MAY 5, 1894.

cht weight and fine quality, 84.50 78 to 80 lb. selling best : common 85.67; common to fairs, good to 85.67; common to fairs, 80.04 to hers, 84 to 84.25; fair to good mix 83.75; 'wool wethers, choice, 84.85 o good mixed bots, 84 to 84.75; con o 83.75.

o \$3.75. on good stock : choice heavy. \$5.60. 5.50 to \$5.65 ; Yorkers, \$5.35 to \$5.55. TORONTO.

TORONTO. May 3.-A few loads of export it 4 to 4;c par lb. Butchers c at 3.50 per hundred. Mediums nierior at 82.75 per hundred. Mediums ito se each, and mileb cows bro ch. Sheep and hunds-Firm at 85.50 to 85 per head for 200 mbs at 4; to 4;c per hb., and sp to 84.50 each. Hogs remain 1 at 85.50 to 4;c per hb., and sp to 84.50 each. Hogs remain 0 to 84.25, and stags, 82.50 to 83.

A New Invention.

A New Invention. Lebel, city, has completed an in-stract with the Canaonan Pacifie impany, where the will supply the that system from Vancouver to hear result of a three months' test strial of the kindler. This is a result of a three months' test strial of the kindler by that com-few days ago Mr. Lebel received a order to supply the article. The outdown of the string when the by the end string when the the the will be supplied when they have eitr stores of so many lives early on locomotives, in stationary din the provide home. It will light a terassing manufactured in London, but even business, it is proposed to eith In Toronto, Montreal, St. John, latifar. and kindler yet manufactured the every claimed for its cheapness, effect-satey. It only requires to be test diated.

MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure illage. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER. MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure MINARD'S LINIMENT is the y on earth. Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

ss of Flesh

of the first signs of ealth. Coughs, Colds, Lungs, Diseased Blood



eam of Cod-liver Oil, all of these weaknessake it in time to avert if you can. Physicians, orld over, endorse it.

be deceived by Substitutes! wne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. 4 31.

C. M. B. A. C. M. B. A. ns of Condolence, etc., engrossed potation at a very small cost. All nenwork executed promptly and a care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, nelph, Ont.

the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. cording Secretary.

EACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER HOLD-hird class certificate, for the Separ-ownship of Sydenham. One of ex-cleared. Duties to commence May stating salary and recommendations KELLY, Owen Sound, Ont. Sig.

DMASTER WANTED.

To Our Queen. When dewy dawn is breaking. And bright-winged birds are waking. When smilicht gilds the mountain crown when droods with gold the lea: When dew-hung meadow flowers Are flinging irised showers. We sing. O Queea, thy fair renown, And tell our love for thee !

When noon's hot face is flushing, And flowers hang ablushing. Beneath the glance of sunny rays That wander light and free : When birds to shades are winging. Their mid day song low singting. We chant, O Queen, our hymn of praise, And tell our love for thee !

VOLUME XVI.

when shadows 'round are stealing, The charms of night revealing. Ind star beams turn to silver white The earth and sky and sea : When cares of day are sleeping. And moon-rays guard are keeping. And moon-rays guard are keeping. Ye come. O Gueen. our hearts' delight. Fo tell our love for thee ! Caseta in Ave 1 -CASCIA in Ave Maria.

THE IRISH IN POLITICS.

The Question "Why do trishmen Make the Best Politicians?" Satis-prepare a race for dominance among controlly Answered. factorily Answered.

From the New York Sun. The old and familiar question, "Why do Irishmen make the best politi-cians?" is again engaging the other tion of the magazines and provoking all manner of controversy, some of it rancorous, and nearly all of it ignoran manner of controversy, some of it rancorous, and nearly all of it ignor-ant and misleading. According to the last census there were 200,000 inhab-tants of New York city who were born in Jaslead. The according to the in Australia, Canada, the Cape, and wherever English is the spoken lan-

in Ireland. There were 110,000 Irish-born inhabitants of Philadelphia, 85, Thus 000 in Brooklyn, 70,000 each in Boston and Chicago, 30,000 in San Francisco, 25,000 in St. Louis, 21,000 in Pittsburgh, and more than 10,000 each in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Newark, Providence, Worcester, New Haven, Lowell, Jersey City and Albany. If the foreign-born popula-tion of any American city be multiplied by three, the approximate no advantage over others. Their native-born population of foreign course must command the assent of the parentage will be attained, and if the voters, and their acts while in power must be endorsed by the approval of latter figure be again multiplied by two, the total population of recent foreign descent can be computed.

Under these circumstances it is not Judging from the lessons of political at all strange that Irishmen or men of Irish parentage should be prominent natural "born politicians." They seem, affairs of American cities, almost instinctively, to understand the though their proportion as officeholders existing conditions of American poli is no greater than their percentage as tics and enjoy a decided advantage a factor in the population warrants, over other foreign-born voters in that The magazine writers, however, and especially those who have imbibed something of the logic of the A. P. A. something of the logic of the A. P. A., eign-born leaders are not. They insist that an undue proportion of Irishmen hold office in the municipal-ities of the United States. New York city, it is true, has a popular mayor born in Ireland, but the reins of the municipal government in the cities to but a barren desire. They have tact municipal government in the cities to the east and west of New York, Brook-lyn and Jersey City, are held by Ger-man-Americans, Schleren and Wan-konst Lie and Wan-seeing clearly the end to be attained and of rightly estimating the difficulser. About 15 per cent. of the people ties to be overcome. They have, too, of the United States are foreign born, a concentration of energy along a yet in the United States Senate, com- given line which results in little or no posed of eighty eight members, there waste of force. They are satisfied are but two men of European birth, with the measure of success attainable, and they are clear sighted in estimat-ing this measure. To use a homely but expressive proverb, they do not "bite off more than they can chew." and both of these were born in Eng-land. The present House of Representatives is composed of 356 members, and 15 per cent. of this, the percent-They are satisfied with small as long age which the foreign-born population

bears to the whole population of the country, would be 52. Instead, how grasp. They are willing to make a ever, of 52 foreign born representacountry, would be 52. Instead, how-ever, of 52 foreign-born representa-tives, there are but 23-8 born in Ire-land, 6 in Germany, or Austria, 2 in Norway, 2 in England or Scotland and the remainder in Canada. The same baffare alection, wastes itself in an atthe remainder in Canada. The same before election, wastes itself in an at-proportion, substantially, prevails in tempt to organize that machinery other legislative or aldermanic bodies, and in the executive departments of obtained, is a variety of political inthe federal and state Governments, but it is none the less a fact that Irish-ticaians. They are born believers in but it is none the less a fact that Irish-men make the most successful muni-cipal politicians, and the dispute which has recently been resumed on this question, so far from supplying a rea-son why this should not be the case, rings to light a number of reasons. They are born believers in successful muni-question and while theirs has the reputation of being one of the most selves willingly to the most severe discipline it is possible to imagine. Their leaders rule them absolutely, yet why, conspicuously and necessarily, it their organizations are utterly demoratic in this, that he who can rule rules. The law of the survival of the hould. The frish race has many things in frites. The law of the survey of which it may be proud, but fittest governs. In the fact that it has never accepted slavery to England. From the days of Art MacMorrough to the last elo- caring nothing about what we ordinary and for the survey of t quent speech from the Irish benches in the House of Commons in favor of Mr. Irish politicians in the big cities of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, there has been one, long, unceasing, valiant This has been marked by incidents of treachery to the Irish cause unex ampled elsewhere, as when the Irish Parliament sold out for place and pen-sion and endorsed the hated Act of Union. Still the people have been fute, and in spite of the many and most world mistakes of their leaders, they have never lost the desire for enfranchisement and freedom. The first result of the imposed rulo of the conquerer is to create in the conquered the feeling of clannishness. Nothing binds people together as does a common sorrow; nothing welds a common sorrow; nothing welds tyranny. To prefer, other thing; being equal, an Irishman to anyone else for a position of homor or trust has become a part of Irish blood. Natur-ally so, because for nearly twenty mot fried or sympathizer except the Irish politicians meet their peers in their Irish fellow-citizens a vast body of om whoese sympathies are with these men because they are livish. The matical soft hose whom they met. The duizes of election district poli-tical as the individual abilities. Many of them have taken high rank in State and national councils, and have proved the equals of those whom they met. The duizes of election district poliof men whose sympathies are with those men because they are Irish. The advantage this gives the Irish politician the politician in any one of the large cities tude of people.

is obvious, for, in most municipalities, are difficult, perplexing, and continuous. They require the exercise of much tact and great skill, and with a he could enter the campaign and begin the work of securing votes with many of those waiting for him. And, as things are, this clannishness has in tions of lieutenancy—one of the difii-

the work of securing votes with many much fact and great skill, and win a the obligation of this Lordship Bishep of the security of the obligation of the Lordship Bishep of the security of the obligation of the Lordship Bishep of the security of the obligation of the Lordship Bishep of the security applicit, and with the most of the least work.
 The conquered man can get nothing from the good will of the conqueror there of the security of the securi

The Fifth Anniversary, of the Con-secration of His Lordship Bishop O'Connor.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUCH.

e Catholic Record.

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

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

Examiner, May 1.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> much Irish melody and song, which vividy realized the faits of the dear of link and so the found with almost, geometrical tancy drill geometrical tance drill geometrical tand the tancy drill geometrical tance dril

A HOLY PROTESTANT REFORMER. For some time past a character named Mrs.

Shepherd has been lecturing to crowded Protestant audiences in Ontario on the iniquities of Romanism, and regaling Protestant ears with spicy stories about the wickedness of priests and nuns. She proved a drawing card, for she has all the requisites for success in such a role — a tolerable though brassy appearance, a glib volubility of tongue, a daring contempt of truth of statement and modesty of language, and an over-ready willingness to gratify impure cravings and prurient imaginations, not alone by unchaste immendos, but by the most unblushing im-modesty of thought and expressions. Of course she took, for she pandered to the most stupid bigotry and gratified the most prurient imaginations. Balt-headed old men as well as lusty youth crowded to hear her. The lakies (bless the mark!) were in-vited, and in multitudes accepted the invita-tion, to hear foul, immodest lies too dirty, too shocking to be heard by their husbands or their brothers. The lakes forbid the importation of the *Police Gazette* and other immoral publica-tions; but here was a chance for all so dis-posed to feast their imaginations and their minds on the foulest, the most putrid gar-hage of immodest thoughts and language-and that, too, in the sacred names of purity and religion. And whilst all this diabolical work was going on the Protestant ministers, as a body, had not a word of protest, but remained like dumb dogs, whilst many of their people were being corrupted. What matter to them even if their people's minds and hearts were besmeared and polluted with impure imaginations and inmoral thoughts provided the Catholic Charch was reviled, calumniated and brought into disrepute and odium. Of course Mrs. Shepherd was patronized, praised and canonized. She was a brand stathed from the burning. She was a most zealous convert. She was a heroic witness to the truth, a veritable vessel of election. Growds attended her lectures and filled her pocket with money. The mayors of some of our cities acted as chairmen at her metings, presented her with copies of the holy Bible, and drove aro testant audiences in Ontario on the iniquities of Romanism, and regaling Protestant ears with spicy stories about the wickedness of

NO. 812.

.

by one exposed before him. When the pictures of the Passion were exhibited, and each one accurately explained by Rev. Dr. Spitz, C. R., a great silence prevailed. Every was closely, fixed on the large tableau, which must have been 25x25 feet in dimension, and according to appearance a silent thought of awe and adoration illed the heart of every and according to appearance a silent thought of awe and adoration filled the heart of every and hard while our self sacrificing and precised to the grant of every and hord writing effect; and no language could so vivilly depict the grant decould make a better and more lasting effect; and no language could so vivilly depict the grant decould make a better and more lasting effect; and no language could so vivilly depict the grant decould make a better sime steady light of the grant devery clergyman should make it a point to have this impressive exposition exhibited in his own church. GEOROE BROHMAN. P. P. Formosa, May 4, 1891.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHIAM ONF, On Wednesday morning, May 2, at seven, His Lordship Right Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London, eclebrated Mass in our convent chapel, assisted by the chaplain, Rev. Father Leopold, O. S. F., after which the Misses O. Wilkins, O. and F. Robert, J. Ryan, M. Burke, J. and A. Kennedy, A. Elinkhammer and Clare Kelly received the sacrament of confirmation. On this day several of the above mentioned had the long-desired happiness of receiving for the first

Sacrament of confirmation. On this day several of the above mentioned had the long-desired happiness of receiving for the first time the Bread of Life.
 His Lordship addressed to the privileged ones words of holy instruction and kin fly encouragament, to be most fervent during their lives in the reception of the sacraments, and exhorted them to show themselves faithful, on all necessary occasions, to the grace imparted to their souls by the sacrament of confirmation. He bestowed on them special blessings, and assured them of his carnest prayers for their holy perseverance.
 On the same day Miss Emma Mechan, in religion Sister M. Patricia, and Miss Rosa Chevalier, in religious Soft of the chevale in the space of pronouncing their religious vows.
 At 950 a. m. the religious, clergy and Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, assembled in the spacious corridor and wended their way processionally to the chaptel, chanting the Veni Creator." High Mass was sung by meaner, Very Rev. D. P., Tilbury, His Lordship presided at the solemn ceremony, and was assisted by ery Rev. P. Andrieux, Rev. C. Parent and Rev. P. Andrieux, Rev. C. Parent and Rev. P. Andrieux, Rev. C. Parent and Rev. Pathrica, New C. Parent and Rev. Pathrieux, Rev. C. Parent and Rev. Father Leopold, O.S. F. Chaptant of the community, At the Gospel His Lordship, baving taken for thig ratios of the religious fillows fillows fillows the and beloguent sermon explaining the duties and obligations of the religious the and the grave reward awaiting the fervent, faithful spouse of Christ.

ward avaiting the fervent, faithful spouse of Christ. At the conclusion of the sermon the novices were conducted to the altar by the Superioress and Assistant, where they begged to be ad-mitted to the Holy Profession. In reply to His Lordship's interrogations, the candidates for Profession answered that they knew well the rules of the Institute and embraces will. They retired when they again approached the institute and embraces will. They retired when they again approached the the Hessed Sacrameut which they then received from His Lordship's con-secrated hands. At the conclusion of holy Mass the beautiful and impressive ceremony of Religious Profession finished in the usual man-ner, after which His Lordship graciously in-vited these present to the law in front of the academy, where, vested in his ponifical robes and attended by his clergy, he blessed and indugenced a handsome. Hie-sized, stone estate of St. Joseph, the gift of Mrs. J. Gauk-ler, of Deirolt, Mich., a gift which adds greatify to the beautiful grounds at the Pines. The day was perfectly in harmony with the impo-ing ceremonies — calm, bright and bauiful, and the surroundings all scened clothed with the spirit of consecration.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AND THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

A little learning is a dangerous thing ! Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring.

Drink deep, or faste not the Plerian Spring." To the Editor of the RECORD : Sir—In your issue of the 5th inst. there is a communication, copied from the Hamilton Times, signed "Martin Malone," and is headed "Separate Schools." I do not know which side of politics the Hamilton Times exponses, but seeing that the same communication is published in the Mail and Empire. I have come to the con-clusion that the writer is endeavoring to promote the political interest of Mr. Mero-dith by unfair means. His ignorance of the educational laws of this Province has led him into a fatal blun ler by making the following assertion:



eautiful Views of the world-re **Passion Play** of Oberhammer-111 desired the **World's Fair** (s may be added, making a grand entertainment.

her Beautiful Exhibition, entitled derland," of a highly mora character.

Treat for both Old and Young.

ng 300 Beautiful Views, includ-f the World's Fair. ndence invited from the reverend C. M. B. A. Branches.

DOLPH KERN, Dis. Dep. SM.B.A. Box 46, Waterioo, Ont.

LTAR WINE.

now on hand a good supply of Excellent Mass Wine. RICE REDUCED. particulars to

D. EURK, Amherstburg, Prop. The Amherstburg Vintage Co.

Underwear, 50 Cents per Suit ggan Underwear 75 Cents per Suit ggan Underwear \$1.00 per Suit Line of Trouserings \$3.50 per Pair cotch Suitings y's Irish Serge Suit-CK & MCDONALD, 3 Richmond Street.

Bard and there were you born ? A.—In India.
She did not know her father's surname. His
Christian name was Philip. All that she know
G. Whalen.
Q. —Were you not known as Louisa Probin,
M. And Indicted under that name when you were
convicted in London? A.—I don't remember to such educational institutes from thigh schools, and
Christian et al. Church of England institution of the Matter Converting of the Contario Legislature of the Contario Legislature of the Converting of the Matter Converting of the Converting of the Matter Converting of the Matter Converting of the Matter Converting of the Co

facts 1 have stated, and can only according to a solution of catholic elector it as a desire on his part to injure Sir Oliv Mowat's prospects at the approaching ele tion in the estimation of Catholic elector It is to be hoped not; let that be left for t P. P. A.'s Margaret L. Sheppard, and po-ticians of that ilk. FAIR PLAY. May 4, 1894.

South Name

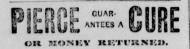
A card in a Terre Haute, Ind., news paper, headed "How I Became an A P. A.," and signed by Dr. W. R. Mat tox, coroner of the county, declares he was misled as to the objects of the order. What he says regarding the initation is as follows : "We went stairs to a dark room. Everything was still. They talked in subdued tones. The blinds were closed. I was initiated, after which I slipped out the back way, never to return again. I didn't even have courage to tell my wife what I had done. Last night I made up my mind that if I lived till to-day I would publicly renounce my

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

ABOVE ALL OTHERS,

2

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in every disease caused by torpid liver or im-pure blood. For Dyspepsia, Liver and Bowel derangements, and kindred ailments, noth-ing approaches it as a remedy.



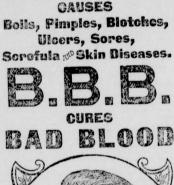
Mrs. AttRELIA VAN-zites of Hamilton, Ind., writes: "My friends and I would never bo any better, for 1 had ulceration of the bow-els. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-ery, the bleeding had almost stopped. My ap-petite was good, noth-ing seemed to hurt me that I ate. My improve-ment was wonderful. Several years have Strate 1 100 URELIA VANZILE. Several years have sed and my cure is permanent."



Propose to Watch You wit Valtham or other American guarantee prices lower than her can give. We sell them where and Territory. We th privilege of examination May we send you our Wholesale

ains cuts, descriptions ches, and · f Cabinet, locks, in Oak, Walnut inet, Mantel and and Nick ADDRESS THE SUPPLY COMPANY 8

NIACARA FALLS, ONT. BAD BLOOD





MR. FRED. CARTER. DEAR SIR

FLORENCE O'NEILL. The Rose of St. Germains ;

THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

BY AGNES M. STEWART. Author of "Life in the Cloister," "Grace O'Halloran," etc.



Little did the fair fiancee of Sir Regi nald imagine why it was that his re turn, which she so much dreaded, was delayed far beyond the time the king and queen had expected him. The events of the last few weeks had

told immensely on her health and personal appearance, for though, as yet, open restraint had not been re-sorted to, the yet felt herself the victim of a species of espionage exceedingly painful to bear. The queen in sisted on her presence at court, and her thoughtful countenance not unfrequently drew forth many a sally from Mary, who was by no means deficient in the art of making cleverly pointed sarcastic speeches, which showed Florence that the great condescension of the queen was little else than assumed.

The thought of St. John's return, too, whose bethrothed bride she was, filled her with consternation, for then, unless she had strength of mind to re sist, and Mary would well know why she refused to fulfill the contract into which she had entered, what a life she must eventually lead? A hanger on at the court of Mary, with the image of the queen's betrayed father ever before her eyes, never again to see her adored mistress, but ever to bow be-fore the throne of the queen and pay homage and obedience. This was the life Florence pictured to herself would be hers, and yet she had no ower to break the bonds which bound

her. As to her sentiments, not a word escaped her lips by which Mary could be guided, but her clever, penetrating mind was not far wrong. She saw daily the smile became more languid the color on the cheek grew paler, the violet eves would tell a tale of recent tears, and the queen would exult in the power she thought she possessed of forcing on a marriage between parties with whom, strangely enough, the deepest affection was interwoven with strong political feeling, which had hitherto bid fair to destroy that warmer emotion to which we have alluded.

Spitefully, then, did Mary note the changes in her countenance, and on one occasion when Florence seemed ouried in deeper thought than usual, Mary observed, as she leant over the embroidery frame, the unbidden tears fall on the gay silks she was forming into flowers. The tones of the queen's into flowers. voice sounded sharp and imperious, and quickly recalled Florence to the remembrance, for the moment forgotten, of the roval lady in whose presence she sat, and who now commanded harshly rather than requested her to leave the room on a commission she wished her to execute.

"Minion," she angrily exlaimed as the girl's form vanished from her "I will punish you yet for the sight, folly with which you are acting. She positively dares to brave me to my very face, to tell me as plainly as if she did so in words, 'I am betrothed to

John, but I will not marry him, and I dread to see him because he is true to you and yours.' Well, well, we shall see who will be mistress yet, Lady Florence," said Mary aloud,

ping the floor nervously with her foot, and a small red spot glowing on her

cheek, for her exasperation was now at

hear of this conspiracy, and in which your name is worked up, be found to be correct.

Then the queen laughed and smiled with pleasure at the thought that she held Florence at her mercy in her gilded prison, and that if she really had meditated a return with Ashton and the others to France, that all her plans were circumvented, and even as her light steps sounded in her ear in the ante-chamber without, she murmured to herself :

"Yes, yes; I will force her to own the truth and should my will be resisted, there can be torture inflicted, my dainty Mistress Florence, even on limbs as delicate as yours." Forcing a smile to her lips, for she felt strangely nervous and uneasy, Florence re entered the queen's closet, and gracefully bending her knee presented the queen with the article for which she had been sent. For one moment their eyes met, and just for that moment the fine features of Mary wore an expression strikingly like to her unfortunate father, and for a brief space the girl's fears were lulled to rest, for in that glance there was assumed kindness ; and as if anxious to erase from the mind of her protegee all remembrance of her recent harshness, the queen en deavored to amuse her by an account of the fine doings with which the New Year would be ushured in at Kensington.

"Alas," thought Florence, "the New Year at hand and I not at St. Germains.

At this thought her countenance again wore the look of abstraction which so annoyed the queen, and a severe reprimand already trembled on her lips when William of Orange entered the apartment. Instantly rising on the king's entrance, Florence quitted the boudoir.

'Something has disturbed you, said the queen meeting William as he advanced towards her. "Tell me quickly what or who it is that has occasioned your annoyance.'

"St. John has gone over to Sarsfield," was the reply, and William's voice was guttural from suppressed passion ; "he, the recreant, whom I had the most favored ; he, on whom I have lavished every mark of esteem, has ungratefully deserted to those who fight for your father.

"No, my beloved, it cannot be possible that you have met with such ingratitude," exclaimed the queen, forgetful in her indignation at the defec tion of Sir Reginald, of her own and her husband's ingratitude to her father. "Where is he? Has he arrived in England? If so, let him at once be arrested.

