# Catholic Record.

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

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### THE IRISH EMIGRANT'S MOTHER.

BY D. F. M'CARTHY. b! come, my mother, come away across the sea green water; come with me, as d come with him, the husband of thy daughter; come with us, and come with them, the sister and the brother, to, pratting, climb thine aged knees, and call thy daughter—mother.

"Oh! come, and leave this lard of death—this isle of desolation— This speck upon the sun-bright face of God's sublime creation, Since now o'er all our fatal stars the most malign hat'r risen. When Labor seeks the Poorhouse, and Innocence the Prison.

"Tis true o'er all the sun-brown fields the husky wheat is bending;
'Tis true God's blessed hand at last a better time is sending;
'Tis true the island's aged face looks happier and younger,
But in the best of days we've known the sickness and the hunger.

"When health breathed out in every breeze, too oft we've known the fever— Too oft, my mother, have we felt the hand of the bereaver; Too well remember many a time the mournful task that brought him, When freshness fanned the summer air, and cooled the glow of autumn.

"Fut then the trial, it cugh severe, still testified our patience, We bowed with mingled hope and fear to God's wise dispensations; We felt the gloomiest time was both a promise and a warning, Just as the darkest hour of night is herald of the morning.

"But now through all the black expanse no hopeful morning breaketh—
No bird of promise in our hearts, the gisdsome song awaketh;
No far-off glesms of good light up the hills of expectation—
Nought but the gloom that might precede the world's annihilation.

"So, mother, turn thine aged feet, and let our children lead'em Down to the ship that waits us soon to plenty and to freedom: Forgetting nought of all the past, yet all the past forgiving; Come, let us leave the dying land, and fly unto the living.

"They tell us, they, who read and think of Ireland's ancient story, Bow once its Emeralo Figg flung out a Sunburst's fleeting glory; Oh! if that son will pierce no more the dark clouds that efface it, Fly where the rising stars of Heaven commingle to replace it.

"Fo come, my mother, come away, across the rea-green water;
Oh! come with us, and come with him, the husband of thy daughter;
Oh! come with us, and come with them, the sister and the brother,
Who, prattling, climb thine aged knees, and call thy daughter—mother,"

"Ahl go. my children, go awsy—c bey this inspiration, Go with the maniling hopes of results and youthful expectation; Go, clear the forests, climb the hills, and plough the expectant prairies; Go, in the sacred name of Gcd, and the Elesseq Virgin Mary's. "But though I feel how sharp the pang from thee and thine to sever, To lock upon these darling ones the last time and forever; Yet in this sad and dark old land, by desolation haunted, My heart has struck its roots too deep ever to be transplanted.

"A thousand fibres still have life, although the trunk is dying— They twine around the yet green grave where thy father's bones are lying; Ah! from that sad and sweet embrace no soil on earth can loose 'em, Though golden haryests gleam on its breast and golden sands in its bosom.

"Others are twined around the stone, where try blossoms smother.
The crumbling 'lnes that trace thy names my father and my mothet.
God's blessing be upon their souls—God grant, my old heart prayer.
Their names be written in the Book who e writing ne'er decayeth.

"Alas! my prayers would never warm within those great cold buildings,
Those great cathedral churches, with their marbles and their glidings;
Far fitter than the proudest dome that would hang in splendor o'er me,
Is the simple chapel's white washed wall, where my people knelt before me.

"No doubt it is a glorious land to which you now are going. Like that which God bestowed of old, with milk and honey flowing; But where are the blessed saints of God, whose lives of his law remind me, Like Fatrick, Brigid, and Columbkille, in the land I'd leave behind me?

"So leave me here, my children, with my old ways and old notions; Leave me here in peace, with my memories and devotions; Leave me in sight of your father's grave, and as the heavens allied us, Let not, since we were joined in life, even the grave divide us.

"There's not a week but I can hear how you prosper better and better, For the mighty fireships o'er the sea will bring the expected letter; And if I need ought for my simple wants, my food or my winter firing, Thou'lt gladly spare from thy growing store a little for my requiring.

"Remember with a pitying love the haple is land that bore you, A very firstal search be its gentle form before you; When the Christmas candle is lighted, and the helly and tyy glisten, Let your eye look tack for a varished face—for a voice that is silent, listen!

"So go, my children, go away—obey this inspiration:
Go, with the mantling hopes of health and youthful expectation:
Go, clear the forests, climb the hills, and plough the expectant prairies;
Go, in the sacred name of God, and the Blessed Virgin Mary's."

### ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishep.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND APPOINTMENT OF THE HOLY SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ASSIST ANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

To the Venerable Clergy, Religious Communi-ities, and Beloved Laity of our Archdiocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord. CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Our modern civilization, the out come has resulted in procuring for the rich and the well to do every worldly com-fort at a minimum of cost. Whence the poor and the working people are too often imposed on and treated as slaves to supply these comforts to the rich. Now we hear of strikes of the working men for better wages and these strikes men for better wages and these strikes are nearly always attended by great injury to the poor themselves and great disturbance of public order. These strikes may in the end obtain fairer wages for the workingman, but such wages for the workingman, but such strikes should not be necessitated. What is the remedy for such an evil? An honest and friendly understanding between the and friendly understanding between the employer and the employed. Let the employed present to his employer a statement of the moderate expenses of living for himself and family, including the cost of rent of house, fuel, clothing for self and family, good nourishing food to enable him to work hard, a sum to to enable him to work hard, a sum to provide for the reasonable education of his children and a little to spare for sickness and for a rainy day. Then let the employer consider this bill and say what should a man have in the day or week to should a man have in the day or week to meet those necessary expenses. And let fair wages be paid accordingly. The employer may say that if he increase the wages of his men he will be unable to sell his goods so as to please his customers and at the same time make a reasonable living for himself and family. Compatition he will self and family. Competition, he will say is too keen. Then, all round, let a say is too keen. Then, all round, let a heavier price be put on goods that the laborer may be paid better hire. For instance let the railway companies add a trifle to the fares and let their workmen be fairly paid, for on them depend the lives of the travelling public, and on their efficiency the promptness of trade transactions. A similiar course should be pursued with miners and all other workmen and women. A rich man wants to build a grand house and furnish it luxunously. Let him do so. He is both able and willing to pay for it, but let him see that the men who work for him have fair wages. "Despise not the hungry soul and provoke not the poor in his want," (Eccl. iv. 2), and we know that the oppression of the poor cries to heaven for vengeance. There would not be so much poverty were there less vicious indu gence in intoxication and debauchery on the one hand, and were there more thought

fostered and put in practice would be the occasion of a universal upheaval of society, of civil war, plunder, massacre and devastation, in fact the ruin of all order. It is called socialism, the levelling down of all classes of society, the reduction of the good and hard-working to the level of the vicious and lazy. According to its principles all the property accumulated by talent and hard labor should be equally distributed among the multitude. The poor, how ever shiftless, would thus become rich but would soon again become poor through their extravagance and want of foresight and would be ready and clamor. ing down of all classes of society, the foresight and would be ready and clamorous as ever for a new division which the ard working would scarcely like. Such a state of things would be the paradise of the wicked for a while, but could not last. This socialism has been condemned by the church as well as by the civil authorities.

Another serious question at the pre sent time regards the ownership of land. This matter has been settled from the beginning of the world. God, the creator of this earth, gave it to the children of men, and after the fall they were condemned to labor and work it for their subsistence. God, therefore, has the sovereign dominion over it, and the children of men possess it from him, as an inheritance. The better to understand this question, we shall give a short history of how the land was first possessed. After the deluge the sons of Noe, having remained together for a time for mutual help and comfort, scattered, and took up separate portions of the earth's surface for their own use and for that of their children and posterity. As their posperity increased they spread out and took possession of other lands. These lands were then possessed in common, but the Patriarch or head of the family had the disposal children of men possess it from him, as or head of the family had the disposal and government of the lands and divided them among his children and grandchilthese circumstances originated the tribal tenure of land. Under it the land is possessed in common by the tribe and one tribe cannot without injustice encroach on the rightfully postessed lands of another. This tribal system yet endures in the east and in the west wa longest preserved by the celtic family both Scotch and Irish. Until recent years the Macdonalds and other tribes in Scotland possessed in this way certain portions of the country as in Ireland the O'Neils, the Desmonds, and others pos sessed their portions.

At the breaking up of this tribal system and on the introduction of the feu-dal system, many of the heads of the families usurped large portions of the common property as though belong common property as though belonging to them as individuals. And so that feudal system by which land is mostly owned in Europe commenced by what might be known as usurpation and robbey. But as it has would be sgainst the common good and the peace of society to disturb it. It is not correct to say that what was unjust in the beginning can never be made just. Infancy \$200, and to Dom Bosco for in the beginning can never be made just. Infancy \$200, and to Dom Bosco for in the beginning can never be made just. Missions in South America \$100. The fulness and less luxury on the other.

There is another grievous evil which if

Circumstances msy change an "injustice"

into a "justice." For instance an adventurer may take possession of a country unjustly and the people may resist him as long as they can. Finally they are This pastoral letter will be read in all into a "justice." For instance an adventurer may take possession of a country unjustly and the people may resist him as long as they can. Finally they are reduced to subjection. This ruler's reign is evidently founded in injustice. After many years, the people freely accept him as their ruler. His sovereignty is then lawful, because governing the country for the country's good, wisely for the country's good, wisely and well, his reign became lawful and legitimate by the consent of the

When the Normans conquered England their chief or king claimed the right to take possession of all the lands and to give them out to his retainers, and to give them to to his reaction small amount as an acknowledgment of the king's chief ownership. In Ireland the fee simple of the land was never supposed to be vested in the sovereign. Hence also the modern French did not Hence also the modern Frenca and not permit their sovereigns to be called kings of France but simply kings of the Frenca. This feudal system was introduced into this country from the very beginning. The land was taken possession of in the

name of the sovereign who then issued patents of land for a consideration. The land therefore is for the children of men, but once an individual gets pos-session of it by first allotment from the patriarch or head of the community, or by purchase or inheritance, then the land is his and it would be robbery to take it from him without fair compensation. Should another come to this man and say, "those possessions are not yours; they are equally mine, for God gave the land to the children of men." The possessor might very justly answer, "I am of the children of men and I will

"I am of the children of men and I will keep my possessions."

