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"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

CLERICAL.

WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for cleri-cal garments. We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this brench

attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO. CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review

Catholic Review. The secular newspapers, all over the world, are undertaking a task which, unintentionally, does the Catholic Church a great service. They are taking, in various churches, a census of the attend-form may be. It is needless to say that the only religion, "which amounts to any-thing," and which holds a potent influence over the hearts of men, is that which shows the best statistics of fidelity in attending its solemn worship. In Phila-delphia or New York, in Liverpool, Chicago or Boston, the result is invariably the same, the Catholics are most numer-ously represented in the churches. They may not have the costliest churches, or the most expensive preachers, or choirs, but they have the majority of worshipers. The latest census of this kind has been taken in Boston by the Advertiser of that several services of all tke churches and religious: societies—about 250 in number -of 124,909. This was divided as follows: At the Baptist churches, 15,775; several services of all the churches and religious societies—about 250 in number —of 124,909. This was divided as

-of 124,909. This was divided as follows: At the Baptist churches, 15,775; Congregational, 805, Congregational Trin-itarian, 15,003; Episcopal 12,040; Lu-theran, 501; Methodist Episcopal, 9,386; Methodist (colored,) 2,058; Presbyterian, 3,300; Roman Catholic, 49,337; Sweden-borgian, 530; Unitarian, 9,326; Uni-versalist, 2,337; non-sectarian, 382; union, 775; miscellaneous, 2,356. The census is as accurate as could be secured. In several cases an exact count was not -man, the equal of his fellow man, im-measurably beneath his Creator, as a little lower than the angels, and far above the brute creation. PREVIOUS to the advent of our Saviour suicides were of frequent occurrence and not regarded as sinful. After Chris-

Philadelphia Standard.

tianity obtained as sinul. After Chris-tianity obtained ascendancy and its prin-ciples ruled the public mind during the so-called dark ages, suicides rarely oc-curred, and it was universally aud cor-rectly regarded as a detestible and diaseveral cases an exact count was not possible, but in such careful estimates were made on a partial count. The Ad-vertiser says: "Making a large allowance for these who attand rectly regarded as a detestible and dia-bolical act. Just as the Protestant move-ment developed its interior spirit and essential character, suicides became more frequent, and now that it has become clearly and plainly rationalistic, they are of com-mon occurrence. Professor Morselli's learned work on suicide, recently published in which are statistics, laboriously and carefully gathered from every source. for those who attended more than one For those who attended more than one session on Sunday, it is safe to estimate that upward of 100,000 separate persons, or more than one-fourth of the whole pop-ulation of Boston, were present at church on that day. This number presents only

and multitudes will read it, now, where tion one hundred and seventeen were We strictly temperate, two hundred and seventeen were two were moderate drinkers, one hundred and seventeen occasionally intemperate, such and only four habitually intemperate. We cannot, and do not youch for the exact We cannot, and do not vouch for the exact accuracy of these statistics, but we presume they are approximately correct. They have, to our mind, a deeper significance than their bearing merely on the subject of intemperance. They show that the immediate causes of crime and the classes from which the criminals come are change Catholic Telegraph. from which the criminals come are chang-ing. Criminals used to consist mainly of Catholic Telegraph. CATHOLIC Americans should never forget to remind the enemies of Holy Church, that the Declaration of Independence was signed by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., the grandson of Daniel Carroll, of King's County, Ireland, and the scion of a long line of Catholic Carrolls. When asked by the President if he would sign that "record of glory." containing the the rude, brutal, and openly vicious; of those who were socially and externally de-graded outcasts. But of late years a large and constantly increasing number of crime is committed by persons of education, intelligence and external culture; by per-sons, too, whose tastes are not low or un-couth, and who are free from the excesses of intemperance.

London Universe LONDON may look forward to a very wonderful sight. The regular congrega-tion of St. Paul's Cathedral is usually capable of filling only a very small portion of that magnificent building. The anti-cipated wonderful sight is St. Paul's Cathedral filled with people. "General Booth," of the Salvation Army, announces that there has been a proposal to have a Salvation Army service in St. Paul's Cath-edral, and that he has received a hint if an Salvation Army service in St. Faul's Cath-edral, and that he has received a hint if an application to hold such a meeting were made it would receive the fullest atten-tion. A Salvation Army crowd in St. Paul's Cathedral will, indeed, be a sight. But what a desceration! Just as bad But what a desceration ! Just as bad things, however, take place in churches now-a-days. A prize-fight in a church is a thing of only yesterday. The fearful work of wholesale eviction

and of heartless clearance is still relent-lessly pursued in different parts of Ireland. Attempts have been made to destroy the effect of the powerful letters of the Free-man's special correspondent in Donegal, man's special correspondent in Donegal, but even if there were errors in a few un-important details, the black spot still re-mains as dark as ever. Whole townlands have been swept clean of human habita-tions. For the old people there is no refuge but the workhouse, and those who are younger must, if they can obtain the means, fly to America. A slight amount of State aid in the payment of arreas of State aid in the payment of arrears, and in providing employment, would have saved many a home, and would have prevented many an improvable district from being converted into a howling wilderness.

howling wilderness. "PARNELL is free!" was the cry that rang through Dublin on Moniay fore-noon, and the glad tidings were quickly borne away to the most distant parts of Ireland by the electric current. Even many of those who do not agree with Mr. Parnell's policy must have felt pleased at the thought that a step towards recon-ciliation had at last been taken by the Government. It seemed a rift in the dark coercion clouds, leading to the hope that they would soon be dispersed, and that happier times were coming for Ireland. lation of Boston, were present at church n that day. This number presents only he average attendance. In many cases the absence of pastors, notably the Meth odist preachers who were at Conference, reduced the attendance, but on the other hand, the weather was fine. Consequently, while the separate statements of each church may not show the facts which at all the churches was quite up to the at all the churches was quite up to the average. The figures of the attendance at the Catholic churches are below the churches are below the actual attendance at all the services, a return of the attendances, a return of the attendances, a return of the attendances of works, reality the number of persons who entered Roman Catholic churches for the we housand below that of the gross few thousand below that of the gross few thous is the in direct proportion to the compar-ative numbers of Catholics and Protestants. We often wonder what kind of brains the editors of Protestant newspapers of the less advanced type imagine their readers are possessed of. They know that the majority of the ministers of the sects their newspapers of the issue to the comparison of control of the minister of the sects their newspapers the sects the sec His renewed incarceration means that Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly, and all the other prisoners, are not to expect freedom, but that coercion must again run its old, dis-mal, dreary couse. It appears that Mr. Dillon's health is greatly impaired, and Dillon's health is greatly impaired, and that Mr. Parnell is rapidly losing his sight, to which a glaring white wall is causing constant injury. To imprison Mr. Parnell again would be fearful cruelty, and would not, we are sure, be demanded by the people of England or the majority of their representatives in Parliament. Let Mr. Gladstone, not dash the hones that were Gladstone not dash the hopes that were they profess to regard as sourced, instead of being "handed down from the beginning," are the patch-work products, manufactured in the sixteenth and seventeenth centures by the founders of their respective sects or their immediate followers of the respective sects or able existence in Irish jails, and of whose guilt there is not even an effort to give proof. He would thus show himself to be really a great minister whose mind could soar above party. It would be a mere act of justice, and yet it would give to his adinistration a brilliant character and enduring strength.

FATHER O'REILLY IN SPAIN.

The King and the People-the Royal Visit-the Ancient and Modern City of Seville.

Seville, March 18.—I must say that 1 see or hear but little, if anything, which might help me towards a belief that Alfonso XIL, who has just visited Seville, has any deep hold on the affections of his subjects here, or that, anguring from what I have observed during his stay here, he is likely to die in peace on his ancestral throne. And yet even the persons who are most bitterly opposed to him—the Carlists and the advanced Republicans— have told me repeatedly that the young King is a good man, loving the country King is a good man, loving the country sincerely, fully enlightened about its best interests, and disposed to throw the whole weight of his influence in favor of every measure calculated to develop the agriculture, the industries, the vast dormant mineral resources, and the paralyzed commerce of Spain. He was educated in England, has an enlightened love of con-stitutional government, and a sincere de-sire to advance the best interests and sire to advance the best interests and happiness of his people. But in Spain, as in Italy, the Kings reign without ruling. His Ministers, while apparently guided by the maxims of a responsible Government, lord it most absolutely over King and

turned to the altar.

Catholi

country. country. Just at present, Alfonso XII. is bearing a heavy load of public odium, due solely to the unwise system of taxation devised by his minister of Finance, Senor Cam-acho, and maintained by the entire Sagasta Cabinet. To be sure, public opinion is very much divided about the ments of Senor Camacho's plan. The best economists praise him for an earnest endeavor to onen up the interior of Seain endeavor to open up the interior of Spain oy a perfect system of railways and canals; for his avowed purpose of awakening into healthful life and activity the resources of the country and its foreign trade. But,

say they, it is only fair that industry and trade should help to pay for what is to trade should help to pay for what is to benefit themselves immensely. Very true. Yet men whose labor is cramped and products crushed by A PRESENT LOAD OF TAXATION, Very

extending to every sphere of industry and to every article of natural or artificial growth, are not likely to take comfort from a remote prospect of amelioration to trade and industry.

For instance, the shoemakers of Seville For instance, the shoemakers of Seville have to pay this year 300 per cent. more for taxes on their products than they paid this time a twelve-month ago. And so, in proportion, have all other branches of industry. It is well known that the King does not agree with his Ministers in thus grinding the faces of the industrial and labouring classes, or in the unequal and (apparently) unaccountable way in which this oppressive burden of taxation falls on the various producers. Imagine what a reception cur President would receive in Connecticut or Mas-a-

unagine what a reception cur President would receive in Connecticut or Massa-chusetts if the shoe trade in the United States were taxed 300 per cent. more than it was last year. Surely President Arthur would hear more curses than cheers in Lynn or Boston or New Haven, or even in New York

Lynn or boson of a second state of the second state in New York. Well, here in Seville, the town and country folk alike are wont to hold the King responsible for the doings of his Ministers. So, a stranger who knows all this need not marvel at the manifest coldness of King Alfonso's welcome here. Far different was that tendered to him at the magnificent copper-mines on the Rio Tinto, where 12,000 miners and their families gave him an enthusiastic ovation He has used all his influence in encourag ing the English company who work th ing the English company who work the mines. They are only a specimen of what might and should be done on so many points of this great and beautiful country, so inexhaustibly rich in untouched min-eral deposits. Of agriculture,

erie, in full uniform—extended, with un-covered heads, their hats hanging behind on their shoulders. This was in rever-ence to the holy place. Presently, the bells from the Giralda Tower peal forth, while all the churches and convents in the city join in the chorus, till the whole air is filled with sound. Along the double line of guards the crowds sway, eager to have a look at Spain's youthful Queen. Then she comes at length, on the right of her royal husband, he dressed in full military uniform, and she in plain black velvet and satin, with the Spanish veil hanging from her fair German hair. Not But here come their Majesties! They But here come their Majesties! They enter unheralded by drum or trumpet, for not even royalty itself will allow a noisy welcome to disturb the poor sick ones within. The King is in plain black, with a tiny bunch of violets in his button-hole. He looks rested and fresh, while the Queen,

the Queen, ATTIRED IN PLAIN BLACK also, with the indispensable Spanish veil, walks by his side through the ranks of ladies and gentlemen who have come there to receive them. While they are making to receive them. While they are making a short prayer in the Chapel, we go into the ward we have just been describing, and by the side of the bed nearest to the deor we await the coming of the royal visitors. In Spanish hospitals it is a received hanging from her fair German hair. Not asingle ornament does she wear. She is tall, taller even than the King one would

NO. 186

think, at first sight. Behind them came the King's sister, the Princess Eulalia, very graceful and handsome, ladies in dogma that Christ Himself is to be rever-enced, loved, and tended in the person of every poor patient, and that the reverence, love and attention shown shall be in pro-portion to the sufferer's need. The brothwaiting, Ministers, Generals, and officials in brilliant uniforms. In a moment the young sovereigns are kneeling before the altar; then they raise, ascend the throne, and stand, half facing the people and half turned to the altar. portion to the sufferer's need. The broth-erhood who maintain and govern this in-stitution act upon this principle of Chris-tian faith, and royalty itself, when visiting the hospitals, demeans itself as if it saw Christ present in every sufferer. This will explain what we were about to wit-ness. turned to the altar. The Archbishop intones the *Te Deum*, the first verse being chanted by the clergy around him, and ther one of the great organs in the Coro peals forth its answer, filling and shaking the vast edifice with its powerful and triumphant tones. The King seems uncase and narone as he

Their Majesties, after worshiping a moits powerful and trumphant tones. The King seems uneasy and nervous as he stands beneath the royal canopy. There is a lack of that dignity of bearing and majesty of presence which befit his ex-Their Majesties, after worshiping a mo-ment in the Chapel, came into the ward with quiet and measured footsteps. They went straight up to the bed near which we were standing. The old man, propped up with pillows, was very nicely dressed and the weary, spent face watched eagerly for the sovereigns' coming. The King first advanced, bowed, Took UP THE HAND alted station and make an impression on the crowd. Assuredly the majestv of Spain should neglect no outward art or

spain should neglect he outward art or grace that can win the good will of the present generation of Spaniards—of Sevillians more particularly. At his first visit, after the short reign of the Com-mune here in 1873, Don Alfonso could grace that can win the good will of the present generation of Spaniards—of Sevillans more particularly. At his first visit, after the short reign of the Com-mune here in 1873, Don Alfonso could have seen placards pested on the City Hall calling on all good Spaniards To SHOOT HIM ON SIGHT. Probably he did see them; he certainly heard of them, for he made it a point to go everywhere about in the streets, in plain clothes, and unattended. This bravery was all the more admired that he was at that time wooing, his cousin, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, the Suber of the Duke de Montpensier, the Suber of the Duke de Montpensier, the Cubelio Queen Mercedes who graced during so brief a period the throne of Isabella the

visitors proceeded, saying a kind and cheery word to the inmates, who looked for noth-Cathole. As we look, in the light of the after-noon sun, on the pale, thin checks of her youthful successor, the Queen Christina, there is on the quiet, gentle features a As we look, in the light of the after-noon sun, on the pale, thin checks of her youthful successor, the Queen Christina, there is on the quiet, gentle features a shade of wearines, if not of half-haunting apprehension. We have had the startling intelligence of a fresh attempt on the life of Queen Victoria. And Queen Christina has already seen the flash of an assassin's pistol aimed at her husband's breast. There is, therefore, evident earnestness in her manner when, in the midst of the

complished Rome correspondent of the New York Sun, says in a recent letter to that journal:-

I have already told you the names of the seven new Cardinals the Pope has created. The ceremonial is as follows: On a Monday morning the Pope summons the Sacred College and reads an allocu-tion declaring the names of those whom he wishes to create. "*Quid volis videtur*?" he asks the Cardinals. They stand forth, take off their skull caps, and bow their back in error. heads in assent. When the consistory is needs in assent. When the consistory is over, one of the masters of ceremonies carries to each newly-elected Cardinal a letter from the Cardinal nephew—in this case from the Cardinal brother, since Leo XIII. has no Cardinal nephew—notifying

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jan 13-1y. Egan, formerly Travelling seman's Journal; and as ound by us to be honor-xpert."—N. Y. Freeman's a, 1876.

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A CATHLIC MAN of good business disposition and steady habits. Must travel a section in which he re-references, to BENZIGER broadway, N. Y.1[m397]

EELY BELL FOUNDRY. bly known to the public since urch, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm er bells; also Chimes and Peals. ELY & CO., WEST TROY. N. Y.

Baltimore Mirror, Is the New York Tombs prison on Friday of last week William Sindram was hanged for murder. He did not be-lieve in the doctrines of Christianity, and sects their newspapers respectively re-present, do not care the snap of a finger for the "creeds" or articles of belief of was outspoken in his repudiation of faith. He lived an unchristian life, and died un-He lived an unchristian life, and died un-repenting on a scaffold. On Sunday his body was interred in Greenwood Ceme-tery. A metropolitan journal, in its re-ants lowered the coffin with ropes, the Rev. Mr. Morgan read the Episcopal burial service, a benediction was said, and the mourners turned away." Is it not time that Protestant elergymen abstanced of the second words handed down from the beginning." Yet these editors know perfectly well, and know, too, that their readers know, that these forms of so called sound words which they profess to regard as sacred, instead of time that Protestant clergymen abstained from according to vice the rewards of from according to vice the rewards of virtue? It is never too late to mend. The death of the penitent thief is a proof that even the vilest sinner need not de-spair; and there is a joy among the angels of God when a guilty man becomes contrite even at the eleventh hour. But when a criminal passes his days wickedness, and enters the valley of death loaded down with iniquity, how dare any minister of the gospel of right-would St. Paul pronounce a benediction over the corpse of an atheist? doning them, by developing their inherent (erroneous) principles to their logical con-

sequences; and are becoming, if not act-ual disbelievers in divine revelation, yet approaching so near that the interval be-Catholic Columbian. ONE of the "advanced thinkers" of the age, Charles R. Darwin, the progenitor of Darwinism, has passed into the regions that he explained with so much certainty tween them and actual disbelief is infinitely small.

These newspapers are not really delud-ing their readers, except the most stupid, uninformed part of them, and those, also, who wish to be deluded. They are delud-ing themselves to himself. He has discovered the fu tility of theorizing and that man's soul is the all-important part. Could he do so, he probably would recall his work on the "Descent of Man," and write another with the same title but in a more meditative ing themselves. INTEMPERANCE is a widespread evil and

the occasion and cause of great misery and wretchedness and also of much crime. Yet it is not, by any means, as many ex-tremists on the subject of total abstinence insist, the sole or the most fruitful cause We have little or no respect for a man or woman claiming to be Christian who will not fulfill the moral law except when compelled by civil authority. It displays a very low state of Christian ethics and very little concern for moralty. The of crime. Recent statistics show that of four hundred and thirty-three persons committed to the Eastern Penitentiary of man who would steal everything he could Pennsylvania, ninety-eight were total abstainers, two hundred and two mode-rate drinkers, one hundred and seven oc-

No better compliment could be paid the Catholic Church and its influence in No better compliment could be paid the Catholic Church and its influence in this country than the general interest awakened in the Pastoral thoreughly has advertised the Pastoral thoreughly

The Duke of Bedford is the largest

holder in England of confiscated church property, which the famous antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, endeavored to prove scarcely ever passes in direct succession from father to son. The present Duke succeeded an eccentric, childless cousin. His eldest son married some years ago a young and beautiful woman, but is childless, and leads a life of seclusion. Again, the Earl of Pembroke—whose ancestor, the grantee of Wilton Abbey, is said to have replied to the remonstrances of the ejected nuns "Go spin, you jades, go spin" --succeeded his uncle, and he, too, is childless. The late Duke of Portland, the next largest owner of church lands to the Duke of Bedford, was one of four brothers who all died childless, and is succeeded by a

first cousin's son at present unmarried.

SPAIN'S MAIN AND INCOMPARABLE MINE OF

SPAIN'S MAIN AND INCOMPARABLE MINE OF WEALTH, I say nothing. It is not developed, nor likely to be till the Government, instead of encouraging or allowing its noble Biscayan population to emigrate to the wilds of South America, induces them to settle in the wilds of Central Spain, and invites etilled anticulturies for an invites skilled agriculturists from every European land to cultivate the fertile and unproductive wastes on the south of the peninsula.

All this is written by a friend, and is dictated by a love for Spain almost inborn in the writer. So, then, the young King of Spain de

served a heartier greeting from the crowds which met him here, and the lady who shares his throne and his cares should h ve had more than the artificial warmth of official speeches or the faint perfume and faded colors of the poor bouq ets heaped up in one end of the royal carriage, or the

gaping curiosity of the female multitude of starers on the face of the earth. She was a stranger who had come to Spain to share the perils and the responsibilities of her young husband, and who, like him, means to do her very best for the welfare of this fickle people of this still great and favored land.

