

they, although he is a humbug Catholic. This country is full of them. Taey are too thick for comfort. They are a bad lot, and it would be well to sift all of them into the dust-heap. A Protestant, a nothingarian, an atheist are pleasant persons to deal with, for they are plaeive or active enemies, and the cod regulates intercourse with them. But

regulates intercourse with them. But these humbugs, judges, business men, society men, and journalists, or what-ever occupation they follow, are the warts of Catholic society, and must be got rid of by caustic. It would be a Miss Catherine A. Drexel, a daughter of the late F.ancis A Drexel, who for over a year has been in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, will make her profes-sion. The ceremony will be conducted pleasure to see them squirming under it as quisty and as unstentationaly as possible, and only relatives and a few of her most intimate friends will witness it. with all their pompous respectability withering.

Kincard St, Brockville, Ont, Jan. 11 Kincard St, Brockvile, Ont, Jan. 11, 1889: "I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend of mine sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with pplendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." toothache. I would not be without it. MRS. J. RINGLAND.

of one of the congregation of Cardinals who are entrusted with authority and discre-tion in such matters. Miss Drexel's Order Rev. J. B. Huff, Florence, writes : " ] have great pleasure in testifying to the good effects which I have experienced will devote itself particularly to the welfrom the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery for Dy.pepsia. For several years is ady all kinds of food formented on my stomach, so that after fare of the Indians and poor colored

she proposes to devote her income, eating I had very distressing sen-ations, but from the t me I commenced the use of the Vegetable Discovery I optsined known to be much more than \$500,000 s year, to the work of her Order, of which the is to be the Superior. One of the executors of the Drexel relief '

-Washington Glo

MISS DREXEL'S PROFESSION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 6.- On February 25

A new form of profession will be used ;

as Miss Drexel does not join the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, but is to found an

altogether new Order, none of the rituals used in connection with existing O ders

will suffice. The new form has received

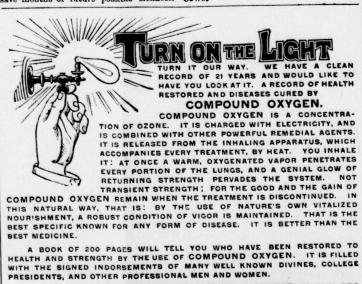
the approbation of Archbishop Ryan, who

has had the matter under consideration

for a long time, and it is understood that it has received the favorable consideration

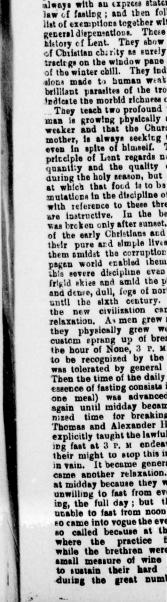
Worms CAUSE SERIOUS SIGNESS. Dr. Low's Worm S rup destroys and expels all kinds of worms quickly and surely. estate said that, as Superlor of the new Low's Worm S rup destroys and expels all kinds of worms quickly and surely. Minaru's Liniment Lumberman's friend, al: eady begun to spend in this work.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if headaches. you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may Minard's Liniment cures Garget in save months of future possible sickness. Cows.



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#### FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

SHORT SERMONS FOR BUSY PEOPLE. BY THE SECULAR CLERGY.

FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT -- "THE HISTORY OF LENT."

Preached in St Patrick's Cathedral, Feb. 15. N. Y. Catholie Review.

"And we helping do exbort you that you receive not the grace of God in vain. For He saith : 'In en accepted time have have I helped thee.' Behold now is the acceptable time, behold now is the day of salvation. Giving no offence to any man, that our ministry be not blamed." (II. Cor. vi. 1, 2, 3)

Cor. vi, 1, 2, 3) These words, desrly beloved, suggest ibst in our ministry of helpfulness to you we bring to your consideration the his-tory, the mystery and the observance of the holy season of Lent. St. Leo the Great, when armouncing "the most sacred and chief fast," could not find more ap-monoriat words than those of the Amelia priate words than those of the Aposti propriate words than those of the Apostle (in whom Obriet Himself spoke) which have just been read: "Behold ! now is the acceptable time; behold ! now is the day of esivation." The reason he assigns for designating the Lenten fast as the acceptable time, is briefly, because (at the approach of the anniversary of the day of our Redemp-tion) we should devote ourselves to every mored work in order to celebrate with tion) we should devote ourseives to every good work in order to celebrate with purity of body and mind the incompar-able mystery of our Lord's Passion. It is, of course, true, that we should be at all times in the eyes of God, the same as we are bound to be at the Easter solemn its. Part for care surfain that great pur-But few can sustain that great pur ity and freedom from sin; gradually if left to ourselves we relax our austerities left to ourselves we relax our austerities; we are pre-occupied with temporal affairs; the world's dust will clog our hearts even though we be virtuous. Therefore our Lord has providentially given us there forty days, whose holy exercises should be a remedy whereby to regain our purity of soul. The his tory of the Lenten fast, then, goes back to the very beginnings of Christianity Our Blessed Lord Himself gave the ex ample but made no precept, otherwise there could be no dispensation in the rigorous observance of the fast. The Apostles prescribed that the solemnity of Easter should be preceded by the universal fast. Though at first there was no uniformity in the manner of its observance, yet the fast always consisted forty days, a period consecrated by the fast of Our Blessed Lord mentioned in d in the Gospel of the first Sunday of Lent. The fact that in most languages the name of this fast expresses its duration (Quadragesima, Quadragesimale, Careme, forty days,) shows the universality of the practice ; while our own English words "Lent" which signifies merely "Spring," and "Lenten Fast," the "Spring Fast," shows the identity of purpose-namely to prepare for Easter which occurs always in the Spring. It may be for your in-struction to note that as the Greeks never fast on Saturdays, their Lent begins on the Monday preceding our Sexagesima Sunday in order to complete the forty days. For a similar reason in the Latin Church the four days from Ash Wedneedsy to the first Sunday in Lent were added, as up to the sixth century, were added, as up to the sixth century, the Latins fasted only thirty-six days in the six weeks in Lent, the Church never allowing Sundays to be kept as fast days. The fact that the liturgical Lent begins only on the Sunday after Ash Wednes-day accounts for the other fact that the Easter precept of Communion cannot be fulfilled before what is known as the first Sunday in Lent.