The government of a country has the eminent domain, the abstract dominion of the land, the disposal ot it for the common good. It may regulate its tenure, it may tax it for public purposes or it may take a portion for the public good, the owner being necessarily granted fair compensation. Landlords hold their lands not by absolute right but by a right subservient to the public good. Forgetfulness of this subserviency of their rights to the public weal has caused many flagrant abuses to creep in; and to repress them the governments, notably the government of England has found it necessary to pass laws stopping exorbitant ernment of England has found to the cessary to pass laws stopping exorbitant exections for rent. No landlord has a right to drive off the people living on the lands and paying a fair rent for them. Nor has he a right to displace them that he may put in their stead cattle or other animals. Such a mode of procedure would entrench on the rights not of the people only but also of the government which requires subjects for

eace and war.

The Papal Government may be cited here as a model of Christian government. In an address presented by a deputation of French tribunes to His Holiness Pope Pius VII at Fontainbleau, it is said "Under your Holiness' administration or your Holmes' administration agriculture, commerce and fine arts resumed their ancient splendor. A law compels large landowners to put their lands under cultivation or to let out at a example followed elsewhere we would not hear of heart rendering evictions in the depth of winter, carried out with all the strength of English police and soldiery, shameful scenes whose frequency and brutality have made British fairplay a bye-word among the nations.

The Church has always rights in Jan's and the strength of English police and soldiery, shameful scenes whose frequency and brutality have made British fairplay a bye-word among the nations.

rights in land when the public good or rights in land when the public good or national peace required it. An instance will suffice. When the peace of Eng-land required it the Pope ceded to the occupants the lands of the Caurch which had been unjustly confiscated and had so passed into the hands of many of the laity. However when the laity or their descendants came to their proper senses after that carnival of many of them made what restitution they

could. From the beging ing land was bought

as just and legitimate. We view with immense regret this up heaving of Society and we earnestly beseech you, to pray God fervently that He may be pleased to soften the heart of men of capital so that they may act not justly alone, but with charity towards their employees, and that on the other their employees, and that of the outside hand employees may be ready to do an honest day's work for a fair day's wages and to avoid all combinations or societies which are hurtful to the just rights of their fellow men or to religion or society

As this is the jubilee year or fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo. XIII gloriously reigning, the clergy will add in the mass, when permitted, the collect Propapa and will recite with the people after mass, and after Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, one Pater and Ave for the intentions of our Holy Father who, alas, must celebrate in bondage his joy-

We have sent the money (\$1200) received for the various charitable works of the Church to its proper destination. We have forwarded to his Holiness the Pope, for his Schools in the East \$400, to the Society for the Propagation of the

the Churches and Chapels of Religious Communities in our Diocese on the first or subsequent Sundays after its recep-tion.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 17th Feb., 1887.

+JOHN JCSEPH, and legitumate by the consent of the people. Were Ireland so governed (wisely and well) there would be no people more

Archbishop of Toronto,
By order of His Grace the Archbishop.
J. F. McBride, Secretary.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria.

Ave Maria.

In an article from the pen of that veteran journalist, Calvin B. McDona'd, which appeared some time ago in the Oak'and Times, occurs the following striking and beautiful illustration of the life and work of the Catholia price beat, in ing and beautiful linistration of the line and work of the Catholic priesthood; it displays sprightly fancy as well as appre-ciative knowledge: "We have somewhere read a fanciful idea that the coral islands are constructed of the dead bodies of insects. A tiny organism dies at the bottom of the sea; another takes its place, and after a while expiring, adds its poor remains to those of its predecessors; and so the process of submarine schitecture goes on, millions of millions contributing to the funeral pile, until at length an island is discovered by some stray navigator, covered with palm and plantain trees and tropical flowers, and peopled by a strange race of mankind. In like manner the Catholic priest may be said to contribute his whole being to the building up of one great structure, the Church of Rome. A man child is born, perhaps in some thatched cottage of Ireland, and, like Samuel, is dedicated to God from his birth by some mother, who in her girlish prime had been the Colleen Bawn of the Emerald Slope; and, having patiently and faithfully performed his part in the apos-tolic drama, dies after a while, a thousand miles in the depths of the wilderness, under the burden of Salvation. Another takes his place, and so the work goes on unin-terruptedly for a thousand years: these human sparrows falling to the ground, one by one, unseen by the great world, but, as we well believe, full in the sight of God, until at length the conquering sign of the Holy Cross is descried from eminence to eminence all round the circumference of

How a rude bark hut became the finest church in Canada—such is the story of the present Church of Notre Dame in the city of Montreal, which is now without a peer in British America, while there are few on th entire Continent that can compare with it. Notre Dame was founded in 1042, and was then a humble structure of hork; it was then a humble structure of bark; it was the first building made on the spot by Europeens, and was, therefore, the founding of the city of Montreal. The founder was a pious French layman, who bad been sent over by the Sulpicians at the head of fitty colonists, to lay the foundations of a church and a colony. Members of the Order followed shortly afterwards, and much of what the Canadian metropolis has since become is due to their enterprising spirit and generosity. The present Church of Notre Dame is of

the globe.

tion of liquor. The adoption of such a bill would be far in advance of prohibi tion; because the former could be enforced, while the latter could not. Moreover, there is no reason why saloonkeepers are at liberty to legally poison their patrons any more than the butcher, the baker, the grocer or any other profes sion that supplies the necessaries of life. Catholic American.

The cable announces that Pere Hya cinthe is making arrangements to preach in a Protestant Episcopal Church in Paris, and adds: "It is expected that the event will mark the final severance of his con-nection with the Roman Catholic Church." This is late news. He was de facto excommunicated by the Church years 190. Of course he is a priest, and once a priest, a priest forever; but he may not exercise the owers of a priest under pain of sacrilege, d of course if he dies unrepentant, with out returning to the Church, there will be no heaven for him.

During Lent the Church calls upon her children to do penance, and especially to pray, to fast and to give alms. "By prayer," says Bishop Mrchebeuf, "we humble ourselves before the divine majesty of the Creator and Master of all, na express our confidence in His infinite love and mercy. By fasting and abstinence we deny ourselves, 'take up our cros and follow the merciful Saviour,' who has given us the example of penance and morification. By alms, we offer to our Heavenly Father, in the persons of the poor and afflicted, a tribute of love and gratitude for all the spiritual and tem-poral gifts we have received from His kind Providence." These are the three eminent good works proposed by the Church for the sanctification of her chil

N. Y. Freeman's Journal

The impression among Protestants, of the class that comes seldom in contact with Catholics, concerning the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan's statement in the case of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, is that the Catholic Church is much more tolerant than they expected. "It is more tolerant than the Presbyterian," writes a distinguished lawyer, "and I testify that the Archbishop's mild and paternal treatment. of my unfortunate friend has filled me with surprise. We all expected that a recalcitrant Romanist would be sent to

keep too much aloof from what our dis-senting friends call "church work" The priest is not only left to take the initiapriest is not culy left to take the initiative in important projects for the good of his people, but he is left to carry them out. How many laymen take active interest in the parochial schools? How often are they visited by laymen? Catholic Sunday schools are not taught by laymen of a position in life similar to that occupied by Protestants. Some Catholic laymen seem to imagine it is infra dig to appear at any parochial meeting of Catholics not quite equal to themselves in social position. It may be—for when people begin to think of their themselves in social position. It may be —for when people begin to think of their dignity, it is because they have little else left to think about.

Catholic Columbian. At the present day, we believe, the world will be pretty well satisfied that the Pope at Rome or elsewhere should be the mediator between hostile nations. would be but a return to the practice in such cases in the days before Henry VIII. and Luther. His Holiness is chief bishop of that Church whose voice, please God, will always be in favor of the peace proclaimed on Bethlehem hills,

The New York Independent remarks very candidly: "Our readers well know that we have open eyes to see the good in the Roman Catholic Church, and that we wel-that Church a foe to our political organization." It will never be such a foe; and the New York Independent, we trust, will yet realize that Catholicity is about the only moral and religious power capable of arresting the two "isms" mentioned.

On the subject of "The Catholic Spirit on the subject of "The Catholic Spirit and How to Promote It," Rev. James Keegan, of St. Malachy's Church, St. Louis, has written an able article for the World of that city from which we give to our readers the following extract. The our readers the following extract. The reverend writer is calling attention to the great necessity for the formation of a sound Catholic public opinion, of an atmosphere of religious tradition: "In Ireland, for instance," he says, "the spirit of religion pervades the whole life of the people. The exchange of civilities, 'God save you,' 'God save you kindly'—'God save your work, and you likewise,' all convey to the mind of the attentive observer the same impressions he receives from seethe same impressions he receives from seeing the groups of pilgrims frequenting Lough Dearg, the entire congregations going round the stations' of the cross every Sunday in the churches, and the members of every Catholic family in the country saying the Rosary every night in the year. This, of course, is and only can be the result of years of exact religi-

ous training." Milwaukee Citizen. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written the London Daily News respecting some communications published by its Roman correspondent on the authority of "eminent English Catholics." Archbishop Walsh tells the correspondent to be on his guard against "any communications regarding Irish affairs that may in future be made to him by 'English members of the Roman Catholic Church,' no matter how 'minent' his informants may be. This is somewhat hard on the veracity of the English members of the Roman Catholic Church, but who will say it is undeserved ?