" In England, indeed !" replied William ; "I would that he were, we would make him feel the weight of our vengeance; it may reach him yet. No, he is with Sarsfield, who has named him his lieutenant, and whose sworn friend he has already become, so says my informant, adding that St. John was indignant at the way in which his name had been used, and by the mischievous wretch, Benson, having been placed as spy on the actions of Sarsfield.

"And think you he had received our summons to return to England before he threw off his allegiance?" and the voice of the queen was husky and tremulous as she spoke. "I should think not," was the reply.

"Nay, it is almost certain that he must have left headquarters very quickly after his arrival, perhaps im-mediately. What had we best do with

It is laughable enough certainly, but nevertheless perfectly true, that this princess, at the very moment when she was really engaged in pro-

moting her own interest and that of her fondly-loved consort, by means which were often far from good, and at times positively sinful, would quiet her conscience, or perhaps strive to do so, by endeavoring to believe that it was not her own work she was about, or her own empire she was striving to establish, but rather the work of Almighty God Himself.

Then turning to the king, the usual affectionate parting took place be-tween them, and Mary sought, in the solitude of her own apartment, to de-vise schemes for bringing wholly within her power those who were at the head of the present conspiracy, amongst whom she numbered, not entirely without foundation, the fair descendant of the O'Neill's.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CAPTIVE. When Florence left the presence o the queen, she little thought still greater anxiety was in store for her in the fact that Sir Reginald, whose arrival she so much dreaded, whilst she believed him the adherent of the Dutch Monarch, aware that the queen would hurry on her nuptials and re tain her at her own Court, was really still in Ireland, and, moreover, that he was fighting in behalf of the rights of James under the command of Sars-

field. Not long was she allowed to remain in ignorance of his defection from the cause of William ; the following morn-ing the queen, who was a much better tactitian than the unsophisticated Florence, chose the time when both herself and the captive, for such the latter really was, were engaged, Florence at the embroidery frame the queen at the beloved occupation of her leisure moments, knotting fringe, to convey the starting intelligence to

her. Though Queen Mary was an inveter ate worker, her busy fingers in no way weakened her powers of govern ing during the long and frequent periods of the Dutch King's absence, when engaged in carrying on his continental wars, or managing his trans-

marine possessions. But while the queen's head was bent over her everlasting work, the changes in her countenance could not be discerned. She had just parted with William, and her fond heart always ached when this was the case : more over, day after day some startling in-telligence, connected with a new plot, or fresh conspiracies springing out of the old one, in which the unfortunate Nevill Payne had been engaged, conspired to ruffle and disturb an equanimity of temper which was too often assumed, as on this occasion, when her blood was at boiling heat, concerning the defection of Sir Regi-

nald "I have surprising news for you," she said : "it is not likely Sir Reginald will return to London ; if he does, he will be at once consigned to the Tower.

As the queen uttered these ominous words, she observed Florence start and turn deadly pale, the needle fell from her hand, affection at that momen gaining the day over loyalty to the exiled court at St. Germains, and on the impulse of the moment, she arose and casting herself at the feet of the queen, her eyes streaming with tears, she was as one transformed into the

Scarce conscious, indeed, of what she did, she stood for a moment beside Queen Mary's seat, and forgetful of prudence and caution, was about to mplore her to allow her to return to France, and have flung back in her face her profferred friendship, but even as the words trembled on her

lips, the queen arose, saying : "Poor Florence, I shall leave you to yourself for the next few hours, during which you must grow resigned to that which you cannot, by any means, amend, and I shall expect you to accompany me to to the theatre to night, as one of my ladies in atendance, nay, not a word, it must be," she added, "I am your best friend in not allowing you to remain long brooding over your sorrow alone :" then as the queen reached the door, she suddenly paused as if a thought had occurred to her, saying: "by the way, did you not come to England under the care of one Mr. Ashton, formerly one of the gentlemen of the household of-of the late queen.

As Queen Mary spoke, the expression of her features indicated what was passing in her mind : there was that about her which might well intimidate a young woman trammeled as Florence The name of Ashton awakened all her fears, and as she raised her eyes with a troubled expression on her countenance to that of the queen, the very enquiry seemed to paralyze her, besides, she was herself com-promised, if the queen knew anything concerning the conspiracy, so she re-plied at once in the affirmative.

"And you were to return to St. Germains under his protection in about a week from the present time?

"Yes, gracious Madam," said Florence, with somewhat more of calmness in her manner, "it was the wish of the queen, my mistress, that I should go back to St. Germains at Christmas, but Mr. Ashton-

"Had not completed his arrangements," interrupted the queen in an ironical tone enough. "Rumors have reached my ears, implicating himself and others. Be thankful that you are safely attached to the English Court, and have nothing more to do with such persons.

As the queen spoke, she hastened from the room, and for a moment Florence stood in the same position, as one dazed and bewildered under some heavy stroke.

Then, almost mechanically, she gathered together the gay silks and gold thread, with which she was embroidering a scarf for the queen, and hastened to her own room.

"Fatal, fatal day," she murmured, ' when the rash idea took possession of my poor weak woman's heart, leading me to think that I could benefit those loved ; alas, alas, I have but brought ruin on my own head, and failed to aid their cause. Ah, Reginald, and royal master and mistress, what will be your feelings when you hear I am detained at Queen Mary's Court, in truth, but as a captive, whilst she feigns herself my friend."

"Was there no way to escape," she thought, "no, none." Indeed, the only chance for her own personal safety consisted, she felt convinced, in patiently and quietly submitting to the will of the queen, aware that it was extremely possible she might soon find a home in the Tower, were it known that in the slightest ways she had interfered in the contemplated rising. She knew too how ruthless and deter-mined the queen had shown herself. that at the period of which we write, On mere suspicion of Jacobitism, it wa

THE FIDDLER

MAY 12, 1894,

with bi a muro He f string raising the lar, in a so hangin face st He f settled the bo applaa comm He s mome uncom a reve notes sweet

tive r the in heart For

was p be sp All at "Bra The bowe only and r He each none own

Th gues "I

conc liar a Th thea unde the t

even

but

in c play eng you pro The

pie

sha mo roo l hen han l as lay

this fin old all flo all it

<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

almost exhausted, he was taken on again at the theatre where he first cemmenced.
The fiddler lived with his daughter in a room above a public house in a poor and noisy neighborhood. The frequenters of the palace below were not, as a rule, noisy, and the sound from the great thoroughtare reached the place only as a kind of murmur. Helen was a sweet little creature, the image of her mother in feature and expression, but her complexion resembled her fathers. She was not very strong, and was often troubled with a wearisome cough. In the evenings, before he went to the theatre, the fiddler smoked his long German pipe, which Helen always filed. Then she would sit down at his feet and watch him in silence. She loved to see the blue smoke curl up in clouds round about him.
But there came a time when the fiddler mode in the rough works. Then he would take his fiddle and converse for hours with some of the old masters. He would become unconscious of Helen's presence and play as if inspired.
You never heard such music m your life. He would play little melodies which brought the read and hours. The people from the place down-stairs sent up asking him to play something lively and gay, as his solem, church music was maling everybody miserable.
The nechantment was broken. The fiddler and and hours with a heavy heart and he played no more that night.

and he played no more that hight. Helen grew worse and worse; the cough became more hollow and painful; her eyes were very bright, and her skin like alabas-ter, with a flush on the cheeks. When she coughing, the father called in a doctor. The poor child had been ill a long time, but she had disguised it from her father as long as possible; but her efforts had become more and more feeble as she grew worse. "Dear me!" ssid the doctor, when he had seen Helen : "very sad, very! Lamgs have been diseased for a long time." He prescribed for her, and came again and again, but at each visit he gave out less hope

He prescribed for her, and came again and again, but at each visit he gave out less hope of her recovery. "Almost into the winter," he said, " and the poor child, dear me! She'll never see spring. Lungs most gone," "There came one day with the doctor a narse, who, although used to pitiful and painful cases, could not keep back her tears at the sight of the poor faded girl. From that day the kind nurse would not leave Helen. She decided to, remain and nurso the little mvalid, and many a strengthening beverage and dainty dish dil she give the child in secret which the father could not possibly have bought. Many have won the name of hero by one gallant deed, but these nurses in our large towns who live a life of self denial — giving the best years of their life up to the care and attention of the poor and sick—deserve the name indeed. The poor fiddler was almost heart-broken. Every penny each week was spent in medi-cines and better food for the invalid, but means to sendher even out of London. The child clung round him in affection mingled with iear, but he was often afraid to look upon her. "There, dear father, are you angry with

of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the sores were sent fying in about one week's time. I made up my mind never to be without B.B.B. in the house, and I can highly recom-mend it to all. FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. C.

I can answer for the truth of th T. C. CHRISTIAN, Haney, B. C.



Pictorial Lives of the Saints The Catholic Record for One Year For. \$3.00.

For, \$3.000. The Pictorial Lives of the Saints contain Reflections for Every Day in the Year. The book is compiled from "Extler's Lives " and other approved sources, to which are addec lives of the American Saints, recently by special petition of the Third Pienary Commeil of Baltimore; and also the Lives of the Saints Canonized in 1881 by His Holines Pope Leo XIII. Edited by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. With a beautiful frontispiece of the Holy Family and nearly four hundred blessing to the publishers; and approved by forty Archbishops and Bishops. The above work will be sent on any of om subscribers, and will also give them credit for a year's subscription on THE CATHOLIC R conto, on receipt of Three Dollars. We will in all cases prepay carriage.



FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTECHAND ASAVALUABLE TONIC:

its height. "to St. Germains you never shall return, and it will be well for ou, should you refuse to wed St. ohn on his arrival, if the home at Kensington, which our condescension has awarded you, be not exchanged for a chamber in the Tower, if all we RUN DOWN WITH DVSPEPSIA STOMACH and the second Liver AND HEART

一谷 AFFECTED. AN AN Almost in Despair But Finally CURED By Taking PILLS AYER'S

"For fifteen years, I was a great suf-ferer from indigestion in its worst forms." I tested the skill of many doctors, but o grew worse and worse, until I became o so weak I could not walk fitty yards o so weak I could not waik filly yails of without having to sit down and rest. My of stomach, liver, and heart became affect-ed, and I thought I would surely die. I of tried Ayer's Fills and they helped me of right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve of end any the terribule suffering of dys. and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."-JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS **Received Highest Awards** AT THE WORLD'S FAIR this girl-this O'Neill-on whose ac count we have summoned him here? "Detain her at the palace till we see the issue of the present plot. You my beloved husband, are obliged almost immediately to leave England. Confide to me the task of unraveling this knotty web, and of severely pun-ishing its ringleaders, however lofty and exalted my be their rank. I shall regard this Florence as a prisoner, but

treat her as a favored portegee-not allow her to feel her imprisonment in its true light, but watch her very closely nevertheless. I note every change in her expressive countenance and have read every secret of her heart; she only feared St. John's return because she was resolved not to wed him, minion as she is, whilst he was loyal to us. Now she shall know of his disloyalty, because the pleasure she would otherwise feel will meet with a sting in the reflection that she is with me, and that he dare not now claim her for his wife. Really, I en-joy," added the queen, "the thought of the new sorrow in store for this young fool with a fair face who has presumed to make herself the judge as to whether Mary of Modena or myself

should be her queen, but enough of her; St. John is rich, is he not? of course you will see that his estates be instantly confiscated to the crown.

"Steps shall be at once taken for that end," said William his usually grave and calm countenance disturbed as he mused over the defection of St. John, whom he had really favored beyond many others, "and now be wary and not over-indulgent in my ab-sence," he continued, "for I leave you at the helm of government again, and above all crush this conspiracy immediately ; do not hesitate to single out for capital punishment the principal offenders, who ever they may

"I will not be wanting, my beloved lord," said Mary, "nor shall I fail to count the days and hours of your absence. Truly," and Mary sighed wearily as she spoke, "my spirits are out of tune at these constant defections, but we must hope the best; our work cannot but be good, as God never fails to send us some little

suppliant, exclaiming : To the Tower, gracious Madam, ah ! no, no, what evil hath he done? In the whole realm of England you have not a more loyal supparter of your throne than he.

"Your betrothed is a traitor to our cause," said the queen bitterly, "he has taken up arms under the Jacobite General Sarsfield: but why these tears, you exhibited no signs of pleas ure when I told you the king had sum moned him hither for his nuptials spare your grief now, I shall attach you to my own person; I do not intend you to leave the court. I shall not be long before I find a more fitting mate for the heiress of the O'Neill's than he would have been.'

Then Mary's handsome face again bent over her frame, and a sickly smile sat upon her lips, for well she knew the woman she tormented was in secret pining to return to St. Germains. She knew the news of Sir Reginald's defection could bring her no relief, as whilst she was in England it would enforce a separation, also that the quarrel between them had originated solely in one feeling, that of a deepseated loyalty to her own dethroned and exiled father.

The queen then exulted in the power she possessed of detaining florence at court, knowing that whilst she must at heart be pleased at what she had told her, she must sorrow more intensely than ever over her adverse fate that detained her so unwillingly in London.

'We are going to oe very gay this winter," continued the queen, "so put a bright face on the change things have taken : nay do not look so lachrymose, child," and the queen put forth her hand to assist her to rise, "the king and myself were well pleased to further your interests, by pushing on your marriage with this ungrateful St. John, before he had thrown off his allegiance, so have we those same interests still at heart, consequetly, I appoint you from this moment, one of my maids of honor. and promise you a far better spouse that the traitor you have lost; nay, nay, he is not worth your tears," she added, as they fell on the hand Florence raised to her lips ere she resumed her seat.

no unusual thing to be apprehended on privy Council warrants, at a theatre, a ball, or a party, and be suddenly consigned to that gloomy fortress, the Tower.

Sensitive, haughty, and imperious, the young heiress of the O'Neill's felt acutely her position ; she was to be the constant attendant of the queen, un less some fortuitous accident released her, compelled to dwell with her as her favorite portegee, but in reality rayonte portegee, but in reality a prisoner under no very mild surveil-lance, separated from Sir Reginald, who had now, by his adhesion to James, himself removed the only obstacle that had existed to her union, as well as prevented from ever returning to St. Germains, whilst no small part of her suffering would arise from the necess ity she felt existed for hiding it under a cheerful exterior.

For the present, indeed, the queen would excuse her tears, as they might be naturally supposed to flow from her separation from Sir Reginald ; this at the very moment, too, when she would have joyfully yielded him her hand.

"A round of dissipation is before me, too," sighed she as she rose wearily from the couch, against which she had knelt whilst giving free vent to her anguish, "and poor Ashton, how will t fare with him and myself, and Lord Preston, if that conspiracy be detected

TO BE CONTINUED.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life giving, Ayer's Sar saparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

Thave been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood Bitters in July, 1892, and now, (January, 1893), I am perfectly cured. perfectly cured. HUGH DRAIN, Norwood, Ont.

Bad Blood causes blotches, boils, pimples, abcesses, ulcers, scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures bad blood in any form, from a common pimple to the worst scrofu-lous sore.

Do not neglect coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis, but cure them by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Thingsed with lear, but he was often handled look upon her. "Father, dear father, are you angry with your little Helen?" she asked one day as he sat moodily with his face buried in his hands. He sprang to his feet and clasped her in his arms, and asked her to torgive him if he

his arms, and asked her to torgive hum if he seemed unkind. After that he was always cheerful in her presence, for he saw that it made her un-happy to see him sad. Sometimes the fading girl would ask to be carried to the window to see the sun — the winter sun, like a huge ball of blood — sink down behind the housetops. Occasionally some of the neighbors who had known her came to see her, but she was so changed that very few could recognize her.

so changed that very few could recognize her. And, little by little, the hideous disease advanced, sapping up slowly but surely its helpless victim's strength. At times it made her face bloodless, like the face of a corpse, At others, oh, cruel mockery! it painted the cheeks like the blush of a rose; it added irro to her eyes and lustre to her skin, thus raising false hopes in the breast of the poor father, who saw her change from day to day.

One morning the fiddler was informed that One morning the hadler was informed that some one was waiting to see him at the foot of the stars. He immediately hurried down and found an old gentleman pacing up and down, mumbling all the while to himself. "You play the fiddle at the —— theatre?" he abruptly asked the fiddler, when he appeared.

he abruptly asked the hudder, appeared. "Yes, sir. Will you come in. It—" "I intend to give a party to night and had engaged T—— to give us a tune on the fiddle. Unfortunately, he is indisposed and will not be able to appear. Will you come?" "I am engaged at the theatre and—" "Until what hour?" asked the visitor im-vationally.

"Until what hour?" asked the vision me patiently. "About 11 o'clock. I could come any time after that, if it is not too late." "The visitor fhought for a moment or two, then he suddenly said, at the same time thrusting a card into the fiddler's hand : "To night at 11:30 I shall expect you. Do not disappoint me and you will not regret it."

That evening when the fiddler went in to see his daughter before leaving for the poor man hurried away with a heavy load at his heart. It was close upon midnight when he reached the address indicated on the card, and as he was led into the room by his host,

MAY 12, 1894.

MAY 12, 1894.

FIDDLER.

I could not tell you but prefer to keep h he was most famil. as first violin in a small tall, pale and sickly look-c straggling hair that hung head. Refined in speech, d gentle disposition, he was me in contact with

abead. Refined in speech, d gentle disposition, he was me in contact with. Iarshly with him. He had family, and had learned best masters. But on the r, who had speculated un-timself destitute. dom, expecting that his tal-nee recognized, and that he i make a fortune. But he ointed, for there he found han could be employed. months of weary waiting, on the verge of trying some ing a living, he got an en-of the small theatres. retched remuneration, but it ment, and he never entirely thing better turning up. ix months his application at r and better class theatres. It was only a change of al of thirty he received sixty r that he myried and in the

at of thirty he received sixty r that be married, and in the is daughter Helen was born, herward a great misfortune His poor wife died, and he r with his little girl. s a rule, do not come singly, this case. ce most of his class, was at cumstances, and through no he lost his engagement. by then, did he thoroughly as a musician. elve months he did nothing. Lard he tried he could not get He was not the only unfor-only one among many. le money he had saved was d, he was taken on again at re he first cemmerced. wed with his daughter in a

d, he was taken on again at re he first cemmenced. ived with his daughter in a public house in a poor and ood. The frequenters of the ere not, as a rule, noisy, and we the great thoroughfare ze only as a kind of murnur. sweet little creature, the im-er in feature and expression, xion resembled her father's. rery strong, and was often wearisome cough. imgs, before he went to the eller smoked his long German elen always filled. Then she at his feet and watch him in loved to see the blue smoke is round about him. me a time when the fiddler and made her cough worse. Id take his fiddle and converse some of the old masters. He unconscious of Helen's pres-as if inspired. eard such music m your life. little melodies which brough by your eyes. The notes seemed through and through. They to your heart — soft, tender uhed to your mind all that you and host. "the spell was rudely broken. m the place down-stairs sent to play something lively and lem, church music was mak-miserable. "ment was boken. The fiddler ment way with a heavy heart no more that night."

worse and worse; the cough hollow and painfal; her eyes ght, and her skin like alabas-ish on the cheeks. When she her hand to her chest when father called in a doctor. hild had been ill a long time, disguised it from her father as le; but her efforts had become a feehle as the grew worse.

He: but her enorts had become e feeble as she greew worse. "ssid the doctor, when he had 'very sad, very! Lungs have for a long time." eed for her, and came again and each visit he gave out less hope

ry. nto the winter," he said, "and ld, dear me! She'll never see

in, dear met some in here accession in a set of the some in the some in the source of the source of

decided to, remain and nurs alid, and many a strengthening d dainty dish dil she give the ret which the father could no bought. a bought. e won the name of hero by one , but these nurses in our large re a life of self denial — giving rs of their life up to the care and the poor and sick—deserve the ith his instrument under his arm, there was on the green. Here is the picture which Mr. Hale draws of the faith and devotion of the early Congregationalists, who claimed direct succession from the Puritan settlers : "Seventy years ago, on any Sunday, fair or stormy, you would have seen gathering thither the entire population of the Namas-

quet country. The carriages in which the people came filled and overflowed the line of stalls which stretches many rods along the green. Together, up the aisles of the meeting house, fam-

with his instrument under his arm, there was a marine of voices. The paused for a moment to screw up a rating when head, looked around the room at hanging head, looked around the room at hanging down over his forehead, made his is a somore black suit, and his dark hair hanging down over his forehead, made his case at the head of the head has been as a some the bow across the strings. A murnur of pause greeted him, but it died away as he comment, as if undecided what to play; the moment, as if undecided what to play it has never a string the closed his eyes and fell into a rowerie, and as he did so he played. The host string the closed his eyes and fell into a tots the strong the room, soft and wat to the system of the strong to the addet notes you ever heard - full of plain-tive regret. The bow seemed to be charmed, hear to the system hear on the strong bay the regret. The bow seemed to be charmed, the instrument to speak - o to speak to the ensert for many in the room, wolf and wat as he did so he played. The moment are heard the play that hear addet notes you ever heard - full of plain-tive regret. The bow seemed to be charmed, the instrument to speak - the speak to the ensert and by loud clapping. The iddler scare heard the pollay there of a moming else. The iddler scare heard the pollay the speach again and again, but although any saw a pale little form lying upon a bed and to go well as the first, which was his one took so well as the first, which was his

held together by some peculiar notion or practice, but of the whole town."

own composition.

none took so that a strange of the second se

piece. * . . When the fiddler reached his mean and shabby home the gray spectral light of morning was beginning to steal into the

cannot be checked by appeals in be half of unification when there is no

thought of the period !

common bond of spiritual cohesion. Men can never get together for any length of time unless the basis of their co operations is a recognized principle established upon solid pillars of reason and truth.

shabby hole the trial spectra into the morning was beginning to steal into the room. He met the nurse on the stairs. She turned her back toward him and hid her face in her hands. He felt as if his heart had turned into ice as he mounted the stairs in silence. Helen lay on the bed dead. Poor little withered flower. The fiddler stood for a long time holding the little wasted hands in his. All at once his hand went to his breast pocket and his ingers closed over an envelope which the old gentleman had given him. Mechanic-ally he tore it open ; two & 5 notes fell on the floor at his feet. With a smothered cry of agony he fell upon his knees and sobbed aloud. What was money to him now? Would it restore the little wasted form to life ? An hour later her brose to his feet. He was terribly calm. His face was set in rigid lines and his hands twitched nervously. Taking down the fiddle from the wall he fung it upon the floor and ground it to splinters under his heels. splinters under his heels. He did not play at the great concert two months later, as announced. Nor did he eve

THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANT-ISM.