We went into the Cathedral to see Alfonso XII and his bride kneel in homage to God near the shrine of their ancestor King St. Ferdinand; for it is the immem-orial custom that the King of Spain's first visit, on arriving in a city, shall be to the church. A throne with two chais of state had been prepared beneath a canopy of crimson velvet and gold on the Gospel side of the high altar. On the Epistle side

her manner when, in the midst of the GLORIOUS HYMN OF ST. AMBROSE, elergy, sovereigos and congregation kneel together at the verse, *Tc, croo, quassemus, tvis famalis subreni quos prelioso sanguini redemisti*: "Thee, therefore, we beseech that Thou come to the aid of Thy ser-vants whom in Thine own precious blood Thou didst redeem." And so, this public homage paid to the majesty of the King of Kings, the royal cortege issued from the Cathedral as quietly as it had entered, and, through the dense masses of the population, drove to the Alcazar, the ancient palace of the beautiful home of royalty rebuilt and embelished by Pedro the Cruel, the gor-geous halls in which Ferdinand and Isa-bella received Columbus on his first return from the new world he had dis-covered for Spain. On the next day, Sunday, we ware in covered for Spain.

her manner when, in the midst of the GLORIOUS HYMN OF ST. AMBROSE,

covered for Span. On the next day, Sunday, we were in-formed by our excellent Acting Consul, Mr. Alcock Anderson, that the King and Queen would visit in the afternoon the great Hospital of La Caridad, and at once went to witness the proceedings. There was a large crowd outside, but, as this institution is exclusively supported by the confraternity of La Caridad, no one was admitted but the members and their admitted but the memoers and their families. My quality of a writer, and a writer on Spain and matters connected with Seville, opened all hearts to us and the gates of the hospital as well.

You pass into the first court-for there are several-and have before you one of those spacious patios which form so pleas-ing a feature of domestic and public arch-ilecture is Southern Snain. Two most itecture in Southern Spain. Two great fountains with groups of statuary stand at each end, surrounded by tropical flowering shrubs. A colonade, supporting a covered way of communications, runs across this court, uniting the two longer wings of the building, and permitting physicians and nurses to pass easily from one upper ward to another. Everything around us is exquisitely clean and fresh. The distinguished crowd who fill the cloistered space speak in subdued voice, lest any loud tones should jar on the ear and nerves of the sufferers within. The stillness at times is so perfect that you might think the hospital stood miles away on the summit of one of the neighboring hills. The roar and bustle of the great city, and the perpetual activity which reigns along yonder wharves, among the double lines of steamers and sailing ships, seem to expire before they reach this home of the suffering poor. After some pleasant conversation with the chief officers of the auffertuation with the chief officers of the confraternity, seats are placed for us beneath the windows of the first ward.

us beneath the windows of the first ward. Look into the lofty, cool and splendid hall, with its shining floor of brick and white marble, its double row of polished marble columns. Along the walls, be-neath the soaing arches, runs a double line of beds covered in blue and white, out of which peep the heads and arms of the nation.

him of his election. To those who live away from Rome, the news of his election is carried by one of the Pope's Guard of Nobles, along with the skull cap or *zuc-chetto*. The *berretta* is carried by an Able-

chetto. The berretta is carried by an Abie-gate. Sometimes the Cardinal's hat is sent, but very seldom ; it is a mark of great distinction, granted only to the relatives of sovereigns. Those who are present in Rome go in the afternoon to visit the Cardinal brother of the Pope, and at this house they assume the Cardi-nal's habits but not the mozetta and ber-retta which are laid mon them they the nal's habits but not the mozetta and ber-retta, which are laid upon them by the Pope himself, when they go to see him a little later, introduced by his brother, Car-dinal Pecci. On leaving the Pope's ante-chamber each new Cardinal gets his zuc-chetto, which is presented to him on a silver tray by one of the servants of his Holiness. If any sovereigns happen to be sojourning in Rome at the time, the new

Holiness. If any sovereigns happen to be sojourning in Rome at the time, the new Cardinals go to pay them a visit, starting in a body from the apostolic palace. On the following Friday a second consistory takes place, to which the new Cardinals are admitted. At this second consistory some business is done, generally the pro-vision of bishops for vacant churches or dioceses. Before nominating the bishops the Pope closes the mouth (clauditos) of each new Cardinal, and at the end of the each new Cardinal, and at the end of the them the right to express their opinions in the meeting, to vote, and also to receive their piatto cardinalizio, or income. This is 4,000 scudi—nearly \$4,000. Their mouths being opened, the new Cardinals receive from the Pope the hat, the Cardi-nal's ring and the title of their respective aburds in decomp church or deaconry.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Thos. Coffey,—Dear Sir—Here inclosed \$3.00 for the Record. I took it at first for six months to get rid of your agent, but he would require considerably more elo-quence to make me give it up as long as it is conducted in the same manner. Yours truly,

R. FAURE Pembroke, April 25th, 1882. Priest,

Thos. Coffey, Dear Sir .- Enclosed find my subscription. The RECORD is my favorite paper: I often felt the want of such a Catholic weekly. I may truly say such a Cathone weeks, it is awelcome visitor. EDWARD DUGGAN.

Goderich, April 28, 1882.

- 1

Be of Good Cheer.

2

Rise up out of the shadows, my heart, and come with me: You are young and strong and buoyant. What is one storm to a sea?

What is one snow to the violets? What is one frost to the rose? Next June it is all forgotten. Except-only God, He knows.

And the shadows, why should you love them? They are damp and chill and grim: They take all warmth and brightness from heart and brain and limb.

Come out, O heart, in the sunshine; in this golden, laughing light. Lift up your voice and thank the good God that it is not always night :

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XIX.

ton, so much as to leave instantly." "I do respect her so much," he answered calmly, "that I shall not go till I have made known to her what a wretched thing made known to her wat a wretched thing it is she loves and regards in you; I beg of you to be calm, Miss Fullerton, and to THE LAST INTERVIEW. fear nothing from me. A commission of some kind is about to make me out crazy, I believe, and in a few days I shall be con-Killany came up-stairs, after the consultation was over, to announce the result to Nano. As she was quite prepared for it, I believe, and in a few days I shall be con-signed to an asylum, there to end a very miserable life. It is her doing," and he pointed his outstretched arm at the defi-ant and indifferent woman. "She, my child, my daughter, to retain this ill-got-ten wealth of mine, has put me in such a position that no word or writing of mine the lawst value before the law. there was no display of emotion. Her face was pale enough to suit the role of grief-stricken daughter, and its helpless, blind despair was gracefully interpreted Olivia from her Christian standpoint. by It would be a thankless task to follow the drift of Nano's thoughts for the last few weeks. They had been like rudderless position that no word or writing of mine can have the least value before the law. Oh ! beware of her, young lady. Never did serpent wear a smoother guise than this. Never did a sepulehre look more beautiful. Beware of her !" "You are not yourself, father," said the lady, still calm and unmoved. "You have told my friends this same story many vessels on a stormy sea and she the watcher on the shore, seeing them vacantly wander one by one into the harbor or founder in mid-ocean, and keeping no account. She tried hard to be gay, to act as if the most ordinary events were hapas if the most ordinary events were hap-pening, and she one on whom sorrow having lightly touched, passed by and left behind no traces. In vain, all in vain. At no time or place could she have been told my friends this same story many times in a few days, and it has but injured yourself. You wish to appear reasonable and your mad words carry only a surer or felt more desolate. A great gulf, the conviction of your insanity to those who gulf of crime, which no repentance could ever close and make as if it had not been know you. Pray retire to your room." He would have spoken had not his at-tendants suddenly entered and forced him -lay between her and Olivia and Olivia's brother ; between her and the society she out of his daughter's presence. True to a certain line of conduct which he seemed to certain line of conduct which he seemed to have adopted, the old gentleman did not worshipped; between her and everything that was good and beautiful on earth. If there were devils she had kinship with attempt to resist the violence, but went away with the attendants quietly, leaving them. She had taken her place with Killany, and in that rested her condemnatwo frightened women behind him. "You see, Olivia," said Nano, with a de-jected air, "what I am called on to en-The high born lady had stooped to

the worthless adventurer. Yet she had done no legal sin. Her father had been dure daily. Regularly I have had those reproaches flung at me. He has gone over the same catalogue of my offences by responsible physicians. The law could not reach her, but conscience could it is very long when given in full-some-It tore at her heart like a vuland did. times in his own room or mine, and often ture, and the agony threw a mist over whatever her eyes fell upon. Her books and her philosophies seemed fit only for the fire. They had not helped her one you." you." "I will forget," said Olivia quickly. iota in her fight with temptation. Her theories had lost their foundation-pride "But that he should turn on you of all in her own virtue. The virtue being fled, pride and its superstructure of deceit and others !" "It is the worst feature of his madness, and through all his sickness I was his most devoted and tireless attendant. He would rambling, cultured falsities tumbled to and thr the ground. Human beings, even jail-birds, had got into an extraordinary perhave none other. But let us dismiss so sad spective, and towered down from an una subject.

tion.

usual moral height upon her littleness. Olivia, her brother, and her lover seemed "And myself at the same time," said "And mysen at the same day, Olivia, rising to go. "Good-bye, dear, and God give you strength to bear this suffering! Ah! Nano, if you knew Him as you should, this hour would not seem so dark. The sympathy which men canhigh as the heavens compared to her. Killany alone preserved his proper dimen-sions, and she had reached his level. There was more meaning and more humiliation almost in that simple, disgusting fact than not give, which would reach into the depths of your soul as rain into the earth. depths of your soul as rain into the earth, would be yours. You seem to go further in her sin.

from Him every day. Good-bye." As before, Nano managed to avoid kiss

in her sin. "In a few days," Killany said, "the legal formalities will be ended." "It is all in your hands," she replied shortly, and with so evident a desire to be rid of him that he took his leave forthand hand clasp from her friend. Smiling, "If it would please you I could almost with. "I cannot resist," she said afterwards to

believe in your beautiful superstitions. But I know that you want conviction of their truth as well as of their beauty, which Olivia, "the temptation to show likes and dislikes after your blunt fashion. I am utterly unstrung, and have not the patiin all honesty I cannot give." Olivia went away sadly troubled about ence to do these things with society's tact and discretion. Perhaps I am more sin-

Olivia went away sadly troubled about many ill-defined things. The scene with McDonell left a dark impression on her mind and gave rise to an unconscious sus-"His own daughter !" she thought. "Oh! if my father were alive"—and a sudden pang shot through her heart at the recollection of Killany's slanders—"and he should fall into the same state. I think ing it all even with the knowledge of where "I am afraid not." said Olivia. "It is so much to your taste and so much a part of your nature to do things after a society model that any new departure savors of perisy. I give you credit for sincerity in this case. But, O Nano! is not this a terrible misfortane which has befallen he should fall into the same state, I think you ?" "Terrible is not the word," answered the that, no matter how fierce he might be towards others, with me he would be lady, clasping her hands with convulsive strength. "It is crushing. It has lain on me as a mountain would ever since the always gentle. And yet I have heard that the insane do the most shocking things even to those whom they have best awful possibility first appeared, and though I have tried to shake it off, it still Three days later the arrangements, legal clings to me with fatal stupportmess. doubt if I ever recover from it." They were speaking, and Nano alone beam of it, of very different things. and otherwise, for McDonell's removal to the asylum were completed, and Nano and Killany were appointed administrators and guardians of the estate. Killany himself, in his graceful and delicate fashion, had knew of it, of very different things. Olivia alluded to McDonell's insanity, the lady to her own crime. "There is nothing in it so bitter," informed McDonell of the decision of the law and of the hour of his departure, and Olivia hastly replied, struck by the expresthe unfortunate man had asked mildly to sion of her friend's countenance, "that you need mourn for ever. It is very painful, and you don't know how sorry I am for see his daughter once again before he set out for his new home. He made no outcry, uttered no reproaches. His resigna-tion was complete. He had thought your troub e." "It is not so much a trouble as it is a deeply since the first intimation of his enemies' designs. They had the start in the race. He knew that no violence of stain on our name. You know what ab-surd prejudice, the world has on this point. In a measure they are behind the savages, our cultured citizens. If they can say, "Her father is in an asylum, crazy as a loon," they are satisfied. I do not give a would make him sane again under the damning evidence of the last few weeks. Therefore the wisest and best plan of action was to proceed with extraordinary snap of my finger for their criticisms or cynicism. They will always be civil enough to me personally, but it takes con-siderably from one's standing. It was patience and caution ; as he had been ac-customed to do in the height of his business fame, to perform every act with ness tame, to perform every act with almost superhuman carefulness and pre-cision, and thus force upon observers the truth of his sanity. At first he could not think with equanimity of accepting his dreadful fate and the degradation of being housed with madmen. When that feeling e his sickness that I began to have only a real affection for my father, and I could now wish that it had remained as it had been. I would not endure such suffering as I endure at this moment." Again she spoke with a meaning hidden had worn away a hope sprang up in his heart that his daughter might yet be merto Olivia.

McDonell was standing there with his fiery eyes glaring upon them, but his face was calm in expression, his manner was no longer nervous and hurried, and altogether he looked more like the cool-headed busi-ness man of old than he had done since his illness. Nano's presence of mind did not forake her at this untoward incident. She retined her seat determined to face

McDonell was standing there with his firsy eyes glaring upon them, but his face was calm in expression, his manner was no longer nervous and hurried, and altogether he looked more like the cool-headed busi-ness man of old than he had done since his illness. Nano's presence of mind did not forake her at this untoward incident. She retained her seat, determined to face the present danger with all her nerve and impudence. But Olivia, startled beyond measure by his appearance and his words, grew pale and flushed by turns, and stood looking helplessly from one to the other. "If you wish to speak to me, father. "If you wish to speak to me, father. "If you wish to speak to me, father. "If you more and I will follow at once. For impudence. But Olivia, startled beyond measure by his appearance and his words, grew pale and flushed by turns, and stood looking helplessly from one to the other. "If you wish to speak to me, father," said Nano gently, "pray return to your own room, and I will follow at once. For the present respect our guest, Miss Fuller-ton, so much as to leave instantly."

Since passed it over in silence. "I know scarcely why I have called you," he said, with an ease of manner and expression that staggered her, "and hardly know what I am to say to you, except it know what I am to say to you, except it be to say farewell. I can imagine that you have thought long and carefully on the deed which is to be consummated to-day. One does not deliberately settle down to the commission of a desperate act without long consideration of the difficulties which may suprema it. I did not when I stale may surround it. I did not when I stole from two little orphans the thousands which you steal again at this later date. Among my many apprehensions was not that of imprisonment in a lunatic asylum. You have done well. You are as successful as I was, and you may be as unsue ful as I am. In me you see the end of all iniquity. You triumph for to-day, and to-morrow your hour will come. But you have thought of these things, no doubt, and I but waste breath in pointing out to you the future consequences of your crime. I wish to tell you from my your crime. very heart I forgive you for all you have done. I was wicked, and God has chosen to punish me in a most terribly just way through you. I submit to his will. You and I will never meet again. The grave is my next resting-place. I wish to assure you of one thing, and to warn you against another. I shall never raise my hand against you nor speak one word that would result in harm to you. The secret would result in harm to you. The secret of our sins and misfortunes shall never of our sins and misfortunes shall never have mouth with me, except in so far as it is necessary to right the wronged. Be ware of Killany. He has lured you into a great snare, and, although I have confi-dence in your ability to match him, I tremble knowing to what lengths he can dare to go. Guard your good name and dare to go. Guard your goed name and your fortune securely from him. Prepare yourself also for suffering. You have only staved off, after your foolish manner, the

and he did not dare to note the effect of his words. She was amazed at his language, and a very tempest of feeling seemed threatening to overpower her resolution. "You need not go," said she in a low

voice. "It is in your power to remain. Say that this idea of restitution was only a fancy, consent to such conditions as may impose, and you have freedom, and me, and daughter left to you still." "That cannot be," he answered grimly.

"I go to the asylum." "It is a terrible place," she continued, hopefully attempting to work on his fears-"a place of hideous sights and sounds, where the old and enfeebled, and often the strong, though never so sane, are sure to lose their wits in time. Its mournful silences, broken only by yells, and howls, and wailings, its hopelessness-for he who enters there leaves hope be-

hind-are appalling. Con you think of enduring all this when one word might save you?' "You make a good tempter," he said.

late trying emotion in his countenance. He stepped into the carriage with scarcely a glance around him, and so was led away to his dreadful prison, while she, with mad tossings and ravings, flung herself on the deen eming. Some may say: "But it is not customary floor, crying : "What have I done? what have I

done ?"

She lay there moaning as strong natures She lay there moaning as strong natures moan when once they have hopelessly burst their bounds, leaving a grief-stricken girl to stand amazed at the open door, then to close it with a pale counten-ance, and to go away abhorring that house on which seemed to have fallen the more of God curse of God.

TO BE CONTINUED. SICK CALLS. The Death Struggle. No. V.

When the time of the death struggle has come to hand, then holy aspirations should be made so that the ears of the should be made so that the ears of the dying soul may hear only the sweet names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph. The death-bed of the Christian should be like that of St. Joseph. He was assisted by Jesus and Mary. He is the Patron of the Universal Church, consequently of the members individually as well as collect-ively. The Church desires her children to imitate the lives of Jesus. Mary and initate the lives of Jesus, Mary and Joseph during their life, and most especi-Joseph during their life, and most especi-ally in the most essentially important act of life. This act is the dying a good death, so that the act of dying may be the opening of a new life in eternity with God. When the prayers for the dying have been said, the persons in the room should not rise from their knees, and stand gaping at the dying soul. This night do for persons who do not believe in God and the immortality of the soul, but it will never do for Catholics, who know, from the teachings of the Church what charity requires of them during these throes of death. Remain on your these throes of death. these threes of death. Remain on your knees and occupy vourselves in praying for the dying soul. Recommend it to the mercy of God. Ask the Sacred Heat of Jesus to shield this soul from the danger of its enemies, who are trying to drag it down into the awful abyss of despair. Remind Holy St. Joseph of his happiness is his design generated ask him to in his dying moments, and ask him to bring Jesus and Mary with him to assist at the death of the soul in its agony. Remind the Guardian Angel of this soul of the love that Jesus Christ has for it. staven on, atter your nooisn manner, the evil day. May you never know a jot of the suffering I have known!" He did not say farewell, nor look at her, nor motion her to go. It required a strong effort to keep his emotions in check,

dying soul with such JACULATIONS OF LOVE AND CONFIDENCE Sweet Jesus have mercy on my soul ! Jesus, Mary and Joseph I give Thee my life, my heart and my soul! Jesus, Mary and Joseph assist me in my last agony Sweet Jesus, Mary and Joseph let me die peacefully in Thy arms! Oh! my God, save my soul from my enemies! Do not let peacefully in thy arms. On my God, save my soul from my enemies! Do not let them overcome me! Sweet Jesus save me! Repeat slowly the Our Father and Hail Mary, acts of Faith, Hope, Love and Contrition. Continue thus from time to time during the agony of the soul to aid it is during roll. The mother father or it in dying well. The mother, father or some one of the brothers or sister should do this charity for the poor dying soul. If there be none of the family present, let some one perform this act of charity.

SSISTING THE DVING It should be a person of the same sex with the dying, unless the person assist-ing be advanced in years. The idea of allowing persons who are betrothed to be continually with each other, at the moments of the death of one of the party thus pledged, should not be even for a moment entertained. A few moments soler thought will convince any Christian soul of this necessity. The world may say just what it pleases and so may world

to bury people in this manner now." More is the pity, for it denotes a de-cadence of faith. With Catholics there should be no change, but the change which the increase of fervor in the attention to Christian duties brings with it. They should have no concern for the manner in which those not of our faith manner in which those not of our faith clothe the dead. A Catholic wishes to look like a child of the Church, while liv-ing, don't make his dead body look like the body of an infidel. Let the shroud of the dead that encloses the child of the Church be blessed, and bear on it evidence of the faith in which the soul died. Let a rosary be twined around the hands of the corner, which should be united on the a rosary be twined around the hands of the corpse, which should be united on the breast, or place in them a crucifix. These may be buried with the body or pre-served by the family. Do not place in the hand of the Catholic a flower. It is the dead body of a Catholic. Let it be the dead body of a Catholic. Let it be known as such. When you lay it out, place at its head, on a table, a crucifix with a lighted blessed candle on each side of this crucifix. Put also some holy water in a bowl or glass and place in it a twig of pine or something of this kind, and set these on the same table or at the foot of the corpse, so that friends may sprinkle

holy water on the corpse when they visit the death-room. Make your arrange-ments with the priest for the burial, and by all means have the Holy Sacrifice of the

MASS OFFERED UP FOR THE SOUL. Have the body brought to the Church, and Mass said for it, then bury it from the Church. This is the practice of the Catholic Church. Follow the practice of your spiritual mother in burying your dead. The house of death should indicate that the person who has departed this life belonged to the Catholic Church. Care should be exercised in this matter, and no heed paid to the sayings of foolish friends, who describe the funeral preparations of worldlings. When you make arrange-ments with the priest let the hour at which the body is to be in the church be clearly understood. Now remember that the priest must wait for the arrival of the funeral before he begins Holy Mass. Some seem to forget that

THE PRIEST IS FASTING

and must wait for them. The hour is named. The priest makes himself ready for the celebration of Mass at the hour appointed, but he must wait oftentimes even more than an hour before the funeral cortege is in the church. There is no necessity for this delay ; it does not benefit the dead and does injury to the living.