Boston Pilot.

Aristocracy in crime forms the subject of one of Michael's Davitt's most enter-taining sketches of prison life. Davitt, heaven knows, has had little reason in life to cultivate humor, and yet, such is the blessed privilege of being an Irishman, he can forget his own wrongs and sufferings to give us a picture of prison society such as Dickens himself might have written. Nothing in fiction surpasses this study from life of "Old Peter," a Yorkshire thief, who worked for a time with Mr. Davitt at Dartmoor. In the same gang were half a dezen London pickpockets who coldly "cut" the professional Yorkshire man and the unprofessional Irish The author bore his ostracisi with fortitude, but old Peter made many wonder-he is so simple, fresh and natural in his style—if Mr. Davitt knows what masterly skill he possesses as a writer, in thus, without a single superfluous word, giving us a touch of humor that is simply perfect in its way. Colorado Catholic.

A few of our Catholics have made little money, and straightway have become ashamed of their religion. They have the open sesame to high toned society, religion-the religion of th but their religion—the religion of the poor and ignorant—is a heavy weight on their full enjoyment of social pleasures. They feel that they were born under a cloud in having the Catholic Faith thrust upon them. When occasion offers, they blushingly apploaise for the stigma, saying they were harm so, and never new ing "they were born so, and never pay much attention to religion anyhow." If a colony of these tools could be got together and placed on a lone island, we would be willing to wager that in fifty years Darwin's theory would be incontrovertible proven. A few generation model. vertibly proven. A few generations would suffice to reproduce the original species.

The Church is the pillar and ground of Truth and her infallibility admits of no doubt.—Ven. Louis of Grenada.

There is no doubt that Catholic laymen | NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 136 Dundas Street.

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THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

Catholic Review. In the truly noble address that Bishop

In the truly noble address that Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., preached in Brooklyn the other day at the requiem services of his old parishioner in Ireland, Mrs. Kiely, mother of the Rev. John M. Kiely, Rector of the Transfiguration Church, there was a passage merely incidental to the purpose of his main discourse, which suggested to many listeners a wish that some one as learned and as eloquent as the preacher would take up eloquent as the preacher would take up the subject and deal with it more form-ally. Why not the learned Bishop himally. Why not the learned Bishop him-self? Contrasting an age that was almost wholly pagan with one that is nominally Christian, the Bishop deplored the disap-pearance of honor and the decay of hon-esty among men who, if not statesmen, at least follow statecraft for a living. Looking at the politicisms on both sides of the St. Lawrence, the Bishop lamented that great questions affecting the vital interest of humanity, and the future of dominions, states and races were determined; not by states and races were determined; not by the question "Is it right?" but the meaner one, "Will it pay?" "Will it cost me the Orange vote?" "Will it gain for me the Irish or German Interest?" That is a subject that ought to be brought before the thinking and conscientious to day, if thought and conscience have not wholly ceased to guide our public men. No one is more familiar than the ex-Professor of Theology and Scripture, the learned Bishop of Kingston, with the examples of history and the principles of the Gospel that illustrate the ultimate profitlessness of the selfishness of modern politics. He could

aims and higher motives of their place. DEATH OF FATHER BECKY.

hardly render a greater service than in a

pastoral instruction to recall the minds of partisans and of politicians to the nobler

The death is announced of Father Beckx, late general of the Jesuits and one of the most distinguished men of the century. His name will be ever remembered in connection with the restored and revived order of the Jesuits, which under his judicious and prosperous administration acquired such strength and vitality throughout the world. The following sketch of the deceased general is published in the secular press

Peter John Beckx was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and was edu-cated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus in October, 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities and employed him on several delicate missions. him on several delicate missions.
When the Duke Ferdinand of
Anhalt-Kothen became a convert to the Catholic religion, young
Beckx was appointed his confessor, and
he officiated for some years as priest of with fortitude, but old Peter made many attempts to penetrate the exclusive circle, until at last he was sent to Coventry with the inquiry, "What did the old gowk want there?" "Thus unfeelingly repelled," says the narrator, "Peter walked slowly back to where I was standing, a witness of this humiliation, and, leaning upon his shovel as if in the agony of disgrace, he muttered: "I'm a gowk! Ov coorse Pm nowt, becose I dunno cum fro' Lunnon. But I'il tell thee wod (fiercely addressing me) I stowl watches forty yer sin'—long afore them chaps were born. Bud," cantinued he, sorrowfully, while resuming his work near me, "that's now't becose I dunno cum fro' Lunnon." We becose the new Catholic Church which v built at Kothen. After the decease he zealously supported the projects of the Government, which were highly favorable to the interests of the highly lavorable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful and to the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the Empire and founding the noviciate at Tyrnan. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853 to choose a suc-cessor to Father Roothand, be was elected Superior of the Order. the Jestles since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx.

Picturial Lives of the Saints.

This beautiful volume, published by Berziger Bros., New York, is reduced in price to \$2. The great success attending the sale of the first edition, the price of which was \$3 50, has enabled the firm to bring out a second edition at the remarkable chean figure mentioned. The back ably cheap figure mentioned. The book has been warmly commended by the hier-archy and clergy throughout the country. Every Catholic family should have a copy of it. Orders may be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD office, or direct to the publishers.

### KATE.

From the Atlanta Constitution. God save us all, the Yankees come, A grim and gruesome throng, Like spectre shadows through the night They wind their way along; Troop after troop, corps after corps, Full twenty hundred strong.

And who will warn the sleepy camp Scarce haif a league away; Where Forrest, with his weary men, Are resting from the fray; Undreaming of the danger nigh; Oh, who will warn him, pray?

Then up spoke Kate, so lily fair, So young, so sweet, so true; "Oh, I will warn the sleeping camp; God help me so to do."

"Oh, no; not you, not you, my love, Lest sorrow may betide; The mountain is so wide and dark, The ford is deep and wide. And atted there's none, save young Gr And him you cannot ride."

"Oh, yes I know the pass is dark;
The ford so deep and wide;
But I can safely cross them ail
With young Gravotte to ride;
And I will wake the sleeping camp,
Whatever may betide."

Oh, yes, the mountain pass was dark,
The ford was deep and wide,
And young Gravotte, with mad curvet,
Rebelled against the ride;
But undismayed she held her seat
And lashed his foaming side,
And like the deer she shot the pass
And swam the rushing tide.

Up from the river's rocky marge,
Out through the tangled wood;
When lo, to guard the sleeping camp
A stardy Cerberus stood.
"Hait, Hait! Who comes? Stand, or I fire!"
The watchful pickst cried.
"The ioe, the foe; stand from my way!"
The daring maid replied.
"Hait!" once again. A flash, a crash,
And grinding in the dust.
A mean, a gasp, the saintly soul
Gave back to God i s tust.
-B. F. SAWYER.

### BEN HUR; THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK FIFTH.

CHAPTER IIL-CONTINUED.

As he listened, Ben-Hur was carried to the night when, in the summer-cuse in Jerusalem, his mother, in much the same poetry of pat-riotism, declaimed the departed glories of

rictism, declaimed the departed glories of larged.

"I see now why you wish to be called Egypt. Will you sing me a song if I call you by that name? I heard you last

"The old man was touched; he drew rein,

you by that name? I heard you last night."

"That was a bymn of the Nile," she answered, "a lament which I sing when I would fancy I smell the breath of the desert, and hear the surge of the dear old river; let me rather give you a piece of the Indian mind. When we get to Alexandria, I will take you to the corner of the street where you can hear it from the daughter of the Ganga, who taught it to me. Kapila, you should know, was one of the most reversed of the Hindoo sages."

Then, as if it were a natural mode of expression, she began the song.

KAPILA.

"Kapila, Kapila, so young and true, I yearn for a glory like thine, And hall thee from battle to ask anew, Can ever thy Valour be mine?

"Rapila sat on his charger dun,
A hero never so grave:

'Who loveth all things hath fear of none,
'Tis love that maketh me brave,
A woman gave me her soul one day;
The soul of my soul to be alway;
Thence came my 'alout to me,
Go try it—try it—and see,'

"Kapila, Kapila, so old and grey, The queen is calling for me; But ere I go hence, I wish thou would How Wisdom first came to thee.

"Kapils stood in his temple door,
A priest in eremite guise:
'It did not come as men get their lore,
'Its faith that maketh me wise,
A weman gave me her heart one day,
The heart of my heart to be alway;
Thence came my w isdom to me,
Go try it—try it—and see."

Ben-Hur had not time to express his thanks for the song before the keel of the boat grated upon the underlying sand, and, next moment, the bow ran upon the

and, next moment, the bow ran upon the shore.

"A quick voyage, O Egypt!" he cried.
"And a briefer stay!" she replied, as, with a strong push, the black sent them shooting into the open water again.
"You will give me the rudder now."
"Oh no," said she, laughing. "To you, the chariot; to me, the boat. We are merely at the lake's end, and the lesson is that I must not sing any more. Having been to Egypt, let us now to the Grove of Daphne."
"Without a song on the way ?!" he said Without a song on the way ?!" he said

in deprecation.
"Tell me something of the Roman from
whom you saved us to day," she asked.
The request struck Ben-Hur unplea-

santly.
"I wish this were the Nile," he said

"I wish this were the Kile," he said evasively. "The kings and queens, having alept so long, might come down from their tombs, and sail with us,"
"They were of the colossi, and would sink our boat. The pygmies would be preferable. But tell me of the Roman. He is very wicked, is he not?"
"I cannot say."