Rev. William B. Hale, a young Protestant clergyman of Middleboro in this state, has a remarkable paper in the March Forum upon the subject of religious decadence in New England. The title of the article is "A Religious Analysis of a New England Town.' Mr. Hale deals frankly and fearlessly with the conditions as he finds them and with the causes which have been operative in bringing about these conditions. Even the religious editor of the Boston Herald admits the truth of his statements and the force of his de-We quote the following ductions. from his editorial utterances on this topic in the Sunday edition of our neighbor: "It is in some respects a remarkable paper. It is a faithful statement of the decadence of religion and present makeshifts to secure its maintenance in a great many respect-

the silly and fatuous cry that it is the ridiculous in the extreme. enemy of the republic. Protestantism In politics—in which he was singu-Protestantism enemy of the republic. Protestantism has failed in New England. Catholicity has been making steady pro-gress since its existence here was tolerated.-Boston Republic.

CATHOLIC VIEW OF TYNDALL.

Rev. J. A. Zahm, in Notre Dame Scholastic. The secular press is still eulogizing the wonderful achievements of the late ilies took their way. Every towns-man was in his place. Neighbors met neighbors, and felt the inspiration of Professor Tyndall, who, we are assured, was the most conspicuous man of science that England has produced

common interests expressed in common worship. Together their hymns and since the time of Newton. The specialty of Tyndall was phyprayers went up, and when the minissics : his occupation for many years was that of lecturer on this branch of ter took his place in the high pulpit, science in the Royal Institution of he looked into the faces, not of a party Great Britain. In originality of thought, and in extent and variety of attainments he is not to be compared asked. Let us contrast this picture with that with his illustrious predecessors, Dr. Thomas Young, Sir Humphry Davy, drawn by the same hand descriptive of the present state of religious sentiment and Michael Faraday. The genius and the discoveries of these three men have and practice in the same society : "The old church on the green is next rendered their names immortal.

to deserted. The faded curtains back But what of Tyndall, of whom we of the pulpit still flap in the breeze, have heard and still hear so much? two or three of the stalls are occupied, the rest are tumbling down, and an As a mathematician he was far below mediocrity, and was practically unexcellent young clergyman preaches to a few old people on fair Sundays." And yet without a knowl known. And yet without a knowl-edge of the higher mathematics it is What a commentary upon the influence now impossible to attain to eminence in physics. All our truly great modof Protestantism upon the popular

ern physicists have been eminent math The decadence of religious fervor ematicians, as are also the most illus and unity here portrayed Mr. Hale trious of living physicists, Clausius, Kirchhoff, Jamin, Clerk Maxwell, Lord ascribes to the prevalence of sectarian ism. Through the bitter rivalry of the Kelvin, Tait, Stokes and Lord Raydenominations the people, he says, are religiously perplexed. He fails to see, leigh are witnesses to the truth of this assertion. Faraday is sometimes quoted as an exception to this rule; or if he sees he has not the courage to state the fact, that the underlying cause is a lack of vitality and unity of but while mathematics was not his faith and purpose. When every man and woman is at liberty to interpret much-lauded Tyndall. the scriptures according to individual not, in this connection, be forgotten that Faraday was a genius of the first lights and capacities, and is taught that spiritual authority is ecclesiastical order ; that he had a talent for experityranny, it is not strange that sects mentation which has never been surmultiply. As the process of segregapassed, if even equaled ; that he was tion goes on from generation to generendowed with an instinct for interroation ultimate chaos becomes inevitgating Nature which few, if any, have able. The merciless tendency of logic ever possessed in such a superior de

gree. A genius Tyndall certainly was not Not even the most ill advised friend would venture to give him this title. Being then neither a genius nor a mathematician, we have legitimate apriori reasons for inferring that he was not, and could not have been, a great Protestantism is rapidly going to seed in New England because it lacks this essential element. The people physicist. What, then, we again ask, are his

claims to distinction ? In the first place, he knew how to will not go to church unless they have faith ; unless they can be drawn there popularize science. He was a good caterer for the English-speaking world

by a strong religious conviction. Such a conviction cannot be obtained of the late scientific results of French without a revolution in existing methods. When the preacher resorts and German science. He was pre-eminently what the French call a vulto sensationalism in the pulpit in order He excelled, not in disgarisateur. He excelled, not in dis-coveries of his own, but in exploiting to draw a crowd he confesses the shallowness of his claim to respect as a the discoveries of others ; he was in no sense distinguished as an original in-Christian teacher. For a few Sundays he may fill his pews; but even sensa vestigator, but was rather a buccintionalism palls eventually, and he ator tantum of the results achieved by must resort to new devices. Christ

and His teachings are gradually obscured and set aside in the scramble others. As a lecturer on scientific subjects he had few if any peers. In addition to the gift of golden speech, he had a for "packed houses." Human souls thirsting for spiritual comfort find it dramatic style and a lucidity of expo not. Is it any wonder that the spiritsition which put him at once en rapport with his audiences, and held ual instinct is strangled and that them spell-bound for hours. As a writer he was prolific and versatile, materialism and infidelity grow up from the ruins of Protestantism ? But what of the future? There is and many of his productions may be no prospect of a successful checking of the present tendency. After two centuries of Protestant effort New cited, not only as models of a luminous style, but also as among the most pel-lucid and brilliant specimens of scien-England proclaims its failure. Here was its home. Here it laid its foundatific exposition in the language. His contributions to the Royal Society tions deep and strong. Here the structure it built is tumbling to pieces. alone number considerably more than a hundred papers. But it is by his popular works that he is best known, and it is by these we can best judge The rising generation contains what there is of hope for the maintenance of a Christian country. If there be not religion there can be no morality; of the capacity of the man and of the character of his achievements.

hear in many circles of Protestantism readily be imagined, his blunders were lary uninformel, and for which his entire education and training had utterly unfitted him - he was ever ready to enter the lists with the most astute politicians of the United King-

dom, and to run amuck, where the wisest statesmen of the age feared to His notorious Belfast address, tread. his inflammatory denunciations of Home Rule, and his furious diatribes against Gladstone, whom he desig-nated "a hoary rhetorican," are

OVER A GLASS OF WINE.

his methods of controversy.

but he spoke to her first at dinner. "May I pour you a little wine?" he "Thank you," she said simply, "a

little. I drink only claret. "You don't care for the sweet wines?' "I don't think I really care for any

wine, but this is what we drink at home You did not pour any for yourself," she added a moment after. He smiled.

"It would be for the first time in my life if I had." How strange !" She looked at him point blank with a pair of clear and very kind blue eyes. "Have you scruples? Do you think it wrong?" Well "- he drew a long breath-

"hardly. Yet, for me it would be wrong The color deepened on her cheek a little. He saw her check back a word from her lips, and the shadow that swept over her face was sweeter than any brightness. But he could not appropriate her unmerited sympathy No - no, he declared, laughing slightly. "It is not at all a temptation to me. I have never known the taste of any sort of liquor. I think I have a great advantage against fate in this, and-I mean to keep it." 'Then you are afraid, after all."

"Sometimes we recognize danger though we may not fear it."

"If it be danger you must fear it. You do, or you would not take precau tions. He looked down and met her earnes glance. She was forgetting her din-

ner. "If you were not afraid," she went on impulsively, "wine would seem to you as harmless as water. It is because you have a fear that you will not

touch it. He was at a loss just here. It was difficult to match her candor without a

touch of seeming discourtesy. "Suppose I drink to your better courage," she said. A roguish dimple showed itself. "The deadly cup has courage, no terror for me."

He raised his crystal goblet and drank to her in sparkling water, saying gently : "But of my cup no one need be

afraid." There was a pause. She had not lifted the wine to her lips. A servant came to remove the course and some one spoke to her across the table. When he could claim her attention When again he was ready with a bright re-

use?

"Yes," she said thoughtfuly. "yes. But why not take the good and avoid the evil? We need not become drunkards because we use liquor?" He met the appeal of her earnest eves with a look as earnest.

Since you desire it," he answered steadily, "let me say one word, and then, I think, I will say no more. If you never touch liquor, you not only need not, you cannot become a drunk ard. But, if once it cross your lips, the first step is made."

There was a long silence between them. The rest of the guests went on talking gayly. Presently she spoke, but so low that he had to bend his can samples of his style of dialectics and to listen.

"You have given me a wonderful message," she said. She laid down her glass of wine and in the simple act They had been introduced, of course, he knew there was consecration .- M. S. B. in L. H. Journal.

The Poor.

To those who are accustomed to see only the under side of the roof, and whose disposition or experience in clines them to pessimistic thoughts, the present widespread suffering among the poor must be instructive, as show ing how thoroughly our modern civilization is permeated with the Christian spirit. Not to speak of princely ben-efactions, the words of sympathy and encouragement in behalf of our less fortunate brethren would be a hopeless puzzle to nations that are not Christian. But of all these champions of the poor, we have found none more worthy than Father John Vaughan, who gives this

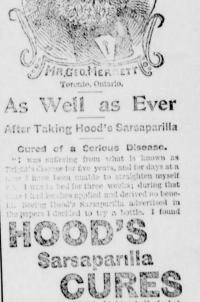
admirable statement of the case in the current Dublin *Review* : "Every member of the human family should have the means of enjoying the ordinary requisites of life, according to his state, before any should indulge in its dainties, or luxuriate on its de licacies. No member of the body politic should be clothed with silk or broadcloth till shivering nakedness has secured a flannel garment. What is superfluous belongs to the poor. St. John Chrysostom calls it 'the patrimony of the poor.'

The policy which Father Vaughan advocates so feelingly is indeed rank "Socialism" but it is no new thing in the Church. It was practised by good Catholics as early as the time Paul, and as late as the days of Card-inal Manning. —Ave Maria.

The Liberty of a Catholic.

How many centuries will it take to remove from the minds of the Protestans-even those of them who have received a liberal education and passed for persons of culture-the ridiculous notions with regard to Catholicism cir culated by its antagonists in the six-teenth century, asks a writer in the *Liverpool Times*? Alfred Willcox has written for the current issue of the Humanitarian a readable article on "The Pulpit and the Press," and in it we find him repeating the statement that the Catholic pulpit has denied the right of the individuals to keep the key of his own conscience. A more un-founded assertion it would be impossible to make.

In point of fact, there is no religious denomination in which the sense of in-dividual responsibility to God and con-"Yes—so pretty—pretty," she said vaguely, and then with purpose in her tone. "We had not exhausted our the whole truth, and nothing but the mark about the beauty of some roses tone. "We had not exhausted our the whole that, in the Magisterium topic, I think. May I ask—is it your truth. Thishe finds in the Magisterium conviction that liquor should not be used in any form?" used in any form?" "You are unmerciful," he depreci-ated. "Think how ungracious it would seem to object to anything amid such surroundings." by every wind of doctrine. His guid-"Never mind about being compli- ing authority at each given moment is mentary," she replied gravely. "I the latest artful speaker he has met or am trying to reflect—a decade. I have the latest clever work he has picked up "I the latest artful speaker he has met or am trying to renect—a decade. I have the latest clevel work he has protect up ing. never before given one serious thought at his bookseller's. And all the while to this question of temperance. The his Church assures him that there is no tage on receipt of advertised price. such thing as certitude. When this is people I live among-and they are all so, how can he entertain any confidence upright, intelligent and refined-rein religious teaching or feel that he is bound to believe and act up to the truth? gard a moderate use of liquor as almost indispensible. Surely you must admit that there are thousands and thousands WHY HOOD'S? Because Hood's Sarsapar



.

1

3

relief before I had finished taking half of a bot-tle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25e

Are you going To build this Spring ? If so, write us for prices Before placing your Order for CEMENT.

Our THOROLD CEMENT

Is the best And cheapest For MASONRY WORK Of all kinds.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,

Thorold, Ont.

Catholic Devotional Reading For the Month of May.

The Child's Month of May. Paper... Do, cloth The Month of Mary. For Congregational use, Cioth.....

Souvenirs for Holy Communion.

ROSARIES in amber, amethist, garnet, crystal, etc.

PRAYER BOOKS bound in French Moroc-co, ivorine, ivory, pearl, etc. MEDALS-Silver, silver-gilt, and gold.

COMMUNION CARDS of all sizes, for fram-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

iddler was almost heart-broken. indicer was known needi-etter food for the invalid, but d benefit her. He had not the clung round him in affection h fear, but he was often afraid to

dear father, are you angry with dear father, are you angry with lelen?" she asked one day as he with his face buried in his hands, g to his feet and clasped her in at asked her to torgive him if he

ind. he was always cheerful in her or he saw that it made her un-

of he saw that it inducts to the s the fading girl would ask to be he window to see the sun — the like a huge ball of blood — sink d the housetops. ally some of the neighbors who her came to see her, but she was that very few could recognize

e by little, the hideous disease apping up slowly but surely its tim's strength. At times it made odless, like the face of a corpse, oh, cruel mockery! it painted like the blush of a rose; it added eyes and lustre to her skin, thus hopes in the breast of the poor saw her change from day to day.

ning the fiddler was informed that ras waiting to see him at the foot s. He immediately hurried down an old gentleman pacing up and holing all the while to himself. ay the fiddle at the _____ theatre?" ly asked the fiddler, when he

r. Will you come in. It—" d to give a party to night and had $T \longrightarrow to give us a tune on the$ fortunately, he is indisposed andbe able to appear. Will you

mgaged at the theatre and—" what hour?" asked the visitor im-

11 o'clock. I could come any time if it is not too late." If it is not too late." for thought for a moment or two, suddenly said, at the same time a card into the fiddler's hand : that 11:30 I shall expect you. Do point me and you will not regret

ening when the fiddler went in to daughter before leaving for the le did not recognize him, and the hurried away with a heavy load at

close upon midnight when he the address indicated on the card, was led into the room by his host,

able country towns, and the most pain- and without morality there can be no ful thing about the article is its truthfulness, and the fact that the same things could be said of the religious eyes and ears to the teaching of Christ state of three-quarters of the towns and hamlets of New England."

eyes and ears to the teaching of Unrist can expect to prosper. The nation is simply an aggregation of individ-uals. If they are virtuous, moral, God-fearing, the State will be well governed. If they lack these qualities, if they cast God and morality, out Mr. Hale confines his strictures and observations to the town of Middleboro, in which he is engaged as a a pastor if they cast God and morality out, the State will be corrupt, rotten and and preacher, and his conclusions are consequently entitled to the highest consequently entitled to the highest credit, for they are based upon facts and conditions within the range of his personal knowledge. In 1890, Middle-boro, according to the census, had a population of 6,065. Mr. Hale figures out a population in 1894 of about 6,800. He divides this completion, for numbers ephemeral. It will cultivate and nourish the seeds of its own ultimate dissolution. In the Catholic Church alone is

lodged the hope of America's future greatness and stability as a nation. She stands firm as a rock in the mids He divides this population, for purposes of the storm of infidelity that assails of religious comparison and analysis, Christian truth and morality. as follows .

Congregationalists.... Roman Catholics..... .450 Episcopalians. Unitarians. Perfectionists..... Adventists.....

This classification gives a total of 2300 persons in the town of Middleprohibitions, to fix limits, even to point out error. It has a calm confid-ence that the best way to crush out boro who are publicly affiliated with recognized religious communities. The falsehood is to state the truth, and it makes a few bold all-embracing recognized religious communities. The remaining 4500 persons, Mr. Hale boldly asserts, "have no affiliations of any sort with any religious bydy." affirmations, and is content. Souls grow weary and burdened with a sense Over 66 per cent. of the people of of dishonesty in the effort to continue assent to long articles of denial; one day they will learn that they may come, and find rest and peace and this representative New England town are, therefore, uninfluenced by any form of religious teaching. On the Sunday next preceding the date of his magazine article Mr. Hale took account

union in this short, simple symbol which from beginning to end is, 'I beof the number of worshippers in the fifteen churches in the town; and he lieve. It is strange, as it is distressing, that intelligent Protestants like Mr. found that 1200 persons were in attendance. Under this calculation we Hale, who confess the failure of their own system, set their faces resolutely

find that more than 82 per cent. of the population of Middleboro did not and blindly against the only Christian attend divine service ; or, as Mr. Hale Church that has preserved the docrines of Christ intact. While admitting its puts it, " for every three persons who went to church there were seventeen

boro was founded two centuries ago. Early in this century the society built the one conservative force in the life till against those who had made theol-the present church which now stands of the United States to-day. Yet we

and without morality there can be no security against public and private dishonesty. No nation that closes its eves and ears to the teaching of Christ "Sound," and "Heat as a Mode of Motion," not to mention similar works on light and electricity. But in all these works we see at once that the distinguishing characteristic of Tyndall was not originality of thought, but rather novelty of presentation and felicity of illustration

It is said of Tyndall's father that he " lived to a great extent for the pur pose of fighting the Church of Rome." Tyndall son inherited this proclivity of Tyndall sire. He hated the Church with an intense hatred, and availed himself of every opportunity of hav ing a fight at both Church and church-When, speaking of the condition man. She of science during the Middle Ages, he, holds fast to the essential principles of truth and justice. Even Mr. Hale concedes the power and force of her position. Speaking of the creed which like Draper, loved to expatiate on Moorish enlightenment and Christian ignorance, and to dilate on the long-exploded notions regarding the debt she so consistently and unflinchingly due to the Mohammedan science and maintains, he says : " It is not conthe opposition displayed by Christian cerned to State negatives, to thunder Europe against every form of culture and advancement. He would descant with manifest relish on the martyrdom of Giordano Bruno, the persecu tion of Galileo, and the repression of the genius of Descartes and his com-peers. With him the Church was a synonym for ignorance ; the sworn ad-vocate of methods and systems which are not only mediæval and obsolete, but unscientific and absurd. He did not, it is true, exclaim with Voltaire, Ecrasez l'infame, but his known opinions on this subject did not essentially differ from those of the rabid French infidel.

The calibre of Tyndall's mind and the manner in which he dealt with opponents is best illustrated in the theological and political discussions in uts it, "for every three persons who rent to church there were seventeen the did not go." The First Church of Christ in Middle-they stubbornly reject its tenets and they stubbornly reject its tenets and they seventee a seventee the did not besite to the did not besite to the seventee to the did not besite to the seventee to the sev

who are not in any way injured by its "I know," he said quickly, "but there are millions and millions—the jails will tell you—the—hospitals—" He stopped abruptly.

illa is the best, most reliable and accsm-plishes the greatest cures. HOOD'S CURES Low's WORM SYRUP is the standard of excellence. Mothers recommend it. Chil-dren cry for it. Worms fly from it. Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.







WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY -AND-The Catholic Record for One Year FOR \$4.00.

By special arrangement with the publish-srs, we are able to obtain a number of the above books, and propose to furnish a copy to each of our subscriber necessity in every mome, school air ishes knowledge which no one hundid supply. Young and Old, Edn-books could supply. Young and Old, Edn-ated nod Ignorant, Rich and Poor, should have id within reach, and refer to its contents and in the subscriber of the choicest within the same asked if this is really the of the best vers. As more have asked if this is really the we are able to state that we have learned di-teet from the publishers the fact that this is the very work complete, on which about 40 of the best years of the author's life were so well employed in writing. It contains the entire vocabulary of about 100,000 words, in alding the correct spelling, derivation and definition of same, and is the regular stan-tions. A whole library in itself. The regular sell-

inches of printed surface, The regular sells cloth. A whole library in itself. The regular sells ing price of Webster's Dictionary has here

In which of Webster's Dictionary has here-tofore been \$12.00. N. B.-Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the east. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-pense.

The second secon

Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON, ONT,

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

The Catholic Second, the Holy Ghost, and they began to described occurred in regard to the dress. All the other members were Fublished Weekly at 484 and 496 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum. speak with divers tongues according as the Holy Ghost gave them to speak."

EDITORS:

.

4

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

Anthor of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY, MESSRS, LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH, and P. J. NEVEN, are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each (nsertion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach condon not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, May 12, 1894.

PENTECOST.

The feast of Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday, which will occur on Sunday next, the 13th inst., is always celebrated on the tenth day after Ascension Thursday, or seven weeks after Easter.

In the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles it is recorded that during the forty days while our Blessed Lord remained on earth with His twelve Apostles, "He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but should wait for the promise of the Father which you have heard (saith He) by my mouth.'

When he was asked, "Lord wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" He answered, "It is not for you to know the times or moments which the Father hath put in His own power. But you shall receive the power of the Holy Ghost coming upon you, and you shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the uttermost part of the earth.'

After He had said these things, and while they looked, He was raised up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight. Here was, at a most solemn moment, a renewal of the promise which Our Lord had previously made to His Apostles, that He would send to them another Paraclete or Comforter to abide with them forever and teach them all truth, so to enable them to fulfil the duty He imposed on them, to teach all nations whatsoever He had commanded and revealed to them. Thus we find in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of St. John's Gospel that when the time was at hand when He should consummate the great mystery of our Redemption, and after He had instituted the Most Blessed Sacrament of His Body and Blood, He made a most affectionate and instructive discourse to His Apostles, in the course of which He told them :

" But the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, in those days, of my spirit, and they whom the Father will send in my name, He will teach you all things, and bring all things to your mind. shall prophecy." whatsoever I shall have said to you : "when the Paraclete cometh and do penance and receive baptism for whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, He shall give testimony of Me ; and you shall give tes Ghost, which was conferred upon the timony, because you are with Me from

resembled that of the New, as it was the festival instituted in commemoration It is possible, indeed, that God may have given the Apostles the power of of the Law then delivered to Moses on speaking in many tongues, even Mount Sinai, and was thus the feast of the establishment of the Mosaic law though they had not understood what and religion, just as the Christian they were themselves saying ; but St. Thomas says that it is more probable Church was established on the same festival day. It is still celebrated by that they were also made able to the Jews with great solemnity. understand the tongues they spoke,

and to answer the difficulties proposed

by the men of various nations who

assembled together to witness the ex-

traordinary event which was taking

place, that each one should hear the

Apostles speaking in his own tongue.

This view is strengthened by the fact

which St. Paul states in his Epistle I

to the Corinthians: (xiv; 13, 18:)

And therefore let him that speaketh by

a tongue pray that he may interpret.

. . I thank my God, I speak with all

your tongues. But in the Church

with my understanding that I

may instruct others also, than ten

thousand words in a tongue,' where

he evidently seems to signify that his

speaking to them was not in a way

which he did not understand, but in

language which God enabled him to

understand and explain, while giving

him the power to speak it. It can

hardly be doubted that on Pentecost

the same miracle was wrought in favor

We are then told that the assembled

crowd, composed of men of every

nation who were then visiting Jeru-

salem, understood the teaching of the

Apostles, and wondered saying : "Be

hold are not all these that speak,

Galileans? And how have we heard.

every man our own tongue wherein

We learn further from the account

given by the Evangelist that they who

witnessed this great miracle had widely

different views regarding it. All were

astonished; but some recognized the

hand of God and wondered at this man-

ifestation of the divine power; but

others falsely accused the apostles of

being intoxicated with new wine be-

cause they thus made known for the

first time to the public the mysteries of

truth which Christ had commanded them

to teach the world. St. Peter, in the

name of his brethren, announced that

the suspicion was unjust, for it was

then "but the third hour of the day."