WHEN AT MASS

remember what you are doing. Keep your mind fixed on the prayers of the Church for the deceased, and unite your whole self with them, so that you may do this last act of charity for your friend with the greatest merit possible. Do not solicit a sermon from the priest officiating, but in preference follow the desire of the Church, who wishes not to have fine things said of the dead, but prayers and the Holy Sacrifice offered for them. And the priest to say some prayers publicly,— some "Our Fathers" and "Hail Marys," with the assembled congregation, before consigning the body of the deceased to the grave, and be better content with these prayers of the faithful, than with all the fine things that can be said of the dead. If the body could speak, this would be its request.—S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian. ----

BEECHER'S THEOLOGY.

The subject of Mr. Beecher's sermon yesterday was the government of cities. It was a novel one, perfectly characteristic of the man. Mr. Beecher has a way of mixing up his theology, salvation, and politics in such a warner to be a subject. politics in such a manner as not always to be agreeable to devout Christians, but generally interesting and amusing to those who are not regular church-goers. Mr. Beeche believes, with John Wesley, that the devil should not monopolize all the fine music, and Mr. Beecher is quite right in not permitting the political demagogues to monopolize the duties of every good citizen. While contending that the government of cities in the United States is a failure, he forgot to mention that the most economical, the best governed cities in the world are to be found in Izeland. It is a rare thing to read of a city treasurey being robbed by any of its ficials, or a city or town made bankrupt by scoundrels engaged in an officia capacity. It was Gladstone who said "the Irish are a turbulent people." No people have been so outrageously wronged ad oppressed as the Irish people. Where here is good government there is inthere there is good government there is in-variably peace. The American colonists were, according to Lord North, "a turbulent people," So are all oppressed people, as a rule. The men who resisted the Stamp Act and cast overboard the tea in Boston harbor were "a turbulent people." Mr. Beechez mixed up his compliments to the Irish with some well primerts to the Arish with some wen-deserved sarcasms. He said they gave a great deal of trouble in New York and Brooklyn, which is quite true. He failed to tell his hearers that sixty per cent. of the voting population in both cities are Irish, and under our system of representa-tion the Irish have some rights, and if the American and German voters don't rec-ognize their rights, of course trouble must be expected. To use an Irish phrase, "It is natural that there would be ruc-tions." He complimented the Irish on being better soldiers than statesmen. Mr. Beecher forgets that the Irish have never but once had an opportunity to display statesmanship, and that was when they had an Irish Parliament. He ought to have been fair and said that Ireland was never better governed and never more prosperous than during that Parliament. As soldiers they have won renown on every battlefield where they have been engaged, and there have been few senate houses that have not resounded with their loquence. The irish have never had a fair chance to build a nation. It is easy to sneer at a people not being able to achieve freedom who have never been permitted under penalty of death to have a shot gun in their possession. Let Mr. Beecher recall the fact that nearly a hundred years ago our cities, when there were but few Irish here, were no better governed than they are to-day. In 1793 the Democratic mob in Philadelphia, indefiance, and surrounded the Hall of In-dependence and threatened to hang, draw,

and quarter President Washington if he did not declare was against England did not declare war against England. Vice President Adams writes that he had to invoke the aid of the navy to protect his life and property from the infuriated rabble. One of the reasons of the re-moval of the capital from Philadelphia was that neither the State nor city authorities could protect the officials of the United States Government from the mob. It is quite true that the freshly-made citizens from Ireland are made to be troublesome, but the men who lead in these troubles are generally American-born citizens Mr. Beecher thinks that we will hav citizens. or wait for the second-growth Irish, who make better citizens, before we can have our cities better governed. Mr. Beecher failed to strike at the true evil of bad government, which is corner groceries and fighting whiskey. When these evils are abolished, New York and Brooklyn will be found to be as well governed as Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Cork.—Commercial Advertiser

MAY 5, 1882.

INFIDEL "CASUISTRY."

Lving and Stealing Justifiable.

The infidel hulabaloo against the straw man they have erected and dubbed Jes-uit casuistry, is neatly retorted upon by an English Catholic in the last issue of

the Monitor. He takes a well-known in-fidel book, Van Buren Denslow's "Mod-ern Thinkers," which has the *imprimateur* of Col. Ingersoll, and makes these quo-"It is generally believed to be moral to

tell the truth, and immoral to lie. And yet it would be difficult to prove that nature prefers the true to the false. Everywhere she makes the false impression first, and only after years, or thousands of years, do we become able to detect her in her lies. Nature endows almost every animal with the faculty of decet in order to aid it in escaping from the brute force of its superiors. Why, then, should not man be endowed with the faculty of lying when it is to his interest tacuity of lying when it is to his interest to appear wise concerning matters of which he is ignorant? Lying is often a refuge for the weak, a stepping stone to power, a ground of reverence towards those who live by getting credit for know-ing what they do not know. Where, then, do we discover that any law of universal nature prefers theth to folgebood do we discover that any law of universal nature prefers truth to falsehood, any more than oxygen to nitrogen, or alka-lies to salts? Inasmuch as all moral rules are in the first instance impressed by the strong and the successful upon the weak, it would not be strange if a close analysis and a minute historical research should a minute historical research should concur in proving that all moral rules are doctrines established by the strong for the government of the weak. It is invariably the strong who require the weak to tel the truth, and always to promote som interest of the strong. 'Thou shalt not steal,' is a moral pre-

cept invented by the strong—and by them impressed upon the weak, the infantile, and the failures in life's struggles, as all criminals. Universal society might be pictured, for the illustration of this feature of the moral code, as consisting of two sets of swine, one of which is in the clover and the other is out. The swine that are in the clover grunt: 'Thou shalt not steal, put up the bars.' The swine that are steal, put up the bars.' The swime that are out of the clover grunt; 'Did you make the clover? Let down the bars.' 'Thou shalt not steal,' is a maxim impressed by the property-holders upon nonpro-perty holders. It is not only conceiv-able, but it is an absolute verity, that a sufficient deprivation of property, and force and delicacy of temptation, would compel every one who utters it to steal if he could get an opportunity. No one if he could get an opportunity. No one would say that if a hon lay gorged with his excessive feast amidet the scattered carcass of a deer, and a jaguar or a hyena stealthily bore away a haunch thereof, the steaithily bore away a name increase, the act of the hyena was less virtuous than that of the lion. How does the case of two bushmen, between whom the same incident occurs, differ from that of the two quadrupeds? If the under dog in the social fight runs away with the bone, in violation of superior force, the top dog runs after him, bellowing, 'Thou shall not steal,' and all the other top dogs unite in bellowing. This is divine law, and not dog law.' But philosophy sees in this contest of antagonistic forces, a mere play of opposing elements, and would as soon assume as a divine command, 'Thou shalt not break out in boils and sores,' to the weaking or leper, as one of 'Thou shalt not steal,' to the failing "struggler for subsistence. So the laws forbidding unchastity were framed by those who, in earlier periods of civilization, could afford to own women, for the protection of their property rights in them, against the poor who could not.'

"Sentiments of this kind," said the fearless girl, "sound very meanly in my ears, ciful, and, pitying his age and his many informities, refuse at the last to send him Nan

"What sentiments do not when uttered

"What sentiments do not when different by one of our school?" "It is your misfortune, and quite often your fault, that you choose for admiration some of the very worst kind. It is a forced himself to accept his coming imprisonment as an accomplished fact, and formed in detail the scheme by which be was to liberate himself from the toils. It fatality among you. But I didn't come here to scold, only to cry with you." "I have no tears," said she, with a chilly was the bite of the serpent to him that he

had rejected the great opportunity of con-"I have no tears," said she, with a chily smile. "I cannot weep, unless it be for myself. Often the bars of an asylum hold more satisfaction, and peace, and goodness than the plate-glass of a mansion like this. I wonder would my father fessing to the priest during his illness. He felt that his present suffering was the first and perhaps final instalment of the ven-gence of God for that insult, and he prepared to receive it with resignation, filled

hke this. I wonder would my lather change places with me?" "With you, Nano?" cried her friend, quite shocked. "Ah!" I was rambling, was I not? Yet, with a sense of its justice and necessity. The calmness of that day was his first step towards liberty. He felt hope's sweet assurance in his breast. If he could but

"An 'I was failing with the field of the standard of the stand maintain that demeanor through every trial, carrying it to the extraordinary degree which his position demanded, he might reasonably expect to be restored to freedom in a very short time. The

the Christian. And I can think of endur-ing it all even with the knowledge of what lings, would save me. It is you who condemns me to all that misery." "Rather it is yourself. The law has

been my champion against your mad-"Do you think that will save you from

remorse? Not if every judge and physi-cian in the land ratified your conduct." "You do not wish, then, to save your-

"Not wish ! If it must be at the cost of "Not wish I if it must be at the cost of a soul, no. It is horrible to think of the life I shall lead there—I, a poor old man, weighed down with age and disease—but it is not the greatest of misfortunes. I had no pity on others, nor did I spare them. Why, then, should I be pitied or spared ?

"There is pity for you, father," she said in tones so sweet, and tremulous, and loving that he turned towards her quickly. You are pitiless with yourself."

She seemed stirred, and there was a nameless something in her glance that in-spired him with a mad hope. "I can never say what you want said."

he half whispered. "You know my be-liefs. But, O Nano! do not be so cruel;

The encouraging light fled from her eyes, and she walked to the door. A fearful struggle was going on in her breast. His last sole hope was leaving him. His pallor grew deeper and his breath came in gasps. At that moment the jingle of gasps. At that moment the jingle of sleigh-bells was heard on the avenue. The carriage was driving up to the door, carriage in which he was to be taken to prison, and with that fatal sound all his resolutions fled. Down on his knees he to the prison of despair. It was rather chimerical, and so he understood it. He fell, the father before his child, his face streaming with tears, his hands clasped towards her, his old face agonized beyond the power of words to tell. "Nano, my child, I cannot say that

word, but oh ! have mercy on your father.'

The words went out to the walls. She had rushed from his presence like one de-mented, passing blindly the doctors and asylum officers in the hall, flinging aside outstretched arms of Olivia with pitiful eyes and eager heart to ad-dress and comfort her, and burying herself in the refuge of her own room. She took her station at the window, and watched with wild eyes the emuciated man who stood for a moment on the step awaiting with quiet dignity the disposi-tion of the officers who had him in charge.

true love of but love, tion of the soul to whom it plighted its troth, now that God calls it. Let the well party then remain in the soom, but not hovering over the bed of the dying, to distract his or her thoughts from God, unto whose presence the sick one will be ushered so soon. Foolish sentimentality does well enough inside the covers of a flashy ten cent novel, but not in the sick and death-room of the Catholic. There we want God and his merey. Fer-sons who have no faith repeat with sickening details the trashy words that are put into the mouth of the dying, by the thoughtless and un-Christian living. The Catholic wants his or her sick friend surrounded by the

COMFORTS AND CONSOLATIONS

that our holy religion gives to the dying, Don't let self-respect prevent you from giving all the aid you can to help the dy-ing to die well. There may be Pro testents in the zoom. What matter if there be? Teach them how consoling a thing it is to die in our holy faith. They may want to assist. The places around may want to assist. The places around the death-bed of a Catholic should le filled by Catholics and not by those who are not of our faith. The fear of giving offense is all folly. Speak kindly to any Protestant, but tell them plainly you want to help the dying to die well and they will only think the more of you. They know enough of Catholic faith to understand well, that Catholics will want at this moment only Catholics immedi-ately about them. When death has at length intervened, think-the soul has length intervened, tink—the soul has gone before the judgment scat of God. Judgment has been passed on that soul whose body now lies before you. It wants of you an increase of that same charity which made you help it to die. Pray for it. A few moments and then begins the begins the

PREPARATION FOR THE BURIAL of the body. It is customary to wash

the bodies after death. You should not turn this work over to some unfortunate who from caring little of their own soul and body, have lost all respect for the soul and bodies of others. This body, though the soul has left it was once the temple of the Holy Spirit of God, and it is blessed. Furthermore, it will be blessed again by the Church before it is consigned consecrated ground, hence, respect it even for a time, into the and give it not, hands of others who will disrespect it. must be clothed. Clothe it with the habit of the Blessed Virgin, the scapular, if it has been enrolled during life or on Curious eves were upon him, and he was not disturbed. There was no trace of the its death bed into this holy association.

Jesuits to Reside in Florida.

The Orange county, Florida, Reporter announces that Mr. James Willcox has given twenty-eight acres at Lake Maitland to the Society of Jesus. This land adjoins the church recently built there at the sole expense of Mr. Willcox. On it one thou-sand orange trees have been planted, which in a few years will yield a large income. Besides this present, Mr. Willcox has set apart two hundred and forty acres there-abouts, to be disposed of in ten-acre plots to worthy Catholic families who may be unable to purchase elsewhere.

The only relief.

DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: I have been a great sufferer from kidney disease, and never got any relief until I used Day's Kidney Pad. By druggists. Manchester, Va. UAPT. F. GUY,

Worse than War.

"The throat has destroyed more lives than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impaired the miscrable dyspeptic may find prompt relief in Bur-dock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, acts apon the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever

Written for the Record. Watching.

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With the stars set in the sky, And our hears set in a s.gb, We are watching—ever watching: Watching through the midnight gloom, Watching for each hope that gleams Watching for each hope that gleams Through the darkness of our dreams, Ever watching

hop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B. Nearing the close of the Mass the Rev. Father Wissel of the Redemptorist Fathers, de-

around the altar to offer up prayers, and especially the holy sacrifice of the Mass for the soul of a deceased Prelate. And there are strong reasons for it. St. Peter tells us "that the just man shall scarcely tells us "that the just man shall scarcely be saved before the tribunal of God." 1 Peter, 4, 17, 18; i. e. shall be found so pure as to deserve to be admitted to the beatific vision without delay, "for even a just man shall fall seven times," Prov. 24, 61. St. John relates in the Apocalypse that he was commanded by the Lord Jesus himself to write to certain Bishops of his time assuring them of the great satisfaction they gave to the Lord by their satisfaction they gave to the Lord by their great patience and endurance for His Holy name, and by the great amount of good they did, but still, "that he had against them a few things" which re-quired them to amend to avoid punish-ment Anoc 2, St Paul 1, Cor, 3, 11 quired them to amend to avoid punish-ment. Apoc. 2. St. Paul 1, Cor. 3, 11, 15, compares the works of the just with a lump of unrefined gold mixed with a quantity of foreign substances, which is to be tried by fire. A man's life may be full of virtues to which, however, many imperfections may be attached, that remain to be removed. "The man himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire." Nor must we forget what the wise man says of the judgment over those who are placed as Rulers over the people : Power is given you by the Lord and strength by the Most High, who will examine your works and search out your thoughts... horribly and speedily will he appear to

administrator, he wrote these words: "I beg of you to ask the priests and the people often to pray for me." And were he permitted to rise from his bier, what he permitted to use from his bier, what what would he say to us now concerning this humble request? A Bishop descends into the grave in full pontificals. Holy Church orders a Bishop to be buried, attired as he is at the most solemn func-

tion of souls. For this purpose he devoted the earlier years of his youth to the study n of Latin and Greek literature, in which he made remarkable progress. It required a great sacrifice to aspire to the priesthood in those days in Ireland, but young Hannan was ready for it; yea, more than that, he thought to devote himself to the foreign missions in a country in which nothing but hardships were in store for him. When a little over 18 years of age he came out to Nova Scotia, "not conde-

"Remember your Prelates who have spoken the word of God to you, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation. Hebr. 13,7. All on a sudden the hand of God has struck us. He has taken away our chief Pastor. Once more the Church is left a widow. Who would have thought of this philosophical and theological studies and with the blessing of the MostRev. Arch bishop, that to-day this Cathedral would be thronged to mourn over his deathi Wenn night after night 1 kneit at his feet to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the same holy to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the same holy to crave his blessing for the same in the same holy to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for the same in the tageth to crave his blessing for When night after night I knelt at his feet to crave his blessing for the sermen, how little did I think of the awful duty devolv-ing upon me to-day, to standover his lifeless form and pronounce his funcral oration. "Oh how incomprehensible are the judg-ments of God and how unsearchable His ways." Rom. 11, 33. The unexpected city, and every stroke of the tolling bell seems to drive the sword of grief deeper

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 mont of Austimit Halifax, until he finally was ordered by istr the Holy See to grasp the Shepherd's Staff himself, which to day he lays down mis at his grave. He was conservated Arch-bishop of Halifax on the feast of Pente-cost, May 20th, 1877. His life as a Biscost, May 20th. 1877. His life as a Bis-hop was of short duration—a month less than five years. But although short it was full of good deeds. We may say of him as a Bishop: "Being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time, for his soul pleased God." Wisdom, 4, 13. After giving you this brief sketch of bis agettly, causer let me now point out his earthly career, let me now point out to you the most conspicuous virtues with which it was omamented, and shall be so for ever. Most prominent in the life of the Most Rev. Dr. Hannan, is the queen love of God in the soul of our deceased Prelate manifested itself particularly in the great sacrifices he made for the pure love of His Divine Majesty—then by the true affection of soul he had for God, even at the moment when the stoutest hearts fail. He accepted the announcement of his death with the greatest calmness of fail. He accepted the announcement of his death with the greatest calmness of soul. When asked a few hours before his death whether he was afraid to die, he said: "I are not afraid of Almighty God." Truly "fear is not in charity, but perfect charity casteth out fear." I. John, 4, 18. He loved Jesus Christ crucified most tenderly. How affectionately did he press the crucifix to his lips in his dying hours. He dearly loved the Sacred Heart of you: for a most severe judgment shall be for them that bear rule." Wisd. 6, 4, 6. The late Archbishop, whose soul was full of faith, was truly sensible of this. For in the paper which he handed to the worthy priest whom he appointed as his

 The rank indicates of the structure of the s ing arrangements for a mission to be given to all the Catholics of this city, having in view the total and radical information of his people. The missionaries arrived. He received them with the utmost cor-diality, and lodged them confortably in his own house. He greatly rejoiced in the work as it was going on, assisting whenever he could at the sermons, al-though the germ of death was in him. And while the mission was given in the city he arranged already for the same work to be done in the country districts. As the mission was drawing to a close his disease suddenly assumed a dangerous

the highest officials of the State, both eivil and military. A single ride with him through the city would convince any stranger of what I say, and the last four days have proved it still more. The moment the death of the Arctbishop was moment the death of the Arctbishop was

FATHER PASSAGLIA.

The Famous Theologian Returns to the Church.

It is with great satisfaction that we ar

favorite devotions were the Litany of the
Blessed Virgin and the Holy Rosary. He
practiced them until he lost consciousness
a few hours before he breathed his last.
He kept and cherished the beads be-
queathed to him by his grandmother. He
said the full round of them three times the
might before he died.and to his immense reward in Heaven.
Thus did Yrahus did Archbishop Hannan work for
God and the good of souls to the end of
his life, at the same time exhibiting him-
self as a model of virtue to both clergy
and laity. And now let us briefly "cor-
to might before he died.those who have gone astray from the
faith, and to persevere to the end in prayer
their conversion. There are still a
for the sait the same time exhibiting him-
self by his love for his neighbor,—and in
this here was "neither Gentile nor Jew,
Barbarian nor Sythian, but, Christ ailand to his immense reward in Heaven.
Thus did Yrahus d

sequence of the promulgation of the Vati-can Decrees, returned after a temporary lapse, like Father Gratry, the famous Oratorian, Montalembert's friend, the pupil of Lacordaire, to the obelience of Rome. One, however, remains in France-M. Loyson, who, as Pere Hyacinthe, the Car-melite, had for a time, to the edification of many, filled the pulpit of Notre Dame; and one in England, once known and reverenced for his piety and zeal and spotless conduct as Father Sutfield, the Dominican, who still stand in need of the redoubled prayers of the Catholic world. In spite of the external obstacles which, since their fall, they have unhappily raised by their own hands, and placed as stumby their own hands, and placed as stum-bling blocks in the path of their return to their true home, we need not despair. Carmelites and Dominicans especially are called upon, by persevering prayers and penances, to obtair. from the Throne of Grace the return of the stray sheep that have wandered, for a time crity let us hope, from their folds. Faithful Ireland alone has not to de-

guidance of the Holy Ghost. Catholic Ireland in this, as in so much else, stands forth again an exemplar to the nations. In connection with Father Passaglia's recantation, we are reminded that the late Pope, on reading a kind of retractation tholiness by the hands of an English priest, one of his old pupils, used these words: I believe that poor Passaglia will repent and return to the Church. I have always had confidence that the Madonna would obtain for him this grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bull defining the doctrine of the Immaculate

FALLACIOUS EXPEDIENTS.-THE ONLY TRUE WAY.