"I cannot say."

"Is he of noble family, and rich?"

"I cannot speak of his riches."

"How beautiful his horses were! and the bed of his charlot was gold, and the wheels ivory. And his audacity! The bystanders laughed as he rode away; they, who were so nearly under his wheels!" She laughed at the recollection. "They were rabble," said Ben-Hur bit-

terly:
"He must be one of the monsters who

are said to be growing up in Rome—Apollos ravenous as Cerberus. Does he reside in Antioch?"
"He is of the East somewhere."

"Egypt would suit him better than 'Hardly," Ben-Hur replied. "Cleo-

patra is dead."

That instant the lamps burning before

That instant the lamps burning before the door of the tent came into view.

"The dowar!" she cried.

"Ab, then, we have not been to Egypt.
I have not seen Karnak or Philæ or Abydos. This is not the Nile. I have but heard a song of India, and been boating in a dream."

"Philæ—Karnak, Mourn rather that we have not seen the Parmeres at About

you have not seen the Rameses at Aboo Simbel, looking at which makes it so easy to think of God, the Maker of the heavens and earth. Or why should you mourn at self control. By a strong effort he con-all? Let us go on to the river; and if I

"Oh, yes." "I will send you my colours."
With that they separated.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LETTER INTERCEPTED. Ilderim returned to the dowar next day about the third hour. As he dismounted, a man whom he recognized as of his own tribe came to him and said, "O sheik, I was bidden give thee this package, with request that thou read it at once. If there be answer, I was to wait thy pleasure.

Ilderim gave the package immediate attention. The seal was already broken. The address ran, To Valerius Gratus at Contract.

"Abaddon take him!" growled the sheik at discovering a letter in Latin.
Had the missive been in Greek or Arabic, he could have read it; as it was, the utmost he could make out was the signature in bold Roman letters—MESALA—whereat his eyes twinkled.
"Where is the young Jew?" he asked.
"In the field with the horses," a servant replied.

"In the held with the horses," a servant replied.

The shelk replaced the papyrus in its envelopes, and, tucking the package under his girdle, remounted the horse. That moment a stranger made his appearance, coming, apparently, from the city.

"I am looking for Shelk Ilderim, surnamed the Generous," the stranger said. His language and attire bespoke him a Roman.

Roman.
What he could not read, he yet could speak; so the old Arab answered with dignity, "I am Sheik Ilderim."
The man's eyes fell; he raised them again, and said with forced composure, "I heard you had need of a driver for the

games."

Ilderim's lip under the white moustache curled contemptuously.

"Go thy way," he said. "I have a driver."

He turned to ride away, but the man,

The old man was touched; he drew rein, as if on the point of yielding to the flattery, but finally replied, "Not to-day, not to-day; some other time I will show them to you. I am too busy just now."

He rode to the field, while the stranger betook himself to town again with a smiling countenance. He had accomplished his mission.

And every day thereafter, down to the great day of the games, a man—sometimes

great day of the games, a man—sometimes two or three men—came to the sheik at the Orchard, pretending to seek an engage-

ment as driver.
In such manner Messala kept watch over Ben-Hur.

CHAPTER V.

BEN-HUR READS THE LETTER.

The sheik waited, well satisfied, until Ben-Hur drew his horses off the field for the forencon—well satisfied, for he had seen them, after being put through all the other paces, run full speed in such manner that it did not seem there were one the slowest and another the fastest—run, in other words as the four were one

Ilderim pulled his beard, and said with twinkling eyes, "Aldebaran is the swifteet; but what of the slowest?"

"This is he." Ben-Hur shook the rein over Antares. "This is he: but he will win, for, look you, shelk, he will run his utmost all day—all day; and, as the sun goes down; he will reach his swiftest."

"Right again." said Ildarim.

goes down; he will reach his swiftest."
"Right again," said Ilderim.
"I have but one fear, O sheik."
The shelk became doubly serious,
"In his greed of trlumph, a Roman cannot keep honour pure. In the games—all of them, mark you—their tricks are infinite; in chariot-racing their knavery extends to everything—from horse to driver, from driver to master. Wherefore, good sheik, look well to all thou hast; from this till the trial is over,

let no stranger so much as see the horses. Would you be perfectly safe, do more—keep watch over them with armed hand as well as sleepless eye; then I will have no fear of the end." At the door of the tent they dismoun

ted. "What you say shall be attended to "What you say shall be attended to.
By the splendor of God, no hand shall
come near them except it belong to
one of the faithful. To night I will set
watches. But, son of Arrius"—Ilderim
drew forth the package, and cpened it
slowly, while they walked to the divan and seated themselves—"son of Arrius, see thou here, and help me with thy Latin."

He passed the despatch to Ben-Hur. "There; read—and read aloud, render-ing what thou findest into the tongue of fathers. Latin is an abomination.' Ben-Hur was in good spirits, and began the reading carelessly, "Messala to Gra-tus!" He paused. A premonition drove the blood to his heart. Ilderim observed his agitation.
"Well; I am waiting."

"Well; I am waiting."

Ben-Hur prayed pardon, and recommenced the paper, which, it is sufficient to say, was one of the duplicates of the letter despatched so carefully to Gratus by Messala the morning after the revel in the palace.

The paragraphs in the beginning were remarkable only as a proof that the price.

remarkable only as proof that the writer had not outgrown his habit of mockery; when they were passed, and the reader came to the parts intended to refresh the memory of Gratus, his voice trembled, and twice he stopped to regain his self-control. By a strong effort he con-

cannot sing"—she laughed—"because I have said I would not, yet I can tell you stories of Egypt."

And with conversation and stories, they whiled the hours away. As they stepped ashore, she said:

"To morrow we go to the city."

"But you will be at the games?" he
"that thou didst make disposition of the family of Hur'"—there the reader again paused and drew a long breath—"both of us at the time supposing the plan hit upon to be the most effective possible for the purposes in view, which were silence and delivery over to inevitable but natural death."

Here Ben Hur broke down utterly.
The paper fell from his hands, and he covered his face.
"They are dead—dead. I alone am left."

left."
The sheik had been a silent, but not unsympathetic, witness of the young man's suffering; now he arose and said, "Son of Arrius, it is for me to beg thy pardon. Read the paper by thyself. When thou art strong epough to give the rest of it to me, send word, and I will setup."

When thou art strong epough to give the rest of it to me, send word, and I will return."

He went out of the tent, and nothing in all his life became him better.

Ben-Hur flung himself on the divan and gave way to his feelings. When somewhat recovered, he recellected that a portion of the letter remained unread, and, taking it up, he resumed the reading. "Thou wilt remember," the missive ran, "what thou didst with the mother and sister of the malefactor; yet, it now I yield to a desire to learn if they be living or dead"—Ben-Hur started, and read again, and then again, and at last broke into exclamation. "He does not know they are dead; he does not know it! Blessed be the name of the Lord! there is yet hope." He finished the sentence, and was strengthened by it, and went on bravely to the end of the letter.

"They are not dead," he said after reflection; "they are not dead, or he would have heard of it."

A second reading, more careful than the first, confirmed him in the opinion. Then he sent for the sheik.

"In coming to your hospitable tent, O shelk," he said calmly, when the Arab was seated and they were alone, "it was not in my mind to speak of myself further than to assure you I had sufficient training to be entrusted with your horses. I declined to tell you my history. But the chances which have sent this paper to my hand and given it tom to be read are so strange that I feel bidden to trust you with everything. And I am the more inclined to do so by knowledge here conveyed that we are both of us threatened by the same enemy, against whom it is needful that we make common cause. I

veyed that we are both of us threatened by the same enemy, against whom it is needful that we make common cause. I will read the letter and give you explanation; after which you will not wonder I was so moved. If you thought me weak or childish, you will then excuse me."

The sheik held his peace, listening closely, until Ben Hur came to the paragraph in which he was particularly mentioned: "'I saw the Jew yesterday in the Grove of Daphne,' "so ran the part; "'and if he be not there now, he is certainly in the neighborhood, making it easy for me to keep him in eye. Indeed, wert thou to sak me where he is now, I should say, with the most positive assurance, he is to

shrillest tone, while lip and beard curled with ire, and on his forehead and neck the

veins swelled and beat as they would "Yet a moment, sheik." said Ben. Hur

ilike a serpent's.

"O God!—nay, by all the gods except of Rome!—when shall this insolence end? A freeman am I; free are my people.

Must we die slaves? Or, worse, live a dog, crawling to a master's feet? Must I lick his hand lest he lash me? What is mine is not mine; I am not my own; for breath of body I must be be-holden to a Roman. Oh, if I were young again! Oh, could I shake off twenty

years—or ten—or five!"

He ground his teeth and shook his hands overhead; then, under the impulse of another idea, he walked away and back again to Ben-Hur swiftly, and caught his

shoulder with a strong grasp.
"If I were as thou, son of Arrius—as young, as strong, as practised in arms; if I had a motive hissing me to revenge—a motive, like thine, great enough to make hate holy—Away with disguise on thy part and on mine! Son of Hur, son of Hur, I say"—

At that name all the currents of Ben-Hur's blood stopped; surprised, bewildered he gazed into the Arab's eyes, now close to his, and fiercely bright.