The history of lent furnishes us with instructive commentary upon the werkness of human nature on one band, and the loving solicitude of the Church upon the other. The regulations which are reed to you annually on each recurring Quinquagesima seem dry and formal but In reality they are rich in instruction and profound in philosophy. For they begin grows with an express statement of the There is not a case of catarrh in existence law of fasting; and then follows a long list of exemptions together with a series of general dispensations. These embody the hittory of Lent. They show the coldness of Christian charity as surely as the frost tracings on the window pane are evidence of the winter chill. They indicate conces sions made to human weatness, as the brilliant parasites of the tropical forests indicate the morbid richness of the soil. They teach two profound truths-that They teach two profound truths—ibit man is growing physically and morally weaker and that the Church, a tender mother, is always seeking to save man even in spite of himself. The essential principle of Lent regards not alone the quantity and the quality of our food during the holy season, but also the time at which that food is to be taken. The mutations in the discipline of the Church with reference to these three conditions with reference to these three conditions are instructive. In the beginning fast was broken only after sunset. The fervor of the early Christians and the strength of the early officiality and the secured for their pure and simple lives secured for them smidst the corruptions of a sensual pagan world enabled them to maintain this severe discipline even beneath the frigid skies and amid the plercing winds and dense, dull, fogs of northern Europe until the sixth century. Then with the new civilization came the first benefit of the second second second second second the first of the second second second second second the new civilization came the first the new civilization came the first relaxation. As men grew more refined, they physically grew weaker. The custom sprang up of breaking fast at the hour of None, 3 P. M. This came to be recognized by the Church and was tolerated by general dispensation. Then the time of the daily meal (for the essence of fasting consists in taking only one meal) was advanced by custom again until midday became the recog-nized time for breaking fast. St. nized time for breaking fast. St. Thomas and Alexander Hales who had explicitly taught the lawfulness of break. ing fast at 3 P. M endeavored with all their might to stop this innovation, but in vain. It became general. With this came another relaxation. People ate came another relaxation. Feople ate at midday because they were unable or unwilling to fast from evening to even ing, the full day; but they were also unable to fast from noon to noon, and so came into vogue the evening collation, so called because at the monasteries where the monasteries first obtained utable to fast from noon to noon, and so came into vogue the evening collation, so called because at the monasteries where the practice first obtained, while the brethren were sipping the small measure of wine allowed them to sustain their hard manual labors during the great number of fasting

days, they listered to a conference read from the Conferences of Casian or Colla-tiones as they are called in Latin. Hence the name collation was given to this re-past although the reason for the name, i c plous reading, was lost eight of. This collation consisted only of lighter foods, fruits, herbs, etc., but even this has been relaxed and now white meets, milk, etc.

relaxed and now white meats, milk, etc., are permitted, the Church, however, stren-uously insisting that these shall not be

ered a full meal. Still enother concession was made to weak human nature. In order to prevent the sikhtest injury to health, the Church has recognized the custom of taking a small bit of bread with our morning beverge. You perceive, dearly beloved, how the Church, minifdiu of the weskened condition of the human body, experinduced by the churan will, which easily transgresses what it considers too severe, has minimized her fast until in this year of graze she allows us to fast on a small bit of bread with our morning beverge; a hearty dinner at midday and a moderate repast in the evening. But, nevertheless, solicitous for the weifare of rouls, and with the terrible words of our Saviour, "Unlass ye do penance ye shall perish," ringing in her ear, abe rigorously insists on abstinence greater then at other seasons. She steadiastly refuese to allow with the terrible words of our so to eat of both fish and flesh at the same meal; she refuses to abrogate her is a charge to fathelist in the season. She steadiastly refuese to allow with the terrible words of our to generate is the turbulent element in his own rauks. He will probably be at the head or the heart of the new cabinet to be formed.

same meal ; she refuses to abrogate her law, but compels it to be promulgated iaw, but compete it to be promutgated year after year, and grants general dis-pensations from it only for a time. She must be faithful to her mission ; she must teach men that eternal life must be earned by penance; that men who have not suffered with Christ cannot enter into His glow.

#### His glory. THE EX.NUN OF KENMARE.

Miss M. F. Cusack, once the celebrated and honored "Nun of Kenmare," was received into the Baptist denomination and into the fellowship of Calvary Church, New York, last week. Her conversion is regarded as a great triumph by the Baptist brethren, and a dissp-pointment and humiliation to the Church of Rome. We are gravely informed that she intends to imploy her great talent in the interests of the Baplist communion in America, and that she is not only aided and abetted by the lights and leaders of the Baptist camp, but strongly supported by the combined efforts of the most prominent ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian and Methodist folds. It is consoling to learn that although Miss Cusack has rencunced her ancient faith she still acknowledges old Erin as have been dismissed. er native land and the classic precincta of Kenmare, in the enchanted shadow of Blarney castle, as her late residence. Being Irish, of course she must have a plan of campsign. Her plan is to com bine her forces together in the East, and was not founded at Bethlenem. advance with the mighty hosts westward, crushing "Romanism" as she advances, in France the other day, was a Catholic. It may be well to mention this fact, crushing "Romainem" as the avalates, and carrying victory on her banner from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" Still more remarkable than the plan of cam-paign is her last pamphlet. It must be a marvellous production, and contain the yeary essence of the Blarney stone, because some of our neighbors imagine that, as the Irishman said, that, "nobody who is anybody " is a Catholic. the very essence of the Blarney stone, for it has succeeded in making her credulous admirers believe a most aston credulous admirers believe a most aston ishing thing. It is nothing more nor less than the shocking revelation, O shade of I.eland's holy apostle ! that St. Patrick was a hard shell Baptist.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT. Little troubles are proverbially the ones

Metronist hisnop Nowman is opposed to the Bennett law. He says: "The struggle about compulsory education laws involves the whole question of the samctity of marriage and the protective rights of childhood. The Roman Catholic Church Little troubles are proverbially the ones that causes the most worry, annoyance and veration. But what are sometimes considered little troubles, if left to them-selves, soon magnify into grave evils, pro-ducing disastrous results. This is espec-lally true of cold in the head. The suf-force looks upon it as a trifling annoyance has been a defence of the wedded state in a large secse. It has been a wall of brass gainst the encroachments on the wedded life of the world, and from the Pontiff to the humblest layman that Church i' bound by all her traditions to stand by the home ferer locks upon it as a trifling annoyance there is not a case of extern in existence that did not have its origin in neglected cold in the head, and the longer the trouble runs the more serious the results Cold in the head, developing into catarrh, renders the breath foul, causes a loss of the senses of task and small methy fathers and mothers, of every denominarenders the prest rout, causes a loss of the senses of tasts and smell, partial deafness, distressing headaches, con-stant hawking and spitting, and in many, many cases ends in consumption a.d death. No case may have all the symp-Col. Andrew H H. Dawson, at one time Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York city, asserts in the *Chris*-tion Union that "many Catholic servants will lie, and some of them will steal, death. No case may have all the symp-toms indicated, but the more the sufferer bas the greater the danger. It is obvious, therefore, that no case of cold in the head should be neglected for an instant, and that to do so is courting further diseasewaste, and destroy, only because they know how easy it is to obtain absolution when the victim of their depredations is a heretic." It is no easier for a Oatholic to obtain forgiveness for a wrong done that to do so is courting further disease— perhaps death. Nassi Balim, in the most aggravated case of cold in the head, will give instant relief, and speedily effects a cure, thus preventing the developing of catarrh. No other remedy has ever met with the success that Nassi Balim has, and to a Catholic than for a similar injury or injustice done to Protestant, Hebre Gentile. He must be sorry, beg God's pardon, make all the restitution or reparation within his power, confess his reparation within his power, contess his sin to a priest, promise never to do it again, and fulfill the penance imposed upon him. On no other conditions can be obtain absolution. Servants who are worthy of the name of Catholics, do not this is simply because it does all its manu. facturers claim for it. As a precautionary remedy a bottle of Nasal Baim should be kept in every house. Sold by all dealers.