"How to fill our church," is a constant subject of discussion for Protestant minis-ters and newspapers. The problem is an insoluble one for them. Their attempted answers are as numerous as are the minis-ters and writers, but none are satisfactory, even to those who make them. One of them boldly "takes the bull by the horns"

and says: "It is not our duty to fill our churches, "It is not our dury to init our entrenes, but to preach the Gospel and leave the result with God." This, however, won't go down with the majority of Protestant ministers nor with

the men who furnish money to keep up their "churches." It is gravely pointed out that "buildings were erected that they might be filled," and the idea of "preach-

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pointed method by which men are and ever shall be drawn from the ways of sin and error into the path of truth and peace. And this method experience proves to-day, as in all past times, is the only effective method and means. Catho-lie churches may be poor in appearance and uncomfortable. The music may be artistically wretched. The priest may not be eloquent in speech nor possess any "magnetic attractiveness." Yet still the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the continu-ation of the "Lifting up of Christ from time, according to His declaration and promise, to "draw all things" unto Him, now, as it ever has done, since He uttered those memorable words and was "lifted up from the earth" for the salva-tion of men.

"lifted up from the cards" tion of men. This is the way and the means by which "churches are filled." And this it is given to do only to the true successors of Christ's Apostles.—Philadelphia Standard.

VENERABLE BEDE.

The Famous Saint of Jarrow—The Calm and Useful Life of a Scholar.

[J. R. Green's "Making of England".] Bæda, the venerable Bede, as latter times

J. R. Green's "Making of England".]
Bada, the venerable Bede, at latter times that was born in 67.3, nine years after the Synod of Whitby, on ground which passed a year later to Benedict bic plore the loss of theologian, or monk, or in the dogmatic decisions by the infallible guidance of the Holy Ghost. Catholic Treland in this, as in so much else, stands forth again an exemplar to the nations. In connection with Father Passaglia to the nations. In connection, we are reminded that the late Pope, on reading a kind of retractation, we are reminded that the late Pope, on reading a kind of retractation which that ecclesiastic had sent to his Holiness by the hands of an Bnglish priest, one of his old pupils, used these words: I believe that poor Passaglia will repent and return to the Church. I have always had confidence that the Madonna would obtain for him this grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bilt of his grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bult obtain for him this grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bult obtain for him this grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bult obtain for him this grace." Pius IX. doubtless referred to the fact that the Bult ething the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was composed by P. Passaglia, the first word, by the by, which gives it its title, "Ineffabilis," was suggested by P. Passaglia.
FALLACIOUS EXPEDIENTS. THE ONLY TRUE WAY. scholar's life: the words' sketch lot us a scholar's life: the more touching in its sim-plicity that it is the life of the first great English scholar. The quiet grandeur of a life consecrated to knowledge, the tran-qui pleasure that lies in learning and teach-more the miting a demand in fact for Froming and writing, dawned in fact for Eng-lishmen in the story of Bæda. While still young he became a teacher, and 600 monks besides stranger sthat flocked thither for instruction formed the school of Jar-row. It is hard to imagine how, among the school stranger and the duies of row. It is hard to imagine now, among the toils of schoolmasters and the duties of the monk, Bæda could have found time for the composition of the numerous works that made his name famous in the West. But materials for study had actually accumulated in Northumbria through the journey of Wilfrid, and Benedict Biscop, journey of Wilfrid, and Benedict Biscop, and the libraries which were forming at Wearmouth York. The tradition of the older Irish teachers still lingered to direct the young scholar into the path of Scrip-tural interpretation to which he chiefly owed his fame. Greek, a rare accom-plishment in the West, came to him from the school which the Greek Archbishop Theodore had founded beneath the walls of Canterbury, while his skill in the ecc-

s the case of om the same that of the under dog in th the bone. orce, the top g, Thou shalt op dogs unite ne law, and ne law, and ny sees in this s, a mere play would as soon d, 'Thou shalt sores,' to the f 'Thou shalt struggler for forbidding un those who, in a, could afford ection of their inst the poor

Florida.

ida, Reporter s Willcox ha s Willcox has Lake Maitland his land adjoins ere at the sole n it one thou planted, which large income. Villcox has set ty acres there-ten-acre plots who may re. ·f. Buffalo, N. Y .: er from kidney relief until I By druggists. CAPT. F. GUY, ar.

ed more lives dence in eating ing; but when d the miserable t relief in Burregulate r and kidneys, mulates all the tion. ille, Ont., says

recommending om having used d it for some will say for it on I have ever istry of God he provided in his Church the extraordinary ministry of the missions to reclaim the most aband-oned souls; he from the beginning of his administration had missions given over his diocese, especially in country dis-tricts. One of the grandest efforts in this direction he made in the great mission closed just now. But, because this event brings us to the close of his life, I wish to draw your attention to a virtue he pracdraw your attention to a virtue he tised which shows best the high perfection

he has acquired. All that has been said so far, and a thousand times more could be said, culminates in that virtue which St. James calls the climax of all: "Patience hath a perfect for ever. Most prominent in the fire of the Most Rev. Dr. Hannan, is the queen of all virtues: his love of God. "The end of the commandment is charity from a pure heart." I. Tim., 1, 5. The great love of God in the soul of our deceased Prelate manifested itself martienlarky hop especially when he finds his best inten-tions misunderstood, his most strenuous efforts for the noon of religion misinterpreted, opposed and brought to naught. Sufferings of the kind are felt the more suitely by a heart that loves all and de-sires nothing more than to live in har-mony with all around. That this would be so the Lord Jesas predicted to his Disciples, "In the world you shall have be so the Lord Jesas predicted to his Disciples. "In the world you shall have distress, but have confidence; I have overcome the world."-John 16, 33. "St. Paul did not conceal his tribulation, which was so great that he became weary of life."—I Cor. 1, 8. St. Joseph Calasanctius, St. Alphonsus Ligouri, died while in dis-

teacher that Cardinal Newman, too, after leaving Oxford, was led to drink from the well-springs of Catholic truth. That these well-springs, from which he had drank so deeply and dispensed with such profusion were abandoned by himself, was a source of profound sorrow to every Catholic, and more especially to his nu-merous ecclesiastical pupils in Italy, France, Germany and England. His return to the faith has been for long years the ob-ject of many prayers with the noblest and purest hearts in Christendom. Amongst those who have prayed and the present. A Protestant answers the objection last quoted and argues for more prayers, as follows: "True: but our lack of prayer may be holding ourselves aloof from the electric circle of divine influence, which is needed to give us that magnetic attractiveness which will draw men to Christ." "This is availal. Nothing could accord

ongst those who have praved and Amongst those who have prayed and labored for his conversion was the Arch-bishop of Turin, where, since his fall, Father Passaglia has passed his melan-choly days. The immediate merits of effecting his reconciliation with the Church is due to a former pupil of his at the CollegioRomano. Canon Valerian Rozycki. Conterior control Carlon valerian roos or a Passaglia, who, since has secession, has lived a retired life as professor of philoso-phy in the University of Furin, in a letter dated the 24th of last month, announced to the Archbishop of Turin his complete Lord says: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, ity, and his readiness to do everything in his power to repair the and unreserved submission to Papal authorwill draw all things unto Myself." But the foregoing declaration, and Pro-testantism is in full accord with it, says, "Not so. What is needed to draw men to Christ is to give to preachers magnetic his power to repair the grave scandal his conduct had caused. The Archbishop rejoiced exceedingly at this long-desired conversion, and sent, on the same day, Professor Passaglia's letter, which was delivered to him by Canon Rozycki, toattractiveness. It is not necessary to recount the other

various reasons given why Protestant "churches are not filled," and expedients

Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other seriou diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

WORTHY OF RESPECT .- To be worthy of respect demands virtue, honor, truth, and sincerity. It demands that a man be a good son and brother, a good husband and father, an industrious and faithful workman, a just and kind master, a loyal and trustworthy citizen. If he be these, he is respectable, for he has claims upon the respect of all who knowhim. He elan-which will draw men to Christ." This is capital. Nothing could accord urch more closely with advanced science and t the progressive thought than this. "Elec-ycki. tric circle of divine influence !!!" "Mag-has netic attractiveness" (given to Protestant lioso-ninisters) "which draws men to Christ!!" Hetter Inced that it is blasphemous. Our Divine plate Lord says: may wear homespun or broadcloth, may live in an attic or a palace, may work with his hands or his brain, may have but not in his belongings. It is dependent upon what he is, not upon what he has.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, es-pecially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and liver troubles Hop Bitters will surely and last-ingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighbor-hood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

A Cure for Headache.

What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world.

delivered to him by Canon Rozycki, to-gether with his own report, to Rome to the Holy Father. When the daily ex-pected decision of his Holiness shall have arrived, Father Passaglia will make a public recantation of his errors. In the turn to the Church, he has put on again turn to the Church, he has put on again bia acclasizatical dress.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

[OFFICIAL.] PASTOBAL LETTER HIS LORDSHIP RT. REV. JOHN WALSH.D.D. BISHOP OF LONDON

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

JOHN WALSH-by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, BISHOP OF LONDON.

To the Clergy, Religious and faithful of the Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-

On the approach of the beautiful month of May, sacred to our Blessed Lady, we deem it a duty to address you some remarks on devotion to the august Mother of God, and on the spiritual fruits that may be gathered therefrom. What the month of May is in the order of nature, that, in the mind of the church, the Blessed Virgin is in the order of Grace. May is the springtime of the year, the month of hope and promise, the harbinger of the bright Summer, the fairest and most cautiful queen of the year, decked out in all its fresh young beauty, and fragrant with blossoms and flowers. "Winter is now past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers have appeared in our land, the time of pruning is come, the voice of the turtle is heard, the fig tree hath put forth her green figs, the vines in flower yield their sweet smell." (Canticles, ii. 12-13.) The cold, stormy winter is past, Nature has risen from its tomb, and has awakened into a new life. The voice of Spring is heard on the hills and in the valleys, and behold the fields are robed in brightest green, the trees bring forth leaves and blossoms, the gardens are fragrant with flowers, the woods are vocal with the sweet music of singing birds, the air is resonant with sounds of joy and gladness, and all nature is clothed with a vesture of the most varied beauty

Now, the Blessed Virgin was the Springtime of that season of grace and mercy, and spiritual beauty, and perfection, with which our Divine Redeemer blessed and enriched the earth. At her approach the spiritual winter of the world disappeared, the springtime of hope and promise for mankind had come, soon to be followed by the Summer of Christ's richest blessings and graces. She was the day star that appeared above the darkened horizon of a fallen world, to herald the rising of the Sun of eternal justice. Mary was the fairest flower in the garden of God. She was the flower of the field and the lily of the valley. She was the fairest, the most all praise Mary. The whole force of these beautiful, and the most perfect of God's creatures. She was never stained by the sin of origin or of action, no thought allied to sin ever darkened her pure soul, no shadow of evil ever dimmed the brightness of her virginal purity. She was indeed "our tainted nature's solitary boast." Hence the inspired writer, gazing on the vision of her peerless beauty and perfection, as it appeared to his far reaching glance, exclaimed: is she that cometh forth like the morning rising, fair as the Moon, beautiful as the Sun. (Canticles, VI., v.9.)

It was, then, a happy thought of the church, who, like her Divine Master, doeth all things well, to associate the beauti-ful month of May with devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and to make its natural beauty and loveliness-its hopes and its promises-symbolize the moral beauty and loveliness of Mary, and the blessed hopes and promises which she brought to the wearied hearts and despairing souls of mankind.

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN. Devotion to the Blessed Virgin consists in honoring, venerating and loving her, and in kind that was! Mary is a free agent, and r powe invoki

a sentence of mercy and of hope. He said to sound. It intends to express that God is her the serpent, "I will put enmittees between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed; she shall crush thy head and thou shalt lie in wait for her heel [Genesis iii. c. 14 v.] Between Eve and the serpent there arose a friendship that brought ruin and death on mankind; between Mary the woman of prophecy and the serpent there shall be an eternal enmity, an undying hostility, and she, through her seed, the incarnate God, shall bring life and salvation to mankind. The woman Mary, and her seed, Jesus Christ, has crushed and destroyed the serpent's head, the one mediately, the other immediately; Mary crushes the serpent's head by giving birth to Jesus, and Jesus by the might of His own divine power and virtue. When St, Paul instituted a contrast between the first Adam and the second, he suggested the existence of a similar contrast between Eve and Mary, and this contrast is constantly dwelt upon by the Christian Fathers. Their teaching on this subject, when summarised,

is substantially as follows:-(a). That Mary is the new and second Eve, as Christ is the new and second Adam; and therefore, as Adam was a type of Jesus so Eve was a type of Mary, and that as Eve was an active and efficient agent in the ruin of man, Mary was an active and efficient agent in his redemption and salvation. (b). The enmity between this second Eve and the serpent is in every way similar to that which existed between the serpent and the second Adam; and, consequently, it is deadly, implacable, and without interruption. (c. Mary the fall of Eve is restored; the prudence, the obedience, and the faith of the former making reparation for the imprudence, the disobedience and the unbelief of the latter. (d). God who condemned Eve, second ; as all that is evil came through Eve, so through Mary comes all that is good; as Adam was renewed in Christ, so is Eve in

Mary. (t.) By Mary salvation and life is ruin and death. (g). . It is only on account of Mary that Eve is, and is called the mother of and in every language spoken by the living. (h). Mary raised Eve from her fall, restored Adam, despoiled hell, and opened the gates of paradise; (i). a curse was pronounced upon Eve; it is abolished by Mary, who is altogether blessed ; (k). as we all die through Eve, so do we all live through Mary, we gain the adoption of sons, and return to our pristine dignity. (1). The new Virgin hath explated the evil deed of the old; and (m). lastly, as all censure Eve, so antitheses depends on the hypothesis upon which they are founded ; namely, that Mary is a being wholly different from all other members of the human race, in the unspotted purity, and in the super-abundant holiness, which adorned and which filled her from the first moment of her existence : that she was not merely the physical instrument of our Lord's taking flesh but as an intelligent and responsible cause of it, her faith and obedience being accessories to the Incarnation and gaining it as her reward, that she co-operated in our salvation not merely by the descent of the Holy Ghost upon her but by specific holy acts-the effects of the Holy Ghost within

her soul: that as Eve was the cause of ruin to all, Mary was the cause of salvation. In the annunciation when an archangel announces to her on the part of God that she was to become the mother of the world's redeemer we see clearly the prominent part she played in the mystery of the Incarnation and therefore in the scheme of man's re-demption. What an awful moment for the

immortal hopes and eternal interests of man could if she so n

son, as truly as any one of us is the son of his own mother. If this be so, what can be said of her? what can be said too much, so that it does not compromise the attributes of the Creator ? He indeed might have created a being more perfect, more admirable than she is; He might have endued that being, so created, with a richer grant of grace, of power, of blessedness; but in one respect she surpasses all even possible creations, viz., that she is Mother of her Creator. It is this awful title, which both illustrates and connects together the two prerogatives of Mary, on which I have been lately enlarging, her It is the issue of sanctity and her greatness. her sanctity: it is the origin of her greatness. What dignity can be too great to attribute to her who is as closely bound up, as intimately one, with the Eternal Word, as a mother is with a son? What outfit of sanctity, what fulness and abundance of grace, what exuberance of merits must have hers, when once we admit the supposition, which the Fathers justify, when her Maker really did regard those merits, and take them into account, when he condescended "not to

abhor the Virgin's womb." Is it surprising then that on the one hand she should be immaculate in her conception ? or on the other that she should be honored with an assumption, and exalted as a queen with a crown of twelve stars, with the rulers of day and night to do her service? Men sometimes wonder that we call her Mother of life, of mercy, of salvation ; what are all these titles compared to that one name. Mother of God ?'

O, how greatly should we honor, how fervently should we love her whom God himself honored above all creatures by raising her to the unapproachable and incomparable dignity of being His own Mother. She crowns Mary with glory. (e). As death flowed from the first Eve, so did life from the prophesied that "all generations should call her blessed," and the church of God has in every age taken up this holy canticle of praise and has made it resound throughout the whole world. In every clime the chil within the reach of all, as by Eve all fell into dren of the church gather around the shrines of our Blessed Lady, and with loving hearts, human lips, proclaim her blessed, and sing her magat, and extol her glories, and declare her "full of grace," and radiant with the beauty of perfect holiness; and, in doing so, they are confident that they are thereby honoring thanking, and praising her divine Son, Who crowned her with honor and with glory, Who loved her as His own Blessed Mother, and Who, when dying in agony on the cross, gave her to His children as their Mother also. Nor let it be foolishly said that the honor given by us to our Blessed Lady is so much taken away from the honor we owe to her Divine Son. In honoring her, we honor the gifts and graces which God so abundantly and magnificently layished upon her. As the Moon shines by the reflected light of eth. She gave Him all that He had of that the Sun, but does not shear him of his rays or rob him of the brightness and glory of his effulgence, so Mary, shining by the gifts and graces and spiritual illuminations given her by God, and, by her faithful co-operation with them is but the reflected image of the beauty and holiness and perfection of the Son of God, who made her all beautiful and tonement for sin and for the redemption of without spot or stain; and the honcr given ultimately referred to God, the to her is author of all her greatness and dignity and perfections. The love of Mary leads us up o the love of God, the All-Perfect, the All-Holy, for it is chiefly for His dear sake we human nature by the splendor of their vir-love and honor her; and, indeed, if we did tues, not all the Cherubim and Seraphim not love the Mother, how could we love the Son, Who loved her so tenderly?

> Blessed Virgin. To God we give supreme tion to the holiness and merit and closeness Creator and S ord

tercessions, giving of thanks for all men." And he declares that he "ceases not to give thanks for them, commemorating them in his prayers.'

From these and many other Scriptural assages too numerous to cite, it is manifest that intercessory prayer is a divine ordinance-that it is a means appointed by Almighty God to obtain for ourselves and others, many graces and spiritual favors. Again, it is cortain that the potency and effieacy of intercessory prayer are in proportion to the holiness and merits before God of the person who offers it. The dictates of reason alone would be sufficient to satisfy us on this point. St. James tells us that the prayer of the just man availeth much. (St. James v c., 15) Our Lord declares to us that "if we remain in Him, and His words remain in us, we may ask whatever we will, and it shall be done unto us. (St. John xv-7.) we see here that the power of intercessory prayer is in direct proportion to the close-ness of the union which we maintain with God. And St. John enunciates the same principle when he says, "whatsoever we ask we shall receive ot Him, because shall we keep His commandments and do those things that are pleasing in His sight." (1 St. John, iii., 22.)