"Son of Hur, I say, were I as thou, "Son of Hur, I say, were I as thou, with half thy wrongs, bearing about with me memories like thine, I would not, I could not, rest." Never pausing, his words following each other torrent-like, the old man swept on. "To all my griev, ances, I would add those of the world, and devote myself to vengeance. From land to land I would go firing all mankind. No war for freedom but should find me engaged; no battle against Rome in which I would not bear a part. I would turn Parthian, if I could not better. If men failed me, still I would not give over the effort—ha, ha, ha! By the splendour of God! I would herd with wolves, and make friends of llons and tigers, in hope of marshalling them against the common of marshaling them against the common enemy. I would use every weapon. So my victims were Romans, I would rejoice in slaughter. Quarter I would not ask; quarter I would not give. To the flames everything Roman; to the sword every Roman born. Of nights I would pray the good, and the had alike to Roman born. Of nights I would pray the gods, the good and the bad alike, to lead me their special terrors—tempests, drought, heat, cold, and all the nameless poisons they let loose in air, all the thousand things of which men die on sea and land. Oh, I could not sleep. I—I"—

The sheik stopped for want of breath, panting, wringing his hands. And, sooth

Ilderim rolled the papprus carefully, restored it to its envelopes, and became once more all energy.

"What sayest thou?" he asked while waiting for his horse and retinue. "I told what I would do, were I thou, and thou hast made no answer,"

"I intended to answer, sheik, and I will." Ben-Hur's countenance and voice changed with the feeling invoked. "All thou hast said, I will do—all at least in the power of a man. I devoted myself to vengeance long ago. Every hour of the five years passed, I have lived with no other thought. I have taken no respite. I have had no pleasures of youth. The blandishments of Rome were not for me. I wanted her to educate me for revenge. I resorted to her most famous masters and professors—not those of rhetoric or philosophy: alas! I had no time for them. The arts essential to a fighting man were my desire. I associated with gladiators, and with winners of prizes in the circus; and they were my teachers. The drill-masters in the great camp accepted me as a scholar, and were proud of my attainments in their line. O sheik, I am a soldier, but the things of which I dream requireme to be a captain. With that thought I have taken part in the campaign against the Parthians; when it is over, then, if the Lord spare my life to keep him in eye. Inuces, to ask me where he is now, I should say, with the most positive assurance, he is to be found at the old Orchard of Palms."

"A—h!" exclaimed Ilderim in such a tone as one might hardly say he was more surprised than angry; at the same time he clutched his beard.

"At the old Orchard of Palms," Ben-Hur repeated, "under the tent of the Hur repeated, "under the tent of the Hur repeated, "under the tent of the me in Roman lives for her ills. You have my answer, sheik."

and kissed him, saying passionately, "If thy God favor thee not, son of Hur, it is because He is dead: Take thou this from

confession that the writer was a party to the putting away of the family with mur-derous intent; that he had sanctioned the plan adopted for the purpose; that he had received a portion of the proceeds of the received a portion of the proceeds of the confiscation, and was yet in enjoyment of his part; that he dreaded the unexpected appearance of what he was pleased to call the chief malefactor, and accepted it as a menace; that he contemplated such further action as would secure him in the future, and was ready to do whatever his accomplice in Constructions.

accomplice in Casarea might advise.

And; now that the letter had reached the hand of him really its subject, it was notice of danger to come, as well as a con-fession of guilt. So, when Ilderim left the tent, Ben-Hur had much to think about, requiring immediate action. His enemies were as adroit and powerful as any in the East. If they were afraid of him, he had greater reason to be afraid of them. He strove earnestly to reflect upon the situation, but could not; his feelings constantly overwhelmed him. There was a certain qualified pleasure in the assurance that his mother and sister were alive; and it mattered little that the foundation of the assurance was a mere inference That there was one person who could tel him where they were seemed to his hope so long deferred as if discovery were now close at hand. These were mere causes of feeling; underlying them, it must be con-fessed he had a superstitious fancy that God was about to make ordination in his behalf, in which event faith whispered him to stand still.

to stand still.

Occasionally, referring to the words of Ilderim, he wondered whence the Arab derived his information about him; not from Malluch certainly; nor from Simon-ider whence internally. ides, whose interests, all adverse, would hold him dumb. Could Messala have been the informant? No, no: disclosure might be dangerous in that quarter. Conjecture was vain; at the same time, often as Ben-Hur was beaten back from the solution, he was consoled with the thought that whoever the person with the knowledge might be, he was a friend, and, being such, would reveal himself in good time. A little more waiting—a little more patience. Possibly the errand of the shelk was to see the worthy; possibly the letter might precipitate a full disclosure.

And patient he would have been if only he could have believed Tirzah and his mother were waiting for him under cirmight be dangerous in that quarter. Con

to say, of all the passionate burst Ben-Hur retained but a vague impression wrought by fiery eyes, a piercing voice, and a rage too intense for coherent ex-

To escape such accusations, he wandered far through the Orobard, pausing

Hur retained but a vague impression wrought by fiery eyes, a piercing voice, and a rage too intense for coherent expersion.

For the first time in years, the desolate youth heard himself addressed by his proper name. One man at least knew him, and acknowledged it without demand of identity; and he an Arab fresh from the desert!

How came the man by his knowledge The letter? No. It told the cruelties from which his family had suffered; it told the story of his own misiortunes, but it did not say he was the very victim whose escape from doom was the theme of the heartless narrative. That was the point of explanation he had notified the shelk would follow the reading of the letter. He was pleased, and thrilled with hope restored, yet kept an air of calmass.

"Good shelk, tell me how you came by this letter."

"Are they known to be thy people?"

"No. To the word they are robbers, whom it is mine to catch and alsy."

"Are they known to be thy people?"

"No. To the word they are robbers, whom it is mine to catch and alsy."

"Are they known to a person on earth. How came you by the knowledge?"

Ilderim hesitated; but, railying, he answered, "I know you, yet I am not free to tell you more."

"Some one holds you in restraint?"

The sheik closed his mouth, and walked away: but, observing Ben-Hur's disappointment, he came back, and said, "Let us say no more about the matter now. I will go to town; when I return I may talk to you fully. Give me the letter."

Ilderim rolled the pappruc acrefully, restored it to its envelopes, and became once more all energy.

"What sayest thou?" he saked while waiting for his hores and retinue, "I told what I would do, were I thou, and thou hast made no answer, shelk, and I will." Ben-Hur's countesance and voic changed with the feeling invoked. "All thou hast said, I will do—all at least in the pows of a man. I devoted myself to the said planed or home of a man. I devoted myself to the said planed or have the wind of a new kingdom broader of domain, richer in power, and of a more unaptical

dowar.

The mid-day meal disposed of, still fur-ther to occupy himself, Ben-Hur had the chariot rolled out into the sunlight for ther to occupy himself, Ben-Hur had the chariot rolled out into the sunlight for inspection. The word but poorly conveys the careful study the vehicle underwent. No point or part of it escaped him. With a pleasure which will be better understood hereafter, he saw the pattern was Greek, in his judgment preferable to the Roman in many respect-; it was wider between the wheels, and lower and stronger, and the disadvantage of greater weight would be more than compensated by the greater endurance of his Arabs. Speaking generally, the carriage-makers of Rome built for the games almost solely, sacrificing safety to beauty, and durability to grace; while the chariots of Achilles and "the king of men," designed for war and all its extreme tests, still ruled the tastes of those who met and struggled for the crowns Isthmian and Olympic.

Olympic.

Next he brought the horses, and, hitch-Next he brought the horses, and, hitching them to the chariot, drove to the field of exercise, where, hour after hour, he practised them in movement under the yoke. When he came away in the evening, it was with restored spirit and a fixed purpose to defer action in the matter of Messala until the race was won or lost. He could not forego the pleasure of meeting his adversary under the eyes of the East; that there might be other competitors seemed not to enter his thought. His confidence in the result was absolute; no doubt of his own skill; and as to the four, they were his full partners in the glorious game.

After nightfall, Ben Hursat by the door of the tent waiting for Ilderim, not yet returned from the city. He was not impatient, or vexed, or doubtful. The shelk would be heard from, at least. Indeed, whether it was from satisfaction with the performance of the four, or the refreshment there is in cold water succeeding bodily exercise, or supper partaken with royal appetite, or the reaction which, as a kindly provision of nature, always follows depression, the young man was in good humour verging upon elation. He felt himself in the hands of Providence no longer his enemy. At last there was a sound of horses feet coming rapidly, and Malluch rode up.

"Son of Arrius" he said cheerly, after salutation, "I saluteyou for Sheik Ilderim, who requests you to mount and go to the city. He is waiting for you."

Ben-Hur asked no questions, but went in where the horses were feeding. Aldebaran came to him, as if offering his service. He played with him lovingly, but passed on, and chose another, not of the four—they were sacred to the race. Very shortly the two were on the road, going swiftly and in silence.

Some distance below the Seleucian Bridge, they crossed the river by a ferry, and, riding far round on the right bank, and riding far round on the right bank. After nightfall, Ben-Hursat by the door of the tent waiting for Ilderim, not yet returned from the city. He was not impatient, or vexed, or doubtful. The sheik would be heard from, at least. Indeed, whether it was from eatisfaction with the performance of the four, or the refreshment there is in cold water succeeding bodily exercise, or supper partaken with royal appetite, or the reaction which, as a kindly provision of nature, always follows depression, the young man was in goodhumour verging upon elation. He felt himself in the hands of Providence no longer his enemy. At last there was a

snortly the two were on the road, going swiftly and in silence.

Some distance below the Seleucian Bridge, they crossed the river by a ferry, and, riding far round on the right bank, and recrossing by another ferry, entered the city from the west. The detour was the city from the west. The detour was long, but Ben-Hur accepted it as a precaution for which there was good reason. Down to Simonides' landing they rode, and in front of the great warehouse, under the bridge, Malluch drew rein.