It was, he said, the fulfilment of the

prophecy made by the prophet Joel,

"in the last days I will pour out of my

spirit upon all flesh: and your sons

and your daughters shall prophecy,

and your young men shall see visions.

and your old men shall dream dreams.

And upon my servants, indeed, and

upon my handmaids will I pour out

St. Peter's sermon was concluded

with an exhortation to those present to

the remission of their sins, that they

also might receive the gift of the Holy

Apostles, not for their private benefit

of all the Apostles.

we were born."

had rather speak five words

DISESTABLISHMENT IN WALES.

After long expectation, the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales has been introduced into the British House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Asquith, Home Secretary.

By this measure, the area of the dis established Church is not precisely conterminous with that of the Principality. There is a certain portion of the diocese of St. Asaph in which the Church of England is stronger than elsewhere, and this portion, consisting of fourteen parishes, is to be transferred to one of the neighboring dioceses in England ; while, on the other hand, in twelve English parishes in Monmouthshore disendownment and disestablishment will take effect, as in Wales.

The case of several other boundary parishes will be considered by a special commission, as their treatment in connection with disestablishment involves certain delicate considerations.

Mr. Asquith said, on introducing the Bill, that "the vast majority of Welshmen had regarded the Church of England in Wales as an aggressive and sectarian power. It had been, to them, a symbol of national discord." He stated also that the gross income

of the Church in Wales is £279,000, which sum will be applied to national and public purposes, such as providing for hospitals, nurses, parish halls, libraries and laborers' dwellings.

One year from the first of January next is to be given before the law will come into force, should it be passed during the present session; and though the meagre report of the measure given by telegraph does not inform us that any pension is to be allowed to present beneficiaries, it is probable that, as when the Irish Church was disestablished, some provision has been made so as not suddenly to reduce their condition too greatly. It was announced, however, that all public and private rights in patronage shall become extinct on the date named, that no Welsh Bishops shall sit in the House of Lords, that ecclesiastical law in Wales shall cease, and ecclesiastical courts be deprived of their authority.

The intention of Mr. Gladstone to disestablish the Church in Wales was expressed as soon as he assumed the authority of Prime Minister, and as a preliminary to the intended measure he introduced a bill last year to leave vacancies to existing benefices unfilled, thus preparing the way to disestablishment, by diminishing the number of difficulties to be overcome when the time should arrive for the intro

apostles. The feast of the Old Law outspoken as to the course they would adopt in Parliament, and were elected

accordingly. During the last general election out of 185,105 votes cast, 121,210 were given to candidates who favored Disestablishment, and 63,895 to the Unionist candidates, without counting the fou r constituencies where anti-State Church Liberals were elected by acclamation. It is fair to presume that in these constituencies the anti-State Church feeling was even stronger them in the rest of the principality, and to infer that the sentiment of the people is at least two to

Body and Blood of Christ.

shall never thirst."

ing life." (vi. 47.)

life in you."

follows :

deemer.

The texts are the following :

"He that cometh to me shall not

ll never thirst." (St. John, vi., 35.) 'Amen, Amen I say unto you:

Amen, amen, I say unto you : un-

hunger; and he that believeth in me

He that believeth in me hath everlast-

less you eat the flesh of the Son of Man.

and drink His blood you shall have no

Our correspondent's difficulty is as

"Now, according to this last

text, only those who partake of our Lord's body and blood can be saved ;

but according to the other two, belief

In reply we have to say to our in-

quiring friend, that whosoever be-

lieves in Christ with the lively faith

fulfil His laws, and make use of the

cometh to Christ" and "believeth in

Him," will also fulfil His command to

ished with the life-giving food fur-

nished by our divine Master and Re-

It is clear from this that the proper

participation of the Holv Eucharist is

implied in these two verses, and it is

not to be inferred that when Christ

elsewhere, as in verse 54, speaks of the

necessity of eating His flesh and blood,

He is to be understood as speaking

vaguely and indefinitely, as would be

the case if His words were not literally

The words of Christ, asserting His

(vi. 54.

one in favor of disestablishment. When Mr. Gladstone spoke in Wrexham, Wales, before the election, he told the electors that if they wished really that their views should be carried out, they must " put away the sheep-like attitude they had hitherto assumed." This is what they actually have done, and Lord Rosebery is now fulfilling Mr. Gladstone's promise to

alone is necessary. May we not con-clude, then, that our Saviour speaks them. The present determined attitude of figuratively in verse 54, meaning a firm and lively faith ?" the Welsh people to obtain Disestablishment is not to be wondered at when the oppressive measures used by the Anglican clergy in Wales during the last few years, in order to collect which is admitted to be necessary will their tithes, are taken into consideration. Between the clergymen and the necessary means of grace which He lawyers, the voke was made absolutely has placed at man's disposal in the unbearable. Mr. J. Walter Jones, sacraments. Hence in verses 35 and barrister, and Mr. Frank Edwards, 47 we must understand that "whoever who made minute enquiries upon the whole subject, said that it was the custom to leave cattle and goods upon the partake worthily of the Holy Eucharfarms, deliberately, after they were ist, such a one "shall not hunger distrained for tithes, and "by means and "shall not thirst " but "shall have of actions of pound breach, and other everlasting life," because he is nourlegal devices, to have the costs run up to an enormous extent.'

By such means as these, in one case a claim of £10 15s was run up to £98, which had to be paid, and in another £71 had to be paid for an original claim of £5 17s 6d. In another yet, four and a half tons of hay worth £20 5s. were seized and sold for a tithe debt of £7 18s. 3d. and no balance was returned. In numerous other instances, treble the original claim was collected. The sweeping victory gained in true.

Wales by the Liberals at the last election was brought about by such facts as Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist these, which raised the people to a are so positive and clear, and so frefrenzy hitherto unparalleled, and the quently repeated in this very chapter, result is Lord Rosebery's bill, which the sixth of St. John's Gospel, that any sounds the knell for the destruction of other sense than the literal is un-State Churchism among the descendnatural and strained. It would, ants of the ancient Britons. however, be out of place for us

Sir Richard Webster and Sir Michael to attempt, in the limited space at our Hicks Beech spoke strongly against the disposal, a complete essay on the Real measure, the latter saying that the Presence. We must, therefore, refer Government's proposals are akin to our esteemed correspondent to works legislation of sacrilege and plunder. in which this subject is fully and ably But the time is past when such denun- treated. We shall only remark here ciation as this could stem the tide that the teaching of the Church of which has set in, and the Bill, or one Christ, the pillar and ground of truth, similar to it, must soon become law, is the only sure guide in the interpreeven if the Lords should be able to de- tation of the doctrines taught in Holy lay it for a time by means of their veto Scripture. This teaching on the ques power.

tion of the Real Presence of Christ has There is not the least doubt that the been constant and definite, as will be disestablishment of the Church in seen from the words of the Holy Fath-Wales is preliminary to that of the ers of all ages. Among these, St whole Anglican organization, and it Cyril has the following, referring exis for this reason especially looked at pressly to the passages our correspondwith so much alarm by the Anglican ent quotes, and it will be seen that his Bishops and clergy. The people of interpretation is identical with that England may not be fully prepared as which we have given : "What, therefore, does Christ prom yet for this sweeping measure, but they are evidently coming up to the ise? Certainly not what is corrupt-idea; and when they are so ready to ible, but the blessing we gain by the partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ, whereby we shall be brought vield to the desire of the people of Wales to sweep away the anomaly of fully to such incorruption that we shall their supporting a Church in which, not need material food and drink ; for they have no confidence or belief, we the Body of Christ gives life, and through our partaking thereof leads to may be sure that the days of the Estabincorruption. lished Church in England are numbered St. Augustine and other Fathers of the Church have spoken with equal clearness on this subject.

A FEW WORDS ON TRANSUB-STANTIATION. but that the facts are otherwise is too evident for us to hope to conceal the truth, even if we desired to do so. An esteemed correspondent, writing This, however, we do not wish to do, over the signature J. K. L , makes enas it would be an act of treason to our quiry of us in regard to the interpreco-religionists to lull them into a false tation of three scriptural texts which security at a critical moment when bear upon the subject of Transubstanfanaticism is putting forth incredible tiation, and which seem to him to be a efforts to inaugurate an era of intolerserious objection to the Catholic doctrine that in the Holy Eucharist the ance. We have had many proofs of this bread and wine are changed into the

during those periods when the wave of bigotry passed through Ontario. At the meetings of the various synods, conferences, presbyteries, etc., which have been held throughout this Province, there have not been wanting men who have set themselves to stem the torrent, and who have struggled manfully to this end, but their efforts were invariably unsuccessful, and they have been borne down by the avalanche of votes against them. Ability and learning were usually arrayed on the side of toleration, but where numbers predominated, these qualities count only on the preponderance of argument. The voice of the multitude prevails when the votes are counted.

A new instance of this condition of affairs occurred at a Methodist conven tion of the New England States held at Waltham, Mass., on April 18. A re port was read by the Rev. Dr. E. K. Stratton, in which it was said that

"The power of Rome has been less ened in its old strongholds, and now an effort is being made towards massing Rome's forces on these shores. This effort has been successful to such an extent that the statement is made that in no country in the world is the power of Popery so strong as in America.

Some extracts were then given purporting to be from Abraham Lincoln, Dr Joseph Cook, and Reverend Dr. Mc-The utterances attributed to Glynn. Dr. McGlynn were stated to have been made "while he was riding the high wave of Protestant popularity

As he reached this point, Dr. Stratton, to exhibit his wit, remarked " that was when he was honest.

The report then proceeded to state that New York is ruled by Romanism, the daily press of Boston is almost en tirely in the hands of Romanists, the navy, and the public offices in Washington are filled by Romanists, and, in the belief of the committee, a crisis in

national affairs is coming rapidly. The Government of New York city has undoubtedly a large proportion of Catholics in it simply for the reason that Catholics form a majority of the population of New York, and by the laws of the country the majority rule It is not to be supposed that the Catholics will ostracise themselves. Never theless Protestants have their full share in the Government, and though we have not at hand the statistics which would show the full state of the case, we have reason to believe as a certainty that Protestants have more than their share, through the liberality of the Catholic majority

It is the custom with politico religious orators of the class which made this report to consider every man with a name at all resembling an Irish name to be a Catholic, when it serves their purpose to do so. Thus Mr. Richard Croker, who is considered to be the chief man in controlling the municipal destiny of New York city, is assumed to be a Catholic simply cause he was born in Ireland fiftythree years ago. He came to America a child, and he has been all his life, we may say, an American citizen. He is said to have nominated nine men of his choice to represent New York city in the State Senate, and it is taken for granted that his nominees will be elected. But Mr. Croker is not a Catholic, so that, it appears, the New England Methodist ministers are altogether astray in their statements. But they have no care for this. It is their business, or they make it their business, to make a charge against Catholics, and they manipulate facts to suit their theory, or rather their iniquitous designs. Boston is very nearly one-half Cath olic. Indeed throughout the New England States Catholics have so progressed in numbers that they are a most important factor of the population. It is not much to be wondered at that the Catholics should exercise considerable influence in political matters in these States, the more so because they are particularly numer-ous in the cities, as in Boston, Burlington, Falls River, Lowell, etc. The Methodist ministers of New England are altogether mistaken if they suppose that Catholics will be a nonentity in the municipal government of these cities, or of the States, in the government of which by the nature of things the cities exercise considerable influence. Boston, though almost half Catholic. was controlled for two or three years by an anti-Catholic clique of one hundred, who managed during that period, by procuring the registration of some twenty thousand women voters, to supersede the most honest and econ omical Government that ever managed the city's affairs ; and during the short time that it was under the control of Methodist and Baptist divines the voters had time to regret their apathy in allowing such a clique to rule. They will probably never again get the reins of the city government into their hands; though they may whine against Catholic municipal govern-ment. We are happy to say that dur-ing the period of Methodist and Baptist clerical mismanagement there were no Catholics permitted to remain in office, where these gentlemen had credit if such were really the case ; | sufficient authority to keep them out.

MAY 12, 1884.

broa

said

this

tain

Iw

rem

men

cate

haps

we a

in tl

who

are

I an

but

like

day

hav

the

reso M

Mar

to s

and

Met

dow

of th

cen

TH

A

sett

the

whe

reis

and

lier

sou

som

ma

Pas

as

cha

der

his

ien

me

beg

the

for

un

per

ga

301

qu

the

Ar

wa

Co

gi

Fa

1:0

pe

it

be

is

F

01

hi

ic

er th ad

la

th

er

er

thel

01

de

of

e: h

iı

G

t

I

TI

eginning.

In the same discourse our Divine Redeemer tells the Apostles that it was expedient for them that He should go from this earth to His Heavenly Father in order that the Holy Ghost might come : " For if I go not, the Paraclete will not come to you; but if I go I will send Him to you. But when He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will teach you all truth." Elsewhere He promised that when they were to be subject to persecution, and would be brought before the synagogues and magistrates and powers to answer to the false charges which should be brought against them, the Holy Ghost would be their instructor, teaching them what they should say.

It was on the feast of Pentecost that all these promises were fulfilled, and thus in the history of the Church this festival is of the greatest importance, it being regarded as the festival of the institution of the Church because it was on this day that the Apostles first preached in public the Gospel of Christ and received many converts to the faith.

The manner of the coming of the Holy Ghost is described in the second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. They were gathered together in one place, which from the chapter preceding seems to have been the house which they had made their residence in Jer usalem, along with Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and the holy women who had which commemorates the coming of served in preparing the body of Jesus for burial, and other disciples.

Suddenly there was heard a sound thereof. from heaven as of a mighty wind, which filled the whole house, and parted tongues of fire appeared and sat upon

but for the good of all ; " for the promise is to you, and to your children, and to all that are far off, whomsoever the Lord our God shall call."

Three thousand persons from among those present thereupon declared their desire to become Christians and were baptized and admitted as members of the Church.

It is to be noted that until the Apostles thus received the Holy Ghost on Pentecost, they were timid and fearful lest they should suffer the same persecution to which their Divine Master had been subjected. But the prophet Isaias names as the character istics of the Holy Ghost, "the spirit of the Lord," that He is the "spirit of wisdom and of fortitude, and of godliness." These were the qualities especially necessary for the Apostles to enable them to profess their faith openly, and to brave the opposition which they expected to meet when they went forth on their mission, as Christ had foretold to them that they would be treated like Himself. When they received the Holy Ghost on Pentecost, they were made courageous as being endowed with the fortitude of the Holy Spirit who then animated them. That same Spirit is conferred upon those who receive the sacrament of confirmation, and all Catholics should celebrate with joy and thanksgiving the approaching feast of Pentecost the Holy Ghost to impart His blessings

upon His Church and the members

There was a feast of Pentecost which was one of the great solemnities of the Old Law ; and it was upon this feast them, and "they were all filled with day that the event which we have here about this question in his election ad- raise the fallen and save the lost.

duction of the present bill.

There is no doubt of the will of the Welsh people on this question ; for out of thirty Welsh members of Parliament in the present House of Commons, twenty-eight were elected on a pledge to support disestablishment, and this fact gave occassion to Mr. Gladstone to say that "the Nonconformists of Wales are the people of Wales."

The Bishop of St. Asaph asserts, however, that Mr. Gladstone's statement is incorrect, and claims that the non-Conformists, according to their also. own statistics, number only about 46 per cent. of the population. To get this result, he adds certain statistical figures given in the year books as including the adherents of four non-Conformist bodies, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, and Baptists, which sum up the percentage named. Besides overlooking Catholics and Presbyterians, and smaller bodies, the Bishop does not give prominence to the fact that the other bodies named above, for the most part, especially the Methodists, omit in their returns the non-communicants, who form, however, a considerable proportion of their population. The fact is as Mr. Gladstone stated it :- and the return of nearly 93 per cent. of members to Parliament favorable to Disestablishment is a sufficient proof of the almost universal sentiment of the people. In fact even of the two members who are not counted as being for Disestablishment, one, Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones, once offered to vote for it, if the majority of the people demanded it ; and the other, the Hon. G. T. Kenyon, said nothing

Even in England the Established Church now comprises a minority of the population, and the majority

naturally object to being tithed to sustain the Church of the minority : though as yet the general public have not been thoroughly moved to make serious objection to the present state of things. Disestablishment in Wales may for a time distract attention from the evil, as so much territory which was the worst aggrieved by it will be removed from the agitation for redress : but no one doubts that before long the whole question of State Churchism will be brought up again, to be solved once for all by total disestablishment, not only in England, but in Scotland also.

Speaking of the Sisters of St. Joseph the Governor of South Australia, the Earl of Kintore, recently said : "They admiring the self could not help sacrifice, the philanthropy, and the piety of the good Sisters of St. Joseph. They could see them in the houses of the poor, feeding and clothing the wretched. They could see them in the jails and the abodes of vice striving to

THE SPIRIT OF OUR AGE.

We have frequently had occasion to quote the sayings of Protestant clergymen, both in Canada and the United States, who have braved the indignation of Apaists and other fanatics by doing justice to Catholics and repudiating in the name of Christianity and humanity the bigotry of those who under various names have attempted from time to time to raise a persecution against Catholics by representations of " Roman Catholic aggressions ' which had no existence except in the imaginations of those who were endeavoring to excite a no - Popery crusade at the time.

From the frequency of these manifestations of liberality, and the prominent position occupied by the clergymen who have in this way given expression to their feelings, it might be supposed that a majority of the Protestant clergy are of this way of thinking. We would be rejoiced to give them due

MAY 12, 1854.

cts are otherwise is too to hope to conceal the we desired to do so. we do not wish to do, n act of treason to our o lull them into a false critical moment when utting forth incredible urate an era of intoler.

1 many proofs of this riods when the wave of through Ontario A+ the various synods. esbyteries, etc., which throughout this Provve not been wanting set themselves to stem d who have struggled s end, but their efforts unsuccessful, and the e down by the avalanche st them. Ability and usually arrayed on the on, but where numbers these qualities count onderance of argument. the multitude prevails are counted.

nce of this condition of at a Methodist conven-England States held at s., on April 18. A re by the Rev. Dr. E. K ich it was said that of Rome has been less l strongholds, and now ng made towards massrces on these shores. been successful to such the statement is made

atry in the world is the

y so strong as in Amers were then given pur. and Reverend Dr. Mcatterances attributed to vere stated to have been ne was riding the high tant popularity." ed this point, Dr. Strat-

his wit, remarked " that vas honest." then proceeded to state is ruled by Romanism, of Boston is almost en ands of Romanists, the public offices in Wash-ed by Romanists, and, in

e committee, a crisis in s is coming rapidly. ment of New York city dly a large proportion it simply for the reason form a majority of the New York, and by the intry the majority rule supposed that the Cathcise themselves. Never stants have their full overnment, and though at hand the statistics how the full state of the e reason to believe as a t Protestants have more re, through the liberality majority.

stom with politico relig of the class which made consider every man with ill resembling an Irish Catholic, when it serves e to do so. Thus Mr. er, who is considered to man in controlling the stiny of New York city, is a Catholic simply s born in Ireland fifty. He came to America ro. he has been all his life, , an American citizen. have nominated nine men to represent New York State Senate, and it is anted that his nominees ed. But Mr. Croker is so that, it appears, the Methodist ministers are tray in their statements. e no care for this. It is s, or they make it their make a charge against d they manipulate facts heory, or rather their inŗns.

affairs, and it will not be tried again. undoubtedly in the main attributable must say now, to the credit of to the friendly feeling of Pope Leo the Waltham convention, that there were two ministers who rebuked the bigots to their teeth-the Rev. Dr. government, though the Holy Father Mansfield and the Rev. E. M. Taylor by no means endorsed the anti-religof Charlestown, Charlestown ! that ious policy hitherto pursued by the suburb of Boston in which forty years successive administrations which have ago rampant Know-Nothingism burned down a convent school at midnight, held office since the establishment of causing the lady teachers and the little the Republic. rirls under their charge to flee for their lives from the fierceness of a mob

MAY 12, 1894.

of citizens infuriated by such speeches as that which the Rev. Dr. Stratton delivered amid the applause of an audience of ministers whose office it Anglican Rector of Woodstock, Ont., ought to be to preach the gospel of has recently raised quite a commotion But Charlestown has redeemed itself.

HERMIT.

concerning a matter which was Honor to the Charlestown of 1894, which scarcely worth a tithe of the froth and has a Methodist minister who dares to indignation he poured out upon the beard a convention of his peers by desubject. nouncing their bigotry. The fact shows that the time for the reign of fanaticism has passed away; and if passed away in narrow Charlestown, much more has it passed away for the broad North American Republic The Rev. Mr. Taylor of Charlestown one chalice and one missal.

said 'I am surprised that such a body as this would consider such matter as contained in the body of that report, and I would throw it all out. We must received, and the Rev. Father Brady remember that we are dealing with made a request that these articles men: men among whom are the educated and intelligent, if they are, per should be admitted free of duty. This haps, in the dark (Catholics). And gave occasion to the Hon. Clarke we are asked to throw these statements in their faces-the statements of men Wallace, Controller of Customs, to in who are fanatics on this question ; we are to send them out as our statements am, perhaps, on the unpopular side. rould not deal with these people but I w made upon dutiable articles. like others were dealt with in early days in this New England. We must have the Christian spirit. Strike out the body of the report, and have our

resolutions printed. Mr. Taylor was sustained by Dr Mansfield, but it is scarcely necessary to say, these gentlemen were outvoted and the New England convention of Methodist ministers wrote themselves down as the most intolerant convention of the closing years of the nineteenth century.

THE POPE AS A TEMPORAL SOVEREIGN.

A curious lawsuit has just been settled by the Chamber of Requests in ed to more than about \$10-surely not the Court of Cassation of France. a sufficient sum on which to institute whereby the Pope's position as a a fairly reasonable no-Popery crusade, reigning sovereign is acknowledged even if this horrible act of "favoritism and recognized by French law.

ment free.

in force specifies.

to the Catholic Church" had been en-In 1890 the Marquise Plessis-Belacted with cold-blooded malignity ! liere, who is admitted to have been of But it appears that it was, after all, sound mind, died, leaving some handsome bequests to the Holy Father. A entirely a mistake on the part of the mansion in the Place da la Concorde of discovered through the Rev. Mr. J. C. Paris was also bequeathed to be used Farthing's epistles to the Controller, as the Papal Nunciature, and the the duty was charged, and paid by chateau of Marcuil as a summer residence for the Pope's representative, his auditor and secretaries. A sufficient sum to keep up the two establishments was also bequeathed, but the bequest was disputed by the heirs of the deceased on the ground that a foreigner could not inherit real estate under the laws of France.

The matter was thus made to de the duty on them had been paid; pend upon the Pope's title to be rewhereas, Father Brady, of Woodstock, garded as a sovereign, as independent had received nothing which had been sovereigns are not subject to the disentered there. The Controller prosequalification. cuted his search further, owing to Mr.