We have, then, two things clearly established by God's revealed word, 1st, that intercessory prayer is an ordinance of God, and, 2nd, that the efficacy of that prayer is in direct proportion to the holiness and goodness of the one who offers it. In fact, so much in accord with the wants of human nature are these principles, so much in unison are they with the dictates of right reason and with the common sense of mankind, that even in the worldly concerns of life men unceasingly act on similar principles Thus, if persons desire favors from those in power-if they desire, for instance, a government situation, they invariably solicit the influence and intercession of the friends of those from whom the favors are sought-the friends and supporters of the government. Now, bearing in mind the two aforesaid incontestable truths, how can we exaggerate when speaking of the efficacy, the power, the irresistable mightiness of the prayers of God's Blessed Mother, offered up for those whom Her Divine Son redeemed in His precious Who so holy, who so near to our blood. Blessed Redeemer, who has such irresistible claims upon Him, as His own Mother? She bore Him for nine months in her virginal womb. She saw Him born and saw Him die. She nursed Him in His infancy, flew with Him into Egypt to save Him from the wrath of a tyrant, she labored for Him, bore poverty with Him, hungered with Him, vas for years associated with Him in His daily life, was in a word, His most tender and loving Mother whom He obeyed during the years of His hidden life at Nazarhuman nature with which His divinity was hypostatically united and with which He worked on earth. She gave Him that heart into which Sne transfused her own blood and which He poured out on the tree of the cross for us as the price of our redemptionthe world. O, what creature then, could be as near and dear to our adorable Lord as His own dear Mother, who could have such claims upon Him as She? Not all the Saints that ever glorified God, and honored that surround His eternal throne, not all the angelic choirs that sing forever the praises Besides, the honor we pay to God is differ- of their Creator. If, then, the power and ent in kind from that which we give to the efficacy of intercessory prayer are in propor-

Redeemer. "There is no doubt," says Origen, "that Elizabeth was filled with the HolyGhost because of her son; for the mother did not then deserve to receive the Holy Ghost, but as John, as yet confined in his mother's womb, was filled with the Holy Ghost, then Elizabeth, after the sanctification of her son, was filled with the Holy Spirit." Now, this grace of sanctification given to St. John could have been bestowed, had God so willed, ither before or after the visit of the blessed Virgin, but it pleased the Redeemer to grant it only at the moment that his mother's voice sounded in the ears of Elizabeth, to signify that it was through her instrumentality, and at her instance, grace was accorded.

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We find, also, that the first] miracle which Jesus wrought was performed at the request of his blessed Mother, and that, even before the time marked out in the divine decrees for the manifestation of his Almighty oower had arrived. This miracle took place at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee (St. John, ii. chap.) Jesus and Mary were in-vited to the marriage feast. And the wine failing, the mother of Jesus said to Him, "They have no wine;" and Jesus said to her, "Woman, what is it to Me and to thee-m. hour is not yet come;" but Mary, who well knew that her request would not be refused, said to the waiters, "Whatsoever he shall say to you, do ye." Then Jesus saith to the waiters, "Fill the water pots with water; and they filled them up to the brim." Then Jesus, by a miracle of almighty power, converted the water into wine. The Evangelist adds: "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee: and He manifested his glory." From the tenor of this text it is perfectly manifest that it was only at the reuest of his blessed Mother Jesus wrought this first miracle, and that in order to comply with her prayer, he perform d it even before the time of his working miracles had arrived. We may therefore conclude that as our blessed Redeemer bestowed his first grace and wrought his first miracle at the request of his holy Mother, he would for all coming time work miracles of grace and mercy for the salvation of those for whom Mary's powerful voice would be raised in advocacy: and as the relation of mother and son has not ceased to exist in heaven, where Jesus is enthroned in the glory of his Father, and where Mary reigns above the heavenly hierarchies, and, as Jesus is still the Father of Mercies, and the charity and compassion of Mary for poor repentant sinners , if possible, more inflamed and intensified, we may rest assured that Jesus will never refuse to listen to the voice of His blessed Mother when she pleads in accents of tender pity and compassion for the poor sinners whom he has redeemed in His precious blood. For the Blessed Virgin will not cease to plead and intercede for us with her divine Son, now that she is in the eternal heavens. The communion of Saints is a great fact attested by the revealed word of God and embodied as an article of faith in the Apostles Creed. The church is a vast society embracing the Saints in heaven, the suffering souls in Purgatory and its members who are still detained in the flesh. There is a bond of sympathy, of union and of charity binding all these children of the church into one great family of God ; death cannot separate their souls nor raise up a barrier that would divide them, "for Christ, Who is our peace, hath broken down all the walls of partition which sin and death had interposed between God's children, and hath made both one-that is, hath united the Saints in heaven and his people on earth into his own body, which is his church. And as in the human body all the members are interdependent, and minister to each other's to God of the person who offers it, we have wants, and feel for each other's sufferings, and contribute to the well-being of the whole body, so, in the church, which is the body of Christ, the various members thereof do, by the appointment of God, and according to their position and the measure of their capacity, minister to each other's spiritual needs, interchange kindly and merciful offices, and are bound together by the bonds of active charity and triendship, stronger than death. We invoke the prayers and influence of the Saints; they intercede for us with God, and we bring relief to the souls in Purgatory by our prayers and other good works. In this view of the case, the office of the Blessed Virgin as our advocate and our Mother, does not cease now that she is exalt ed over principalities and powers in heaven. On the contrary, her interest in us is but intensified there, and as she will ever be the Mother of Jesus, and as Jesus, even in the eternal heavens, will be forever her Son, so her prayers and her intercessions for her poor way-faring children on earth will have the power and efficaciousness which the prayers of such a Mother must always have with such a Son, and they will never cease to be offered up for us in mighty advocacy before the throne of grace and mercy, for Mary, like her divine Son, will always live in heaven to make intercession for us. "I consider it impossible," says a distinguished writer, "for those who believe the Church to be one vast body in heaven and on earth, in which every creature of God has his place, and of which prayer is the life, when once they recognize the sanctity and dignity of the Blessed Virgin, not to perceive immediately that her office above is one of perpet-ual intercession for the faithful militant, and that our very relation to her must be that of clients to a patron, and that in the eternal enmity which exists between the woman and the serpent, while the serpent's strength lies in being the tempter, the serpent's strength lies in being the tempter, the weapon of the second Eve and Mother of God is prayer. This is the faith of Catholics : and hence the chil. dren of the Church have in every age turned in confidence and with loving hearts to seek her pro tection, and ask the benefit of her prayers ; and they have not been mistaken, nor have their prayers been left unbeard. Hence churches have sprung up all over Christendom raised in honor of Mary, and shrines have been established, the offerings of grate-ful hearts for benefits received. Let us therefore, descet hearthean turn to Mary in our turn therefore, dearest brethren, turn to Mary in our temptations. in our trials, and our afflictions ; let us humbly, but with confidence, beseech her to intercede for us before the throne of grace, and we may be convinced that she will not fail to interest herself in our be-

ful and most salutary intercession. All and the inexpressible dignity offered to her. christians should hor, venerate and love She for a moment suspends her consent, and our Blessed Lady, because (a) of the prominent place she has occupied in the economy pense and expectation, so necessary was it for mankind that she should freely and ac-(b) of her transcendent sanctity and dignity, tively co-operate in the work of their redempand because (c] God himself honored her above all other creatures, by bestowing on necessary for the mystery of the Incarnation, her the unspeakable and incomparable and, it was only when she gave it, when she privilege of the Divine Maternity.

1. The Blessed Mother of God has occupied a prominent place in the work of our Redemption, and has ever been associated with tion of the world was inaugurated. our Divine Saviour in the scheme of man's salvation and in the dispensation of His graces and mercies.

Our Lord is the inexhaustible fountain of grace; Mary is its channel. Our Lord is the Omega, the beginning and the Alpha and end, our Father, our Creator, our Lord, our all, the God of our heart, the God that is our portion for ever. It is needless to tell you, dearly beloved brethren, for you are per-fectly convinced of it, that our Saviour is the author and finisher of our Faith, that He is the life of our life, the Way, the Truth and the Life; that it is His precious blood that has redeemed the world; that He is the only mediator of redemption between God and man; that there is no other name under heaven, save the holy name of Jesus, whereby we can be saved; and that no soul can ever enter heaven, except through the merits of the sufferings and death of Christ. To Him alone are divine worship and adoration due. All this is Catholic truth and teach-But as it has pleased God to rule the ing. natural world, and to preserve and direct its marvellous harmonies by secondary agents and laws; so in the supernatural order it pleases Him to make use of secondary agents to carry out His merciful behests. Now such is the position of Mary in the divine

plan of man's salvation. She actively co-operated, but only as a secondary agent, with our Blessed Lord, in titles! the great scheme of the world's reparation. As Eve, by her infidelity, actively co-operated in bringing on the fall of the human race in Adam, so Mary, by her superlative virtues, and her unswerving fidelity to on our guilty parents, at the gates of Paradise, when in love and pity God pronounced which corresponds and is adequate to its saints, to make supplications, prayers, in-

God and nature are, as it were, kept in sustion and their salvation. Her consent was said her "fiat," that the decrees of God regard-

ing this stupendous mystery ran on to their fulfilment, and that the work of the redemp was pleased so to arrange it," says St. Thomas, "that it might be shown that there is between the Son of God and human nature a certain

spiritual marriage; and therefore in the Annunciation the consent of the Virgin was waited for, as the representative of all human (Lib. iii. Art. 30.) "Answer, O nature." Blessed Virgin," says St. Augustine,"why do you hesitate about giving life to the world? The gate of heaven once shut by the sin of Adam is opened, and the celestial ambassador has passed through it to come to you. God is at the gate, and he awaits the angel whom you detain. O Blessed Virgin, all the captive ages conjure thee to give thy consent. He who has offended has taken the first step. he has taken away the bolt by which our iniquity had closed the gate of heaven. We shall be permitted to enter there if you give your consent. Est nobis aditus, si assensus tuus fuerit commodatus." (Ser. 17 in Natal Dom.)

Such, in the thought of the holy Fathers and of Catholic theology, is the prominent place the Blessed Virgin occupies in the God answered his prayers by abundant divine scheme of man's salvation

We should, therefore, honor, venerate and love her. And what shall we say of her sanctity and

greatness as shown forth and illustrated in the mystery of her divine maternity and of the honor and love we owe to her on these

"It is an integral portion of the Faith fixed by an Œcumenical Council," savs Cardinal Newman, "that the Blessed Virgin is Theotocos, Deipara, or Mother of Virgin is Theotocos, Deipara, or Mother of God; and this word, when thus used, carries remarkable words he makes use of. St. Paul grace, had a part in its restoration. Scar-with it no admixture of rhetoric, no taint of cely had the divine justice passed sentence extravagant affection,—it has nothing else and supplication, at all times, in the with it no admixture of rhetoric, no taint of enjoins his brethren to "pray with all prayer but a well-weighed, grave, dogmatic sense, with all

to the Blessed Virgin we give an inferior honor as to the most perfect creature ever fashioned by Divine hands, but still a creature, and therefore separated as by an im passable gulf from the nature, the attributes and infinite perfections of God ; to our Sav-

iour we say "Rex tremendar Majestates Salva nos, King of awful and tremendous Majesty save us; to the Blessed Virgin we say Holy Mary pray for us. God is our Sovereign Lord and Judge. Mary is our advocate, pleading before His throne for us poor sinners. This is Catholic teaching, and all devotional expressions used towards the Blessed Virgin should in truth and justice be interpreted according to this standard of Catholic belief.

2nd We should frequently and earnestly recommend ourselves to the prayers of the Blessed Virgin, and, entreat her to obtain for us from her Divine Son, by her powerful intercession, the graces and blessings we may stand in need of. The doctrine of the intercessory power of the Blessed Virgin is the result of two truths that cannot be reasonably questioned by any Christian. The first is, that intercessory prayer is an ordinance of God; the second is, that the vitality and power of intercessory prayer are in proportion to the sanctity and nearness to God of the person offering it. That intercessory prayer is of Divine appointment cannot be questioned by any person admitting Holy Scripture to be the revealed word of God. Elias prayed that it might

not rain, and it rained not for three years showers, (III Kings, 17, 18. chap.) Moses, by his prayers, saved his people from de-struction (Exodus XXXII.) In the prophet Ezechiel God speaks as if intercessory prayer were a necessary condition for the bestowal of his favors. "I sought amongst them for a man that might stand in the gap before me in favor of the land, that I might not destroy it and I found none." (Ezechiel XXII,30.) 30.) St. James seems to make our salvation depend on intercessory prayer. "Pray for saved, "are spirit

the most positive assurance, the most unshaken certainty, that the prayers of the Blessed Virgin must be most powerful with Her eternal Son, and most benificial to her supplicants.3

And, in fact, we find that this was the case while yet Mother and Son still lingered on the earth. The very first recorded grace given by the incarnate God to man was bestowed at the voice of Mary. After the annunciation, the Blessed Virgin visited her cousin, Saint Elizabeth; and it came to pass, says St. Luke, 1st Chap. 41st ver., "that as Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the infant in her womb leaped for joy, and Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost." Now the Fathers unanimously maintain that at the sound of Mary's voice St. John the Baptist was sanctified in his mother's womb by a special grace from Jesus Christ, for the recognition of the presence of the Redeemer given by the child, if not accompanied by the remission of his original sin, would in their estimation not cause him joy, but rather sorrow, as he would feel that by that sin he was estranged and separated from his blessed

*So reasonable is Catholic teaching on this point, and so much is it in accord with the dictates of common sense, as well as with the revealed word of God, that even enlightened Protestants are forced to admit it. the late pure-minded Longfellow beautifully expresses this teaching:-

This is indeed the blessed Mary's land: Virgin and Mother of our dear Redeemer; All hearts are touched and softened at her name; Alike the bandit, with the bloody hand The priest, the prince, the scholar, and the peasant, The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer, Pay homage to her as one ever present! And even as children, who have much offended A too-indulgent father, in great shame Penitent, and yet not daring unattended To go into his presence, at the gate Speak with their sister, and confiding wait, Till she goes in before and intercedes So men, repenting of their evil deeds, And yet not venturing rashly to draw n With their requests an angry father's ear, Offer to her their prayers and their confession, And she for them in heaven makes intercession, And if our Faith had given us nothing more And if our Fain had given us nothing i Than this example of all womanhood, So mild, so merciful, so strong, so good, So patient, peaceful, loyal, loving, pure This were enough to prove it higher and patience and supplication for all Than all the creeds the world had known before

THE CATHOLIC RECORD THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

half, and that she will obtain for us victory over our temptations, strength in our trials, and heavenly consolation in our tions.

We say to each of you in the words of St. Bernard: "Whosoever you are, when you find yourself tossed about by the storms and tempests of this world, turn not your eyes from the brightness of this star, if you wish not to be over-whelmed by the tempests. If the winds of temptation arise, if you are thrown upon the rocks of tribulation, look to the star; call upon Mary. If you are tossed by the billows of pride, or ambition, or detraction, or envy, look to the star: call upon Mary. If anger, or avarice, or the snares of the flesh disturb the vessel of snares of the flesh disturb the vessel of your soul, look to Mary. If you are shocked by the magnitude of your sins, confused by the consciousness of guilt, terrified by the horrors of judgment, over-whelmed in the depths of affliction, or sunk in the abyes of despair, think of Mary." O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us, and obtain for ourselves, the pricets

us, and obtain for ourselves, the priests, religious and faithful of our Diocese, the abundant blessings of heaven. Obtain for us hatred of sin, the spirit of penitence and prayer, fervor in the service of God, and prayer, retvor in the service of God, an ardent desire of heaven and the holy love of God." "Sincta Maria, succurre mis-eris, juva pusillanimes, refore fieldles, ora pro populo, interveni pro clero, intercede pro devoto femineo serve. Sentiant omnes turn juvameno; minumen ecklevent turn system, comence quicumpue celebrant tuam sanctam co Holy Mary, succor the disful, pray for the weak, encourage the mourn-ful, pray for the people and the elergy, intercede for the devoted female sex; may all experience thy assistance who honor thy sacred memory." We enjoin the Rev. clergy to hold de-

votions in their respective churches dur-ing the month of May in honor of our Blessed Lady. In citize ssed Lady. In cities, towns, and other tres of population, devotions should centres of population, devotions should be held every evening, and, in country missions, at least twice in the week. We authorize the reverend elergy to give Benediction of the Most Hely Sacrament May God's Blessed Mother, the first pat-

ron of our diccese, ever pray and plead for us all before the throne of Grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace in seasonable aid.

This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of our diocese and in chapter in our Religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given from St. Peter's Palace, London, n this, the 25th of April, feast of St. Mark, A. D., 1882, under our hand and seal, and the counter signature of our Secretary.

+ JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

By order of His Lordship WILLIAM O'MAHONY, Secretary.

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(From the Journal of a Priest.) While seated in my room some years ago in a country town, a man of perhaps seventy-five years of age, and almost blind, was ushered into my presence. To my surprise he told me he was a Catholic ; of To my rather said, as careless people commonly do, "I ought to be a Catholic." I had frequently seen him groping his way through the town with the aid of his cane, but had thought no more about it than that he was a pauper who had seen better days, but who now depended on the public charity for his scanty subsistence. He told me that he had married a Protestant now long since dead, and nad raised a family of children some of whom were dead, while the others were married, but did not want the burden of his support; and he added that he had not practised his religion or been to confession for forty-"Of late," he said, "I became greatly troubled, not knowing what to do. I got

The Catbolic Kecorb Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY.—AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC (RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-aively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-less and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the dioces. Belleve me, Yons very sincerely, + JOHN WAISH, Bishop of London, Ur. HOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Becord."

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese. + MICHAEL HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

We see it stated, and note the statement with pleasure and approval, that Congress will shortly have under consideration a proposal for the reduction of postage on letters from three to two cents for every half oz., and so on proportionately. the ruins of Mussulman despotism. We think it high time that the postal tax should be materially reduced. both in the United States and Canada. The government of each country has ultimate purpose of French policy on hand a large surplus, and should, in Africa. France requires just therefore, remove as many burdens as possible from the public shoulders. The reduction spoken of superabundant energy and wellwould prove none too much. In known constructive power. The fact the time has, in our opinion, occupation of Tunis and its practical come for the introduction of a one subjection to French control, precent postage rate for letters and the paratory to its absorption into the entire abolition of postage on news-A CONVERSION BY MEANS OF THE papers. The Post Office Department in either Canada or the United of French domination to Tripoli, States is not expected to yield suffi- make it evident that France intends cient revenue to cover expenses, but pursuing a vigorous policy of conwhen the government from other sources can easily meet the deficiency French government has in hand a the introduction of necessary reform railway scheme to connect its doshould not be delayed. A cheap minions on the Atlantic with those and efficient postal system is a necessary concomitant of civilization, scheme, truly a gigantic one, will, and one of the most powerful stimulants to progress. The press of Canada is at present hampered by control of an immense territory, an absurd impost which ought to be capable under due development of at once abolished. While yielding its unbounded resources to sustain a comparatively insignificant amount an immense population. But beof revenue, this tax is onerous on sides its broad and comprehensive

public interest be speedily removed. its government, given approval to a

ever be fully known. If prison walls could speak, if the tombs filled by premature death and despair could disclose their secrets, no honest citizen would ask for the extension to this happy country of the thrice-accursed system that is undermining society elsewhere. It is painful enough to see Parliament. from time to time, grant divorces, in the Protestant and infidel meaning of the term, but it were abhorrent to every feeling of decency and to the sober judgment of the Canadian people to set up a court for this purpose. The very first effect of such a step would be the diminution of

respect for the indissolubility of marriage, and the consequent weakening of the bonds that hold society together. With the establishment of a divorce court, we should have, in this country, what good men in the United States now so justly deplore, insecurity for innocence, disrespect for morality, a stimulus to vice and conjugal infidelity, while upon many happy firesides the dark shadow of doubt, misgiving and suspicion would often lower, to the destruction of family peace and individual happiness.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

We have always thought it the purpose of France to build a powerful empire in Northern Africa upon Every action of the French government of late years goes far in our opinion to justify our view as to the some such field as that magnificent region offers for the exercise of her French African dominions and the certain extension at an early period solidation in Northern Africa. The on the Mediterranean coast. This when carried into operation, as it soon will, give the French absolute many journals and should in the railway policy, France has, through

the Desert of Sahara, south of Tunis.

The cutting of this canal will, it is

HAMILTON LETTER.

Tenders for Cathedral Improvements-Mission in Guelph-Concert in aid of St. Joseph's Church-Father Mathew Society-City Progress-New Factory -Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

As already stated, the work of renova-ting St. Mary's cathedral will soon be commenced. Tenders have been called for, and some are already in the possession of the church authorities. Full particulars at an early date.

lars at an early date. A mission was begun in Guelph on Sunday last, conducted by the celebrated Jesuit, Father Damen, of Chicago. Under such able management it is certain to be successful. Rev. Fr. Hamel, S. J., her here removed and his theoremetics. has been removed, and his place supplied by the Rev. Fr. Fleck. CONCERT IN AID OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

CONCERT IN AID OF ST. JOSEPH S. The concert in aid of St. Joseph's (German) church, Rev. R. Bergman, pas-tor, held recently in the Larkin Hall, was quite successful. The programme con-sisted of vocal and instrumental music, in bits the full-size neuronal ladies and sisted of Vocal and instrumental music, in which the following named ladies and gentlemen took part: Miss Stella Mc-Adams, Mrs. Martin-Murphy, Miss K. Richter, Miss A. Larkin, piano solo, Mr. N. J. Power, Mr. F. A. Filgiano and Mr. D. Audette. Prof. D. J. O'Brien pre-sided at the piano. and Mr. N. J. Power D. Audette, Prof. D. J. O'Brien pre-sided at the biano, and Mr. N. J. Power discharged the duties of Master of cere-monies. All acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the very large audi-ence, as the hearty applause and numer-ous encores amply testified. Most of the ladies are comparatively incompised are comparatively inexperienced in public singing, so that their creditable performance on this occasion is worthy of

great praise. FATHER MATHEW SOCIETY.