"We are come," he said. "Dismount."
Ben-Hur recognized the place.

"Where is the sheik?" he asked.

"Come with me. I will show you."

A watchman took the horses, and almost before he realized it Ben-Hur stood once more at the door of the house upon the greater one, listening to the response from

greater one, listening to the response from within—"In God's name, enter." CHAPTER VII

light was clear, bringing into view the panelling on the walls, the cornice with its row of gilded balls, and the dome dully tinted with violent mica.
Within a few steps, Ben-Hur stopped.

Within a few steps, Ben-Hur stopped.

Three persons were present, looking at him—Simonide, Ilderim, and Esther.

He glanced hurriedly from one to another, as if to find answer to the question half formed in his mind, what business can these have with me? He became calm, with every sense on the alert, for the question was succeeded by another, Are they friends or enemies?

At length his eyes rested upon Esther. The men returned his look kindly; in her face there was something more than kindness—something too spirituel for definition, which yet went to his inner consciousness without definition.

Shall it be said, good reader? Back of his gaze there was a comparison in which the Egyptian arose and set herself over against the gentle Jowes; but it lived an instant, and, as is the habit of such comparisons, passed away without a conclusion.

"Here of Hus?"

parisons, passed away without a conclusion.

"Son of Hur"—

The guest turned to the speaker.

"Son of Hur," said Simonides, repeating the address slowly and with distinct emphasis, as if to impress all its meaning upon him most interested in understanding it, "take thou the peace of the Lord God of our fathers—take it from me."

He paused, then added, "From me and mine."

The speaker sat in his chair: there were

The speaker sat in his chair; there were

mine."

The speaker sat in his chair; there were the royal head, the bloodless face, the masterful air, under the tufluence of which visitors forgot the broken limbs and distorted body of the man? The full black eyes gazed out under the white brows steadily, but not sternly. A moment thus, then he crossed his hands upon his breast.

The action, taken with the salutation, could not be misunderstood, and was not.

"Simonides," Ben-Hur answered, much moved, "the holy peace you tender is accepted. As son to father, I return it to you. Only let there be perfect understanding between ns."

Thus delicately he sought to put aside the submission of the merchant, and, in place of the relation of master and servant, substitute one higher and holier.

Simonides let fall his hands, and, turning to Esther, said, "A seat for the master, daughter."

She hastened, and brought a stool, with suffused face, looking from one to the other—from Ben Hur to Simonides, from Simonides to Ben-Hur; and they waited, each declining the superiority direction would imply. When at length the pause began to be embarrassing, Ben-Hur advanced, and gently took the stool from her, and, going to the chair, placed it at the merchant's feet.

"I will sit here," he said.

His eyes met hers— an instant only; but both were better of the look. He

"I will sit here," he said.

His eyes met hers— an instant only; but both were better of the look. He recognized her gratitude, she his generosity and forbearance.

Simonides bowed his acknowledgment.
"Esther, child, bring me the paper," he said with a breath of relief.

She went to a panel in the wall, opened it, took out a roll of papyri, and brought and gave it to him.

and gave it to him.

"Thou saidst well, son of Hur," Simonides began while unrolling the sheets.

"Let us understand each other. In anticipation of the demand—which I would have made hadst thou waived it—I have have made hadst thou waived it—I have here a statement covering everything necessary to the understanding required. I could see but two points involved—the property first, and then our relation. The statement is explicit as to both. Will it please thee to read it now?"

Ben-Hur received the papers, but

the slowest and another the fastest—run, in other words, as the four were one.

"This afteracon, O cheik, I will give Sirlus back to you." Ben-Hur patted the neck of the old horse as he spoke. "I will give him back, and take to the charlot." "So soon?" Ilderim asked.

"With such as these, good shelk, one day suffices. They are not afraid; they have a man's intelligence, and they love the back of the youngest of the four—"you called him Aldebaran, I believe—"You called him Aldebaran, I believe—"you called him Aldebaran, I believe—"is a smooth of the other strice his length."

Ilderim pulled his beard, and said with the care on the swiftest:

The safe race the is dead: Take thou this iron me—sworn to, if so thy preference run; thou shalt have my hands, and their full-ness—men, horses, camels, and the desert for preparation. I swear it! For the present, enough. Thou shalt have my hands, and their full-ness—men, horses, camels, and the desert for preparation. I swear it! For the present, enough. Thou shalt have my hands, and their full-ness—men, horses, camels, and the desert for preparation. I swear it! For the present, enough. Thou shalt have my hands, and their full-ness—men, horses, camels, and the desert for preparation. I swear it! For the present, enough. Thou shalt have on the result was aboulute; no doubt of his own skill; and as to the four, they were his full partners in the glorious game.

"Let him look to it! Ha, Antares—Aldebaran! Shall he not beware of us! Ha, ha! good hearts!"

To Rome! Me—Ilderim—shelk of the the other sthrice his length."

He leaped rather than rose to his feet, is arms outstretched, his fingers spread and curved like claws, his eye gilttering it they have a sunty self-less.

The intercepted letter was conclusive upon a number of points of great interest for preparation of his own skill; and as to the four, they were his full partners in the glorious game.

"Let him look to it! Ha, Antares—Aldebaran! Shall he not beware of us! Ha, ha! good hearts!"

So in rests he passed from hors

the next one.
"With that amount—one hundred and twenty talents—I charged myself. Here now my credits. I use the word, as thou wilt see, with reference rather to the proseeds gained from the use of the mo From separate sheets he then read footings, which, fractions omitted, were as fol-

CR.
By ships,
goods in store.
cargoes in transit,
camels, horses, etc.,
bills due,
money on hand and subject to draft,
Total. 224

Total. . , 553 talents "To these now, to the five hundred and fifty-three talents gained, add the original capits. I had from thy father, and thou hast Six Hundred and Seventy-Three ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mailuch stopped at the door; Ben-Hur
TALENTS!—and all thine—making thee, O son of Alur, the richest subject in the

formerly interviewed Simonides, and it had been in nowise changed, except that now, close by the arm-chain, a polished brazen rod, set on a broad wooden pedestal, arose higher than a tall man, holding lamps of silver on sliding arms, half a dozen or more in number, and all burning. The world."

He took the papyri from Esther, and, the took the took the papyri from Esther, and, the took the papyri from Esther, and, the took the too

"And there is nothing," he added, ping his voice, but not his eyes—"the nothing now thou mayst not do."

The moment was one of absorbit terest to all present. Simonides of his hands upon his breast again; I was anxious; Ilderim nervous. An never so on trial as in the moment cessive good fortune. cessive good fortune.

Taking the roll, Ben Hur arose,

gling with emotion.

"All this is to me as a light from he sent to drive away a night which he so long I teared it would never as dark I had lost the hope of seein said with a husky voice. "I give thanks to the Lord, who has not abarme, and my next to thee, O Simulton, and my next to thee or the crue there and redeems our human is there and redeems our human."

Thy faithfulness outweighs the cru
others, and redeems our human;
'There is nothing I cannot do;' b
Shall any man in this my hour
mighty privilege be more genero;
I? Serve me as a witness now,
Ilderim. Hear thou my words as
speak them—hear and remember
thou, Esther, good angel of this good
hear thou also."

He stretched his hand with the
Simonides.

Simonides.

"The things these papers tal account—all of them: ahips, houses camels, horses, money; the least as the greatest—give I back to thee, onides, making them all thine, and them to thee and thine for ever."

Esther smiled through her tears; pulled his beard with rapid more eyes glistening like beads of jet. Sin alone was calm.

"Sealing them to thee and thine for Ben-Hur continued with better continued with better continued."

Ben-Hur continued with better continued, "with one exception, and one condition." The breath of the listeners waite his words.
"The hundred and twenty talen were my father's thou shalt re

Ilderim's countenance brighten "And thou shalt join me in search mother and sister, holding all the ject to the expense of discovery, e vill hold mine.

will hold mine."
Simonides was much affected.
ing out his hand, he said, "I see the son of Hur, and I am grateful to that He hath sent thee to me such art. If I served well thy father and his memory afterwards, be no of default to thee; yet must I say ception cannot stand."

Exhibiting, then, the reserved

continued: continued:
"Thou hast not all the accounthis and read—read aloud."
Ben-Hur took the supplement,

Ben-Hur took the supplement, it.

"Statement of the servants of I dered by Simonides, steward of t 1. Amrah, Egyptian, keeping to in Jerusalem.

2. Simonides, the steward, in A 3. Esther, daughter of Simoni Now, in all his thoughts of Sinot once had it entered Ben-Hithat, by the law, a daughter foll parent's condition. In all his her, the sweet faced Esther had the rival of the Egyptian, and of possible love. He shrank revelation so suddenly brought looked at her blushing; and, bludropped her eyes before him. said, while the papyrus rolled gether:

gether: TO BE CONTINUED.

DONAL KENNY.

BY JOHN K. CASEY. "Come piper, play the 'Shaekan I Or else the 'Lasses on the heath And Mary, lay saide your wheel Until we dance once more teget At sair and pattern oft before Of reels and ligs we've tripped But ne'er again this loved old for Will ivel the foot of Donal Kent

Boftly she rose and took his hand And softly glided through the n While clustering 'round, the vills Looked half is sorrow, half in Warm blessings flowed from ever As ceased the dancers' airy moods. Blessed Virgin guide the ship Which bears bold Donal o'er the

"Now God be with you all!" he Adown his face the bright tear "God guard you well, avio," they "Upon the strange path you art So full his breast, he scarce could with burning grap the strett taking.