The Pope's rights were confirmed by the Tribunal of Montdidier, but were Farthing's persistence, and as early as enlisted quite a force of meek Christian To do this would require several trea-Feb 14, on discovering the mistake newspapers to assist him in the combat tises, as the subjects could not be satisaside by the Amiens Court of which had been made, he gave direc-Appeal as null and void. The matter tions that the duty which had been was then brought before the Higher overlooked in Woodstock should be Court of Cassation, which has now paid, and it was paid accordingly by given judgement in favor of the Holy Father Brady early in March. Father. The case, however, has now Such are the facts elicited by investo go before the highest court of aptigation ; and it requires a strong impeal for final adjudication. agination to make out of the matter a Against the validity of the bequest case of "Romish aggression," even if an it was contended that the Pope had individual priest had had the slight been deprived of temporal power, and is therefore subject to the disposition of favor in question conferred upon him. But the Rev. Mr. Farthing was quite French law in regard to foreigners. equal to the occasion. He proclaimed, On the other hand, it was shown that indeed, in his letters written (with a his accredited ambassador is diplomatview to publication) to the Controller, ically recognized by the French Govthat he is not an "Orangeman or a P. ernment, and takes precedence over P. A. man ;" but it is easy to see that the ambassadors of other powers. In he is none the less touting for P. P. A. addition it was shown that the Italian customers to his gospel counter; and law of guarantees expressly secures to this is why he poses in the affair as a the Holy Father the privileges of sovchampion of Protestant rights. Let us ereignty, and recognizes his independhear his ravings : ence of the king of Italy. First the amount of dutiable goods is The court admitted this view, and exaggerated to \$500, and the duty to the most influential French papers, in-\$170. He then declares, by inuendo, cluding some of the Government that the goods were sent via Hamilton, organs, have expressed pleasure at the because the "local collector would not decision, which is regarded as being sanction Roman favors." of considerable importance at the pres-The fact was the contrary. They ent time when the French Government went via Woodstock, and as Mr. has shown itself to be more favorably Farthing, probably with the hope of inclined towards the Pope than any currying favor with Mr. Van Ingen, Government which has been in power admits that this gentleman is "a very since the establishment of the Republic. The decision of the Court of Cassation faithful and painstaking officer, who . . would not willingly have vioin the present case is but one of many lated the law to grant a favor to the evidences of the improved relations Roman Church," it is difficult to see between the French administration and the Church. Thus, an intimation where the Romish aggression comes in. But he continues : has been given to the Benedictines "You have much mistaken your that they may again take possession man if you (Mr. Wallace) think such of the Abbey of Solesmes, from which a letter as yours can silence me. demand what the law gives me, equal they were ejected some time ago, four gendarmes having been placed in it. rights with my Roman Catholic fellow-The change of policy of the Govern- citizens. The law must be adminis- Pardo.-Banner.

But the city soon tired of this state of ment in its treatment of the Church is tered to Roman Catholics as to Protes-Again, after Father Brady had paid XIII. towards the Republican form of the duty, Mr. Farthing is more wroth nounced in this clipping is most im-

10th: "This explanation (of Hon. C. Wallace) is absurd, childish, if not worse." "When Father Brady, who, votes-for him, for there is not a doubt as a Romanist, controls votes, imports vestments, you make a misinterpre-tation of an old decision " " to chall tation of an old decision." "I shall A VERITABLE PETER THE not let the matter drop here."

Of course not. The opportunity is too great for making himself a cyno- that fact is carefully concealed from the The Reverend J. C. Farthing, the sure of all eyes amid a community which granted ovation after ovation to Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd, and every in believing it to be false and circulated

date for popular favor.

He continues : It appears that in January last the "You (Mr. Clarke) are an Orange-Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, man, and have a right to protect Pro-testants, but I feel convinced that these received as a gift from Lady Herbert, London, England, a package of church things were admitted as a favor to goods, consisting of Mass vestments, Romanists. The country shall know of this. I have already spoken to our member, etc. I shall see to it that the It is a common thing for consignees full duty is paid and no mere pretence. of goods to seek to pay the lowest We have suffered long enough from customs duties possible upon articles inequality, and I feel indignant to think

that Mr. Clark Wallace, the popular Orangeman of the country, has favored Roman Catholics.' Later on, May 3, Mr. Farthing writes again acknowledging that he

had overblamed the Hon. C. Wallace. form the collector at Woodstock that Mr. Van Ingen he also exempts from Communion plate is admitted free, but that the usual charge must be the Bell of Atri :

Some one has done a wrong, has done a wrong." The collector appears to have mis-

understood the directions given him. The secret of Mr. Farthing's indigand he admitted the entire consignnation is all to be found in the fact that he had during several years im-A portion of the consignment, worth ported certain dutiable goods for his 840, was really not dutiable, and church, on which he had to pay 854.09 on the missal - which is the book duty. This disinterested champion of of public prayers in the Catholic injured Protestantism acknowledges Church-the duty would be, as we in his correspondence that if this were presume, 5 per cent., as the tariff then refunded he would ask no more. Protestantism would then be safe.

As the total value of the consign-It is to be remarked that among the ment was \$100, the duty of 20 per. articles on which Mr. Farthing incent upon Church vestments and 5 on sisted that the duty should be returned the missal could scarcely have amount- to him was his University hood. He promised that if this last sum (83) were returned to him, he would wear it in the church ! We wonder that he did not ask exemption for his kneebreeches, leggins and hosen on the same grounds.

We may here add that we are pleased that Mr. Farthing has called collector, and as soon as the error was attention to the state of the law in regard to church articles. We had noticed before that the present law was made especially to suit the Church of Father Brady. It would have been England clergy. It was at their depaid sooner if Mr. Farthing had not sire mainly that only Communion put the authorities on the wrong scent plate was exempted from duty, while in the first instance by stating that the other equally necessary Church articles entry was made in Hamilton; for continued to be subject to taxation, when enquiries were made on the simply because the Church of England subject there, it was discovered that did not want altars, vestments, etc., Father Brady, of Hamilton, had, indeed, free, as they did not use them, at passed goods through that port, but least until more recently, when Ritualism became a power in the Church. Since it has been proclaimed that the law should be more equitable, it might be advisable to make it so now.

Our modern Peter the Hermit has

ments thereon :

It seems to me that the fact anthan ever. He says then, on March 10th: "This explanation (of Hon." P. A. have repudiated Mr. Clancy has been circulated for purpose of getting votes -- Catholic that if the Catholics, through the P. P. they would support him. It is well-known that when the P. P. A.'s agree

amongst themselves to do anything, public so that the very circumstance that this report is initiated by the P. P A.'s is almost sufficient to warrant one for the definite purpose of swerving the one of her moral peers who ever pre-Catholics around to Clancy. Pardo being a Mowatite it would be a mere sented himself before them as a candi-

farce for the P. P. A.'s to wait on him. THE BIBLE. In another column we insert a reply to some inquiries of J. K. L. on Damascus, said :

Transubstantiation. We have received from the same correspondent another communication, to which a reply is requested, on certain other doctrines of the Catholic Church, including, 1st, The claim of Catholics is that the authority of the Church is to

be accepted in all matters of faith and doctrine ; 2ndly, The inspiration and authority of those portions of the Old blame; but he still rings out as did Testament which are received by Catholics, but rejected by the Protes

Holy Scriptures; 3rdly, An attack upon many passages in these same books, maintaining that they contain false doctrine, or that they are inconsistent with other portions of Holy Scripture, or with each other : 4thly, An attack upon the doctrine of the infallibility of the Catholic Church 5thly, An attempt to prove the inspiration of Holy Scripture on purely Pro

testant ground, or rather to show that the portions of Scripture received by Protestants can be proved to be inspired without reference to the traditions or authority of the Catholic Church ; 6thly, A defence of the Protestant doctrine of private judgment ; 7thly, An attack upon the authority of the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood ; Sthly, An attack on

the doctrine of Purgatory.

We have, indeed, endeavored to meet the wishes of our correspondent as to those passages of Scripture which he imagined to be a serious difficulty in regard to Transubstantiation, but we cannot be expected to make the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD a repertory of treatises upon the whole sphere of theology, nor can we under take to insert indiscriminately in our columns letters containing arguments answered by Catholic writers and theologians, though it is our desire to accommodate our correspondents as far as possible.

In the present instance it would be useless to attempt to go over the whole ground covered by our correspondent.

these two great writers and Fathers that henceforward there is an of the Church-not the (schismatical) impassable gulf between them and Greek, or the (heretical) Waldensian, their stainless sisters? They seem to but the universal Church, which was think that no effort may redeem the Roman and Catholic, as the Protestant past, that no pure flower may adorn Mosheim himself acknowledges when the stem that once bent under the admitting that in the days of Cyprian noxious fruit of sin. And yet Mary, the authority of the Pope was uni- the shame of Jerusalem, was worthy in versally recognized. (See Ecclesiastical History, 3d. century.)

Thus St. Cyprian speaks of the Pope's authority in his day :

"After having had set up by here ics a pseudo-bishop for themselves, they (certain African heretics) dare sail, and to carry letters, from schismatic and profane men, to the chair of Peter, and to the principal Church whence the unity of the priest hood took its rise ; nor do they consider that the Romans are those whose faith was praised in the preaching of THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND the Apostle, and to whom faithlessness cannot have access." (Epistle to (Pope

Cornelius.) St. Jerome also, writing to Pope

"I have thought that I ought to onsult the chair of Peter, and ollowing no chief but Christ, I am oined in communion with Your ness, that is, with the Chair of Peter Jpon that rock I know that the Church built. Whoever eats the lamb out of this house is profane.

We might quote much more to the same purpose, but it is unnecessary. as it is perfectly well known that it was not through the industry and care of either Waldenses or Greek schisma tants of this country, as part of the tics that the Holy Scriptures were pre served during the fifteen centuries which preceded the birth of Protestantism. These modern churches could not preserve the Scriptures during this time, for the Greek schismatical church was not in existence till nearly a thousand years after the New Testa-

> till a much later period. During these centuries the Scriptures were copied with the pen, and preserved by the labor and industry of Catholic monks and scribes, under direction of the authorities of the Cathlie Church.

ment was written, nor the Waldenses

We may, as we have opportunity, touch hereafter on some of the other subjects treated of by our esteemed correspondent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE ARE very much surprised to note that the Toronto Mail is continu ing the dirty work which had been performed by the defunct P. P. A organs. In Saturdyy's issue is reproduced a wild harangue delivered by Rev. M. C. Peters, of New York, who is known as the "preacher liar." In this production we are told that in all the great cities of the United States the which have been over and over again Irish Catholics hold about 90 per cent. of the offices - a statement which, it is needless to say, proves Rev. Mr. Peters to be a second edition of George Francis Train. But suppos ing what the rev. gentleman says were true, what has the Mail to say for the great enlightened city of

Toronto, where the Catholic population despatches sent out by the Associated forms 15 or 20 per. cent., and they Press, and published in nearly all the re not permitted to hold any per factorly dealt with in a short news daily papers, to the effect that Mon centage whatever of the offices of the seigneur Satolli had preferred charges municipal corporation-where in fact at Rome against Archbishen Corrigan they are carefully and completely ostracised because they are Catholics. called a few days ago at the residence THE Rev. Robert Fleming, a Methodist preacher of St. Louis, said in a sermon on the "Sins of the City," that upon a member of the delegate's suite Protestantism is no friend of the worksaid : ing classes. He says :

not more than one

MANY philanthropists have often

The writer makes the following com- make the following quotations from have been led into the belief the days of her penance to consort with the Immaculate Mother of Jesus.

THE following words of Archbishop Ireland are worthy of perusal. Speaking lately at a banquet given in honor of W. J. Onahan he impressed upon his hearers the advisability of leaving the time-honored custom of Catholics. belonging only to Catholic organizations. "You must," he says, "be the first in all good works, and you must not confine yourselves to Catholic organizations. Unite with everybody you can unite with, on the platform of good morals and good citizenship. You need only intelligence, good-will and energy. If the ten millions of Catholics in the United States were worthy of their name, what an impression they would make. When God gives you talent, use it in every possible way. If you can write, exert your influence through the press for everything that is good. If you can speak, speak for truth and virtue ; and if you have the ability to be leaders, create and execute good work for the interest of your fellow-man." These words are pregnant with truth. If the Catholics of this Dominion were worthy of their name, they could certainly exert a much greater influence than they do at present.

THE progress of Ritualism in England continues with rapid strides not withstanding the most violent denunciations against it by Low Church clergy and laity who persist in declaring every unusual ceremony which may be introduced by Protestant rectors into their churches to be a "Popish innovation." The number of churches which have adopted the use of ecclesiastical vestments is increasing every month, and also the number of those which claim to have Mass celebrated in them for the living and the dead. Crucifixes are placed upon or over the Communion-table more generally than ever, and during the last Holy Week the Catholic office of Tenebræ was recited in many churches into which it had never before been introduced. The recent proclamation of war issued by Archdeacon Farrar against Ritualistic innovators, instead of putting a stop to these and similar practices, seems to have had the effect of convincing thousands that what the Church needs to make it services devotional and reverent is more instead of less symbolical Ritualism ; and as the judgment of the courts in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln made these ceremonies lawful, advantage is taken of the fact to introduce them almost everywhere

THE statement made recently in the of New York, has been positively denied. An Associated Press reporter of the Apostolic Delegate to make enquires regarding the matter, where-

5

ery nearly one-half Cath d throughout the New tes Catholics have so numbers that they are a nt factor of the populaot much to be wondered Catholics should exercise influence in political hese States, the more so are particularly numerities, as in Boston, Bur s River, Lowell, etc.

odist ministers of New altogether mistaken if that Catholics will be a the municipal governcities, or of the States, in nent of which by the ings the cities exercise influence.

nigh almost half Catholic. d for two or three years atholic clique of one hun naged during that period, ; the registration of some isand women voters, to e most honest and econ nment that ever managed airs ; and during the short was under the control of and Baptist divines the me to regret their apathy such a clique to rule robably never again get the city government into though they may whine holic municipal governare happy to say that dur-od of Methodist and Bapmismanagement there nolics permitted to remain ere these gentlemen had thority to keep them out. he is undertaking. Of course the Mail and the Toronto News are among the number, and in these journals we find such attractive headlines as "A Customs' Scandal," "Favoritism to the Catholic Church," "Great Guns," "Exposure of Clark Wallace's Alleged Double Dealings," etc. We wish these gentlemen all the happiness they can extract from the supper of mares' eggs on which they are feasting.

THE COMING ELECTION.

It may be expected that during the coming contest all sorts of ridiculous stories will be set on foot by the party of intolerance to catch Catholic votes : and not a few will be told that no mat ter how apparent may be the spirit of injustice towards us on the part of the Tory candidate he will not, after all, do us any wrong if the power to do so be placed in his hands. In many places, including our own city, rumors have been already circulated amongst Catholics to the effect that the Mowat candidates are members of the P. P. A. We feel assured that no credence whatever can be placed on such statements. The few followers of Mr. Mowat who joined that organization - one of whom is Mr. McCallum-bear the same relation to the Reform party as an expriest or an ex-nun bears to the Catholic Church.

A correspondent from Chatham has sent us the following clipping :

A meeting of the various societies of the P. P. A. in Kent convened here vesterday. Rev. J. C. Madill, the head of the order, was present. The meeting came to the unanimous decision that they could not conscientiously support Mr. Clancy, and a committee was appointed to inerview Mr.

paper article. We must content our selves, therefore, with saying but a few words in this issue on one only of the subjects treated by J. K. L.

Our correspondent maintains that Protestants did not receive the Bible from the Catholic Church, and he proves his denial of this well-known fact by asking :

"Were there not various churches besides the Church of Rome? Have "What is the attitude of the work ingman towards the Church ? Does it bridge the chasm of his discontent? Roman Catholics never heard of the Greek, the Abyssinian, the Chaldean, The Church has preached the truth the Syrian, or the Waldensian churches? They all possessed the t has spent money freely in evangel stic Scriptures. had better clothes and a fairer chance than ever to hear the Gospel - ye

It is a very innocent question to ask there are no indications that the tendwe have heard of the churches ency of the Protestant Churches are named by our correspondent, and it away from sympathy with the laborers has as much to do with the matter as of America. The Church has reached if he had asked if we had heard of the out its hand to the workingman, but World's Fair or of the Book of Morthe hand was kid gloved. Go through

the churches of a city where two-thirds of the population consists We have heard of those churches, of workingmen, and, in the average but it was not from any of them that congregation, Protestants received the Bible, nor twentieth are laborers." was it on their authority that it was We are aware that many of our ministerial brethren are very attentive accepted as the word of God, but it is known to be a historic fact that not the to the relieving of the wants of their Bible only, but all those doctrines of poor, but, as a rule, the poor have no status in their churches. The absence Christianity which Protestantism reof dogmatic teaching and the conscious ained, were retained because they ness that they have no mission are had been taught by the Catholic insuperable impediments to the ac-Church in communion with the See of complishment of any permanent good Rome, since it was the only Church among the laboring classes.

out Christendom, and continuous ex-

Indeed our correspondent himself tried to explain why so many fallen virtually acknowledges this, since he women, who after spending some time quotes Sts. Jerome and Cyprian as in a house of correction and manifestirrefragable witnesses to their truth. ing signs of the awakening of a nobler Both of these were strictly Roman life, relapse again into their evil Both of these were strictly Roman life, relapse again into their evil as God is worth. For God is reward of Catholics. In proof of this we may habits. Is it because these women time well spent."-S.Bernardine.

"Mgr. Satolli has requested me to say that the story is false : entirely and utterly false, and without foundation. He does not intend to prefer charges against Archbishop Corrigan, nor to go to Rome. It would be use-less for you to see Mgr. Satolli, for he labor; the wage-earners have could not make the denial of that remore sweeping than he has authorized me to make it for him.

A Good Friend of the A. O. H.

One of the best friends the Arcient Order of Hibernians ever had, says the Philadelphia *Hibernian*, was lost when death closed the oyes of the saintly Bishop O'Farrell of Tren-ton. Ever ready to aid by voice and purse the struggle for the freedom of the land that gave him birth, he was the consistent, stead-fast friend of the organization that has done so much in that direction. The world is all the better because Bishop O'Farrell lived, and his memory will be long revered by Irish-men, and especially by those enrolled in the A. O. H.

Crimeless Ireland.

The Irish correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes: Crime of aserious character has completely disappeared in Ireland. At the opening of the quarter ses-sions in several parts of the country, the judges were presented with white gloves, there being no criminal business to go before the juries. Even in Clare, which under Mr. Balfour's regime attained evil repute, County Court Judge Kelly had nothing to do and congratulated the magis-trates on the psaceable state of the county. Judge Bird at Bandon and Judge Adams of Limerick had a similar experience. The lapse of the Coercion Act has certainly had a beneficial effect upon the state of the coun-try.

"How much is time worth?-as much

which had universal authority throughistence since the apostolic age.

RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

surrounded him. A clever woman once said, speaking of the immense

matters that ?" you say ; " poetry is purely and pre-eminently of the emo-

tions; the more heart, the more sym

A POSSIBLE PROMOTION

6

An American May Become General of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

Catholic Columbian. A recent item of religious intelligence states that, in consequence of the death of Madame Lehon, the late superior-general of the Order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the duties of her office devolve for the present on her first assistant, Madame Jones, who now resides at the convent of the order which is located at Kenwood, just out-side of Albany, N. Y. It is, further-more, intimated that Mother Jones may be chosen the successor, when the election is held, of the late general-superior, and thus be advanced to the office which was first held by the venerable Mother Barat, the foundress of the order, the cause of whose beatification is now under consideration at Rome.

The Order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, which is represented in very many of our American dioceses, and whose members enjoy a well-merited reputation of being admirable educators, their academies ranking very high in the estimation alike of Catholics and non-Catholics, was founded November 21, 1800, when Mother Barat, with four associates, pronounced their vows in a little chapel in the Rue de Touraine, at Paris. On the following December 21, Mother Barat was chosen the first superior-general, which office she held for the their academies ranking general, which office she held for the long period of sixty-six years, during which time she authorized the establishment, in different parts of Christendom, of nearly two hundred houses of her order and the reception into its ranks of some three thousand five hun-

dred Religious. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart were first introduced into this country through the instrumentality of the Right Rev. William Dubourg, the third prelate of New Orleans, who, pending a visit that he made to France, en route from Rome, where he had just been consecrated, called at the mother house of the order in Paris, and accepted the offer of Madame Barat, who, at the entreaty of one of the nuns, consented to send a band of her daughters to the New World. The Sisters chosen for the first American colony were Madame Duchesne, who was named superioress of the American mission, and Madame Berthold and Aude; and to this trio were added two lay Sisters. The date of the de parture from France was March 21, 1818, the Sisters being accompanied by the Very Rev. M. Martial, the vicar-general of New Orleans, who had remained in France to arrange for their voyage. The vessel on which the first colony of Sisters crossed the Atlantic did nos reach the Crescent City until the following May 29; and after being cordially welcomed by Mgr. Dubourg, Madame Duchesne and her companions opened the first conthe Sacred Heart at St. vent of Charles, Mo., then comprised in Bishop Dubourg's jurisdiction. Other houses were soon afterwards established at St. Michael, Florrisant and Grand Coteau; and in 1827 the old house, as it called now, was opened in St. Louis, from which, later on, arose the Convent and Academy which the order now has at Marysville, in the suburbs of the Mound City. Mother Duchesne remained at the

head of her order in this country up to 1840, when she resigned in favor Mother Gallitzan, a lady of noble Russian parentage, who had joined the order in France fourteen years before that date, and who signalized her entrance into office here by founding the house which the order opened in New

York, in Houston street that same year. This establishment, whose first Mother was Madame Hardey, was afterwards removed to Bleecker street, and then to Manhattanville ; though the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have still two establishments in New York City. Mother Galitzin, who was an City. aunt of the famous Father Galitzin, the pioneer Catholic missionary of western Pennsylvania, established her order at Montreal ; and from the date of her election to the American superiorship, the progress of the community in this country was rapid. 1847 a convent was founded at Natchit-oches; in 1851 Baton Rouge welcomed Madame Barat's daughters, and two years later St. Joseph was rejoiced by their advent. So numerous were the Sacred Heart houses here at that time that two vicariates of the order, a southern and north-eastern one, had been erected; the latter district, in With Mother Hardy at its head, while Mother Cutts had charge of the southern province. From her headquarters at Manhat tanville, Mother Hardy labored to spread the institute of the Sacred Heart in all directions in her district, and her labors were attended with signal success. She saw new convents opened at Cincinnati, Detroit, Philadel-phia, Rochester, Albany, Providence and Boston, all of which are now flourishing agrabilishmarts, the schede flourishing establishments, the schools at Clifton, Grosse Point, Kenwood and Eden Hall being renowned throughout the entire country. Twenty-two years ago, Mother Hardy was appointed the assistant-general of her society, an ap pointment which called her to Paris, where she resided at the mother-house up to the time of her death, which took place in 1886.

which a Protestant lady, Miss Seton, formerly taught in the building on Houston street, New York, wherein, in 1840, Mother Hardy opened the first Sacred Heart Convent in Gotham. Another noteworthy circumstance is the fact that her sister, who is an Episcopalian, is at the head of a com-

munity of women who style themselves the Sisters of Mercy of the Episcopa-lian Church. To Mother Jones' administration the order is indebeted for the great advance it has made in the eastern province of recent years, and it was under her wise and far-seeing direction that, after the destruc-tion by fire of the old Manhattanville convent the present magnificent establishment at that place was built. The headquarters of the western province of the order are at Maryville, St. Louis, and that of the south-ern one at New Orleans.