other day : "Behind every hatred is CATHOLIC PRESS. misunderstanding; and to create misunder-standing seems to be the principal indus-try of some very earnest and well-meaning New York Catholic Review. Crispi is down for the moment, and yet there is not much hope of his keep-ing down. Although his own party overthrew him they have not deserted people. Blind prejudice is the mother of a thousand groundless suspicions and irritations. There are Protestants and Catholics, who delight in exchanging sig-nals of good will; there are others who him The members do not approve of all his schemes, but they approve of most of them, and if tired of his vanities see in every ugly historic or recent factand an ugly fact is not hard to find -only a conventent partian missile." We put and presumptions they have taught him a lesson on this occasion, it is still him a lesson on this occasion, it is still likely that they will restore him to his old position and follow him with renewed confidence. The position is interesting for Europeans. The triple alliance is remotely in danger, and Austria is looking with interest at Trieste and at Russia. So easy it would be to up set the balance of power, and set all the pations scampering into camp. our trust in the Protestants of good-will. They are the majority. They are our neighbors, our friends sud relatives, With them on our side, we do not fear the moles and bats of life.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Boston Pilot.

Catholic Columbian.

The great painter Melssonier, who died

Five boys at the Garfield Public school

Methodist Bishop Newman is opposed the Bennett law. He says : "The

moral training.

We Catholics do not utilize the daily newspapers to propagate the faith. We let misstatements go by uncorrected we neglect opportunities to state our doctrines ; we do not advertise our services ; we fail to do our full share in the formation of public opinion. Our Pro-testant neighbors use the press. They announce their church meetings and the subjects of their sermons; they send communications to the journals criticis ing the views of the editors ; they resent and correct misrepresentations of their religious beliefs; they try to impress on the world the idea that the creed of this nation is Protestant Christianity. One of their methods of disseminating their opinions is admirable and might profit. opinions is admirable and might pront-ably be imitated by us. This is the preparation by Protestant clergymen of synopses of their sermons for publication in the daily papers on Moadays. By this means they man the multitude heart of the new cabinet to be formed.

in the daily papers on Mondays. By this means they reach the multitude, they put their teachings before men and women who never go to church, and they instruct tens of thou sands with the written word for every The misery in Italy increases daily. Not only is it in finances and industries that this falling off is felt, but even agrithat this falling off is felt, but even agri-culture is passing through a disastrous phase. Landed proprietors are crushed with debts; farmers cannot pay their obligations; the peasants are without work, and their only resource to save them from dying of famine is in emigra-tion. The misery of that smilling land, the southern provinces, is frightful; and out now three one, being devised by the hundred who listen to their voice. Why can't we have extracts from Catholic sermons or summaries of them? The papers will print them. They some times send reporters to get them. abstracts or choice passages were brought to them, they would publish them. And incalculable is the good yet new taxes are being devised by the Government; there is no longer a doubt these statements of the truth would do. of that. The necessity of maintaining a If the clergy are too busy to make large army in order to keep together the "unity" of the country is the primary cause of all this. The sacrilegious abridgements of their sermons or selec tions from them for the secular journals, is there not here work for Catholic lay spoliations committed by the Italian Government have brought, and sre still men? How often do we not say on coming out of church: "That was a powerful discourse! How I wish that bringing, their inevitable and deadly re-suits. People are looking forward long my friend So-and-so could have heard it! It would have removed some of his ingly to the establishment of a federal republic, with the Pope again in posses-sion of the city of Rome and surround ing districts. They consider that the story now told of distress would not prejudices and given him an accurate idea of our belief." Well, why not let him read it, since it is too late for him to hear it? Why not send an outline of it so the secular journals? The art of again occur. The municipality have been notified that one hundred and seventy-five carriages of wealthy persons printing was invented by Catholics. Gutenberg and Faust had our faith. We ought not to let the press be utilized against the Caurch and do nothing to Gat a fallen womsp, and a crowd will gather to hear her preach harred Ia the name of Cuist. But that religion that goes around blackguarding its neighbor make it serve the holy cause of truth.

## Ave Maria.

Bishop Keane is heart and soul with the Total Abstinence movement; but when a delegation of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union asked him to speak at one of their Friday night meetings, at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, he was forced to decline on account of his many pressing duties. But the Catholic Mirror CT. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amherat-burg, Ontario. This educational establish-meut highly recommonds itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughters a solid and usciuleducation. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July. Terms, half yearly in advance, Board and Unition, per annum, \$70 00; Music and use of Plano. \$34 00; Drawing and Painting, \$15 00; Bed and Bedding, \$10.00; Washina, \$12 00. For further information, apply to the Sister Superior. relates that the ladies would not take "No" for an answer, and one of them urged that many of the old soldiers wanted to hear a Catholic priest; and that a voteran rive hows at the Garneld Public school in this city, have been suspended by Superintendent Shawan for carrying pistols. They have probably been read-ing some of the sensational stories in the school library. Evidently they need some moral training. among them named Patrick Meehan, had put a ten doilar nole into her hands for carriage hire and other expenses, declaring that Bishop Keane must come. This proved irreststible. "Tell Patrick I will he Sister Superior. A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND be there," said the amiable prelate. He went, and made an address which delighted A with, ONT. The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Contract, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. and edified not only the old soldiers, but a large audience of people of all denominations. The happiest and most listinguished of all was Mr. Patrick Meehao.

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Educational.

BERLIN, ONT.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, In the course of an address at a prayer. the course of ad alone square Preshv-terian Courch, New York, the Ray, Mr. Junor, of the Datch Raformed sect, quoted the latest estistics as showing that nearly half the population of the city was Complete Classical, Philosophical and by all her traditions to stand of the norme protected against the home violated." Yes, the parents of children have cartain in-alineable rights which the State is bound to respect; and in the Catholic Church, in standing forth frankly in defence of these God given rights, is the friend of cathols and mothers, of avery denomina-Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. Protestants ; nearly one fourth, agnostics and infidels. Taese estimates, taken from an actual religious census, sheen from terrible progress modern unbelief is mak-ing among non Catholics The reason is not far to seek. The Protestant clergy themselves have, in a large measure, lost fatth in Christianity. The Row. Mr. Mac-Qieary, under trial for heresy before a tribunal of his own churchmen, made this declaration: "I could a tale unfold about the good hereites of our Uhurch that would probably make you tremble for the fate of traditional orthodoxy." The New York Sum, discussing this subjuot, declares an actual religious census, show w Yate of traditional orthodoxy." The New York Sun, discussing this subject, declares that the only Christian communion upon which modern scapticism seems to make no impression is the Roman Catholic.



# "Voyagers on life's sea, To yourself be true, And whate'er your lot may be, Paddle your own cance."

"To yourself be true," "and thou cans't not then be false to any man." "Self-love is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting." Then "be wise to-day, tis-surdness to defer." Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for all af-fections of the lungs and throat. It likewise a wonderful liver tonic, and invigorator. *All the year round*, you may rely upon Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's not like the sarsaparillas, that are said to be good for the blood in March, April and May. The "Discovery"



It isn't the usual way —it's just the reverse—to pay a patient when you can't cure him. Neverthe-less, that's what's done by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you \$500 if they can't. cure your catarrh, no matter how bad the case. It isn't mere talk—it's busi-ness. You can satisfy yourself of it, if you're interested. And you ought to be, if you have catarrh. It's faith in their medicine that's behind the offer. It has fured thousands of the worst cases, where everything else failed. You can't, be cured, too. If you can't, you get the money. They're willing to take the medicine. to take the medicine.