He pressed a kiss on every cheek. And sobbed as if his heart was "Boys, don't forget me when I'm
For sake of all the days passed
The days you spent on heath an
With Donal Ruadh, the rattlix
Mary, agra, your soft brown eye
Has willed my fate" (he whie-pe
Another holds thy heart; good
Heaven grant you both its blee

A kies from her brow of snow,
A rush across the moonlit me!
Whose brown-clad hazels, trem
The mossy boreen wrapped in
Away for Tully's bounding ril
Away for Tully's bounding ril
One cheer on Carrick's rooky h
And Donal Kenny's gone fore The breezes whistled through the O'er Galway Bay, the ship was And smothered groans and burn Told all the grief and pain of One form among that exiled bath of parting sorrow gave no told till was his breath and cold his For Donal Kenny's heart was

The extraordinary popular Cherry Pectoral is the natural use by intelligent people for years. It has proven itself the specific for colds, coughs, and complaints.

Don't do it. Don't rack and ruin your tight, harrowing, distressing a few doses of Hagyard's sam will loosen the phlegn irritation, and heal the sor bronchial pipes, and may attructive disease, consumption

P. M. Markell, West Jec writes: I wish to inform yo derful qualities of Dr. Thor Oil. I had a horse so lame scarcely walk; the trouble wa and two or three application cured him. Humorous.

The most humorous man the happiest; the man who humor or any obstinate his blood, does not feel very not until he is cured; which Burdock Blood Bitters will detroublesome of blood humon

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a stool, with one to the monides, from

they waited, rity direction agth the pause Ben-Hur ad-

he stool from r, placed it at

instant only; the look. He

nowledgment. the paper," e wall, opened, and brought Hur," Simon g the sheets, her. In antic-phich I would

ved it—I have by thing ding required. Involved—the relation. The both. Will it

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Ilderim, Shelk. he be to thee

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o the what busi-He became e alert, for by another,

"And there is nothing," he added, dropping his voice, but not his eyes—"there is nothing now thou mayst not do."

The moment was one of absorbing interest to all present. Simonides crossed his hands upon his breast again; Esther was anxious; Ilderim nervous. A man is never so on trial as in the moment of excessive good-fortune.

and his memory afterwards, be not afraid of default to thee; yet must I say the exception cannot stand."

Exhibiting, then, the reserved sheet, he

"Thou hast not all the account. Take
this and read—read aloud."
Ben-Hur took the supplement, and read

"Statement of the servants of Hur, ren-

dered by Simonides, steward of the estate.

1. Amrah, Egyptian, keeping the palace in Jerusalem.

2. Simonides, the steward, in Antioch.

3. Esther, daughter of Simonides."

3. Esther, daughter of Simonides."

Now, in all his thoughts of Simonides, not once had it entered Ben-Hur's mind that, by the law, a daughter followed the parent's condition. In all his visions of her, the sweet-faced Esther had figured as the rival of the Egyptian, and an object of possible love. He shrank from the revelation so suddenly brought him, and looked at her blushing; and, blushing, she dropped her eyes before him. Then he said, while the papyrus rolled itself together:

gether: TO BE CONTINUED.

### DONAL KENNY.

BY JOHN K. CASEY. "Come piper, play the 'Shaekan Reel,'
Or else the 'Lasses on the heather,'
And Mary, lay saide your wheel
Until we dance once more tegether.
At fair and pattern oft before
Of reels and jigs we've tripped full many,
But ne'er again this loved old floor
Will feel the foot of Donat Kenny."

Softly she rose and took his hand,
And softly glided through the measure,
While clustering 'round, the village band
Looked half is sorrow, half in pleasure.
Warm blessings flowed from every lip
As ceased the dancers' airy motion;
Oh, Blessed Virgin guide the ship
Which bears bold Donal o'er the ccean!

"Now God be with you all!" he sighed,
Adown his face the bright tears flowing
"God guard you well, avic," they cried,
"Upon the strange path you are going."
So full his breast, he scarce could speak,
With burning grasp the stretched ham
taking

taking.
He pressed a kiss on every cheek;
And sobbed as if his heart was breaking.

"Boys, don't forget me when I'm gone,
For sake of all the days passed over,
The days you spent on heath and bawn,
With Donal Ruadh, the rattlin' rover.
Mary, agra, your soft brown eye
Has willed my fate' (he whi-pered slowly);
'Another holds thy heart; good-by!
Heaven grant you both its blessing holy!"

A kiss from her brow of snow,
A rush across the mounlit meadow,
A rush across the mounlit meadow,
Whose brown-clad hezels, trembling slow.
A result of the state of the state

And Donal Kenny's gone love.

The breezes whistled through the sails, O'er Galway Bay, the ship was heaving. And smothered groans and bursting wais Told all the grief and pain of leaving. One form among that exiled band Of parting sorrow gave no token, Still was his breath and cold his hand; For Donal Kenny's heart was broken.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary completes.

complaints. Don't do it.

Don't rack and ruin your lungs with a tight, harrowing, distressing cough, when a few doses of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will loosen the phlegm, soothe the irritation, and heal the sore throat and bronchial pipes, and may avert that destructive disease, consumption.

P. M. Markell, West Jeddore, N. S., writes: I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he sould scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely

Humorous.

The most humorous man is not always the most numerous man is not always the happiest; the man who has scrofulous humor or any obstinate humor of the blood, does not feel very lively, at least not until he is cured; which, by the way, Burdock Blood Bitters will do in the most troublesome of blood humors.

MR. HEALT'S SPEECH.

lish House of Commons on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, Mr. T. M. Healy delivered the following characteris-

In the course of the debate in the Engthis hands upon his breast sgain; Etcher was anxious; Bdarim nervous. A matu is more on out that a in the memoral of exception, and the following description of see were considered by much plea much the latest significant with Land Billion and the Links significant with Land Billion and Land Billio ground of the action of the government with regard to the Plan of Campaign. The reason is this—Because the Plan of Campaign has taught the Irish people how easy it is to combine against the landlords, and it will teach them how easy it will be a terwards to combine against a foreign Government, if the foreign Government makes itself the landlord in place of the existing one. This really is the secret for the tremendous opposition to the Plan of Campaign. You put out the right honthe member for Midlothian (Mr. Gladstone) on the plea that you would not campaign. You put out the right honthe member for Midlothian (Mr. Gladstone) on the plea that you would not
accept his purchase scheme, and yet you
are now going to use it yourselves (hear,
hear), and you are going yourselves by
this system of criminal procedure as you
like to call the this system of jury packing
and conspiracy manufacture to deprive the
Irish tenants of the only weapon they
would have—the weapon of public opinion for resisting this imposition (hear,
hear). This is a very serious matter for
the Unionist party and for gentlemen like
the right hon. member for West Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain); and if it be proposed force on the Irish people a
scheme of purchase by a government such
as the landlord Government now in power,
that bill will not recognise in the tenant a
right to improvements he claims. Of that bill will not recognise in the tenant a right to improvements he claims. Of course it will be repudiated by the tenants in the future (Irish cheers). I would warn the Liberal Unionists, I would warn the right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham and the noble lord the mem-ber for Rossendale that if they attempt to thrust down the throats of the Irish people any scheme of land purchase, much as

may be quiet for two or three years, but I don't think a Tory Government are always going to remain in office, and when you are gone to your reward (laughter), that is to say to the constituencies, another Government which probably will be a Liberal Government, will come in, and upon that Government will be imposed the impossible task of trying to restore law and order and contentment and peace in the country (cheers). The

man, who was for so long a period himself an Irish member, although only perhaps for Dungarvan (laughter), making such

which would be very cold in winter, if the presence of the Blessed Sacrament there did not warm our hearts. After saying the Holy Mass, we go to the confessional where, during long hours, which we take up again in the evening, we listen to the state of sincers who. for Dungarvan (laughter), making such a statement; he should know that there is a larger population in the city of Dublin than there is in the county (Irish cheers). For instance, under the redistribution scheme, which goes by population, there were four members for the city and only two for the county (cheers). Therefore I think the right hon. gentleman was a little out when he stated that there was a larger population (hear, hear); but I will assume that you will get your conviction, I will assume that the last wishes of the Chief Secretary are granted, and I will assume that he has my hon. friend and his companions—Mr. William O'Brien and others—I will assume he has them in jail for up again in the evening, we listen to the groans of sinners who come to pour into our bosoms their faults and their repentance. Nothing is more fatiguing than the preaching which is done in the confessional, in a low voice, with strained ears and close attention, and a heart deeply moved. The day is employed in preaching in the parishes to which we are called, in missions which we give almost constantly, and from which we come constantly, and from which w away worn out with weariness. we are not on the mission, we divide our time between study in our cells and visittime between study in our cells and visiting the poor and sick. In the evening
we have long offices to read and meditations and prayers in common. We terminate these prayers with the Parce,
Domine—'Spare, Lord, spare Thy people!'
And we ask particularly for grace and
mercy for those who insult us. Then we
again seek our beds of boards and straw. panions—Mr. William O'Brien and others
—I will assume he has them in jail for
two years. Well, after all, the Tory
party are a Constitutional party,
they are fond of repeating history, but I would ask them whether the
late Mr. Forster felt so particularly comfortable the first day the key turned in
Kilmainbam on my hon. friend the member for Cork. Why, sir, his troubles were
only beginning (cheers). And whereas you These are our days and our nights. Do you find that we are useless men, that our work is not worth yours, that our fatigues ber for Cork. Why, sir, his troubles were only beginning (cheers). And whereas you have the Plan of Campaign adopted now on only forty estates out of nine thousand, perhaps when my hon. friend is convicted and the March rents come to be paid the Plan of Campaign may spread from forty to four thousand (Irish cheers), and the Irish landlords who were so glad to see the hon, member for Cork released will be not thing up notified to the plan have not the second services. work is not worth yours, that our fatigues are less heavy than yours, and would you still venture to call me a do nothing, eating the bread of poor people? Ask the men who declaim in your clubs—Mr. B. the lawyer, Mr. R. the physician, Mr. X. the journalist and free thinker—how they pass their days, how they breakfast and putting up petitions to the hon, baronet to proclaim an amnesty; because of all animals in the world the Irish landlord is the most selfish (laughter.) He cares dine and sleep; and you will convince yourself that they breakfast, that they dine and sleep much better than you of i; and that if any one eats the bread of the people and drinks their sweat, it is not the monk."

ber for Rossendale that if they attempt to thrust down the throats of the Irish people any scheme of land purchase, much as they fear the Plan of Campaign, the Plan of Campaign against the alien and foreign Government which imposed such a scheme of purchase would be a greater and more serious one (cheers). In the first instance upon them would be a greater and more serious one (cheers). In the first instance when Irish people or by their representatives which did not fully recognize in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people in the tenant the right to all his improve people and drinks their sweat, it is onto the monk."