FATHER MATHEW SOCIETA. The regular monthly meeting of the F. M. T. A. Society was held last Thurs-day evening, at which the principal busi-ness was the election of officers. Rev. J. S. O'Leary, with the approbation of his logication of the probation of his pro-logication of the probation of the pro-top of the pro-top of the probation of the pro-top of the 5. o Leary, with the approvation of his Lordship, was re-appointed chaplain. Mr. Henry Mullin was elected president; Mr. F. Fagan 1st Vice do.; Mr. T. Kelly 2nd do; Mr. P. McCarthy, recording sec-retary; Mr. M. O'Connor, financial do. Mr. John Brown, treasurer; Mr. Wm. Quinlan, marshal; Mr. Robt. Smith, steward; Mr. H. Mullin, librarian; execusteward; ar. H. Huffin, noralitat, eccen-tive committee: Messis, John Robertson; Owen McCafferty, James McManus, J. O'Halloran and Wm. Green. The society o haloran and will Green. The society is quite active and is conducted with con-siderable energy. A large number of new and valuable works have just been added to the library under its charge.

MUNICIPAL. The new cutting on the corner of Bold and Bay streets has roused the indignation of the ratepayers of that locality. It may have the effect of taking away from se aldermen, who are members of the

those aldermen, who are members of the Board of Works, the power which they assume of making alterations without properly consulting their colleagues. The city assessment, now nearly com-pleted, will show a large increase in pop-ulation and the value of property. Ward No. 1 in many respects, shows greater progress than any of the other wards, in proportion to its size; yet it has received the smallest anorticinanent for the received he smallest apportionment for improve-

ments, even provata. A new cotton factory is about to be erected in this city. It will be located near the North Western Railway freight sheds, Ferguson Avenue. Factories are quite numerous in Hamilton at present; ut wages are not very high.

The city medical officer reports that small pox has entirely disappeared from Hamilton. Fifteen cases were treated

The concert on Friday night promises to be very successful. Some people in the city say these cold nights are due to the changes that have been made in the boundaries of Brant by the Redistribution Bill. NAYR.

GUELPH LETTER.

EDITOR RECORD,-Your valuable paper never contains any Guelph news, and knowing how readily you publish any Catholic information I venture to supply the want, only too sorry that this first effort should be the means of conveying very sad news.

Last Sunday, at High Mass, Rev. Father Fleck, S. J., announced to the large con-gregation of Our Lady's Church that our dearly beloved Parish Priest, Rev. P. Hamel, S. J., was about to leave us, to open a new Mission in Prince Arthur's Landing. No words can express our grief at this announcement. For seven years Father Hamel has laboured amongst us, as our Parish Priest, edifying us by the sanctity of his life, encouraging us by the fervour of his a thousand wave by the sweetness to us in a thousand ways by the sweetness of his manner, his kindness and self-sacri-fice. Truly in every sense of the word, he has been a Father to us—in our joys he was the first to offer thanks, in our sorrows he grieved as if he were unisorrows he greved as if he were uni-ted to us by the ties of blood. Not a family, no, not an indi-vidual, amongst us, but has received a personal kindness at his hands. For youth he had a special affection. In the schools, in the different sodalities and Sunday-schools bis labors were uncasing Sunday-schools his labors were unceasing. Is it any wonder, then, that strong men as well as tender women refused not the tribute of their tears at the thought of his

departure ? On Monday evening the young ladies of the Sodality of the I. C., wearing their blue ribbons, assembled in their meeting room at Loretto Convent. The large, brilliantly-lighted room was tastefully decorated and filled to its utmost capacity. At eight o'clock Father Hamel entered, accompanied by Father Fleck, our present Parish Priest, Father Dumortier and Jones and the President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. The Prefect of the Sodality then read a most touching farewell, thanking Father Hamel for all his past kindness, and pre-sented him with a purse of one hundred dollars, the gift of the sodalists, to be applied to the wants of his new Mission. Father Hamel replied in his usual kind manner, assuring the Sodalists that they would not be forgotten in his new areas manner, assuring the Sodalists that they would not be forgotten in his prayers, On Tuesday evening the members of St. Vincent de Paul society presented him with a farewell address, and when, in his reply, he said, "perhaps at some future day he might come back again to work in their midst," they cheered to the full strength of their voices. Each division of the Songrate School

Each division of the Separate School (which, if I may use the expression, was

is special devotion) brought him some little pledge of affectionate remembrance; from the little ones just able to lisp their prayers to the young men starting out on life's journey, all joined in the sad good-bye to their beloved Father.

On Thursday evening the pupils of Loretto Convent gave a farewell entertainment, at which were about four hundred invited guests. The stage at one end of the large study hall was a perfect flowergarden. Handsome scrolls, bearing the words, "Loretto's farewell;" "Farewell Father," &c., served as cornices to the lace-draped windows, and sprays of ivy twined around the pillars and wreathed small pox has entirely disappeared from Hamilton. Fifteen cases were treated during the winter just past, and twelve of these were cured. Considerable excitement exists in the city over the news of the analgamation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. The general opinion is, that it consummated it will prove injurious to fowers at his feet, literally strew-ing the floor with lites and roses. The address, read by Miss Millar, truly expressed the sorrow of the children of as it has never been defined by the Church;

family should be absent." Before leaving the church, he gave us his blessing. The Rev. Father Hamel left this morning to begin imp field of labor. ediately in his ne CHILD OF MARY. Guelph, April ::), 1882.

M. LOYSON CHALLENGES PERE MONSABRE.

Paris, April 24.—In the course of the conferences which the famous Dominican, Pere Monsabre, delivered this last Lent at Notre Dame, he had occasion to speak of the infallibility of the Pope and other doctrines of the Church which M. Loyson, late Pere Hyacinthe, does not hold. Ac-cordingly, the latter wrote him, challenging him to discuss these matters "on neutral ground" and in "respectful, pacific langu-age," leaving him the choice of a locality for the verbal encounter. Pere Monsabre replied that a public discussion of such matters between two leaders of different schools might, and probably would, degen erate into a scandal, as the audience, how ever chosen, could scarcely be expected to maintain the calm attitude imposed by the speakers on themselves. He, however, proposed a quiet conversation on the subjects named, feeling convinced that he could answer M. Loyson's objections to certain doctrines in such a manner as to oblige him to respect the arguments put forward. Pere Monsabre concluded his

letter in the following terms : "You have ceased to believe. I believe still, and hope to die faithfal to my creed. It would be a great consolation to me if my prayers to God could result in the return of your soul to the convictions which illuminated your youth. Accept, sir, the assurance of the sentiments of Christian charity with which I have the honor to re-main, your compassionate brother in our aviour.

Saviour." In reply to this epistle, M. Loyson re-peated that it would be possible to insure a quiet hearing for the great discussion. M. Loyson, however, took exception to the "compassionate" tone of his opponent's letter, accused him of ultramontane arrogance and stoutly denied the statement that in leaving the Church of Rome Father Hyacinthe had "ceased to believe." Pere Monsabre replied: "Str-Confine yourself to your meet-

"SR—Contine yourself to your meet-ings where you have already argued against my doctrines, and cease to chall-enge me to a public discussion, which, I repeat, could not serve the interests of truth. I am at your disposal for such explanations as your may ask for without scandal. 1 had no intention of offend-ing you, and 1 beg you to forgive what-ever arrogance you found in my last letter. May God bless you. "FR. MONSABRE."

"FR. MONSABRE." Nettled at this final word from the pop-ular Dominican, M. Loyson closed the correspondence by announcing his inten-tion to publish the letters which had passed between scheme between them.

PURGATORY.

Our profession of faith has these words: Our profession of faith has these words: "I constantly hold that there is a purga-tory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faith-fal." (Creed of Pope Pius IV.) These words are taken from the Holy Council of Trent, Session xxv, Decree concerning Parentee, which begins as follows: Purgatory, which begins as follows: "Whereas the Catholic Church, instructed by the Holv Chost, has, from the sacred writings and the ancient tradition of the Fathers, taught in Sacred Councils, and rathers, taught in Sacred Councils, and very recently in this Ecumenical Synod (Session xxii, Chaps. 5, 3), that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls there de-tained are relieved by the suffrages of the

and began to say them, but the more I said them the more troubled I became, till I could bear it no longer, and now something forces me to come to you to ask you what I must do."

recognized the hand of the Help of Christians and Comforter of the afflicted bringing a stray sheep back to the fold, and after some words of comfort and encouragement I told him he should prepare for confession, appointing a time when I would hear him. He came at the time, confessed with admirable disposition, once more strengthened his soul with the Bread of Angels, and found peace rethe Bread of Angels, and for stored to his troubled mind. But what Mary does is well done. His

But what Mary does is well done. His conversion was not a passing triumph of grace, it was permanent; he assisted regularly at Mass as long as he could make his way to the church, for he lived at a considerable distance, and received the Sacraments with becoming disposi-tions. At length he was no longer able to come. Living in a Protestant family, trials were not wanting to prove him; for public charity, as it is commonly admin-istered, can hardly be called a virtue. But he continued to receive the Sacra-ments at times in the house, and the Rosary that had been the means of his conversion now became the means of his per-severance. His whole time it might be said, was devoted to its recitation, and he found so much consolation in it, and so rich a fountain of grace, that his thoughts were no longer of earth, and he could say with the Apostle: "Our life is hidden with Christ in God." A few years later with Christ in God." A few years later he died the death of the just, and went, as we may confidently hope, to sing in heaven the praises of her who had so mir-aculously saved him by means of devotion to her upon earth.

THE ANGELUS .- We have received the first number of this neat and really excel-lent Catholic children's paper, published in Detroit, by Wm. E. Savage, 44 West Larned Street. We would recommend all Catholic families to send at once for a sample copy of the paper. The little ones will find it a treasure, and parents will be delighted to find a few years hence what an influence for good it has been in the household.

When you have a good purpose on hand, never give up. Do not vex your-self when you encounter difficulties, but fight perseveringly against them until they are overcome. The glory of suc-cess is in proportion to the obstacles to be surmounted. surmounted

It will, we think, before many years, scheme of M. de Lesseps for a a string of beads from a Catholic neighbor be a matter of great surprise that canal through the neck of land any such burden weighed upon the separating the gulf of Gabes from the Salt Marshes and low lying parts of

OUR DIVORCE LAWS.

expected, open the desert to the The Stratford Beacon, with certain waters of the sea and lead to the other journals, calls for reform in formation of a great inland ocean on our divorce laws. The present its sandy wastes. Besides establishsystem is, in the opinion of our coning a water line of division between temporary, too slow and expensive Tripoli and Tunis, the construction to meet the wishes and wants of diof this canal will, by creating an vorce seekers. To be forced to go immense land-locked sea south of to Parliament for a divorce places the French possessions in Northern such a luxury far beyond the means Africa, lead to climatic changes cerof many who have no very strong tain to make that country one of the convictions on the indissolubility of most salubrious and habitable in the the marriage tie. It, therefore, in world. It will also be of benefit in our estimation, has a certain amount of advantage. But we are in favor of no system of divorce that severs the tie of wedlock, in the sense of parties concerned, freedom to marry again. The Parliamentary system of divorce is faulty in principle, but, every class of society. Our laws interests, but to be of incalculable now permit the separation, for just advantage to the whole human fam- will cause, of man and wife, and provide

provide that the wife may, in certain that that population does not enjoy cases, assume the administration of the expansiveness it should, owing a derelict husband's property for to its normal prosperity. Northern the benefit of herself and children. Africa will henceforth be an invit-There is, in fact, at present, every | ing retreat for Frenchmen for whom protection for innocence and virtue there is little or no room at home. without the establishment in this There they will find every opporcountry of the American and Brit- tunity for the exercise of their ish divorce systems, which place a energy and a fair field for the dispremium upon vice, and have caused play of that industry, ingenuity and

this regard to Italy, Spain and Southern France. Now that the scheme has been approved, we expect to see it carried to early and giving the party aggrieved, or both successful completion. The French government, of whose administrative course in domestic matters we are faulty as it is, prevents many of the its enlightened course in regard of abuses that a regularly-established its African dominions, a course caldivorce court would originate in culated to promote not alone French and making this one of the best on the

for the sustenance of the latter when for want of an opening for its surinfidelity is not proven. They also plus population-with this result more marital infelicity, family afflic- perseverance that have given France tion and general crimes than will its present dominant position.

CLANCAHILL.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

CLERICAL CHANGES We are to have another change in the pastorate of our church here. Rev. Father Doherty, who has been in this city for a few months, and who, since Rev. Father Bardou left has been acting as parish priest, goes to Arthur about the end of this week, and Rev. Father Lennon, now in Arthur, comes to this city. Father Doherty was in Arthur for some time and therefore has

the advantage of krowing pretty well the people among whom he is to labor. Father Lennon was to have come to Brantford as curate a couple of years ago, but his health seemed to be declining at the time and he went on a trip to Europe instead. SUCCESSFUL. Mr. J. E. Johnston, son of the G. W. R.

station master in this city, went to Dakota some time since and evidently succeeded in the railway business there. Word comes that he is about to be transferred to St. The Bismarck Daily Tribune has aut. The Distinct Daily Tribune has given the following reference to him : "The North Pacific Railroad Company have established a city ticket office in St. Paul and selected J. E. Johnson, of this city, as ticket agent. Mr. Johnson came from the Great Western of Canada, with no admirers, deserves all praise for its enlightened course in regard of has proved himself a first-class officer, more than doubling up the monthly sales, line. His promotion is the logical sequence of good work. He is a railroad man and be heard from in the future. He ily. France has in the past suffered for want of an opening for its sur-best will leave with Mrs. Johnson for St. 1 au, Friday or Saturday morning, with the best wishes of a large circle of Dakota A PAINFUL OPERATION.

Mrs. James Lillis, who has suffered for years from a cancer in her eye, had an operation performed by Dr. Reeves, of operation performed by Dr. Reeves, of Toronto, a few days ago, and the growth removed. She is reported as doing well and advancing towards entire recovery. All who know of the affliction she has been laboring under so long will rejoice at the prospect of relief which the operation gives promise of.

orners MATTERS which might interest your readers in this city are quiet. The removal of Mr. S. Schryer to London and Rev. Father Doherty will create two vacancies in the

sanctuary, together with our resident clergy and the venerable Fr. Damen, who begins a series of lectures here to morrow.

begins a series of lectures here to-morrow. On the opposite side of the sanctuary were seated Messrs. John Harris, Jas. Mays, sen., and Maurice O'Conner, who were the committee representing the congregation. Mr. Harris read the ad-dress, Mr. O'Conner presenting a purse to the rev. gentleman, to be applied to the wants of his new parish. Then Father Hamel advanced to the altar rail-ing, and bid his people a most affectionate Father Hamel advanced to the altar rail-ing, and bid his people a most affectionate "farewell." "It was not his vocation," he said, "to remain long in any place; he was like the clouds of heaven, driven here and there by the winds of Divine Providence, but Guelph was most dear to him, as it had always been to the Fathers of the Society." He spoke of the glorious day, which he would never for-get, when the corner-stone was laid of the magnificent church which the Catha-

the magnificent church which the Catholics of Guelph were erecting to the honor of Holy Mary. He thought Guelph a chosen city, when an Apostolic Delegate,

Mgr. Conroy, a messenger from sainted Pius IX., should have honored it with his presence on that occasion. Then raising his eyes to the galleries, in which the school-children were collected, he said, "Farewell, ye little ones that I have loved so well. I have striven to make you the joy of your parents' hearts; I have labored for you, because you are the hope of the future;—and farewell, ye old men and women, whom I have loved as a son: in your joys and sorrows I have always shared. In the darkness of night, in the storms of winter, I have hastened to your homes in your trouble, and I take no Doherty will create two vacancies in the credit to myself for doing so, because in school board which must be filled at once. the hour of trial no member of the erently, 'Go ahead; it's all right,' "

The address, read by Miss Millar, truly expressed the sorrow of the children of Loretto, in parting with their beloved Priest, who had always taken a great in-terest in their studies, and a particular pleasure in being present at their festal entertainments. They presented him with a magnificently embroidered stole. the work of the Ladies of Loretto. At the close of the preceding Fr with a magnificently embroidered stole, the work of the Ladies of Loretto. At the close of the proceedings Fr. Hamel spoke a few words to the pupils, expressive of his love for them and his desire for their welfare both temporal and eternal. Bat the saddest of all was the farewell between Pastor and people m "Our Lady's" church, on Friday evening. The large church was filled by eight But the saddest of all was the large of the decay of the as the Church is silent, and has define d none of these points, neither can, nor should we... The more common opinions of Divines leans to the view the souls de tained therein are tormented by a real (not a metaphorical) fire." (Honoratus Tournely, D. D., Treatise on God, Quest. 12, Article 2, Venice, edition 1739,) St. Bonaventure, the "Scraphic Doctor," ex-pressly states that when it is said that the sufferings of the souls in Purgatory sur-pass the keenest pangs of this life, it may be taken to mean that some may be punished to this extent. but not that such is the lot of every departed soul. In othe words, the most intense pains of Purgatory surpass the greatest sufferings of this life, but it by no means follows that every one sent to Purgatory suffers such intense

An American's Joke on an Eng-lishman.

agony.

When Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, was in America, he seems to have had some curious advice given to him about travelling on the Mississippi steam-boats. "Never pay your fare nutil you are compelled to," was the first piece of wisdom thrown at him. "And, pray, why not?" he asked. "Because your chances are better in case of trouble." "Will you kindly explain yourself, sir?" said Lyell. "Well" answered the American, "when I was travelling up the river last March, somebody cried out, 'Passenger over-board!' The Captain hurried to the office and asked 'Has the man overboard paid his fare?' On being answered in the affir-

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

VIA SOLITARIA.

An Unpublished Poem.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Alone I walk the peopled city, Where each seems happy with his own; Oh! friends, I ask not for your pity-I walk alone.

No more for me yon lake rejoices, Though moved by loving airs of June; Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm-tree arches Its plumes in many a feathery spray In vain the evening's starry marches And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, Summer flowers; Ye cannot greet these cordial eyes; They gaze on other fields than ours— On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffar, The blade is stolen from the sheath; Life has but one more boon to offer, And that is—Death.

Yet well I know the voice of Duty, And, therefore, life and health must crav Though she who gave the world its beauty Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one! for the living Who drew their earliest life from thee, And wait, until with glad thanksgiving, I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station Wherein apart a traveller stands— One absent long from home and nation, In other lands.

And I, as he who stands and listens. Amid the twilight's chill and gloom To hear, approaching in the distance, The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating, Beyond the shadows of the tomb, On yonder shore a bride is waiting Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing, And there—oh! vision of delight!— I see the child and mother straying In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing neart that breakest, Stealing the treasures one by one, 1'll call thee blessed when thon makest The parted—one. September 18, 1863.

The parted—one. September 18, 1863. Now that our best and sweetest poet has left us, rending by his departure the veil of that sancturary—his inmost life and feeling— it may not be unlawful publish, what would have been sacritize before, the follow-ing touching poem, not give atternace to his heart-crushing sorrow stret the death of his wife, in 1861. It was a go after my own great affliction, and a s, therefore, a double sacredness to all in ohave passed through a similar sorrow. It will be read by many with tearful cycs, when they remember how long and patiently, with what brave and uncomplaining heart be has waited at the "station,"." how, at has, "the parted" are made "one." OLIVET COLLEGE, MICH. -The Independent.

your God."

"TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY."

GLORYING IN THE CROSS.