# BOOKS.

Every Man His Own Lawyer, by Webster, Am. Ed......1.25 Canadian Conveyancer and hand book of

Every Man HisOwn Lawyer, Can. Ed.... 200 Painting on China, by Jas. C. Beard ..... 100 Social Problems, by Heary George, pp.....30 Carpentry and Joinery. ..... 1.25 First Lessons on Agriculture, by Ryerson. 50 Any of above sent free by mail onreceipt of price.

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Catholic Publishers, Booksellers & Station-ers. Church Ornaments, Vesiments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

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Knights of Labor.

steal, waste, or destroy. If any so called Catholics icjure their employers in these Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc., Hegyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast. Stanlay Rocks. ways, they go against the teaching of the Church. Col. Dawson, however, occu-pies a gless house when he talks about Catholic servants lying. Some Catholics make a great to-do when Lent comes. They want every body to know how much they suffer from fasting. They tell all their feelings. They have a headache in the morning. They have a pain in their stomach towards noon. They are faint at night. "When you fast," said our Lord, "be not as the hypocriter, sad; for they disfigure their faces that they may appear unto men to fast. Amen I say to you, they have received their reward. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to Stanley Books.

Stanley books are now as common as oughs and colds. To get rid of the latter see Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best use Hagyard's Pectoral Balasm, the best Canadian cough cure for children or adults. It cures by its southing, healing and expectorant properities, every form of throat and lung trouble, pulmonary complaints, etc.

plaints, etc. If you feel languid and bilious, try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and you will find it one of the best pre-parations for such complaints. Mr. S. B. Maginn, Ethel, used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and cured a severe bilious sick headache which troubled him for a lowatime for a long time.

#### Dark and Sluggish.

when thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast, but to thy Father who is in secret; and thy Father who seeth in secret, will roward thee." It is a maxim that the Lord loves a cheerful giver, and probably in nothing more is He pleased with cheerfulness than in suffering en-dured for His sake. Last is instituted to teach as to suffer and we can't get the teach us to suffer, and we can't get the fruit of it unless we do suffer. While, therefore, we are denying ourselves, let us do so willingly, giving to God good measure, heaped up and running over. A Protestant clergyman in New Esg-land, the Rev. Charles G. Ames, said the

Catholic servants lying.

disorders almost entirely arises from the scum of population that poured into and about Rome after the Sardinian invesion.

#### Everybody Knows

Everybody Knows That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of mouths of ciose confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofals, salt rheam, or other diseases may be ex-pelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blocd puriner ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar' is true. Editorial Evidence

#### Editorial Evidence.

Editorial Evidence. GENTLEMEN, -- Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth its weight in gold for both in-ternal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventive, and for sprained limbs, etc., there is nothing to equal it. WM. PEMBERTON, Editor Delhi Reporter.



D. HANAVAN, SUBGEON TO "D" Royal School of Infantry. Office and residence, 389 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

LOVE & DIGNAN, EARRISTERS, ETC., 148 Taibot Street, London. Private funds to loan. FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats, Eyours-12 to 4.

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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altai Wine used and recommended by His Emi-nence Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recom-mended and used by Ri. Rev. Archbishoy Lynch and Bishop Walsh. We also make the best Native Claret the market. Bend for prices and circular.

Send for prices and circular. London, Sept.18th, 1887, The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., et Sandwich, being good practical Catholica, we areastisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacriface of the Massi is pure and un-adulterated. We, therefore, by these pres-ents recommend it for altar use to theolergy of our docsee. t JOHN WALSH. Bp. of London.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, DERTIST. Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalised air administeres or the painless extraction of teeth.

## 8

Branch No. 4, London,

on the and and ath Thursday of month, at 5 o'clock, at their hall, Block, Bichmond street. P. F. President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

Dominion C. M. B. A. Directory.

Dominion C. M. B. A. Directory. Bro. T. J. Finn, of Monireal, has in course of preparation a Complete Directory of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in the names of all the members and such other information as will be of interest. It will form a very valuable and interest. It will form a very valuable and interest. It will inform a triping those who are already en-volued into closer relations of business and friendly intercourse. Ten thousand copies will as briging those who are already en-volued into closer relations of business and friendly intercourse. Ten thousand copies will be published for free distribution. The size of peg will be Sayi inches. Catholics generally will find this work an excellent advertising medium. The rates of adver-tising are: For full page, \$12; half page, \$7; quarter pages &. Those of our members who are page of in business will find this an excellent advertising medium. Address the publisher, T. J. Finn, Gazette office, Montreal. will be pr

# O. M. B. A.

A Worthy Ubject.

We earnestly hope all our Brother members in Canada will make a hearly and liberal response to the following cir cular. Our Brothers in Waterloo are to be commended for their additionare to mmended for their noble ambition to place a set of bells in their church, and we hope the contributions will be of such a character as will enable them to purchase bells that will be an everlasting edit to the C. M B. A.

Credit to the U. M. B. A. C. M. B. A. hall, Branch. No. 104, Waterioo, Ont., Feb. 2, 1891. Mr. Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record: DEAE BROTHER.- We, the Catholics of Waterioo, thought it advisable to erect a caurch and school in our own town in order to promote the interests of our holy faith more effectually, and to secure the inestima-able boon of a good Catholic education for our little ones

more effectually, and to be the ducation for our little ones. Through the blessing of God, the good will of our ciergy and isy people, and particu-larly through the triduance of the energetic members of the C. M. E. A., we have now a fine church and a good school in regular run-

The church and a good tchool in regular run-ling order. But as the Catholics of the town are iew, and but little blessed with earthly rions, there is still a heavy debt on our church and school buildings and the church is, as yst, but poorly furnished. The ordinary current expenses tax the good people to the utter-most of their ability. Latt to themelves they have little prospect to complete the furnishing of their church in a satisfactory manner. One of the most desirable part of bells to call the faithful to Divine services. Considering these matters, the members of the jornishing set to be obtained is a set of bells to call the faithful to Divine services. Considering these matters, the members of the joeil C. M. B. A. branch thought it not improper to make an appeal to their C. M. M. A brethren throughout the bominion, and of their Brothers in need and to sesist them slightly in their endeavor to procure bells for their church.

aid of their Brohhers in need and to samis them slightly in their endeavor to procure bells for their church. If all the members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada only contlibute a small mile to this noble work, erough will be realized, without any great individual sacrifice, to secare a fine set of bells, and thereby to gain for themselves everlasting gratitude of the faithful of Waterloo. Should the plous ex-pectations of our members be realized to any degree it is intended to show by the inscrip tion on the bells who are the kind donors; to have public pravorsaid on every Sunday and holday for the onble benefayors of the mission and to publish the contributions of association in Canada. We humby r quest you thefore, dear Brother to bring the matter before the meet-ing of your branch at the first opportunity; to do what is in your power te assist us in your labors to our Secretary. The members of this branch, on their part, pledge them-selves to do what they can in favor of any charitable project procest by any of our branches.

branches. Trusting that onr request will receive an early and a favorable consideration, We remain, yours fraternally, John FirstenBACK, Cor. Sec., 1 HEO. SPETZ C. K., Spiritaal Adv. Address John Biersenbach, Cor. Sec C. M. B. A., Box 151, Waterloo, Ont.