After her retirement from the head of the order which she introduced into this country, Mother Duchesne, who, in 1840, was succeeded by Mother Gal-litzen, continued to reside at St. Louis. When the society, at Bishop Rosati's request, though, decided to establish a mission among the Pottowatomies this venerable Sister went out with some of her companions and toiled there faithfully until her failing health induced the present titular of St. Louis to order her return to St. Charles, where she died in 1853, after twentyfour years of unceasing efforts in be half of her order in the United States, mourned by more than three hundred nuns of the Sacred Heart then dominuns of the Sacrea heart then domi-ciled in the several houses of the society in the country. During the closing years of her life she fre-quently expressed a desire to establish a convent in South America; but though that happiness was denied her, her prayers must have been heard for she had the consolation of knowing, before her death, that one of her associates had been chosen and sent, with a number of other Sisters, to found a house at Santiago de Chili. In 1858, the year that Chicago welcomed its first Ladies of the Sacred Heart, a convent was founded by Madame Hardy's directions, at Havana, in Cuba; and it may be here remarked that at the time when the lamented Archbishop Labastide of Mexico City was driven from his See by the influence of the secret societies that dominated the government of Mexico, he found a refuge at the Con-vent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattan-

The Sisterhood brought hither from France three quarters of a century ago, has since spanned the whole country with its establishments and rendered invaluable educational services to the American Catholic Church. It has convents by the Atlantic, and others of its foundation look westward on the Pacific. The great lakes no less than the Gulf of Mexico are witnesses to the work which its devoted members are accomplishing, and among the graduates of its academies are some of the most talented, prominent, and better still, the noblest of American women. Considering the large number of American houses which the order now possesses, and the army of girls whom it schools have graduated in past years, with the hosts whom they are still instructing, the election of a new superior-general is certainly not without its interest here; and all who know the high literary attainments and the great executive abilities of the Rev. high Mother Jones will willingly acknowl-edge that should the mantle of Mother Barat, Mother Goetz and Mother Lehon fall to her, it will not be unworthily worn. WILLIAM D. KELLY.

Power of Catholic Worship.

ABRAM J. RYAN. Memory of the Poet-Priest of the

South Catholic Columbian It might be a decade of years ago that, in a Southern city, within sound of the storm waves of the Gulf of Mex-

throngs that would gather to listen, spell-bound, to the poet-priest, on any subject: "If Father Ryan would only get up and say, 'Baa! Baa! black sheep !' in that magnetic voice of his ico, a vast throng filled a theater one evening in the early spring. An in-tense, eager, enthusiastic audience, drawn together by the magic of two names - Robert E. Lee and Father Ryan. A commemorative service was being held in honor of the dead soldier, and the poet-priest was to read a memorial poem. Think of what that meant to that people, just passing out of the shadow of defeated hope;-the manner. meaning and the magic of those two names, Robert E. Lee, the Sword of the South, and Abram J. Ryan, the Song of the South.

The curtain is up, some preliminaries are gone through, some explana-tion of the occasion is given ; and then we are aware that Father Ryan then we are aware that rather Nyan has walked out upon the stage. I say, we are just aware of it, so quietly, so dreamingly, with such apparent un-consciousness of his surroundings, does he appear. One can feel the silence fall, so intense is it.

Ryan himself recognized this, but did By no means a handsome presence not realize it sufficiently. In the preface to his volume of and yet far removed from the commonplace is the picture before us. The strong, well-knit figure does not show to full advantage, from its careless, stooping carriage. The form is more sinewy than robust; the slow walk nothing better or more justly critical can be said : "Little of study and less of art." "Incomplete in finish, though true in tone." "I cannot tell more suggestive of abstracted thought though true in tone." "I cannot tel why, I have sometimes tried to sing," than weariness. The fine head is almost leonine in its suggestion of he says of himself. "He sings as a strength ; and the tawny mane of clustering, straggling curls tossed back does not, in heated moments, lessen the impression. The broad brow, full over the temples, the square Rivers. jaw, the clearly-chiseled nose, the firm, habitually compressed lips, evidence the virile genius of the poet; as the delicate chin and soft, almost feminine outline of throat, testify to the tenderness that attunes its rugged harmonies. Thoroughly unconventional is the man before us ; but I question if any one patterned after any accepted standard could so impress the hushed, expectant audience as did that strange,

out-of-date character. I say "out-of-date" because I be lieve Father Ryan was the last poet-the lone survivor of the lost tribe of bards who flung customs and conven-tionality to the wind, and dared to be as free as air. Our poets are conven-tional as well as our poetry. They are as faithful to their barber and their tailor as bankers or merchants But our dear, unkempt Father Ryan How near he came to the traditional ideal of the poet, the bard of ancient days, who was expected to be totally unlike his fellow-men, in all small matters of dress and manner ; and who generally realized these expectations.

But I am keeping you longer than Father Ryan keeps his audience. His small roll of MS. is unfolded ; and that clear, reedy voice, we know so well, is giving out his burning verses. Now the paper is laid down : and the white, finely moulded hands become eloquent as interpreters of the stirring lines :

But oh ! if in song or speech, In major or minor key, My voice could over the ages reach I would whisper the name of Lee.

A statue for his Tomb !-Mould it of marble white ! For Wrong, a spectre of Death and Doom, An Angel of Hope for Right.

But Lee has a thousand graves In a thousand hearts, I ween : And tear drops fall from our eyes in waves That will keep his nemory green.

"Ah : Muse : you dare not claim A nobler man than be. Nor nobler man hath less of blame. Nor blameless man hath purer name, Nor purer name hath grander fame, Nor Fame-another Lee.

Night, be a Priest ! put your star-stole on And murmur a holy prayer Over each grave, and tor every one Lying down lifeless there !

gree of success. I think there are few poet priest, as he lived and moved among us. That would carry little better results in this line than the fine climax in his poem, "The Sword of account of the intense, constant, affec-tionate interest and admiration that Lee.'

"Out of its scabbard !--never hand Waved sword from stain as free, No purer sword led braver band Nor braver bled for a brighter land. Nor brighter land had cause so grand, Nor cause a chief, like Lee."

We found our poet in the beginning of this little sketch at the height of his fame and the zenith of his poetic power, the idol of an enthusiastic peo-ple. Salve ! We greet him in the misst of applause, admiration and af-fection. Vale ! We leave him where we would clasp our hands and exclaim, 'How perfectly beautiful !'" Of course, this was extravagant and extreme, but the grain of truth was not altogether missing. Besides what was said or written, there came the strong perlife and fame and friends and genius sonal attraction of the man and the have left him :

A grave in the woods, with the grass over

grown. There is not a name, there is not a stone : And only the voice of the wind maketh moan O'er the grave, where never a flower strewn." Of Father Ryan's literary claims, it seems difficult to classify them by any rhetorical standard, so much more was

An humble, nameiess resting-place, he the poet of the heart than of the head; the voice was so much more sympathetic than artistic. "What in the bleak, windswept plain of the Catholic Cemetery in Mobile, a brown, unlettered slab, but a few inches above the earth of a kindred color, marks the spot where the sweetest voice of Southern song is hushed in death, where pathy, the better poetry." True ; and yet poetry is an art as well ; and be the warm heart that throbbed to every human sorrow is stilled :

the gem ever so pure, it misses much of its lustre if left in the rough. Father " There comes a silence o'er all. As I stoop to lay a few belated summer blossoms on the low grave, I seem to hear, from the tender, lofty spirit, poems, he gives the truest criticism of his own verses that I have seen ; and veary and spent in the conflict with the harsh elements of life :

A the second sec M. E. HENRY-RUFFIN.

bird sings, because he cannot help himself," replied a sister singer, Pearl A Protestant Minister on Educa-tion.

"Always in a hurry," and "souls Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of are more to me than songs," are pithy sentences of his own that redeem his Henry Ward Beecher, is author of the following vigorous expression of the necessity of the moral factor in educainartistic work from censure. Would we think a singer's notes were sweet if we knew the voice were a little strained in hushing sorrows to sleep?

tion: "Development of intelligence without a concurrent development of the moral nature does not suffice, as has often been "Always in a hurry" because the sin and misery that needed lifting up, crowded the hours of the priest and left only moments for the poet. pointed out : intelligent wickedness is more dangerous than wickedness that is unintelligent. The devil knows enough. Sending him to the Public school will not make a better devil of "Souls were always more to me than songs." Aye! the miseries, the de-feats, the despairs that darken life him. Knowing how to make dynamite without also knowing what are the were always welcome to the glow of his great heart ; and his songs were rights of property and the rights of life forgotten or hurried through in the will not make the pupil a safer member overmastering realization of human of society. Skill in speech unaccom-panied with conscience gives us only suffering. As "The Conquered Banner" was that product of modern civilization-an his great patriotic song, so "The Song educated demagogue. of the Mystic " may be considered his

A Member of the Ontario Board of Health says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Consumption and even when the digestive powers were weak it has been followed by good results." H. P. YEOMANS A. B., M. D. good results." H. P. YEOMANS A. B., M. D. There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. Mr. Joab Scales, of Toronto, writes : "A ous way. No wonder the undisciplined voice falters sometimes, the notes jar a

lungs. Mr. Joab Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back: in fact I was completely pros-trated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery. I used one bottle, and the per-manent manner in which it has cured and withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspensio

my gratitude. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Constitution. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Billousness. Burdock Blood Bitters unlock all the logged secretions of the Bowels thus curing lendaches and similar complaints.

HOAST is the old Scotch name for a cough. The English name for the best cure for coughs is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c. Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Pie

I had for dinner

was the best I ever ate.

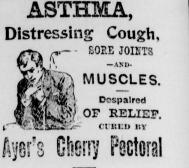
ASK YOUR

GROCER

FOR

IT.

Made only by



MAY 12, 1894.

"Some time since, I had a severe . "Some time shoce, I had a severe of attack of asthma, accompanied with a of distressing cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted of physicians and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief, until I despaired of ever being well again. Of planity, I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time, was entirely and in a very short time, was entirely curred. I can, therefore, cordially and confidently commend this medicine to o all."-J. ROSELLS, Victoria, Texas.

"My wife had a very troublesome cough. She used Ayer's Cherry Pecto-ral and procured immediate relief."-G. H. PODRICK, Humphreys, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral **Received Highest Awards** AT THE WORLD'S FAIR





Should be used, if it is desired to make the **Finest Class of Gems-**Rolls, Biscult, Par cakes, Joinny Cakes, Pie Crust, Boile Paste, etc. Light, sweet, snow-white and d gestible food results from the use of Cook Friend. Guaranteed free from alum. Ask you grocer for McLaren's Cook's Friend.

AGENTS WANTED For these New, Cheap, and Most

Popular Books.

THE MEANS OF GRACE.

"A marvel of low-priced book-making." Catholic Union and Times.

LITTLE PICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

With Reflections for every day in the year, Compiled from "Butler's Lives" and other Approved Sources. To which are placed on the Calendar for the United States by special petition of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. Small 12mo, 625 pages, with nearly 400 flustra-tions, \$1.00

EXPLANATION OF THE GOSPELS AND OF CATHOLIC WORSHIP

Explanation of the Gospels of the Sundays and Holy-days. From the Italian by Rev. L. A Lambert, LL D. With An Ex-planation of Catholic Worship, its Cer-monies, and the Sacraments and the Festivals of the Church. From the Ger-man by Rev. Richard Breunan, LL D. 307 pp. 18mo, cloth, flexible. With 32 full-page illustrations, 500

MAY 12

FIVE-MIN Feast of Pente

THE I In this great my dear breth the last of all which brought into the world Saviour, havin fulfilled His pro the Holy Ghost day the Catho established and

the world ; towas begun whi of time. And with th fore, that espec of the year w resurrection of has, for most o

pointed as the Christian is bo tal sin, to rece make, as we Only one more to attend to th the obligation

this greatest Christian law Now, what i the Easter dut will often find to have any c in spite of all the altar and and books of is very simple Catholic of s

Communion i some day bet Lent and Tri week from to very difficult excuse from c The Easter an obligation A person may

in the year, Easter duty : Mass every d not fulfil the if he stays av ems quite there are peo too, who wil before Lent, Oh! I wen long ago : t soon again. on Sunday : Saturday : it on Sunday, i

to-day ; it was there. s not to hea hear it on S obligation ; is not to rece but to receiv No other tim But some

committed a

confession ; people who the time.' are ; though God does no of you as yo But it is no are good or fess mortal one ought t fess, then o the law is t should get but if you science, wh the priest? be able to Do not.

cuse either munion at that you h Come this munion of

M'NA

James '

Her successor at Manhattanville, which is the head of the Eastern pro-

There is something in Catholicism so

poetic and attractive-I was about to say so material-that it will ever exercise a charm over the minds and hearts The soul finds a delicious reof men. pose in the silent chapels, before the lighted candles, in the suave atmosphere where sweet smelling incense and harmonious music mingle. It nestles close to the bosom of a celestial mother, where it feels itself immersed in sentiments of humility, is filled with filial love and made capable of lifting its thoughts to the Redeemer Himself. The Catholic Church, with her open doors, her luminous altars, her thousands of preaching and singing tongues, her hymns, her Mass, her feasts and anniversaries, is ever admonishing us with tender, pathetic solicitude that her maternal arms are open, ready to wel-come all those who find their earthly burden too heavy to bear alone. She is ever offering the sweet banquet of love, and her hospitable doors are ever open and ner nospitable doors are ever open day and night to the wanderer seeking rest and peace. When I look upon the incessant activity of the priest expos-ing daily the Blessed Sacrament and restoring it again to its place; when I behold the ever-varying colors of their vestments, like a perpetual spring, the

Catholic Church appears to me a broad, overflowing fountain in the heart of some populous city, whose tired denizens it refreshes, comforts and cleanses. -Count Laeblaetter.

Aver's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headache ; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and

rheumatism. How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

which is the head of the Eastern pro-vince, was the zealous mother who is now mentioned a possible successor to the late general superior, Mother Le-hon. Madame Sarah Jones, singularly enough, obtained the foundation of her education at a private day school,

How we listen ! How we applauded He is our voice, speaking our full heart's thought ; or song, singing our sorrow, our echo, repeating what is in every soul to night.

For what he said, the stanzas called "Sentinel Song," will repeat; but as you read them, at this day you miss the magnetism of the man. Father Ryan's personality strongly dominates his genius and that same personal power measured his popularity. I be-lieve, it was Dr. Maurice F. Egan, who wrote, years ago, with that luminous, critical pen of his, that much of Father Ryan's reputation in literature was due to his personal popularity, the influ-ence of the man drawing to him greater fame as a poet. I remember reading that criticism in a little heat of indignation, as if Father Ryan's poems needed any personal power, to win our admiration. Was he not our own poet-priest, the greatest living

to our loyal minds? We turn over the pages of his verses now, the gentle, sorrowful lines, very lovely gems of thought, shining out through the heaps of worthless pebbles piled up by the hasty, impetuous hand. But even as this little criticism comes across the pages, we catch ourselves listening to the lines, as he himself would read them ; and they borrow a fuller melody, a more complete, en-trancing harmony, as they come to us in the tones of that ringing, pathetic, persuasive, compelling voice ; and we own to ourselves that the personality of the poet has indeed enriched the magic of his muse.

I have dwelt upon that scene, in the theatre, the night of the "Lee Memo-rial," as the best way in which I could picture just what Father Ryan was to the Southern people, just what niche was his very own in the worship of the It is easy enough to pick up South.

his volume of poems or any character-istic one, and criticise it, find out the beauties and the flaws therein ; but that would be little descriptive of the and in some cases with a marked de-

Miserere ! Miserere ! Still your heart and hush your breath The voice of Despair and Death, Are shuddering through the psalm !

Miserere ! Miserere ! Lift your hearts ! the terror dies ! Up in yonder sinless skies The psalms sound sweet and calm !

best religious poem. It is not given to

every poet to have two great themes, two intense sentiments, like two strong

cords of his lyre-a double half-note-

country.

ittle

sciously

religion and patriotism - God and

The flaws in his work are those that

might be expected from a hasty writer,

from the singer whose songs struggled

within and burst forth in its own impetu-

or repeat themselves uncon-

But there are entrancing strains in

You think of the dead on Christmas eve, Wherever the dead are sleeping; And we, from a Land where we may not

Look tenderly down on your weeping."

the uncontrolled bursts of melody : "Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread; And the living tread light, on the hearts of the dead."

Miserere ! Miserere ! Very low, in tender tones The music pleads, the music moans, 'I forgive, and have forgiven The dead whose hearts were shriven.'"

Even where the strain is so often repeated, as to become monotonous the music is not muse's. Father Ryan had, to the fullest, that sensuous love of sound, that attuned his music's because of the Celtic blood that filled his veins. No poet, save Moore, can be more pleasurably read, line after line, page after page, for the mere music of his verse. A simple, inartistic strain, to be sure ; but as winning as the tones and graces of childhood and as indescribable. Throughout his work we cannot but

perceive the urgent need of condensation ; for many of his verses are mere repetitions. The thought, the figure,

the melody, that pleased us at first sight, grows a little weak, almost hackneyed, when we are constantly meeting it. The best gems are buried in a rubbish of tautology, verbosity and mere senseless sound. Then, even and mere senseless sound. with two great themes, he is one-toned, always sings in the most pa-His patriotic muse thetic minor key. His patriotic muse holds ever the furled and drooping flag of a conquered nation. His religious muse chants ever the Requiem Mass. But there are strong major chords in the grand scale of human emotions. A conquered people may feld the flag of a Lost Cause, and unfurl the banner

of a Loss cause, and until the bandet of a New Hope. In religion we some-times sing "Jubilate" and "Magnifi-cat" as well as "Miserere" and "De Profundis." The one note of sorrow too long sustained becomes a wearying it matters not how sweet its tone ; early music.

Father Ryan, while disclaiming all attempt at rhetorical effect, was not without some effort in that direction ;



It is you foul accu spring. medicine enrich yo affects n driven off spring m HOOD's c with e Pleasan worm me Worm E destroye Unequ aga, Ont recomme OIL, for them io almost er Some of lief, but now been for nearl continue

Minar where.

MAY 12, 1894.

FHMA.

sing Cough. -- SORE JOINTS -AND-

MUSCLES. Despaired OF RELIEF. CURED BY herry Pectoral

since, I had a severe on an accompanied with a din hand a general soreness of tried various remedies, of tried various remedies, of the sever being well again. Ayer's Cherry Peetoral, of therefore, cordially and one mend this medicine to on the Victoria, Texas.

ad a very troublesome ed Ayer's Cherry Pecto-ed immediate relief."--, flumphreys, Ga.

herry Pectoral **Highest Awards** WORLD'S FAIR





TS WANTED

e New, Cheap, and Most Popular Books.

MEANS OF GRACE.

Exposition of the Seven Sacra-teir Institution, Meaning, etc.; eramentals of the Church, Holy tc.; and of Prayer, the Our fail Mary, etc. With numerous Examples, and Interesting s. Adapted from the German Jechard Brennan, L.L. 525 pp. M. With over 100 full page and ustrations. Gilt edges, \$2.00 res.

of low-priced book-making." PICTORIAL LIVES OF

THE SAINTS.

tions for every day in the year. d from "Butler's Lives" and pproved Sources. To which are Lives of the American Saints on the Calendar for the United y special petition of the Third Council of Baltimore. Small pages, with nearly 400 Illustra-\$1,00

ATION OF THE GOSPELS F CATHOLIC WORSHIP

n of the Gospels of the Sundays iy-days. From the Italian by A Lambert, LL.D. With An Ex-on of Catholic Worship, its Cere-and the Sacraments and the ls of the Church. From the Ger-Rev. Richart Brennan, LL.D. v Rev. Richard Brennan, LL. D. 16mo, cloth, flexible. With 32 re illustrations, 500

MAY 12, 1894

day the

Christian law

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Feast of Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday. THE EASTER DUTY.

The First Rosary. It is midnight in the city. Sleep and oblivion reign over all. No; not over all. In a church on the outskirts of In this great feast and its octave, in this great least and its octave, my dear brethren, we commemorate the last of all the wonderful events which brought the Christian religion into the world. To day our Divine the city, a white robed-monk is keeping a lonely vigil. No light breaks the sombre darkness save the mellow rays of the silver crescent stealing softly Saviour, having ascended into heaven. fulfilled His promise in the descent of the Holy Ghost upon His apostles ; to through the colored windows, and the tiny, red watch-light that ever burns before the tireless, loving Dweller in the tabernacle. The low, murmured Catholic Church was fully established and given power to convert the world; to day the order of things prayer of the friar is ever and anon was begun which is to last to the end drowned by the distant, discordant drowned by the distant, discordant cheers of some midnight reveller.

And with this octave closes, there-fore, that especially holy part or season of the year which centres round the resurrection of our Lord, and which fore, that especially holy part or season of the year which centres round the has, for most obvious reasons, been ap-pointed as the time in which every Christian is bound, under pain of morof the Albigenses, against which he has striven hitherto with little success, comes to the dear "Help of Christians" tal sin, to receive holy Communion, or make, as we say, his Easter duty. Only one more week remains in which and implores her assistance in combatting error. While he is thus ab-sorbed in prayer, the church is sudto attend to this most important of all the obligations of a Catholic, to fulfil this greatest precept of the positive and in the midst of that supernatural

glow, Dominic, awe-stricken, sees the beautiful Queen of the Angels. Smiling Now, what is exactly this precept of the Easter duty? Strange to say, you will often find people who do not seem she advances towards her devoted servant, her arms extended, as it were in to have any clear idea about it at all, in spite of all that is said about it from greeting,-the arms in which Our Lord nestled in the days of His infancy. A shining circlet of beads hangs from her the altar and in common catechisms girdle. These she takes in her fair hands, and in a voice of thrilling sweetand books of instruction. And yet it is very simple. It is just this : Every Catholic of sufficient age to receive Communion is bound to receive it on son, be not disheartened. I have heard Communion is bound to receive it on some day between the first Sunday of Lent and Trinity Sunday — that is, a week from to day—inclusive; and it is many difficult for any one to have any shall be brought back to the fold by very difficult for any one to have any excuse from complying with this law. this "Grown of Roses," and placing in St. Dominic's hands the glistening beads, she teaches him how to recite the The Easter duty, then, is not merely an obligation to receive once a year. Rosary, then blessing him, vanishes. The eastern sky begins to show sign A person may receive a hundred times in the year, and yet not make his Easter duty ; just as one may hear Mass every day in the week, and yet of dawning day when the monk arises from the altar steps to begin again, with renewed ardor and courage, his holy mission. He teaches the heavenly not fulfil the precept of hearing Mass if he stays away on Sunday. Now this seems quite easy to understand ; but noty mission. He teaches the heavenly prayer to the true followers of Christ, and the prayers of the faithful prevail, the renegades are converted by thou-sands. And ever since that day the there are people, and plenty of them, too, who will make a mission shortly before Lent, and then say at this time : Rosary is bringing back to the Good 'Oh ! I went to Communion not very Shepherd the wanderers from the flock, long ago ; there is no need to go so and keeping the other sheep safe with soon again." They might as well say on Sunday, if they had heard Mass on in the fold. JRFF.

on Saturday, if they had heard dats off Saturday: "I need not go to church to day; it was only yesterday that I was there." The law of hearing Mass is not to hear it once a week, but to The "David" of Michael Angelo. A great mass of white marble was waiting in Florence for some one to chisel it into shape. The commissionhear it on Sundays and holydays of find a sculptor. Finally, Mastro Si-mone da Fiesole said : "I will make of obligation ; so the law of Communion is not to receive once or twice a year, this enormous stone a giant, nine brac-cia in height, which shall be a wonder to the world." So he measured and but to receive at the time appointed.