The Bishop of Clifton writes: "As the fast of Lent is meant by the Church to foment in the minds and hearts of the foment in the minds and hearts of the faithful a love of penance and mortification, which may continue to bear worthy fruits of penance even after the mysic forty days have elapsed, so the special memory of the sufferings of Christ at this son is intended to rouse in them holy s for all times, a solid devotion towards His Passion as a powerfal means of encourag-ing to bear up against pain and trials. The sufferings of creatures are a mystery

to all who consider the love and the to all who consider the love and the power of the Creator. It is in vain for man to suppose that with his extremely limited knowledge of the laws by which God governs the universe, he can fully solve the difficulty. Only from time to time, when we see in particular instances how many and how great advantages take their origin from suffering, is the veil partially removed from our eyes, and we are led to understand how in the designs of a God of infinite wisdom and infinite power, who can thus draw forth joy from sorrow, and good from evil, sufferitself may become a blessing. The sion of the Son of God is an instance ing

Passion of the Son of God is an instance of this truth. Christ might have re-deemed us without shedding one drop of His precions Blood. Every action of His was of infinite value, and was as full and sufficient ransom for the sins of all man-kind. Nevertheless, having joy set before

 lows of us ; when faith tells us that in all our sufferings we are not alone, but that we are partakers of His suffering, and so we shall one day be likewise of His joys, then suffering ceases to be an evil, and so far from the just man being induced to forsake the path of justice, for fear of suffering, he exclaims with the Apostle, that the sufferings of this time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us.' ... 'And not only so; but we glory in tribulations.' For this reason does the Church during this holy season of Lent, when she seeks to kindle in your hearts a love of peasures and wanity, and to inspire you with good resolutions not to isserifice your duties to the love of worldly advantages or earthly satisfactions, exhort you in a special manner frequently to occupy your minds with the Passion of Our Lord.
 The whole of Lent is a preparation for Holy Week when we solemnly commen-Passion of Our Lord. The whole of Lent is a preparation for Holy Week when we solemnly commem-orate His Passion and Death; each Friday is dedicated to the memory of some one of the mysteries of His Passion; the Stations of the Cross are frequently performed at

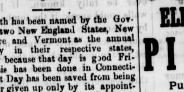
Mrs. M. E. Blake in Boston Journal. How little, after all, either happiness or content have to do with the worldly sur-roundings which we are so apt to think the creating source of both. From the windows of the sunny upper room, where the children play and prattle, I can look over some low roofs into the back win-dows of a little house and at the domestic arrangements of a family life which inter-ests me exceedingly. From time to time now for years, in the day but oftener at night, I have seen the cheery, happy mother, with her brood of young children cooped up in three small rooms, washing, what seems to be the changes for the fam-ily next day, up at daybreak to iron and cook and mend and make until midnight again, but to all appearance as glad and thankful for her share of the world's blessings as if she had a cashmere shawl, two-thirds border, and all the other attri-butes of a feminine paradise. The oldest girl, a little maid of twelve, seems to be following her mother's footsteps, and takes her share now in the housework with the same debonnair yet masterful touch, whether it be washing dishes or tending baby. There is evidently a close ight with poverty, but cheerfulness and a stout heart take away the sting of struggling, and so far have always come out victorious. The father, who looms up the mysteries of fils rassion; the Stations of the Cross are frequently performed at this time, and you are in a special manner exhorted during Lent to assist daily or at least frequently at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which calls back to our minds the Mass, which calls back to our minds the memory of His Passion, and where is shown forth the Death of the Lord, until He come. These devout practices, if cure-fully attended to and earnestly performed, cannot fail to kindle in your souls a tender and solid devotion to the Passion of our Lord, and to impress you with the import Lord, and to impress you with the import-ance of the lessons which that Passion teaches. You will learn not only to be ance of the lessons which that Passion teaches. You will learn not only to be patient under sufferings but seeing how your Lord has loved sufferings and sancti-fied it, and ennobled it in His own person, you will love it also for His sake, you will chargefully submit to the laws of persone struggling, and so far have always come out victorious. The father, who looms up on Sundays in clean shirt sleeves and a on Sundays in clean shirt sleeves and a short-stemmed pipe, seems the stupid kindly sort of man that those hard work-ing, honest heads of households usually develop into when they are free from the curse of drink. I make my diagnosis of his two strong points from his usual acts of commission and omission. The chil-dren gather in his lap or at his knees and he pats their heads and cuddles them; his wife lifts and tugs, fetches and carries, and he never lifts a hand to help her. Only a kind man would do the first—only a stupid one would do the second. She meanwhile—good, valiant woman—goes you will love it also for His sake, you will cheerfully submit to the laws of penance prescribed by the Church, you will not shrink from performing your duty through fear of inconveniences to which you may be subjected in consequence, you will not seek for a life of case, and you will reso-lutely resist all pleasures which might in any way lead you astray from fidelity to your God."

a stupid one would do the second. She meanwhile—good, valiant woman—goes her homely, happy way, untroubled by any vague longings or regrets. I think sometimes how much wiser her unques-tioning, thankful spirit, which carries its heavy burden of care and toil so bravely, it then our more exacting doctrine of heavy burden of care and toil so bravely, is than our more exacting doctrine of rights and belongings. If there were less of cavil and complaints, more of the earnest which closes the eyes of body and soul to the inevitable shortcomings of each lot in life, how much less breaking down we would hear of. Do you think any poor woman, with her four little children and three little rooms, and her unceasing effort to make both ends meet and cover the to make both ends meet and cover the penury of her resources with the mantle of thrift and cheeriness, do you think she will ever become a victim of that "nervous prostration" which appears to be the malignant genius destined to be the curse woman of the future? She would of th never have time for it!

Cherubini's Love for Palestrina.

However highly we may value and axtol the orchestra, we must never go so far as to connive at the offense so common far as to connive at the offense so common of late, of utterly disregarding the voices in Church music, and allowing an ex-travagent and meddlesome predominance to the instrumental accompaniment. I shall not now instance living German com-posers, for that might be considered per-sonal; I shall only mention a foreigner of the present day, and of much genius, whom my thoughts are not likely to reach

-Cherubini. Examine his sacred publications, and a little reflection will at once show that the orchestral accompaniments conflict with the vocal parts. Yet his great name as an opera-writer has hitherto blinded his undiscerning admirers to his shortcomings in Church music; although he himself would hardly set much value on those works, and would much more likely complain of having been the victim of the miserable Parisian been the victim of the misman who pro-moted the recent publication of old Italian works, and especially of Marcello's great Psalm-book; and I am assured that he always has Palestrina by his side. he always has Palestrina by his side. Moreover, following the example of the great old masters, he has seen the Creed for eight voices, filling a whole folio, and containing some incomparable pieces, but never handed to the printer, because the gay Parisian world did not appreciate it, and was not worthy of it, and the whole of this fine work is laid out for four voices only.—The Cæcilia. only .- The Cacilia.



April 7th has been named by the Gov-ernors of two New England States, New Hampshire and Vermont as the annual Fast Day in their respective states, avowedly because that day is good Fri-day. This has been done in Connecti-cut. Fast Day has been saved from being altogether given up only by its appoint-ment on Good Friday, and its observance has been more universal and of a much more noble character since the custom began. Whatever may be the comment which, according to the secular press, the action of the governor has provoked "among the conservative people" of Ver-mont, it is certain that he as well as the Governor of New Hampshire, has chosen the day which above all others should be observed as a fast day by all Christian communities.—N. Y. Churchman, Pro-testant.

Asthmatic,

testant.

Catholic Castoms Berlyod in New

England.

or sufferers from phthisic, should address, with stamp, pamphlet, WorLD's DISPENS-ARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Buffalo N. Y.

185-4w

Laid on the Shelf.

Mr. Thos. Claydon, Shelburne, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. back for the past through yours, yours, yours, without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend t to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weeckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentioned a matter of his experi-ence: "I have been a sufferer with rheu-matism for years. I was haid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every suf-ferer." ferer.'

Never despair of becoming a good writer when Esterbrook's steel pens are within the easy reach of all, both in the ease with which they can everywhere be procured from the stationers, and the low price at which they are sold. apl.2

Bleeding of the Lungs.

Bieeding of the Lungs. Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 8, 1872. Messrs. SETH W, FowLE & Sons, Boston: Gentlemen—I have been troubled with bleeding of the lungs for a long time. About two years ago I took a severe cold which made my lungs very sore, but after using one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CURPUPY the pain and courth dis WILD CHERRY the pain and cough dis-appeared and have not troubled me since. I believe the BALSAM is the best medicine in use and well worth the price asked for it. Yours truly, JESSE BURK. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers JESSE BURK.

generally.

This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, 197 King S remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

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No cosmetic in the world can impart beauty to a face that is disfigured by un-sightly blotches arising from impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand purifying medicine for all humors of the blood. It makes good blood and imparts the bloom of health to the most sallow complexion Burns and Scalds.

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, soreness, pain, inflammation and all pain-ful diseases; by the great Rheumatic Rem-edy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For external and internal use. Price 250 and internal use. Price 25c

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MAY 5, 1882.



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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Him, He endured the cross, despising the Him, He endured the cross, despising the shame. He did so for our sakes. The chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and by His stripes we are healed. 'He was offered up because it was His own will,' and when we reflect on the nature will, and when we reflect on the facture and effects of this offering He made of Himself, we cannot fail to notice how much greater a benefit He conferred upon us by becoming for us a 'man of sorrow and acquainted with infirmity,' than if He had redeemed us by any other way than by that of suffering. 'I, if I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all things to

by that of suffering. T, if I be lifted up from the earth I will draw all things to Myself.' The followers of Christ are drawn to Him by His Passion and sufferings on the crease even more than by the splendor of His miracles. (With Christ, 'exclaims St. Paul, 'I am nailed to the cross, and I live, now not I; but Christ liveth in me' God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jeens Christ,' The great injury which the enemy of the hu-man race had inflicted on our nature by inducing man to sin, was to render man subject to that concupiscence that ever in-dines him to follow what is pleasing to his senses. The Son of God appeared that He might destroy the works of the devil.' This He did in a most efficacious way by not only teaching men to despise and disregard suffering, when it is necessary to undergo it in order to be faithful to duty, but still more by sanctifying suffering in His own person, and so actaally drawing men to low it and rejoice in it for His sake. The frequent and pious meditation on the Pas-sion of our Elessed Lord enables us so to do. It is a hard saying to flesh and blood 'If you suffer anything for justice sake joyfully laid down their lives rather the fue thought of the sufferings of Jesus of the Q, animated by the thought of the sufferings of Christ; 'looking on Jesus the author and finisher of faith, Who having joy set before Him endured the cross.' Suffering endured in union with the sufferings of Jesus on the cross, is some

of faith, Who having joy set before Him endured the cross.' Suffering endured in union with the sufferings of Jesus on the cross, is some-thing very different from that which is exining very different from that which is ex-perienced by men who have no hope. It is not the mere actual sense of pain that makes nature so abhor suffering. There is a depression of mind, a feeling of being as an outcast among men, a despair aris-ing from the thought that this pain is le d-ing to no good, that gravity accurate ing to no good, that greatly aggravates suffering when endured without the help and competition of two first lation of true faith. But when our minds are filled with the thought of what our divine Master has endured for

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Walkerton, April 22, 1882.

Greatest Discovery since 1492.

Greatest piscovery since 1492. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bron-chitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierco's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and cos-tive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease. A medicine that destroys the germ or dition. It is the gran cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney liver regulating tonic.

TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

TESTIMONY OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN. —THE PROOFS WHICH AUTHENTICATED the claims of NORTHOP & LYMAN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES to be regarded as the finest pulmonic in use, emanate in many instances from physicians of eminence. Dr. J. Corlis, of St. Thomas, writes as follows:— "During ten years of active practice, I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since your pre-paration come under my notice I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has piven great satisfaction and it is to be preferred to any I have ever used or recom-mended. I have used it in my own family during heavy colds, and in every instance a during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully re-commend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or ner-

wous system." What can be more convincing than this. What can be more convincing than this. Here is a professional man of long practice and high reputation bearing direct and positive testimony to the value of a remedy which he has thoroughly tested. Who can read and doubt? Assuredly no one of com-

mon sense. This matchless spcific for throat and lung Inis matchiess specific for throat and lung disease is also most serviceable in scrofulous cases. Purchasers should be careful to observe that each wrapper has a fac simile of the firm's signature upon it. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Can.

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think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Grey Hair at any rate will come to For sale us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go For the best photos made in the city go

to For Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty. Special Notice.-J. McKenzie has re-SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken o. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth 7 If so, go at once and get a bothe of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to thy safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.**

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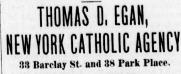
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR Dept. of Railway and Canals, { Ottawa, 15th April, 1882 185-Sw

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the Freeman's Journal; and as such, was always found by us to be honor-able, faithful and expert."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876. of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and



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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland.

Dublin, April 24.—Parnell arrived at Kilmainham jail at seven o'clock this even-ing. He was much cheered at the depot, but avoided an ovation as far as possible. London, April 24.—It is reported that Parnell, while in London, had a conference with the leading Home Rule members of Parliament. Parlian

The Home Rule members of the British The Home Rule members of the British Commons have passed a resolution thank-ing the Dominion Parliament for passing the resolution to present an address to the Queen praying for autonomy for Ireland. London, April 24.—Dilke stated the correspondence relative to American sus-pects will be presented to Parliament this week. The Government had no intention clintroducing a bill to enable them to

week. The Government had no intention of introducing a bill to enable them to deal with alien suspects. Forster, replving to Sexton, announced that the circular concerning Clifford Lloyd had been withdrawn. Sexton endeavored to move an adjournment, but refrained on the statement of the Speaker that such a course would be gross abuse. Mr. Parnell arrived by the mail boat at Kingstown at 6 o'clock last evening. To avoid public notice on going to Dublin, he got into the mail carriage of the train. About thirty persons were waiting at

he got into the mail carriage of the train. About thirty persons were waiting at Westland Row, but Mr Parnell eluded them, jumped into a cab and drove to Kilmainham, where he surrendered to his

Timainnain, where he suffered to be suffered to be an observed that John Dillon will be unconditionally released in a few days. London, April 25.—In regard to the Costigan resolutions recently passed in the Dominion Parliament, the Irish Times says: "The action of the Dominion House of Commons is sure to cause a stir. The on Irish affairs in the colonies." The re-solutions are regarded by Irish moderates as the most significant and influential pronouncement ever made in any quarter for Home Rule. Both wings of the Irish party are jubilant, and a graceful acknowi-edgement of the Canadian Parliament is on foot by the Irish members of the House of Commons.

At a meeting of Home Rule members of Pariament to-day a vote of thanks to the Canadian House of Commons for adopting resolution in favor of an address to the Queen paying for autonomy for Ire-land, was passed on motion of Mr. Daw-son, member for Carlow. It was resolved to send copies of the resolution to the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, and to Mr. Costigan, who introduced it.

Redmond, in moving the second reading of the Land Law of Ireland Act Amend. ment Bill, drafted by Healey and Parnell, to the Irish Land Act of 1881, said he believed the necessity of an amendment to the Act was recognized by everybody. He said the Bill was a crushing answer to the accusation that the Irish party desired to deprive tenants of the benefits of the Land Act.

Gladstone said the Government could Gladstone said the Government could not support the second reading of the Bill. The Land Act might not be dis-turbed, but this opinion did not apply to the purchase and arrears clauses of it. The latter clause certainly fell far short of its object, and should be legislated upon early this present session. The Govern-ment would approach the question impar-tially listening to ouestions of all qualified tially, listening to questions of all qualified persons, and settling the question effectupersons, and settling the question effectu-ally. Gladstone praised the system for settling arrears sketched in the Irish Bill, and said he knew how many landlords thought settlement should be compulsory. He considered relief should take the form of a gift and not of a loan. He saw in the Irish Bill the first gleam of hope on a dark subject, for although he was confident of the power of the empire, compulsion was completely alien to the spirit of the Con-stitution. He approved of the applica-tion of the Irish Church surplus fund for aiding tenants in arrears, but feared the fund was not large enough for that pur-

The conditions for release made by Esg-lish authorities in the case of imprisoned Americans are precisely the same as those insisted on several occasions by the United States during the rebellion, when the British Government asked for the trial or release of English subjects imprisoned for incendiary conduct. In one case release was granted on condition that the English-man would go out of America and remain

was granted on condition that the English-man would go out of America and remain out during the war, and furnish survise that he would keep this agreement. Washington, April 25.-Robinson in speaking of his resolutions in the House to-day, and he thought the United States was growing careless about the honor of her flag, and argued strongly for the recall of Minister Lowell. He said that he also had it in his mind to introduce a Bill "for the relief of England, for the benefit of Irelana and for the glory of the United States." He characterized Gladstone as "the most deliberate fraud of the nine-teenth century," and contrasted "the for-mer glory of England under her Johns, Henrys and Georges, and her present

mer glory of England under her Johns, Henrys and Georges, and her present shame under her Sladstones, Brights and Forsters," "It was asked what should be done if England refused to comply with our demands. I say, "fight," continued Robinson. "Washington said, "indepen-dence or fight." Madison said, "indepen-dence or fight." Madison said, "Give up the right of search or fight, and I say, and this House and all true Americans say 'Fight'! When I came here I found the American Eagle drugged and drowsy; her blood Eagle drugged and drowsy; her blood poisoned with political pytemia; her wings wet with the mildew of monarchy and her beak filled with Lowell garbage. I roused her from her ignoble slumber; brushed the dew from her magnificent pinion: I care her voice the music of

pinion; I gave her voice the music of freedom and sent her with her magnifi-cent wing to fan the tempest and soar to the sun." Cox (N. Y.), desired to rise to the height Cox (N. Y.), desired to rise to the argument that Congress was to day, in passing this resolution for the prompt trial or immediate release of American citizens, vindicating not Irish, not German, trian argument and the statement of the stateme citizens, vindicating not Irish, not German, not native or naturalized citizens, but citizenship anl Magna Charta citizenship, and a fair trial by jury. It was not the policy of Congress to ask Lowell to beg Lord Granville in honeyed phrases to re-lease our citizens, but to demand it in the name of fifty million people as the right of our citizens. Let the English Govern-ment, if it thrust these men out of prison, do it openly, recognizing the right of the United States to demand them. Let us put the resolution in those terse, old.

put the resolution in those terse, old, tough Anglo-Saxon terms of the Magna Charts. Robinson withdrew his resolution, and Cox's was adopted without division.

Canadian. Newbridge, April 26 .- Jacob Bender,

New Dridge, April 26.—Jacob Bender, while tail sawing at Gales's mill was caught by a slab and thrown across the saw, severing his head and one arm from the body, cutting his heart in two and causing instant death. Deceased leaves a wife and three small children. Walketter, April 25.—A fermer neurod

wife and three small children. Walkerton, April 25.—A farmer named John Latchford, about 60 years of age, living in the township of Carrick, three miles from here, was found dead on the track of the G. W. R., near his own place, this atternoon. The train coming north at 5 o'clock ran over him, but he was then dead. It is supposed that he was killed by the mixed train coming north this forenoon.

Mr. Robert Christie, ex-M. P. for North Wentworth, jointly with Dr. O'-Reilly, has been appointed Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Charities for Ontario.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

MR. S. R. BROWN.

their kind expressions. I am certainly doing what I can, with the time at my disposal, to extend the benefits of this noble society, and make its objects and workings known to our Catholic people in Canada; but I consider I at only doing my duty, and what I hope my suc-cessor in office will continue. The mem-bers of yoar Grand Council are working in harmory, and so long as this is the case, and our Council select an energetic President and competent Recorder, our Association must continue to increase in At Parkhill on the 16th of April a Mis-

Association must continue to increase in membership and usefulness. Of course our labor would be in vain without the our labor would be in vain without the co-operation of our Bishops and Priests, but we are pleased to be able to state we have this ungrudgingly. Our Grand Council in Canada started when we had but six Branches; we have now sixteen, who did not testify by their contrition the impression made upon them by the elo-quent preachers. The grace of God was certainly poured forth without stint on the people of the parish, and they corres-ponded thereunto as became the children of God, and of our holy mother the church. and three or four more on the way. Let every C. M. B. A. member be a mission-ary in this good work, and our Associa-tion will soon be one of the strongest in Canada.

SAM. R. BROWN, Secretary, Grand Council. CLIPPINGS FROM A SECTARIAN

NEIGHBOR. Baltimore Mirror.