#### New Branches.

New Branches. Branch No. 152 was organized in Whitby, Ont., by Rev. Father Jeffeott, District Deputy, on February 5. LIST of OFFICERS. Bpiritual Advisor, Rev. Patrick Klernan Fresident, Rev. P. Klernan First Vice President, Herman Dilman Treasurer, Thomas McCann Recording Scoretary, Anthony Bandil Assistavt Scoretary, Anthony Bandil Assistavt Scoretary, Milliam B. O'Connor Marshal, Andrew Breen Guard, William Greenan Trustrees, Charles Barton, William J. Spnrrill, Jsace Paquette, Jeremiah Coffey and John Murphy.

Waterico, Feb. 10, 1991. At a regular meeting of Branch 104, Water 100, heid in their ball on the evening of Veb. 10, 1891, the following resolutions were adopted:

adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infulte wisdom to take to Himself thi father of our esteemed Brother, Jacob Ball President of Branch 104, C. M. B. A., there

fore be it Resolved, That, while bowing to the Divine will, we extend our neartfelt sympathy to our Brother, Jacob Ball, who is deprived of a kind father. Mesolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Ball, and to the UATHOLIC RECORD to be published. JOHN BIERSCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

At a meeting of the C. M. B. A. held at Waterico, Ont., in their hall, Feb. 10, 1891, the following resolutions of sympathy were

the following resolutions of sympathy were adopted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wiedom lo visit the bome and iamily of our worthy Brother, s. P. O'Dono-hoe, and take away his oldest and youngest daughters, Maryan and Maggie, who died after a short illness, be it Resolved, That we, the immeters of Branch 104, do hereby lender our heartiest shoere sympathy to Brother O'Donohoe and family in their sad hereavement. Be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother O'Donohoe and published in the UATHOLIO RECORD. JOIN BIERSCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

Election of Officers.

Election of Officers. Branch 73, Oustic. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father O Lone Chancellor, Nicholas Lynett President. Chas. McLaughlin First Vice-President, Michael Farrell Record Vice-President, Michael Farrell Recording Secretary, Jeremiah Coulson Assistant Rec. sec. Matthias McCaun Financial Sccretary, Matthew C Leathan Tressurer. Dennis Heffornan Marshal, John McLaughlan Guard, James Farrell Trustees, William Fitzpatrick and Jame Synnet.

Branch 110, Q tebes, Branch 110, Quebes, Apiritual Adviser, R. P Pelletier, O M I Presideot, S N Parent First Vice President, M Fiset Second Vice President, Thos. Pagnon Treasursr, P E Venner Recording -ecretary Eug. Blais Assistant Rec. 8ec. Jos. Guimond Financial Heoreiary, J H Patry Marsual, Edw. Leclerc Guard, L E Charter Trastees, A Fiset, L Gignac, P Thegare, D Rousseau and John J Laroche.

Branch 143, Montreal.

Branch 143, Montreal. Spiritual Adviser, Rov. Chas. LaRocque Chancellor pro tem. O Viaette President, Rev. Chas. LaRocque First Vice President, G T Dorion Necond Vice-President, T Delage Recording Nec., LN Aubertin Assistant Rec Nec. J G Onimet Treasurer, F N Fournier Financial Sec., Rov. L Bissonnault Marshal. J B Aubry Guard, J Brault

Guard, J Brault Trustees, for one year. J B Aubry, T Delage and F N Fournier; for two years, A B Arch-smtauit and O Vinette.

#### IRISH NEWS

At a meeting on the 20th Archbishop Walsh uttered another protest against forbearance, such as the McCarthyites have displayed and the Parnellities have

have displayed and the faithfilling taken advantage of. The Times says it is believed William O'Brien will strongly oppose the policy of the Irish Bishops, which it is expected he will publicly condemn directly he leaves prison. On Irish matters, how ever, the Times is not considered a good

authority. The undertaking of the McCarthylte mission to America is due to the telegram from T. P. O'Connor to the effect that the bulk of the Irishmen in America are Mc-Carthyltes.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Dublin on the 22nd. He was given an enthusiastic re-2210. He was given an entrustatio re-ception, the people repeatedly cheering him. Mr. Parnell responded to his ad mirers' greetings with a brief address. The Bishop of Dromore has sent a letter to the clergy of his diocess, in which he warms the faithful not to attend Duracelly encoding in Norme Horeman.

Parnell's meeting in Newry. He says he hopes the poisoned atmosphere of the divorce court and the filthy, disgusting and scandalous details of the O'Snea case have not reached his dioces The proposed meeting, he declares, will be a wanton insult to religion, to the Bishop and to the priests, and Bishop and to the priests, and a laudation of a Heaven-cursed crime. "Let God arise," he says, "and His encintes will be confounded. Forbearance

other districts. Dillon and O'Brien have been steadily

failing since their imprisonment began, and both are now in the prison infirmary.

Dillon is much broken in health. O'Brien

is also suffering considerably, but is 14 lbs

beavler then when he was last in Galway

KIND WORDS.

According to recent returns the Cath-

diocese -- while there are 348 priests,

onduct "

jail.

## RECREATION IN LENT. Ave Maria

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Young people in America find Lent very long. The season of dances and play going, which begins with a rush after Christmas, ends abrubtly at Sarovepisy going, which begins with a rush after Christmas, ends abrubily at Shrove-Tuesday. In that section of the worldly world called "society," the quite carpet dance and the dinuer party take the place of the more flamboyant amuse-ments of the previous time. A young lady will mortify herself by wearing old ball gowns and outting down her rations of caramela, but the business of "society" goes on much the same in Lent as at any other time, only a little more quietly. It is not, however, with these fashionable people, who pretend to keep Lent only because there is a certain *cachet* of distinction about it, we are concerned at present. The practical questions forced upon us are: flow shall our children spend the Lenten season ? What amusements shall be permitted ?