No other time will do. But some may say: "I have not committed any mortal sin since my last planned, and worked with hammer confession ; I am just as good as these and chisel; but months came and went and the marble was without form. Inpeople who are running to church all the time." Very good, perhaps you are ; though it may be that Almighty deed the good man only succeeded, as everybody whispered, in spoiling the marble, so that no one else could do God does not have so high an opinion of you as you seem to have of yourself. anything with it. But it is not the question whether you

The commissioners were in despair. "Who," they asked, "will bring the waiting statue from this stone?" And are good or not ; the law is not to con-fess mortal sin at Easter ; far from it, one ought to have no mortal sin to cona sturdy fellow of twenty-five, who had fess, then or at any other time. No, the law is to go to Communion. One a sturdy fenow of twenty-five, who had already gained a fine reputation for such work, answered : "I claim the right to try,"—"Show us, then, a model," said the authorities. And he should get leave to do so, of course : but if you have no sin on your concience, what is easier than to say so to put before them, in miniature, the the priest? You ought to be glad to be able to say it. Do not, then, make the foolish ex-cuse either that you have been to Comyoung David of his heart and brain ; then fell to work, with their enthusias tic consent, upon the discarded and ruined stone of Maestro Simone.

ruined stone of Maestro Simone. This is the way that Vasari, the old historian of Florence, tells the story: "Michael Angelo made a model in wax of a young David with a sling, itered de ru the front of the Palazzo i the city streets for sale ; and Lucy, taking a walk one day, seized upon a munion at Christmas or thereabout, or that you have nothing to confess now.

THE GERANIUM'S MESSAGE. sunset.

How a Friendly Little Heart Found Neighbors in the Great City. By Mary L. Branch.

which were to be the first home of her married life.

"I like a top flat," she continued ; "It is so much lighter, and the air seems better up here. "You will miss the elm-shaded street before your old home in Greenwich,"

said her husband. "Oh, never mind that !" she replied.

"Our parlor windows here look out on a great many tree tops, and I can place my rocking chair so as not to see the house roofs, but only the trees above

at the rear windows of other flats which

fronted on the next street. "Oh! I see children at some win-dows, and birds in others, and there is a dear old lady just opposite. Those are our neighbors. But, Fred, look here ! Here is a little balcony reach-ing from our side dining-room window across the narrow space to the window of the next building. Why is that?" "That is a fire escape, so that in case of fire we can make a dash for

liberty over through the other people's to us.

"Then we are set here to help each other. We ought to be friends," she said, looking wistfully at the opposite with sudden recollection, she turned said, looking wistfully at the opposite window, whose curtain was closely drawn

"Not much friendship between flats !" commented her husband. "City folk distrust chance acquaintance, and we must be careful ourselves. There might be a forger living below us, and a gambler across from us. We can't take chances."

But when Lucy Bryant's pretty ooms were settled and made home-like, and her happy daily routine began, as she sat in the sunny dining-room with her sewing she used often to wonder about the neighbors across the fire escape, and think how very easily they could exchange greetings if they were acquainted.

Sometimes the neighbor opened her window for a moment to set out a bottle of milk or a covered pail ; but she never by any chance glanced across, and she retired as quickly as possible. Sometimes the curtain was raised as if to admit light, and Lucy was tempted to look at the prettily set dining table, the marble clock and the little sewing stand. Once as she stood a moment making out the subject of an engraving over the mantel, the neighbor, a tall, slender, bright-eyed She smiled happily. She had i woman, stepped swiftly from some corner and pulled the curtain down with a vigor that sent Lucy blushing to the furthest part of her little flat.

"She thought me inquisitive," she said, hotly, to herself; "she doesn't know how I miss having neighbors. never knew before how lonely one can

be in a crowd. A sort of mute apology, Lucy now often left near her dining room win dow a stand with fruit or flowers upon it, an open book or a bit of work, and put her curtain high : so that, if the unknown lady looked, she might see there was no hostility, no avoidance of

she had forgotten it or been away at

One, two, three weeks went by. "I do hope," thought Lucy, "that she will come back before we go away "This is such a pretty flat!" said Mrs. Bryant, enthusiastically, as she went up and down the five little rooms which were to here it it it is a structure of the save here flower for her." In four weeks the neighbor returned, and the hereopia grown to double its

and the begonia, grown to double its former size and filled with delicate bloom, must have been the first thing she saw when she opened the dining-room window. But Lucy was not there at the happy moment, and there was no proffered recognition.

Her innocent plotting was not yet done. Fred's vacation began early in August, and they were going to Greenwich to enjoy it. Their trunks

place my rocking chair so as not to see the house-roofs, but only the trees above them." "How about the back windows?" he asked, with a doubtful smile, as he glanced down upon the small, barren inclosure called a yard, and then across at the rear windows of other flats which leave it for a message to my neighbor I shall put it over near her begonia I shall put it over near her begonia without saying a word, and leave it to plead for itself." "You'll never see it again," prophe-sied her husband. But she pushed it

across the balcony and closed the window

"I'm not afraid," she said. A happy month flew quickly by in the old home in Greenwich. Early in

September the Bryants, recruited in health and spirits, found themselves liberty over through the other people's again climbing the stairs and entering window, or so that they can flee over the little top flat. Fred began to make a fire, and Lucy wound the clock. "It seems good to be in our own

to the dining room window to look out on the balcony. Ah ! she caught her in the act ! The

tall, slender, bright eyed neighbor had her window open and was watering the geranium. The two women looked into each

other's eyes and smiled. Lucy, reach ing out her hands, received her beautiful plant thriftier than ever, and more full of bloom.

"I knew you had ministered to my begonia," said the neighbor, "and was glad to do something for you in return.

"Wait a minute," said Lucy, "I want to give you a handful of sweet peas from my mother's garden." "I had a mother and a garden once, said the neighbor, her eyes

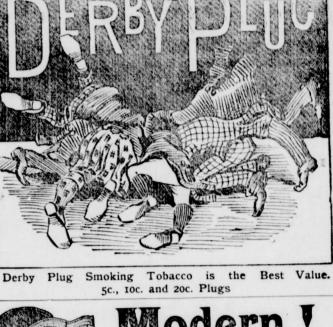
softening as she took the flowers. A few more words followed on each side, and then the little interview was over. "But we are neighbors now?" asked Lucy, wistfully, as she raised her hand to lower the window. "Yes, neighbors now!" said the

other heartily. "Well, you have succeeded at last,"

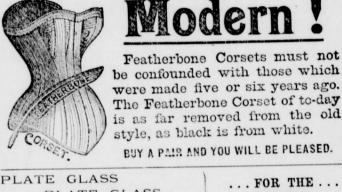
said Fred, with a laugh, as Lucy came to nim where he stood instending. She smiled happily. She had gained her wish ; she had overcome city bar-riers ; she had gone about it in her own way, and at last she had a neigh-

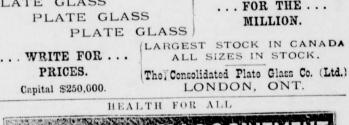
bor.-From the Independent.

Hood's Cures. In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsap-parilla is always within the bounds of reason, because it is true; it always appeals to the obser, common sense of thinking people, and t is always fally substantiated by endorse-nents, which in the financial world, would a accepted without a moment's hesitation. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, rateful people. They tell the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla Dares. Hood's Cures.



7







THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, hey invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT

I HE. OTATALENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disoiders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s, 1]d., 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors, throughout the world. #2" Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious,



RECORD. CATHOLIC THE

ZIGER BROTHERS,

chicago. Lay St. 143 Main St. 178 Monroe St.

s for Sale Cheap n Easy Terms.

rth half of west half Lot 20, Con. p. Dawn, County Lambton; fitty s; house, barn, etc.

c; house, barn, etc. rt of Lots 27 and 28, Talbot Road Tp. Seu hwold, County Elgin; 200 s; 5 miles from St. Thomas; first-scoll; good buildings; will be sold asy terms of payment. rts north half and south half Lot Jon. 3, Tp. McGillivray; 50 acres e or less; good orchard; excellent k house and other buildings; cheap k house and other buildings; cheap ts thalf Lot 6, Con. 4, Tp. Saugeen, of Bruce; 50 acres more or less and dings; \$600. pply by letter to Drawer 541, London

T FURNISHING CO'Y.

NDON, ONTARIO,

Manufacturers of

ch, School and Hall FURNITURE.

for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

net Furnishing Co. London, Ontario. Can. D'S HARDWARE LE and POCKET CUTLERY, CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS, BRASS FIRE IRONS. Good stock of General Hardware.

UNDAS STREET, North Side.

WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. efective vision, impaired hearing, starrh and troublesome throats. Eyes glasses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 5

Come this week ; if you put your Communion off one day beyond day you are guilty of breaking this If you are in mortal sin, get out of it by making a good confession and Communion ; if you are not, do not fall into it by refusing to obey this most peremptory and most urgent command. Any one who has not received since Lent began, and refuses to do so on or before next Sunday, may, indeed, call himself a Catholic, but is not worthy of the name.

M'NAMARA A JAIL BIRD. The ex-Priest "Sent up" For One Year.

James Vincent McNamara, the A. P. A. lecturer whose utterances at a pub-lic meeting at Kansas City, last Jan-uary, caused a riot, and later his arrest "Certainly Michael Angelo per-formed a miracle," wrote Vasari, in thus resuscitating one who was dead." for slandering Bishop Hogan, Rev. William J. Dalton and Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, was placed on trial in the criminal court last week on the appeal which he took from the finding of the plishing his task ; for artists in those times were not above wielding their jury before Justice of the Peace Nichols, ing by and telling other men how to do the work, as is the fashion now. Again, to quote Vasari : "I have seen Michael Angelo, at the age of sixty, wake mere ability of method for the fast of the second at Independence. That jury found him guilty of slandering Father Dalton and fixed his punishment at one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500. The finding of the justice court was sustained

Don't Delay

Don't Delay It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accummulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathar-ic with everyone who tries them. Pleasant as syrup: nothing equals it as a worm medicine ; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

destroyer of the age. Unequalled—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendin-aga, Ont., writes, 'I have to thank you for recommending Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temporary re-lief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it.

No other medicine has equalled Hood's Sar-saparilla in the relief it gives in severe cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, etc. Minard's Liniment for sale every-

intended for the front of the Palazzo to show that as David had defended his people and governed them with justice, so whosoever governed that city should boldly defend it and justly

govern it. And he began this statue in the works of Santa Maria del Fiore, dining room, Lucy saw on the fire escape in the front of her neighbor's window a fine begonia in a pot, well where he made a tower with wood and stone round the marble, and worked it watered and enjoying the sun. out there, without being seen by any

"She loves flowers," thought Lucy, exultingly. "I'll reply to her begonia with my geranium !"

One notices to this day that one of So out went the geranium, and perthe shoulders of the statue is somewhat the shoulders of the statue is somewhat flattened, owing to the shape of the block with which the young artist had to contend, as he hammered away, bringing into sight the beautiful haps it held flower talk with the begonia; but the owners seemed no nearer acquaintance than before; for, rise as early as Lucy might, the be David, which was destined to be the central ornament of the old Palazzo. gonia had always been watered and the curtain was down.

One day late in June something was going on in the neighboring flat He was three or four years in accom The curtain was up, the window open, and Lucy, with a rapid glance, caugh sight of a trunk packed and strapped, and an open valise. An hour after an own tools, and were not given to standexpress wagon stood in front of the building, and a quantity of baggage was placed upon it.

Michael Angel, at the age of sixty, make more chips of marble fly about in a quarter of an hour than three of the strongest young sculptors would do in an hour—a thing almost incredible to him who has not seen it. He went to make more chips of marble fly about in a quarter of an hour than three of the

an hour-a thing almost increases in the second without the be-work with such fury that I feared to see the block split in pieces." It seemed as if a sort of madness seized him when he attacked the seized him when he attacked the

green leaves were drooping in the marble which hid the vision of strength or beauty which he would bring to light. And if he worked thus at sixty, summer sun.

Lucy's heart leaped.

how must he have labored at twenty-five, shut up alone in that great shed with the white mass which the Maestro "Fred," she exclaimed gaily "my opportunity has come! She has left her begonia and I can water it." "You'd better not move it," said

with the white mass which the Maestro had nearly ruined, releasing, by frantic blows, the graceful David who seemed to him to be imprisoned there? The "David" of Michael Angelo is one of the sights of Florence still, though the arm which wrought it has Fred. "She may come back to morrow and accuse you of meddling." "Well, I can reach over," said Lucy, and, half climbing out on the

though the arm which wrought it has for centuries been dust.—Francesca in Ave Maria.

fusely. Morning and night she attended to it; for the weather was sultry and the earth dried very fast. Sometimes she even watered it by moonlight, when

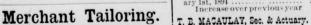
There wish host in his in his in wagons to brought flowering plants in wagons to the city streets for sale; and Lucy, taking a walk one day, seized upon a thrifty young geranium with pink buds and bore it up to her high nest, it surprise for Fred. The next morning, entering the escape in the front of her neighbor's window a fine begonia in a pot, well

article for Bilious Headache." Ican highly praise Burdock Blood Bitters because it had a fair trial in my case with wonderful success. My symptoms were dropsy, backache and sleeplessness, and all these disappeared after using two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I cannot praise its healing powers too bighly. GEORGINA HOLMES, Wood Point, Sackville, N. B. A FAIR TENAL of Hood's Segmenting delicate.

A FAIR TRIAL of Hood's Sarsaparilla guarantees a complete cure. It is an honest medicine, honestly advertised and honestly CURES

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.





ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President. A. S. MACGREGOR, Manager London District, 169] Dune A. ROLFE, Special Agent.



and the second

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

C. M. B. A.

Information Wanted.

An occurrence which took place some time ince in the Dominion Parliament forcibly reminds us of one of the shortcomings prevlent amongst the members of our society. One of the M. P.'s asked for information from the Government concerning some matter of public policy, and Sir John Thompson replied that the whole subject was fully set forth in printed matter which had been placed in the hands of every member of the House. Many members of our association who are always looking for information may be answered in like nanner. All the transactions of the society which are useful or necessary to members are printed, and a sufficient quantity is sent to each branch for its membership. Every member has, or should have, a copy of th constitution and a copy of the proceedings Th of the Grand Council convention. monthly assessment notice, and a more extended account of our financial standing issued at stated times, give the most complete information in regard to the working of the association, yet how the working bers study this printed matter. Some, indeed, think it scarcely worth while to take even a glance at it. This shows a lamentable want of that active, earnest interest in, and watchfulness of, the association and its transactions which should be the characteristic of every member. There are times, of course, when it is necessary to consult the highest authority in our ranks in order to arrive at a proper meaning of some vague passage in the constitu-This is not only excusable, but advisable. There is no excuse, however, for the practice-which is only too prevalent of firing questions at the governing body as rapidly and numerously as though they came out of a gatling gun, when a study of the printed matter of the association would give the fullest inform-Too many of our members look upon the C. M. B. A. as nothing more than an insurance company. This, of course, in one sense, it is ; but it is a great deal more. Many benefits besides the monetary feature are to be derived from it; and the more we make the C. M. B. A. a study, the more interest we take in its working, the more anxious we are to spread its influence, the more good we do tor ourselves and for our neighbors, the more happy will we be in the reflection that we are helping on a movement destined to bring a goodly share 'of happiness and pros-perity into Catholic homes.

Welcome to Branch 4, Brother Done-

 Welcome to Branch 4, Brother Done-gan.
 Mr. Donegan, who, for the past eight of a similar bosition of locomotive foreman and chief engineer of the C. P. R. at this point, has been transferred to a similar position on the western division of the C. P. R., and left for the city of London Monday evening, where he will take up his new home. Mr. Donegan has resided be tween here and Perth for the past thirty-six years. He is a greateman highly respected in town, and well and favorably known all along the line. He is Chancellor of Branch 81, C. M. B. A., and on Friday evening the members of the branch met in their beautiful hall, to tender him an d'Ires, accompanied by a memento of their esteem. A host of Mr. Donegan's friends were present to do him honor, and when the President, Mr. D. Hal-in, called the meeting to order there must have been over two hundred in the hall. The Recording Sceretary, Mr. P. Delaney, read the following address, and at the appro-priate time Mr. D. F. Wood stepped forward and presented Mr. Donegan, of Branch 81: easy chair : To Chancellor P. Donegan, of Branch 81':

To Chancellor P. Donegan, of Branch 81: Dear Sir and Brother-Having learned with deep regret of your intended departure from Smith's Falls and the consequent severance of your connection with this branch, and being mindful also of the active interest shown by you always in the welfare of our branch, and the upright, able and kindly manner in which you have discharged the duties of the several offices so worthily filled by you in the past, and your calm and judicious counsel in the many intricacles of branch business, which ob-tained for you a well merited respect; We, therefore, on behalf of Branch 81, desire in this way to give some expression to that re

We, therefore, on behalf of Branch 81, desire in this way to give some expression to that re-spect and esteem with which you are regarded by officers and members alike, and their genu-

tooms are important factors in all that tends to structures and priority factors in all that tends to structures and the optimized laws of the interact are a part of the optimized laws of the interact are a part of the optimized laws of the interact are related as occal and instrumental music, etc. Among the many alvantages of first, the practical training which produces not only readhness of words and flucture of speeck but also readiness of thought. To rise before a body of people and speak in-moving the many alvantages of the start and the start and instrumental music, etc. Among the many alvantages of thest, the practical training which produces not only readhness of words and flucture of speeck but also readiness of thought. To rise before a body of people and speak in-mover to think whills speaking. The forcible of convincing speaker is he who can summon it is dear arapidly, and arrange one argument thought is the soul of business success, and to its acquirement in debates may be traced the found of numerous profession and accom-mercial fortness and eminence of these posses of a divinting sistemethod of classifica-tion and arrangement of one's thoughts. De-site value is the key that unlocks the gates of success and prosperity. These for one require the training cal-titie value is the key that unlocks the gates of success and prosperity. These literary excides and an important one. To words in which to express his thou-his. These literary excides and an lither data is for the set of a calence or an antagenist. How important this quality is in all the data is for the set of a care difference to the set of a many set in the quality is in all the data is to excide a difference to exercise and hibraries of the ender the set of a care difference to exercise and hibraries of the tweight of his argument, the opportuni-ties the weight of his argument and hibraries of the ender the the set of exercise are with selec-tion wake for themeelvee mane. tame and for-ture, the twend set only marks on this are infinite wisdom to take unto Himself William Gaffuey, eldest son of our worthy Brother, Timothy Gaffney of Mitchell, be it Resolved that the branch, whilst submitting to the will fan all-wise Providence, extends to Brother Gaffney our heartfelt sympathy in other summer to Brother Games, Bis bereavement. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Gaffney, and also to the CATH-sent to Brother Gaffney, and also to the CATH-OLIC RECORD for publication. JAS, JORDAN, Rec. Sec.

OLIC RECORD for publication: JAS. JORDAN, Rec. Sec. At a regular meeting of Branch 49, Toronto, held April 27, it was moved by Brother W. Tody, and unanimously carrier That it is with feelings of deep regret that is Branch finds itself called upon to syn-pathize with another afflicted brother and his is Branch finds itself called upon to syn-there are an interval. Brother Kirwan, the mover of the resolution passed at the last meeting, has since suffered at been said that the wisdom and the ways of of condence will not resuscitate or replace at the last meeting, has since suffered by the almighty are inscrutable. Resolutions of condence will not resuscitate or replace at the boother is held by the united was been stored in the death of his four permitted continuance in the death of his four permitted continuance in the army of His printing and by the remoter of the result of the four-boother. God has guide her footsteps to his printing and by the remoter of the result of the stored permitted continuance in the army of His permitted conti

Wm. W. VALE. Toronto, May 1st, 1894.

Toronto, May 1st, 1894. Market and the process of the process of

Toronto April 17, 1894. At a regular meeting of Branch 49, Tor-onto, April 27, the following was unanimous-ly resolved : Moved by Chan. Clancy, and seconded by Ast.-Sec. Kilroy, we desire to express our deep regret at the death of our esteemed brother, M. Rick, who for the past two years faithfully filled the office of Guard in this Branch, and we extend our sincere sym-pathy to his afflicted widow and family in their bereavement. WM. W. VALE, Rec. Sec. Toronto, May 1, 1894.

Annual Convention.

Annual Convention. The eighteenth annual convention of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Asso-provide the second second second second second provide the second second second second second provide the second second second second second and organizer, J. F. F. O'Mara, O'Lawa; J. A. Cary, President; W. Lane, Sec. Treas, and of organizer, J. F. Gould, London, and Rev. Father Scollard, Chaplain of St. Peter's Branch, Peterborough. The President opened the convention by resiting the pre-second second second second second second committee on credentials. The demittee on credentials. The demittee on second finate of the second seco

C. S. Lozney (Almonte), W. Devlin (Peter-borough), J. J. Nightingale (Toronto), N. J. Curran (Hamilion), T. F. Gould (London), and J. J. Hagarty [Stratford]; Medical Supervisor, Walter McKeown, M. D.; Ex-ecutive Committee, D. Shea, Toronto; A. McGinn, Toronto; A.' McDonall, Toronto; M. Mahoney, Toronto; Dr. McGrath, Peter-borough. W. LANE, S. T., 17 Hamburg Ave.

THE "WORLD'S COLUMBIAN CATHO-LIC CONGRESS.'

Letter from His Grace, the Archbishop (Toronio. The World's Columbian Catholic Congress, published by Hyland & Co., Chicago, is a most useful work that cannot fail to interest, edify and instruct its readers. We bespeak for it a wide circulation. JOIN WALSH. Archbishop of Toronto.

Letter from Father McCann, V. G., St Michael's Cathedral, Toronto; and Father Ryan, S. J.