We noticed the other day several little items in our neighbor, the Presbyterian, which were somewhat as follows. First:

ARCHEISTHOF BALLEY'S APOSTACY. It is said that the Union Theological Seminary of New York has very good reasons for being obliged to the late Arch-bishop of Baltimore, for passing into the Roman Catholic Church. He was the the Mission. grandson of Mr. Rosevelt, a "wealthy citizen connected with the Presbyterian Church, and the grandfather, in his dis-pleasure at the grandfather, in his dis-pleasure at the grandfather, in his dis-ally intended for his grandfather. This gave the seminary a help in great need,

and ensured it a continuance The distinguished prelate gave up the \$30,000,and as we believe, a greatdeal more, to follow the dictates of his conscience. The Presbyterian ought not to blame him for this, as there is the highest authority for requiring a man to give up father and mother, and brothers and sisters, and houses and lands, and all temporal interests, when necessary, in the service of God. It is not an uncommon thing, among Catholics by faith, or by converamong Catholics by faith, or by the sistence great sion, to give them all up for the one great what soil, by the stem and up of the original graphs of human existence. "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and loose his own soul?" This is the predominaut thought with the earnest Catholic. We know personally a good Jesuit priest who forfeited an immense fortune unbestaticate and chearfully to fortune unhesitatingly and cheerfully to take holy orders and poverty in the Cath-

take holy orders and poverty in the Cath-olic Church. Archbishop Bayley did not apostatize withal from the mild and tolerant doc-trine of Calvinism, which condemns so many innocent souls, even of little chil-dren, so very cheerfully, to the eternal torments of hell, but he came over from the Episcopal Church, a branch, as it likes to be considered, of the true Catho-lic Church, but a branch which he found was withering from being cut off from the main stem. The branch is therefore a sect, a thing denounced in the Holy Scripture, or werse than a sect, according to Macaulay, who says it is compound of a hundred warring sects in one. There is room in the Church for all like Archbishop Bayley, or Father D. (though in point of fact such bright par-ticular stars are very unlike most men), olic Church.

ticular stars are very unlike most men), whose conscience impel them to enter They need bring no temporalher fold. ities with them to make them welcome.

class. They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, and are oftener the victims of mis-placed confidence than any other calling in the community. Becole new a printer Item second: Abbe Bougard, Vicar-General of the MR. S. R. BROWN,— Dear Sir and Bro.,—We the under-signed, President and Recording Secretary of Canada Branch No. 13, Stratford, Ont., do hereby certify that Angus J. Mcc. Intyre was admitted into this Branch on January 13th, 1882, and died April 24th, 188-2, that he held a C. M. B. A. Benefi-ciary Certificate, and had his Will entered on the "Will Book" of our Branch. was admitted into this Will entered on the "Will Book" of our Branch. was admitted into this will entered on the "Will Book" of our Branch. was admitted into this difference in the company of the service of the altar. In 1877 there were 2,569 parishes without priests, and the attendance Mass continually decreases. Mass continually decreases. France, unfortunately, vascilates be-tween Catholicity and Atheism. She knows no middle ground. Indeed the greatest British theologian of the day, greatest British theologian of the day, John Henry Newman, says there is no logical middle ground to stand upon. Christianity will gain nothing in France, or in any part of Europe, by the decline of Catholicity. In the last two centuries, according to a famous British authority, not theological, we are told, what are was lost to Catholiciem was "the lever that moves the world ?" short, what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and de-fended by the press? And who has ten-dered it more than a miserable pittance "whatever was lost to Catholicism was also lost to Christianity; during the latter, whatever was regained by Christianity in Catholic countries was regained also by Catholicism. . . When a Catholic Catholic countries was regained also by Catholicism. . . When a Catholic renounced his belief in the real presence, it was a thousand to one that he re-nounced his belief in the Gospel too; and when the re-action took place, with belief

an external application and as an internal remedy, has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists sell it. The G. W. R. passenger station to be illuminated by the electric light.

Hugh MacMahon Esq., Q. C., has re-turned to Winnipeg. MISSION AT PARKHILL.

A little girls is year of age, daughter of Mrs. Skelly, of Westminster, was burned so badly on Wednesday last while playing with matches that she only lingered unsion was commenced at the invitation of the pastor of the place by Rev. Fathers

with matches that she only ingered un-til the following evening. A man named John Harper was seri-ously hurt by the roof of Fitzgerald and Scandrett's building falling, while under-going repairs. It is thought he will re-cover. the pastor of the place by Rev. Fathers Damen and Leyson. The good people of this parish and of the surrounding parishes thronged to the sermons and exhortations of the Rev. Fathers and the result proves how effica-cious the words of God were; for in the whole mission there was not one young or old who did not come to their duty and who did not testify by their contrition the impression made upon them by the elo-

A lady named Mrs. Fein, of Mount Morris, Mich., visiting in this city, let her baby fall on Ridout street on Thursday last, fracturing its skull.

LOCAL NEWS.

LINKED FOR LIFE.

Fashionable Wedding at the Church of the Holy Angels.

church. Every morning during the Mission there was Mass at every hour from five to nine, and at every Mass the railings were crowded with devont communicants, so that the good pastor of the place and his talented assistant must have their hearts delighted by the devotion and good will shown by the people during the course of the Mission. The announcement of some days ago, that a wedding would take place in the above church this morning, caused a flutter of excitement among a large num-ber of the citizens, and at ten o'clock that ber of the citizens, and at ten o'clock that place of worship was comfortably filled, the majority of those present being young (marriageable) ladies. The contracting parties were Mr. John Cunningham, mer-chant, Pembroke, Ont., and Miss Norah Flannery of St. Thomas. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, assisted by Revs. W. Flannery, J. P. Molphy of Maidstone, and N. Gahan. High Mass was sung by Rev. W. Flannery, the parish priest and cousin to the bride. The bride was dressed in bronze satin, trimmed with moire, and bonnet of white, trimmed with shaded ribbon, pink feathers and pearls; sunthe Mission. During the Mission, and particularly at the benediction, the choir of the church, under the leadership of Miss McGregory, raised the souls of the congregation into ribbon, pink feathers and pearls; sun-flowers at her waist. The bridesmaids,

Miss B. Reidy, of Sincoe, wore ecrue bro-cade, trimmed with Turkish silk, same shade, white bonnet and feathers; Miss

Norah Flannery, of Rochester, ecrue nun's veiling, straw bonnet with tinted feathers. The groomsman, Mr. Thomas Flannery, of the Daily Union and Advertiser, Roch-ester, the conventional black. The pro-

Tather Lamont of Irishtown was present during the whole Mission and gave twice a day powerful discourses in Gælic. On Tuesday morning, in presence of all the parish, Father Damen raised a cross, the symbol of our Redemption, as a lasting memorial of the blessings conferred by God on the people during the Mission. On Tuesday night, April 25th, the Mission was concluded by a solemn profession of faith by the people and the renewal of their baptismal vows, after which Father Damen bestowed the benediction of his Holiness the Pope on all those who had devoutly assisted at the religious exercises of the Mission. The Jesuit Fathers who gave the Mission may reckon on the deep gratitude of the people of this parish, and their names shall be dear and household words here during the lives at least of the words here during the lives at least of the

present generation. Parkhill, April 26th, 1882.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER DOES FOR NOTHING.

We have received a copy of this really excellent work, published by W. F. Sudds, Philadelphia. It is designed, not only for those who desire to become pro-fessional pianists, but also for those who aim to become accomplished amateurs, while for those who are compelled to te-come self-taught players, it will be found the most valuable aid ever published. We would call attention, briefly, to the follow-ing points: The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it : The result of my observation enables me to state as a fact that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the Ameri-can States who invest an equal amount of labour, capital and thought. They are averaged to do more account of the states ing points: It teaches the firstprinciples of music, expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and dead-heading, to puff and defend more people without any fear or hope of reward than any other

nal, April 27.

partly by means of musical writing lessons, to be filled out by the pupil, affording a much clearer and easier way of overcoming first difficulties, than other works of the kind contain. 2. The exercises are more carefully

cession entered the church from the parish priest's residence, the bride leaning on the arm of Father Flannerv, followed by the

bridesmaids, with the groom and grooms-man in the rear-Miss Hughson playing

an appropriate air on the organ. At the conclusion of the service the wedding party entered Father Flannery's residence where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of.

'he presents were numerous and of a costly

description. The happy couple will leave to day for Montreal.-St. Thomas Jour-

2. The exercises are more carefully graded, introducing the pupil to but one new feature at a time, while in each case the necessary explanations, which are usually left for the teacher to give orally, are, as far as possible, written in detail. 3. The art of fingering, touch, accent, etc., is more fully treated than in average works

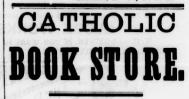
works. 4. It contains full and complete in-structions in Harmony and Thorough-base, MAY 5, 1882

scalawag of a boy that broke down my plants. That's all I can afford for the heathen just now."

\$30 00 Worth of New and Popular Music for \$1.00.

*30 00 Worth of New and Popular Music for *1.00. Thomas Brothers' Musical Journal for March is undoubtedly the finest and best journal of its kind published. The reading matter is varied and original, being news from all parts of the world. The Journat will have a new feature this year in being beautifully illustrated and printed on fine heavy calendered paper. Each number will have in over Two Dollars worth of Sheet Music, printed from our best plates, and as you receive one number each month, at the end of each year you have for binding one of the finest collections of vocal and instru-mental music imaginable. Don't fail to subscribe for the Journal at once. Price per year, One Dollar; or with a beautiful Chromo, 22x36, One Dollar and thirty-five cents, the 35c, being the actual cost of pack-ing and postage or express on the Chromo. Sample copy of the Journal, 10c. We want an agent in every village and city in the United States and Canada to take subscrip-tions for the Journal. Address JAS, H. TPOMAS,

JAS. H. THOMAS. Successor to Thomas Brothers, Catskill, N. Y., U. S. A.



IN a few days I will be prepared to open out. in my new store, corner of

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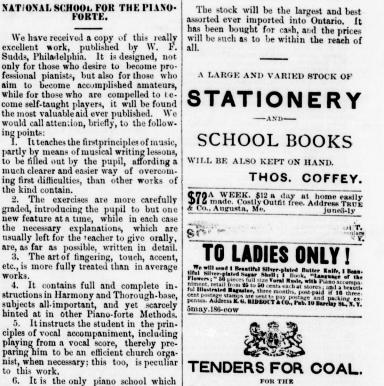
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CATHOLIC BOOKSINCLUDING PRAYER BOOKS.

Also BEADS, SCAPULARS, STATUES, and other objects of devotion.

The stock will be the largest and best



Miss Nolan, of Brantford, Miss Dertin-Miss Nolan, of Brantord, Miss Dertin-ger, of LaSalette, and Miss Hughson, of St. Thomas, have laid the people of this parish under obligations which they shall never forget for the beauty of their singing in the their singing in the choir. the choir. It is the universal opinion, without ex-aggeration or flattery, that a singer so accomplished as Miss Nolan has never been heard in Parkhill.

Father Lamont of Irishtown was present

Healey, O'Shea and McFarlane expressed satisfaction with Gladstone's state

Forster announced that the Land Commission would issue circulars stating it is ready to send a valuator to farms where the landlord and tenants agree to adop his decision. It is stated the Government is now con

sidering Parnell's liberation. London, April 27,—There is a strong be-lief among Home Rulers that Parnell will soon be released.

Great Britain.

Gladstone, introducing the budget, re ferred to growing expenditure and slug gish revenue, and slowness of recovery of trade, especially as its action upon the revenue was concerned. The recepts from the beer duty had fallen short of the estimate £220,003. £1,400,000 increased expenditure was due to special charges on account of Indian and Transvaal wars. The actual surplus revenue over expendi-

The actual surplus revenue over expendi-ture the last year was £352,000. London, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hanged at nine o'clock this morning. He was calm and composed to the last. After a final interview with his wife, the prisoner wrote to a friend virtually admit-ting his guilt and attributing the crime to mental derangement. He subseque atly wrote a definite confession that he poi-soned Percy John, but denies being con-cerned in the death of Hetbert John.

Russia.

Kieff, April 27 .- The exodus of Jewish ordered to quit Kieff has com-Six hundred sets of lodgings in families menced. the Rodolian quarter alone are now ten

antless. St. Petersburg, April 27.—Hand-bills are circulated calling upon the Jews to join the Nihilists.

Zululand.

Petermaritzburg, April 27.—A serious crisis in Zulu affairs has arisen. One thousand Zulus, including three brothers of Cetewayo, awaiting an audience with the Conversion of the Governor, protest against the author-ity of John Dunn. Great care is necess-ary to prevent terrible bloodshed.

United States.

Macon, Ga., April 24.-A fearful cyclone struck the lower edge of Bibb county on Saturday night, passing into Twiggs, Jones, and Wilkinson counties, ploughing a track 800 yards wide, and mowing down fences, farm buildings, etc. Samuel Gore and Miss Lockhart were killed.

on the "Will Book" of our Branch; was at the time of his death in good standing in the Association, and entitled to all its

Benefits. D. J. O'CONNOR, President,

R. A. PURCELL, Rec. Secretary. This is to certify that the late Angus McIntyre died at Stratford on the 24th day of April, 1882, from Pelrie abcess, resulting from acute peritonitis. P. R. SHAVER, M. D.

P. R. SHAVER, M. D. Stratford, Ont. We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Angus J. McIntyre, of Branch No. 13, Stratford, Ont. Mr. McIntyre, was a charter member and one of the Trustees

charter member and one of the Trustees of the Branch; a good member of our as-sociation, and highly respected by all who knew him. He joined the association on 13th January, 1882, and died 24th April, 18*2. During his illness of five weeks, two members of Stratford Branch at-tended him each night. On Wednesday bat at 10.2 m. Recouism High Mage last at 10 a. m. a Requiem High Mass was offered for our deceased brother; the entire Branch assisted, and marched in procession at the funeral. At a special meeting of the Branch the following re-

solutions of condolence were unanimously adopted :-Moved by Dr. Hanavan, seconded by

T. J. Douglass, That whereas Stratford Branch, No. 13, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-

tion has, by the death of Brother Angus J. McIntyre, lost an efficient Officer and an excellent and zealous member, highly respected and beloved by an extensive circle of friends, therefore we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with his friends and relatives, and especially with his afflicted brothers and sisters in their

and bereavement. Moved by Chas. Stock, seconded by Edward Walsh, that the charter and em-blems of the hall of this Branch be draped in mourning for one month as a testi-mony of respect for the memory of our late Brother Angus J. McIntyre. Moved by R. A. Purcell, seconded by

Edward Fitzgerald, that copies of the above resolutions be placed on the min-utes of this Branch, and that a copy be sent to the family of deceased and also for publication to the official organ of the association in Ontario, the "Catholic Record" association in Ontario, the Record."

Those members who have lately written to me regarding the work I am doing in the interests of the C. M. B. Association, will please accept my sincere thanks for

the real presence." He goes on to observe; "We think it a most remarkable fact, that no Christian nation, which did not adopt the principles of the Reformation before the end of the sixteenth century, should ever have adopted them. Catholic communities have since that time become infidel, and As an example of what can be accom-plished in the direction of Temperance secome Catholic again, but none has be-come Protestant." (Macaulay: Ranke's come Protestant.⁵ (Macaulay: Ranke's "History of the Popes.") We leave our contemporary to such en-

oyments as he may find in the decay of religion in France; and to his reflection upon that subject he may add others suggested by another paragraph, as fol-lows, taken from his own columns:

The Church must do something to get hold of the masses of the people. The loss of evangelistic power is the decay of

This happy condition of affairs may be attributed mainly to the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Stafford, who by personal ex-ample and calm dispassionate argument, has induced his parishioners to form strict loss of evangelistic power is the decay of evangelistic character. If, as Dr. Ailken maintains, the prestige of the pulpit is waning—if, as statistics show, the average net gain in membership is rapidly de-creasing, so that in one of our most evan-gelical denominations it has gone from twenty-nine thousand to four thousand in twe years—we have occession as never be habits of temperance. To enforce sobriety by Act of Parliament is an impossibility, it would be the tyrannical act of a majority five years—we have occasion, as never be-fore, to ask ourselves candidly whether the Church is not under rebuke of her Lord for her neglect of souls for whom He died, and who are lost not only to Him and His salvation, but even to the ordinances of religion.—Rev. Arthur ? Pierson, D. D., in Presbyterian Banner. Arthur T.

Chilblains.

is the proper one, and were it more generally adopted by our pastors, the results would be incalculably beneficial. These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic remedy, which, as the great Rheumatic -Bobcaygeon Independent.

ink. How many professional and politi-cal reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly, subjects all important, and yet scarcely hinted at in other Piano-forte Methods though unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have

Total Abstinence.

5. It instructs the student in the prin-ciples of vocal accompaniment, including been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many rail-roads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of playing from a vocal score, thereby pre-paring him to be an efficient church orga-nist, when necessary; this too, is peculiar to this work.

6. It is the only piano school which treats, at any length, on the proper use of the so-called, and much abused, "loud pedal." On this subject alone, the work s of priceless value to the student.

for its mighty services ? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of appetite and dis-7. We find among its contents, the subject of musical form, phrasing, etc. sipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and made plain and interesting to the pupil. 8. Aside from more than the usual amount of so-called technical matter, the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous there is interspersed a valuable repertoire of piano music, selected from the works of Schubert, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Bach, punctuality; while the counting room of punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is jewing, cheapening trade of orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquitate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill. Beethoven, Rubinstein, Morzkowski and others, with explanatory notes concerning the peculiarities and proper performance of each.

9. and last, but not least, is included a dictionary of music, with proper pro-nunciation of names and musical terms, with biographies of prominent ancient and

modern musicians and composers. That the "National School" of when sensibly and reasonably managed, and its beneficial results, it may be men-tioned that the population of this County of Victoria is 32,000, of this number 6,000 are members af the Catholic Church, formopens the student the shortest and best possible the student the shortest and best possible road to proficiency, is beyond a doubt, especially when we consider the well-known ability and recognized talent of the editor, as evinced in former works. ing the parishes of Lindsay, Carden, and Fenelon Falls. The official list of con-And after a glance at the foregoing, it is almost superfluous to say that this book victions for the quarter ending 1st of March, contains the names of twenty-four offenders, not one of whom is a Catholic. contains more than double the amount of musical information found in any other work of the kind.

Price, handsomely bound in half cloth,

Address, W. F. Supps, Author, 710 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa,

Nothing More for the Heathen that Day.

so which the minority would not submit. Spasmodic raving about Prohibition, by She was a real sweet-looking lady with a sealskin sacque and a big plush hat and she stood on the steps of an up-town resi-dence, having just pulled the bell. "I called to see," said she to the lady of the house where we war set in the total state. dvocates who are here to day and gone o-morrow, and by people who are total

abstainers during aspasm, when the spasm is over, revert to the old "Tonic," "purely vegetable," is next to useless. The course the house, who was very red in the face from frying doughnuts over the kitchen pursued by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, that of a reasonable and persistent moral suasion, fire, "if you wished to give, anything to the heathen to-day." "No, I don't want to give anything to

the heathen to-day. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her The lowest or any tender not necessarly ac-cepted. S. C. WOOD, Treasurer of Ontario. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May, 1st 1882.

Public Institutions of Ontario, 1882

The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders addressed to him, at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1882. for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named, on or before the lst July, 1882 (except at the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, where delivery is not to be com-menced until lst August), viz:-

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. Hard coal, 900 tons large egg size, and 175 ons stove size. Soft coal, 400 tons.

Central Prison, Toronto. Hard coal, 400 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, and 35 tons stove size.

Reformatory for Females, Toronto. Hard coal, 100 tons stove size. Soft coal, 500

tons. Asylum for the Insanc, London. Hard coal, 200 tons large egg size, and 60 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,25) tons, for steam purposes, and 150 tons for grates.

sectim purposes, and 100 tons for grates. Asylum for the Insane, Kingsion. Hard coal, 800 tons large egg size and 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 300 tons, Asylum or the Insane, Hamilton. Hard coal, 88 tons stove size and 25 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,100 tons for steam purposes, and 100 tons for grates. N. B.-200 tons of the steam coal to be delivered at the pumping house.

pumping house. In titution for the D af and Dumb, Belleville. Hard coal, 60 tons large egg size and 20 tons stove size. Soft coal, 600 tons.

Institution for the Blind, Brantford. Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size and 200

Agricultural College, Guelph. Hard coal, 275 tons large egg size a tove size. Soft coal, 80 tons, tor, stear poses, and 20 tons for grates.

store size. "Soft coal, 80 ions, for steam pur-poses, and 20 tons for grates." The hard coal to be Pittson, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is supposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, asd if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. All coal to be delivered in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respec-tive institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole sup-ply specified or for the qualities required in each institution. An accepted cheque for 500, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Ontario, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its *bora fides*, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfil-ment of the contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be ob-tained from the Bursers of the Institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily ac-cepted. Tessurer of Ontario.