permitted ? As things are, we can not keep them in

As things are, we can not keep them in sack cloth and askes for forty days, any more than we can keep the "black fast" ourselves as it used to be kept. The Church does not require either of these things. At the same time we can not yield to what seems to be the pressure of circumstances, and allow the world to crowd into the lives of our children as usual, excepting only Holy Week. And yet there is a tendency toward this. Formerly, the theatrical managers feared yet there is a tendency toward this. Formerly, the theatrical managers feared Lent; and the Irich play was invariably produced during the hallowed time, that the national feelings might soften the religious antipathy to threatre-going. The managers find less need of this now. The ideas of Lent held by our young folk differ very much from those held by their fathers; and, strange to say, they permit themselves all those public pleasures which in Catholic countries are allowed by pages only en one day in mid Lent. usage only on one day in mid Lent. It is urged, with some show of reason, that there is no harm in going to the theatre in Lent, provided the play be moral or intellectually elevating, "It is not a moral do" the young moral so not a moral sin," the young people say "to see Booth in 'Hamlet' or hear Patti to Semiramide." And the argument is unanswerable, put this way. It is, not a moral sin. Novertheless, it is not a moral sin. Nevertheless, it is out of keeping with exterior sympathy with the spirit of the mourning bride o Christ ; and Catholics show a heartless ness and a lack of love for their mother the Church if they are not in The dancing party ought to be out of thought in Lant—that season of penance and prayer,—and assemblies for amuse ment ought to be avoided as indecorous. (Lay compared to be avoided as indecorous. Gay songs at a funeral are as congruou as even the must carefully conducted

The recreations for Lent should home recreations. Then is the time for quiet talks, for reading in common

There is no need to keep the piano closed, no need to make the Lenten time so gloomy that the young people will learn to abhor the holy season. will learn to abhor the holy But, at the same time, the recollection of the season should permeate every recreation. If there is any amusement in anticipation not of the soberest kind-a gathering of any kind, - let it be kept until Lætare Sunday, when a faint gleam of Easter sunshine pierces the purple gloom. But before and after this time let the recreations be confined to the home circles. Music, reading, con-versation, even a quiet and harmless game of whist or euchre, can not be forbidden. bidden. It would be fol y to expect our young friends to sit with folded hand evening after evening, or to read even such an engaging writer as Father Faber during all the leisure hours of the forty

days. To appear at a public place in a fine toilet, to attend a festal dinner, to fill one's house with music and lights and laughter, is repugnant to Catholic teaching and in Trustrees, Charles builds, Let the sevent and your provinces of the inequity. Let the base and your who has encouraged this inlightly. Let the brave men and true who love godiness on the recessions during Lent shall partake of ont, by District Deputy Anthony J. Chalue on February 6. The provinces and states by resenting the face of St. John the Baptist. The children of a good mother, who and throughout the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces a power to religious face income and the provinces and based upon the face of St. John the Baptist. But the Church is always tender

thrall which binds him. You will fre-quently see even great men dying of disease, brought on or accelerated by excessive use of tobacco, because they cannot break the habit-they "cannot alp it."

help it." Dear young friends, now so pure in mind and body, use this holy time of mortification, to gather strength, to ac-quire the will power to preserve your-selves so always. Resolve that you will do without some of the agreeable things you are used to, in the spirit of penance, for love of God, and this result alone will some day abundantly reward you.— The Angelus. The Angelus.

## Love Was True to Me.

[Uspublished poem from the Life of John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassell Publishing Co.]

Years be cried to me To be kinder. I was blind to see, and grew blinder. Years with soft hands raised, Fondly reaching, Wepi and prayed and praised, Still beseching.

-JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON HOME TRAINING.

"THE BEST OF ALL SCHOOLS." Cardinal Gibbons preached at the Baltimore Cathedral last Sunday morn-ing upon "The Importance of Home Instruction of Children by Mothers."

In the course of his remarks he said :-"There are many modern 'Rachels' weeping for their children, mothers who connive at their children's downfall by indulging their caprices and desires An imperative obligation rests upon you, mothers, of instructing your children in Christian principles at home. "The best of all schools is the home,

the oldest, the best, most sacred and most influential. No school can supplant it. The forming of the child's character begins at the mother's knee. The mind of a child is like sof: wax, and is then eusceptible of impressions the most lasting Children often understand better than older persons suppose they do. For this reason mothers are best suited to be their natructors to the order of nature the

mother is the first to give nourishment to the child unless superseded in this duty by modern appliances. The God of nature has in like manner ordshad that the mother should give spiritual nourish ment to the child.

"To the child the mother is more in-fallible than a Pope. She is its guide, philosopher and friend. She sees all its novements, follows its steps, and can improve every opportunity to impress its mind. I could give a long catalogue of illustrious and noble characters who were especially profited by the instruction plety and prayers of their mothers. St Augustine, St. Louis, our own Washing-ton, Judge Gaston and a long line of others might be mentioned. We admire the beautiful works of art, which are the minations of human genius, but the mother's part in moulding the immortal character of the child is higher than the artist's. She can make the home the sanctuary of domestic joy, of good breed ing, of sobriety, not of discord, of bolsterous words, crimination and recrim

"Have prayers in the household circle nightly. I do not say morning prayers also, because that is not always possible In such a home the angels of God. we are

but an accident. He speaks of it i

30th ult :

dying."

All the time that Father Craft was telling this pitiful and intensely drama-tic incident — where in a very few min-utes had been enacted a scene that told the whole story of treachery, war, peace, and eternity — all the time as the words fell rapidly from his lips he was laughing. And the light catch breath laugh seemed Truly, the line between pathos and humor is exceedingly fine.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Africa, only lately opened to missionary office, has three quarters of a million Oatholics.

Mayor Grant, of New York, has applied for admission as a member of the Catholic club of that city. It is stated that the Pope and the Em.

peror William of Germany have agrees to use their best efforts to prevent the spread of Communism. The esfe arrival in Japan of Mother

Ambrosia with three other Sisters of Charity has been announced. They reached their destination on January 20,

Komain emciated. The largest body of Christians in the United Scates is the Catholic Church, and numbers 8577,039. The second largest communion is the Methodists with 4,980-

240 The Baptists come third, with 4,-292 291. It is believ d that the figures given for the Catholics are under the mark and that they really number 10 000, 000. But even with these figures, the Catholics number nearly as many as the next two largest denominations.

Archbishop Ireland has selected the site for a new Catholic seminary which is to be built from a donation of \$500,000 given for the purpose by Mr. James G. Hill, President of the Northern Pacific Railway. The grounds consist of thirty acres on the banks of the Mississippi, at a convenient distance from the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The building will cost \$250,000 and the remainder of Mr. Hill's donation will form an endow.

ment fund. It is announced that the Sacred Congregation of Rites has decided against the Canonization of Christopher Columbus. One of the Cardinals who is a member of the Sacred Congregation being spoken to on the subject, said that while it is ac knowledged that Columbus was a good man, his goodness was not of that high order which would place him in the rank of the canonized satura of the Catholic Church.

Pere Didon, the writer of the great work in answer to Renan, which has become so popular in France, said in a recent interview that Atheism in France, notwithstanding its apparent spread, has not commended itself to the heart of the French people generally. He considers that the absence of any official recog nition of God could not be looked upon

FEBRUARY 28, 1891.

ORITUARY.

Mrs Tuffie. Otonabee.