Michaelts Cathedral, Toronto : and Father Riyan, S. J. The Columbian Catholic Congress was one of the most memorable events of the World's Fair. The Parliament of Religions was indeed some-thing unique in the world's history ; but it was only the Catholic Parliament of the one true religion that could work with effect for the benefit of mankind. The splendid work of this great convention san be nowhere better shown than in the admir-able volume published of Mis Grace, Archbishop the Catholic Parlies of Mis Grace, Archbishop the Catholic Congress." Thied account of the various meetings, of the addresses and the speeches, and of the practi-cal and important resolutions of the Catholic Federational exhibit, and of the Catholic vertable mine of information on all the great subjects of Catholic Instruction, and is an ad-mirable library in inself. This book should be found in every Catholic hor. *E. R.Y. McCaNN, V. G.*, *F. RXN, S. J.*

Letter from Father Cruise, St. Mary's Church. 1 think that "The World's Catholic Colum-bian Congress" is a beautiful bak. J. M. CRUISE.

Letter from Cornelius Donovan, M. A., In-

spector of Separate Schools.

members and their families during my office. In leaving the future of the E. B. A. in your hands, I ask for my successor the same good encouragement that you have extended to me. May the E. B. A. of Canada in the future as in the past always be found under the banner of Catholicity in consort with Holy Mother Church promoting the interest and welfare of bar children.

spector of Separate Schools. "The World's Columbian Catholic Con-gress," is, in my opinion, a work of more than ordinary utility, both for study and reference. It is valuable to the reading public in general, but is particularly suited for family use, on ac-count of the varied and practical nature of its contents. It deals only with " live" issues, matters affecting in one way or other many of the most important questions of the day. CONNELLUS DONOVAN, M. A., Inspector Separate Schools.

DR. BAUM AND HIS TROUBLES.

D. A. CAREY, President. D. A. CAREY, President. The Rev. Father Scollard then addressed the delegates, giving them a hearty welcome to the town, saying that he had a very high opinion of the association and would do all in his power to assist them. He knew from the means of doing great good in the town of Peterborough, not only in rendering financial aid to the members, but m causing some of them to attend to their religious duty who had been negligent for years, and he branch as often as he possibly could. He complimented the President for his able ad-dress, and hoped the members would profit that God would bless their deliberations, and arranged for the delegates to attend in a body for Holy Mass on Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 8 a. m. SECRTARY-TREASURER'S REPORT. The report shows that the association has made good progress, and is in a good finan-cial position. DRGANIZERS' REPORT. St. John, N. B., Progress, April 28.

DR. BAUM AND HIS TROUBLES. St. John, N. B., Progress, April 28. Rev. Dr. Baum has been making a lectur-ing tour of the Martime Provinces which does not seem to have paid very well, or else the doctor is a mighty poor financier. He delivered a series of lectures in this city, more and many of the elite of this ity society. Though "distinguished," his addiences were not large, the main requisite when bills have to be paid. The poor man's ity entry and other Nova Scotia towns. The Orphon Club, of Halfax, capiased him in Traro the day after he left here, for \$15, part of the rent of the club's hall, where he had given his lectures and shown his views. The thub officers were surpised when Rev. Dr. Baum left them with the unpaid ac-count, and decided the capias was their and the doctor was fortunate enough to find who fitends who went security for him, so that he doctor was fortunate enough to find who fitends who went security for him, so that the doctor was followed by a capias, his time issued by Secretary Moriarity of high the doctor was followed by a capias, this time issued by Secretary Moriarity of high to pay his rent, a rather ungrateful proceeding when it is remembered that the the Y. M. C. A. there. The doctor had again his time issued by Secretary Moriarity of high to pay his rent, a rather ungrateful proceeding when it is not bad, but appar-mits have anables people were in trouble with the reverend showman, or he with them. The doctor's show is not bad, but appar-mity he is no business man, and would have oth and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taking is and stuck closely to it, instead of taki ORGANIZERS' REPORT. The organizers reported that (in conse-quence principally of the great depression in trade) they had only organized two branches—one in West Toronto, and one in Kinkora—but that these were in a very flour-ishing condition. Two ladies' circles had also been organized that promise to be a oreat success. also been organized that promise to be a great success. CORRESCONDENCE. Archbishop's Palace, Toronto, April 27, 1804. Mr. W. Lane, Secretary. Treasurer, Emerald Beneficial Association, Toronto : Dear Mr. Lane – I consider the Emerald Beneficial Association a good Catholic so-ciety, and worthy of patronage, and encour-agement. Its provision for its sick members, and for the families of its deceased members, is highly commendable, whilst all the associates are required to be practical Catho-lics. I wish your association every success. Very respectfully yours, + John WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto. St Michael's Palace Toronto. April 30, 1804

to the road. Editorial Comment.

Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, April 30, 1894 D. A. Carey, Esq., Grand President of the E. B. A. — Dear Sir — As you are on you

author is Rev. John J. Ming, S. J., Professo of Moral Philosophy at Canisius College Buffalo, N. Y. 12mo, cloth, \$2.00.

UNMASKED.

Junio, N. Y. 1200, edit, \$2.07.
JUNACKEP.
A case of more than usual interest was held in the Assize Court of Toronto, the Hon, Mr, Justice McMahon presiding. The case, Marcon vs. Youmans, was between two leading members of the "Loyal Women's Provident Association." The principal witness for the plaintif was the notorious Margaret L. Shepherd. In her evidence, as evolved by cross-examination on the part of the defendant's counsel, all our interest centres. It revealed very little more than we knew arceeived from Engliand and other sources; but it placed before the bigots of this Province the history of one who has pulled the more than we knew arceeived from Engliand and other sources; but it placed before the bigots of this Province the history of one who has pulled then better buy Margaret L. another Bible. It must have been gratifying for Dr. Ryerson of the P. P. A. his thoughts must be too deep for utterance. Here is the very establishing lodges, lecturing upon and exoluted better who was a lover the country establishing lodges, lecturing the weak, encouraging the fervent — here she is content of the P. P. A. his thoughts must be too deep for utterance. Here is the very establishing lodges, lecturing upon and exoluted there who was all over the country establishing lodges, lecturing upon and exoluted there who was all over the country establishing lodges, lecturing the weak, encouraging the fervent — here she is content of the P. P. A. his thoughts must be too deep for utterance. Here is the very establishing lodges, lecturing the weak, encouraging the fervent — here she is content acoust the examination dealing with this particular case did not bring out her whole. There she as a penitent at the Bristol Content, who are all approxements and afterwards was the shad had here maried again, but at he time, wand and there some more that we way of the fervent. The cross-examination here the shad been a very close field that she had been a very close field that she had been a very close is the stat

fature as in the past. With heat love, believe meyours, in the cause of our God and our connectivy, M. L. Shepherd. They are not quite so Triendly at present. Thousands in this Province drew back from the reaction of the source of the so

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS. London, May 10. - Wheat was steady at 95c to \$1.01 per cental. A number are sanguine that in the course of a short time wheat will advance to \$1.05 per cental. Oats \$1.09 per cental -81.05 to \$1.09 reled. Yearling mutton at 9 to 100 a pound. Spring lambs \$5.30 to \$1 apicee. Yeal 4 to 5c a pound wholesale. Butter was easy, at 15 to 16c a pound. Ergs dull, at 9 to 10c a doz. Petatos fell to 60 and 75c a bag for esting, and young pigs were offered at \$3.50 to \$3.50 to \$4.50 a pair. Several mileh cows sold at \$35 to \$45 apice. Hay pientiful, at 9 to \$8 apice a pair. Sto \$2.55 to 55c to \$5. barley, Neat. What. White, 58 to \$9.65 to 55c to 55 to barley, No. 1, 41 to 42c; peas, No. 2, 55 to 55 to barley. No. 1, 41 to 42c; reed, 40 to 41c; oats, 33 to 34c. Montreal, May 10. - Grain No. 1 hard Man-to barley and 30 to 61.

peas, No. 2, 55 to 55; barley, No. 1, 41 to 42c; feed, 40 to 41c; oats, 33 to 34c. Montreal, May 10. –Grain–No. 1 hard Man-itoba, wheat, 78 to 85c; 1 No. 2, do. 73 to 75c; corn, duty paid, 50 to 51c; 1 No. 2, do. 18 to 75c; corn, duty paid, 50 to 51c; 1 No. 2 oats in store, 40 to 11[c] peas in store, 70 to 71c; 1 rye, 52 to 53c; barley, feed, 42 to 43c; do. malting, 54 to 54c; buck wheat, 45 to 48c; Flour–Patent winter; 85.59 to 83.70; straight rollers, 83; extra, 82 75 to 82.80; superfine, 82.60 to 82.70; strong bakers, Mani-toba, 83:40 to 85.50; sprinc patents, 83.50; to 83.60; Meal–Granulated, in bbls., 81.40; do. In bags, 82: 20 to 82.50; standard, in bbls., 81.30; standard, in bags, 82 to 82.10; Feed.–Bran, 819; shorts, 890; mouille, 822. Hog products.—Short cut, mess pork, 817.50 to 818; hams, city cured, per 16, 10 to 11c; lard, compound, per 1b. 71 to 85c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 12c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 12c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, cer 1b.; 10 st, 10 st) lard, pure, 94 to 104; bacon, per 1b. 10 to 12c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 19c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 19c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 19c. Butter – Rclls, 17 to 19c, per 1b.; 10 to 19c. ALTAR WINE. We have now on hand a good supply of Excellent Mass Wine. PRICE REDUCED. Write for particulars to Latest Live Stock Markets. Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. TCTONTO. May 10.-There was a good market to-day, the total receipts of 52 carloads being sold during the morning. Shipping cattle sold at 31 to 12c, while a few picked lots brought 31c; good to medium burchers' cattle, 3c to 350; each, and good to choice calves, ss.50 to 58 per head. About 200 sheep and lambs offered. Butchers' sheep sold at 540 to 550 each, while good yearling lambs brought to to 450 each, while spring lambs 10.5 to 51.50 each. Hogs un-changed, with sales of 1.50 each. Hogs un-changed, with sales of 1.50. The best sold at \$4.00 to 50 per hundred; good to choice stores. \$4.65 to \$4.75, and rough, \$4.25. BAR BUFFALO.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure diphtheria.

MAY 12, 1894.

liphtheria. French Village. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. Cape Island. J. F. CUNNINGHAM. I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

Do You Cough?

It is a sure sign of weakness. You need more than a tonio.



the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength. Physicians, the world over. endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c. & 31.

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence, etc., engroused fit for presentation at a very small cost. All kinds of penwork executed promptly and mailed with care. Address, C. C. COLLINS, Box 356, Guelph, Ont.

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every nonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. BOYLE, Recording Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED A TEACHER, KNOWING French and Enclish. For Catholic Separ-ate School, Garden River. Apply to Rev. G. ARTUS, Garden River. Ont. 8124 GRAND DOUBLE

DISSOLVING STEREOPTICON

LIME-LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

Over 150 Beautiful Views of the world-re-nowned **Passion Play** of Oberhammer-gar, and if desired the **World's Fair Views may be added, making a** grand entertainment.

I have another Beautiful Exhibition, entitled "Wonderland," of a highly moral character.

It is a Rich Treat for both Old and Young,

Comprising 300 Beautiful Views, includ-ing those of the World's Fair. Correspondence invited from the reverend clergy and C. M. B. A. Branches.

Address-ADOLPH KERN, Dis. Dep. C.M.E.A.

Box 46, Waterloo, On PLUMBING WORK in operation, can be seen at our warero

Opp. Masonic Temple. SMITH BROS. Sanitary Plumbers and Heating Engineers London, Ont. Telephone 588. Sole Agents for Peerless Water Heaters.



J. D. BURK, Amherstburg, Prop.

The Amherstburg Vintage Co.

I knelt in Where sha From grav Of quaintly The light Lent a tree And over t As deep as And kneel And the sl Long thou Awoke fro And the qu Man from And the o Were as s

I mused o That shro On the bit Of the go The feebl The failu The quen For the w

And I the Of waste Whose g Are fette And the That all Of whose The wor

'Twas on On the al O'er whi A tender When in

A prism And refl As color

And ah ! It sooth As I tho Has its o And thr Falls th Changin Earth's

Histor

The

tion o

the p

not re

to the

whole quest

devot

be an the (

seque than the s

duty speci of Ge altar

sprin

pray

and

devo imp

fail the

It

thou Mad

the

inst

how

der

vat

the

Dot

cer cus wit

beg

in

ma

son

Qı

pr de th

at

VC

by officers and members alike, and their genu-ine regret at your departure. In recognition thereof we cordially present you with this chair, emblematic of respect as well as comfort and prosperity, all of which we hope you, Mrs. Donegan and family may long be spared to enjoy and retain in your new home.

Bome. Signed on behalf of branch, Thos. Cushing, D. F. Wood, Wm. Edge-worth. D. Halpin, President; P. Delaney Secretary.

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

Resolutions of Condolence.

Lindsay, Ont., May 2, 184. At a regular meeting of Branch 77. Lindsay heid on Tuesday, May 1, the following reso lation of condolence was unanimously passed Moved by M. W. 4Kennedy, seconded by W. F O'Boyle, that O'B

Moved by M. W.4Kennedy, seconded by W. F. O'Boyle, that Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to her eternal reward Mrs. Honorah O'Reilly, mother of our worthy and esteemed President. Mr. John O'Reilly, beit Resolved that the members of Branch 77 ten-der to Brother O'Reilly their sincere synpathy in this time of his great distress; and, while deeply repreting the great loss which he has sustained in the death of a fond mother, we desire to place on record our admiration of the Christian resignation and fortitude with which Brother O'Beilly bears his great affliction, de-noting as it does the fruitful effects upon a worthy son of the teachings and Christian training of this truly Catholic and pious mother now called to rest M. W. KENKEDY, Ree. Sec.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 60, Dublin, the following resolution of condolence was moved by J. Jordan, seconded by Hugh Duna, and unanimously adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Peterborough, May 1, 1894.

To the officers and members of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Associa-tion of Canada :

tion of Canada: Gentlemen and Brothers, - It is with some degree of pardonable pride that I arise to again address you at the opening of this the eight teenth annual convention of our moble order and the year of its Silver Jubilee. One year age, with uningled feelings of awe and delight nddress you at the opening of this the eight teenth annual convention of our noble order and the year of its Silver Jubilee. One year age, with mingled feelines of awe and delight, I assumed the onerous, important and respons-ible duties connected with the administration of the affairs of your honorable body. It is in complance with the law of nature that the younger should crowd the older off the stage of action, they themselves playing their part, only in time to be likewise crowded off and give way to their successors. Assuming this I begin to feel that I am arriving at that age when it behooves me to be at home at nights and putting my house in order, so that when the grim messenger, death, calls for me I will not ind the lessons that I have so often taught others in my life as an Emeral 1 on the subject of mortailty, to have been lost to myself; hence I desire to be free and let others succeed. With a tew exceptions, my duties have been most pleasant and agreeable, and the happy hours I nave spent in the meeting rooms of our order can never be forgotte. Just twenty five years ago the good Father Finan instituted the Emerald Beneficial Asso-clation on the great rock of Catholicity, sur-rounded by the fundamental principles of Faith. Hope and Charity, and from that time until the present our members have never failed to do that which her founder intended they should do to place her in the forefront of Catholic beneficiary societies. It is needless for me to such an organization, and now that such a one exists. It is the duty of each and every member to promote its wiltare. I, there-fore, urge upon you, as loyal members of the E. B. A., to work with renewed energy in the canoe exist. It is the duty of each and every member to promise to do and now that such a one exist. It is the duty of each and every member to promise to so and become sharers in the boundless good attained by mem-ing of representatives promises to be one of the E. B. A., to work with renewed energy in the canoe of the many benefits off

is incalculable. THE LITERARY FEATURE. Before closing I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without calling your attention to one of the most important and salient features at tached to our society and that has been too long

neglected. The literary feature of our organization, its grave importance and lasting benefits, is not understood nor appreciated by our Catholic

The establishment and maintenance of good circulating libraries of sound reading matter, the institution of reading and anusement

'Turn, Fortune ! turn thy wheel with smile o

frown: With that wild wheel we go not up or down. Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great Smile and we smile - the lorus of many lands: Frown and we smile - the lords of our own hands: For man is man, and master of his fate."

In conclusion, permit me to return my sin cere thanks for the honors conferred on me by you one and all, and in a special manner to ou secretary, with whom I have been associated in the work of promoting the welfare of ou momors and their families during my term o

ORGANIZERS' REPORT.

great succes

D. A. CAREY, President.

hurch promoting the interest her children. Believe me this is the wish of

Yours truly JAS. J. MCCANN, V. G. The Venerable Right Rev. Monsignor F. P. Rooney, V. G., Grand Chaplain, being in a very delicate state of health, in place of writing, desired the Grand President to con-vey to the delegates his hearty good wishes for the association and prayed God to bless them and the good work in which they were engaged. The time of the convention was taken up principally in discussing many proposed changes to the constitution, and it was de-cided to lay over until next convention a proposition to centralize the sick funds " of the subordinate branches" in the Grand Branch; but it was decided to establish a contingent fund in the Grand Branch to render assistance to any branch requiring financial aid. A funeral benefit is also formed in addition to the insurance feature, and the monthly dues will be regulated ac cording to age. The ladies' circles were also endorsed, and the Executive Cont will complete the work of arranging a code of rules for their guidance. The convention also elected a permanent Secretary, who will devote his time to the work of the association and in organizing new branches. The fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the next annual convention

devote his time to the work of the association and in organizing new branches. The fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That the next annual convention be held in the city of Toronto, on Tuesday, 6th day of August, 1895. Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the convention are due and tendered to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto for his kind greeting to the Grand Branch. Resolved, That the thanks of the conven-tion are due and tendered to the Right Rev. Monseignor F. P. Rooney, V. G., and Very Rev. J. McCann, V. G., for their kind greet-ings to the Grand Branch. Resolved, That the thanks of the conven-tion are due and tendered to the Rev. D. J. Scallard for the active interest he has taken in the association, and for his encouraging remarks at the opening of the conven-tion are due and tendered to the Rev. D. J. Scallard for the the thanks of this conven-tion are due and tendered to the Rev. D. J. Scallard for the the thanks of this conven-tion are due and tendered to the Rev. D. J. Scallard for the the thanks of this conven-tion are due and tendered to the members of Branch No. 21, Peterborough, for the hospit-ality shown to members of the Grand Branch during their stay in this city. Resolved, That the thanks of this conven-tion be tendered to the local press for court-esy received during our stay in Peterbor-ough. Resolved, That the thanks of this conven-tion are due and tendered to the officers of the Grand Branch for services during the past years.

years.

years. OFFICERS FOR 1894. Grand Chaplain, Right Rev. Monseignor F. P. Rooney V. G.; President, D. A. Carey, Toronto; Vice President, T. F. Gould, Lon-don; Sec.-Treas. W. Lane, Toronto; Mar. J. Fahey, Toronto; Guard, N. J. Curran, Hamilton; Organizers, W. Lane, Toronto : District Organizers, J.F.X.O'Mara [Ottawa].

St. Thomas, Ont.

St. Thomas, Ont. RE ROGER ALLIN, DECEASED. Dear Sir—I have to thank you for prompt payment of my claim for \$2,000 under Certi-ficate No. 322, and more especially for having advanced a part of the money before procfs were completed. There has been some de-lay in getting this money, but that is owing to my not having made application for proof blanks for several weeks after my husband's death, and not through any fault of the Com-pany. The Company has in every way treated me very generously. treated me very generously. Thanking you, I remain, Yours truly, (S) JOANNA ALLIN, Beneficiary.

Toronto, Ont., April 26, 1894. E. S. Miller, Esq. Secretary Provincial Provident Institution, St. Thomas Ont.: RE CARLYLE.

RE CARLVLE. Dear Sir : — On behalf of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle we beg to acknowledge receipt of chequebpayable at par here for \$1,000.00, in full of settlement of Policy in your company on the life of the late Thomas Carlyle. You have paid this claim with commendable promptness, it being several weeks yet before the money is due according to the terms of the policy.

terms of the policy. policy. Yours truly, (S) WELLS & MACMURCHY, Solicitors for Claimant.

"Yearnings."

For the RECORD. Where softly the dim lamps burn ; Where the perfume of flowers is sweet, Fain would I rest, for I'm weary, There at my Saviour's feet.

Thorny and lone is the pathway. Oft leading through darkest night, I would utter no murmur, Father, Did it wind past the sanctuary's light.

"Where the treasure is there is the heart," Where the heart is there is the home, And my eyes keep turning homeward Through the twilight mists and gloom

My home, my rest, my refuge, My strength in the day of trial Though away my heart is with Thee ; All this weary while.

For the only home I care for Whilst on this earth I stay Is close to Thy Tabernacle, To kneel there day by day. -KOSTKA.

NEW BOOK.

"The Data of Modern Ethics Examined " is the title of a book just issued from the publishing house of Messrs. Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York. The LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Taibot street, London. Private fund-t) lost.

The Amherstburg Vintage Co. MRS. SHEPHERD We have printed in fly-sheet form by Rev. J. A. Mac-concerning this mischlevous woman. Her plan of operation seems to be to go to out-of-the way places, where her character is not known and by retailing abominable sland-ers against the Catholic Church and its insti-tions, play on the creduity of innocen-prople, all the These fly-sheets will be useful for distribution in such places. Single copies will be supplied at 2 cents each it by the doz. I cent each: 100 or over, half a cent each. Address, Thomas CopFery, Catholic Record office, London, On.

84.65 to 84.75, and rough, 84.25. EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., May 10. — Cattle — Two cars good 1.260 pound steers sold at 84.10; com-mon to good fat cows, 84.50 to 83.25. Sheep and lambs — Thirty cars: strong clipped lambs, 10c higher; choice to fancy clipped lambs, 30c higher; choice to fancy clipped lambs, 30c higher; store wood, s5 to 85.35; spring lambs, southern, slow, 85 to 85.85, Hogs-Twenty cars; 5 to 10e higher for Yorkers; most of the good stock selling at 85.30 to 85.45; bulk of ,choice pigs and Yorkers at 85.40. Men's Underwear, 50 Cents per Suit Balbriggan Underwear Balbriggan Underwear \$1.00 per suit

Special Line of Trouserings \$3.50 per Pair

New Scotch Suitings Mahony's Irish Serge Suitings.

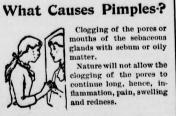
PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 Richmond Street.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

EBNEST GIRADOT & CC Altar Wine a Specialty. Our Altar Wine is extensively used and recommended by the Clergy, and our Clared will compare favorably with the best im-ported Bordeaux. For prices and information address. E GIRADOT & CO.

E. GIRADOT & CO. Sandwich Ont

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Perors



What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is CUTICURA SOAP.

It dissolves sebaceous or oily matter, re-duces inflammation, soothes and heals irri-tated and roughened surfaces, and restores

the skin to its original purity.

the skin to its original purity. Besides being the most effective skin puri-fying and beautifying soap, it is the purest, sweetest, and most delicate of toilet soaps. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free

AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.