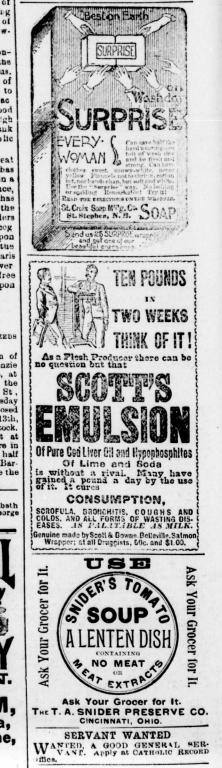
Hrs Tiffre, Otomahee,
And Marky, the 16 A 1645, at 81, Joseph's, for the low rate of the low rate of

The sofe strival in Japan of Mother Ambrosia with three other Sisters of Charity has been announced. They reached their destination on January 2. and they will at once open a free school. The Rev. F. P. Cooney will scon issue his great work on the Catholic chaplation and Sisters during the late effect way. He has gathered a very large amount of intere ting facts on the subject. The Marquis de Bride has presented \$3 200 000 to Cardinal Lavigerie for the purpose of sliding bin to carry out his noble work for the atinction of slavery and the civilization of A frica. Da the occasion of a sermon presched by Monsignor Toner in the Church of the Geau th Rome, for the African missions, \$6 155 were subscribed, chiefly by Ameri-cans, Irish and Englishmen, for the benefit of the missions. O her donations were also given for the asme purpose. The anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. was celebrated with a solemn Mass at the Church of St. Augus-tine, Parls, on January 9. Many prom-ten Imperisiista, as well as deputation for mesversal societies, were present at the Requiem, Miss, at which the Abbe Romain (ficitated. The largest body of Christians in the United States is the Catholic Church, and mumber 3 507.039. The second laverest

### C. C. RICHARD'S & Co.

GENTS, -I certify that MINARD'S LIN-IMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to Le a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILIER. French Village, Japy , 1883.





# VOLUME XIV.

MODERN AGNOSTICISM.

[From a pastoral letter to the clergy aity by Alchbishop O'Bries, of Halifax. It is sometimes by reason of the

It is sometimes by reason of the searchabieness of God's wave that fi in a soul tried by the disappointment life may, through impatience at knowing the reasons of these trials, God's designs in permitting them, g weak and lapse into doubt and err and that many who have not the cit and that many who have not the gi tery hidden from them, refuse to ac the revelation of Christ. Not only the revelation of Carist. Although the existence of a sup natural order, and seek to bring of the human soul and its noble facu to the level of mere material th to the level of mere material th With a wearisome iteration of obs phrases, and of words that express time ideas in polysyllables of re adaptation, they succeed in ma themselves believe that they are foundly learned; and if they can copy a sentence from some German w they impress on a certain number o public a similar belief. It is dishea public a similar bench. It is dishead ing to see how readily the average outside the fold is misled by every or phrase, and how eagerly he pins his to novel theories, provided only they not Catholic. A man who may hav quired distinction in some one bran physical science endeavors to expla facts and phenomena of creation b laws of that one branch. A mom reflection should teach us that he co more succeed in this than could a more succeed in this than could a in constructing and operating a d engine. Yet, by a dexterous use of magic word "evolution," or that one of which dabblers in science fond, viz., "environment," with the tion of some heav expressions that no particular meaning, the professor captive the intelligence of fairly in gent men, and they join with his deubting or denying the existen God; or they seek to lull their science to rest by adopting the or cowards and superficial thinker cowards and superious tablet agnosticism, or, in other worde, that existence can neither be proved no proved. This is the fashionable fo unbelief at present. Its professor to escape the reproach of atheir well as the stigma of vulgar materi But they insult God by practically ing with the atheist His existence they degrade reason with the mate not by making it a function of n but in that they depresent but in that they deny its power capabilities. And yet these are th men who pose as the champing human reason, while in truth they

assailers. This error of agnosticism, al new in name, is very old in reali may come like a revelation to son it is old and vulgar, and altogett it is old and vulgar, and altoget reasonable. It was quite widesp the days when St. Paul wrote Romans. Then, as now, its pre mocked at the Gospel, and "pro themselves to be wise, they it fools;" then, as now, "God gav up to the desires of their heart, learness to dihears their near cleanness, to dishonor their own among themselves ;" then, as no changed the ' truth of God into a l worshiped and served the creature than the Creator." (Rom. i, 22 than the Creator." (Kom. 1, 22) their airs of superior wisdom imp Paul ? Did he fear their laug their wrath, and deny God's t only profess it with bated bre with an air of apology ? Far from the Catholic Cauron of to day h with an air of apology , the rest the Catholic Cauron of to day he proclaimed: "For I am not ash the Gospel, for it is the power unto salvation, to every one lieveth." (Rom., i, 16). Nor lieveth." (Rom., i, 16). Nor fear to announce that the "wrat is revealed from heaven against piety and injustice of those men tain the truth of God in injustice Nor was he satisfied with pro the faith that had been reveal the Catholic Church he was th the Catholic Church he was the pion of human reason and up dignity of its power. He met uf ties of that day on their own and pointed out how they could know God through His works. "For the invisible things of H the creation of the world, ar seen, being understood by th that are made, His eternal pi and divinity; so that they are able." (Rom., i, 20). There supernatural and unseen order known by man with invincible Che visible things of creation— The visible things of creation-flewers, birds of the ai, the waters instinct with myriad life many books in which the min can read the existence of their Oreator. Human reason can p absolute certainty that a sup final cause, endowed with in and free will, actually exists. "working hypothesis;" no me tilic assumption introduced to ing out to a desired end; it is more or less probable ; it is no even ; it is a fact which can b trated with the severest ma precision. This is why the Ar nounced the agnostics of his d ounced in aglostics in as ousable," What shall we say of our sge? Their advantage aunight to the glow-worm's he compared wint those enjoyed whom St. Paul held to be "ine whom St. Paul held to be "ime They have eighteen culturing tian enlightenment; they storebouses of philosophic km the works of St. Thomas Aqui sufficiency in any of the im hand books of Catholic phi use in our colleges. Perhaps judice, or pride of intellect oversight, they may have these; yet were they to rea with a desire to know the t effect to cause, they could de all the rigor of a demom Eaclid, from the exists simple primose the exists simple primose the exist

Love was true to me, True and tender. I who ought to be Love's defender, Let the cold winds blow Till they chilled him, Let the winds and snow Stroud him-and I gnow That I killed him.

When he died, I woke, God, how ionely! When the gray dawn broke On one only. Now beside Love's grave I am kneeling. All he sought and gave I am feeling.

Branch No 153 was organized in Midland, Ont., by Disr'et Deputy Anthony J. Chalue on February E. Bipritual Adviser, Rev Jonn F. Synett President, Key. John F. Synett First Vice Pres., Alphonse Courtemanche Mecond Vice President, Mathew Ryan Treacurer, Napoleon Laurondeau Recording Secretary, James L. Kelman Assistant Secretary, James L. Kelman Assistant Secretary, Edward O'Donoghue Marana' Peter Foley Guard, Joseph Murphy Trustees, N. Laurondeau, E. O'Donoghue, A. Courtemanche, Jos. Keiman, P. O'Reilly.

Branch No. 154 was organized in Egan-ville, Ont., by District Deputy M. Galvin, on February 9.

ville, Ott., og plætnet Deputy M. Garvin, Ott February 9. ILBT OF OFFICERS. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Fæther Byrne President, Wm George Firat Vice-President, Georre Perrigo Becond Vice-President, Robert Dixon Tressurer, John P. Lacey Racording Accretery. John A. Kitt Assistant Rec. Sec. John P. McNamara Financiai Hecretery. John A. Kitt Assistant Rec. Sec. John P. McNamara Financiai Hecretery. John J. Queally Marshal, Martin Foley Guard, Charles Foy Trustees, for one year; P. Furlong, M. Foy and F. Brunder: for two years, Robt. Dixon and John A. Kitt.

A Congratulatory Meeting.

A Congratulatory Meeling. Bt. John N. B., Gazstte, Feb. 19. Members of Branch 133. Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, in Carleton, met last whet President, on his promotion to the position of Crief Preventive Officer in H. M. Orgratulatory speeches were made by Meesra Fondone, I. Coyle, M. Morrissey, D. J. Norgen, J. B. Gallaber and Aussey, D. M. O'Keefe replied to the many flattering re-marks of his friends, and trustee niceconduct as a truber with whom he associated and with the general public.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

Belleville, February 18, 1891. At a regular meeting of Branch 76, it was oved by Joseph Foliz, seconded by Frank

moved by Joseph Folz, seconded Ly Frank Carney, that Whereas an ali wise Providence has re-moved by death the mother of our respected Marshal, Brother Michael Lynch, resolved that this branch sympathize sincerely with Brother Lynch in nis ead affliction. Resolved. That acopy of unis resolution be sent to Brother Lynch, entered in the minutes of this meeting and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

JAMES WANLEY, Rec. Scc.

Belleville, February 18, 1891. At a regular meeting of Branch 76 it was wed by F. P. Carney, seconded by Dr. Dolan

Dolan, marcas this branch having learned of the marcas this branch having learned of the weath of the failer of our esteemed Second Vice-President, Bother Daniel Descon, Vice-President, Bother Daniel Descon, Vice-President, Bother Daniel Descon, Hesolved, that while ad Deres wement. Resolved, That inis resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting, a copy be rest to Hrough The reson and to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. JOHN COUGHLIN, Sec. olic population in Scotland numbers 339 643 - 220,000 in Glasgow arch-332 churches, chapels, and stations, and 316 departments of day schools.

the daring aggression of those attempting to prostitute the country, to aggrandize

an individual and hide their own filthy LENT FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS. Archbishop Walsh bas written a letter

Good Uncle Joe and our Rev. contripublished in the Dublin newspapers, in which he says that six priests responding to an official invitation to assist in the butor of "Lenten Thoughts" have each said many beautiful things, especially to you, dear young readers, in regard to observance of this season of Lent. We will add only a few words on one point administration of the Zetland-Balfour fund, attended a meeting of the Belmullet Relief Committee, at Belmullet, County Msyo, but upon learning they would not be allowed to have effective suggested, namely, the abstinence from some accustomed indulgence of appetite which you should undertake now to control of the distribution, they with drew. The Archbishop says the same practice as your share of the season's penance. action will be taken by other priests in

Now, many parents may think it is a matter of little consequence whether they teach their children this kind of abstinence or not ; we mean the refrain ing from certain delicacies allowed during these special times of penance. This idea is a very mistaken one. Not only are the little sacrifices thus made very the lightest manner. He told me how, as the return fire of the soldiers compleasing to God, being the all the little ones have to offer, but they teach chil-KIND WORDS. Gillies Hill, Feb. 16, 180. Too, Of d'y, London-Dar Sir-Chough no being able to speak from experience, I with your profession-of the patience, expression-of the difference, in the start of the difference, in the start spear for the calitor of the successful discnarge of your dules. Pernit the efforts which you have put forth during mind in religions matters, in order that we mind in religions matters, in order that we successful to a sin the columns of your most to effort the start which you have put forth during mind in religions matters, in order that we address of life. I will also say that if the duties of life. I will also say that if the to impart to a sin the columns of your most the water one have so faithfully someth to make the start on the second say that if the duties of life. I will also say that if the duties of life. I will also say that if the dutes of life. I will also say that if the dutes of life. I will also say that if the dutes of life. I will also say that if the dutes of a deep life shift on the second have shall endeavor to follow your advices also a most welcome visito every week la value life and lor power. Your paper is also a most welcome visito every week la duties of un power. Your paper is also a most welcome visito every week la with now close with my best wishes and have the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine consonre. Marine the life and lor your eternal hepplaces here the life and lor your eternal hepplaces here the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine consonre. Marine the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine consonre. Marine the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine consonre. Marine the life and lor your eternal hepplaces. Marine consonre. dren to control the craving of the palate, to bring taste into subjection of will, and thus fit them to combat successfully, byand by, many of lite's most grave temptations

How often do you hear people say of some of their habitual excesses : "I wish I could give that up, but I cannot; I can not help it." Well, this inability to exercise their will power is practically true, but it is all due to the want of training in youth. They were never taight to make inclination yield to the higher law, and now appette and not reason rules. And is not this a most dangerous, in-

deed, fatal condition ? See the helpless self-indulgent on their way to temporal and eternal ruin ! The pitable slave of strong drink is a common spectacle. It is only want of control over sppetite that has brought him to this condition. Beside him you will find multitudes treading the same path to destruction through other ill habits. The invalid, made such by improper and unseasonable indulgence of the palate he wauts for-bidden food, and at forbidden thuss-he cannot help it. The inveterate user of tobacco, too; he cannot observe even the context of the ladian down with the context of the cannot observe even the context of the ladian down with the context of the cannot observe even the context of the ladian down with the context of the context of the ladian down with the context of the context of the ladian down with ladian down with the context of the ladian down with ladian down with the context of the ladian down with ladian down with the context of the ladian down with ladian down

of tobacco, too; he cannot observe even the commonest rules of decency in his practices. Indeed, he will untesitat logiy sacrifice his energies, yes, his very life at times, rather than break the wounded man from the battlefield.

FATHER CRAFT. GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Miss Teress H. Dean writes as follows OF DRY GOODS, MANTLES, JACKETS, TWEEDS AND MANTLE CLOTHS. from Pine Ridge Agency, date of the

AND MANTLE CLOTHS. Having purchased the best portion of the wholesale bankrupt stock of McKenzies and Hamilton, Colborne St., Toronto, at 47½ots. on the dollar, we will offer the same tor sale at our store, 136 Dundas St., London. The sale began on Wednesday morning, 14th inst. The store was closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th, to mark and arrange said Bunkrupt Stock. Remember the stock was bought at wholesale quotations, therefore we are in a position to sell goods at less than half the wholesale prices. The London Bar-gain Store, 136 Dundas street, opposite the Market Lane. It is said there is only a shade's difference between pathos and humor. I realized it in hearing Father Craft relate the incident of his wound. You remember that even the casacck that he wore was no protection, and he was stabbed in the back at Wounded Knee, He is recovering, but he looks as if he had been and still is very near death's door. He is very pale and his hands, in their blue-tipped, shadowy fairness, will look scarce different when they are taking their eternal rest. He will not admit that his wound was any thing

DIED On the 23rd inst., in this city, on Elizabeth street, near the Military Barracas, George Brown, aged 73 years.



Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOSELER CO., Beltimore, Md

Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

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Sile.