In the tenant the right to all his improve people and drinks their sweat, it is onto the monk."

In the tenant the right to all his improve people and drinks their sweat, it is onto the monk."

In the tenant the right to all his improve people and drinks their sweat, it is onto the monk."

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In the tenant the right to all his improve people and drinks their sweat, it is onto the monk."

In the tenant the right to all understance people and drinks their sweat of

ARCHRISHOP RVAN.

The Church and Society.

A NOBLE APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS. N. Y. Freeman's Journal. We give the text of the speech of Archbishop Ryan at the Catholic Club's dinner, in Philadelphia, on February 8th. The Archbishop was introduced by the President of the club, Mr. Stephen Farrelly.

GENTLEMEN: I, in common with your president and yourselves, regret deeply the absence of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. We have one consolation, however; we can speak of him more freely than if he were present, because praise would rather pain him, and he is a very modest man. I wish to say to you that, in addition to the very highest qualities which he possesses, and which fit him for the exalted office of Cardinal he is remarkable for a thorough which fit him for the exalted office of Cardinal, he is remarkable for a thorough knowlege of the genius of this country, and he has also a knowledge of the spirit of the Church, and, knowing both, he sees the harmony that exists between the spirits of both; he understands the Church and he understands the country, and he sees that there is no antagonism between the institutions of the Church and the institutions of the country.

mind of the noble lord, I believe this experiment into coercion, which the Tory Government are making now, and the consequent failure will tell upon his mind. I regard the advent to office of the Tory party as a boon. I believe their experiment in coercion will simply lead to disaster, and that a united Liberal Party, under the member for Midlothian, will once more come into office to restore peace and order to Ireland (Irish cheers).

AN ACUTE PHASE OF THE LABOR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

THE MONK AND THE WORKINGMAN.
From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.
The Monk—"You have said to me, and doubtless you believe it, that I am a donothing, that I eat your bread and live by your sweat. That was true of me forty years ago. I was young, I was rich; I

the amphitheatre was crowded from the lowest to the highest tier; when the people looked with savage joy upon the bloody combat below, a monk, a Catho-lic monk, bounded from the audience into the midst of the arena, stood between the combatants and said: "In the name of the God of Peace I command you to desist!" The gladiators, as if paralyzed, looked at the monk; the whole amphitheatre was filled with cries of indignation, calling for the death of of indignation, calling for the death of the monk, and he spoke. They rushed upon him, they tore him to pieces and drank in the blood of another Christian martyr, but the gladiator contest ended. The act went to the hearts of the people, and by his death he achieved the fulfilland by his death he achieved the fulfilment of his command, that in the name of the God of Peace they should desist. Now the amphitheatre of the world is crowded from the lowest to the highest tier. Men are assembled and they look at two gladiators—labor and capital. They have met in the arena of the world, and the coolegistic the monk, comes in and the ecclesiastic, the monk, comes in again and says to them: "You are brothers in God; you are creatures of the same country; you are children of the same Father; in the name of the God of Peace I command you to desist. Labor might say the foxes had their covers, and the birds of the air their nests, but

By no fierce means. Remember that there is a Trinity in which you may be rewarded and imitate the carpenter's Capital, oh capital, remember your responsibility, and remember that from those to whom He has given much much those to whom He has given much much will be required. That the laborer is your brother. That the laborer one day, if he be faithful to his God, and to you unfaithful, shall look down from the bosom of his God on you who by chance were given plenty. Remember that there is a Master above you to whom you are accountable; remember that the days of your pilgrimage will soon be over. Oh, he is your brother; an accident has given you more money. You are here upon this earth but for a short pilgrim-

the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head. Remember Him who said: "Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." Improve your condition, but by no dishonest means.

age. Embrace your brother who labors, and then the benediction will be given

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe you an apology for making so long a speech, and that in answering for the Cardinal this evening, I ought to have been animated by the Cardinal's virtue of prudence and have been more brief, but seeing around have been more brief, but seeing around me some of the leading men of thought of this city, and of this country, and understanding the responsibilities of this time, I could not but say the things that were in my heart, and I feel that in saying them I also am a representative of that old Church that always advances education, that always was and always must be the friend of the poor man without being the enemy of the rich man—the Church which is the embodiment of that Christian civilization which we possess, Christian civilization which we possess, and which we must take care not to lose.

# REQUIEM MASS FOR THE LATE MRS. KIELY, OF DUNGARVAN, IRELAND.

N. Y. Catholic Review. Feb. 5.

Last Sunday, February 20, the esteemed rector of Transfiguration Church, Rev. John M. Kiely, received a cablegram from Dungarvan, Ireland, announcing the death on that morning of his mother, Mrs. Mary Kiely, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Kirby, of the Square, Dungarvan.

Much sympathy was felt for Father Kiely throughout the city, although the

priesthood. Every morning winter, summer, autumn, spring, she attended daily Mass and practiced all the duties of her religion. Therefore it was that while we mourned her, we mourned with hope and joy, in the belief that already she was on the path to a place of refreshment, light and peace.

Bishop Cleary then, for the edification and instruction of the large numbers of non-Catholics who were present, proceeded to explain at great length, but with sustained interest, the historical, theological and Scriptural reasons why the ministers of Christ and his faithful, had that morning wrought the tremendtheological and Scriptural reasons why
the ministers of Christ and his faithful,
had that morning wrought the tremendous sacrifice for the repose of the holy
dead. It was enough, he said, that Holy
Church had ordered it, but it would be
profitable to consider that it was no new
invention, no novelty that might be
accepted or rejected as the proposition of
theorists in politics or statecraft. He
therefore traced the history of prayer
and sacrifice for the dead, from the very
days of Christ, through the history of the
Catacombs, in the light of the emancipated
Church in the days of Constantine, and
in the days of the Patristic Church represented by SS. Augustine and Ambrose.
It was an elaborate and perfected address
that showed the well-known scholarship
of the Bishop of Kingston. In conclusion
he renewed his appeal for devout and lasting prayers for the soul of his deceased
friend, the mother of a good priest. May
she rest in peace. she rest in peace.

"Of earthly goods, the best is a good wife; A bad, the bitterest curse of earthly life." How many wives who to day are almost distracted because of their many silments, all tending to make home unhappy, would become the best of all earthly goods if they got rid of their troubles by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfalling remedy for those diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on these diseases, illustrated by numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes of

Robert Lubbuck, Cedar Rapids, writes:
I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
both for myself and family for diphtheria,
with the very best results. I regard it as
the best remedy for this disease, and
would use no other.

myself. Here word, as thou her to the prothen read foot ed, were as fol-

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT RICHMOND LONDON, ONTARIO.

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# Catholic Record

LORDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1887 THE POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Le Moniteur de Rome says that the year 1887 will be the blessed year of the present Pontificate. It will be an epoch dear to the Pontiff's heart, an epoch of sweet remembrances and holy hopes, the time when the Catholic universe will gather at the feet of Leo XIII. in a spontaneous outburst of love and gratitude. Already the movement is gathering strength throughout the world. Rome is the magnet which attracts everything and everybody to herself. This manifestation of loyalty to the see of Peter is progressing with equal force under a triple form. The appeals of the episcopate, the technical and laborious work of committees under the eminent and intelligent direction of Cardinal Schiaffino, the free and spontaneous adhesions of representative public bodies, constitute a triple activity, testifying to the imposing beauty and impressive influence of universa concentration around the religious centre of the universe. Counsel and control on the part of the hierarchy, met with spontaneous and affectionate response on the part of the faithful, leave nothin wanting in this superb gathering of souls at Rome.

This is assuredly a spectacle that

crowns the work of Catholic solid. arity in the Church of God. The concentric movement of the bishops around the Papal throne after the Pontifical letter addressed to the late Cardinal Guibert, has brought into unparalleled and unprecedented brilliancy the indissoluble unity and the cordial union of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. Then the adhesions which the Eucyclical Immortale Dei drew from all parts of the Catholic world have brought into fuller relief than ever the doctrinal and intellectual oneness of the church. The Jubilee of Lec XIII. will set a seal upon these splendid manifestations of undivided strength It will be an unequalled exhibition of the solidarity of the great Catholic family. It will be an union of love and fidelity, an uniform beating of the great religious heart of humanity, a faithful counterpart of the marvellous manifestation of doctrinal and hierarchical unity and harmony. The more imposing this family celebration proves to be the more will God bless it in its influences and effects. In the eyes of a world divided in its aspirations, torn by parties and by growing contradiction of philosophic, religious and social theories, the apposition of the mysterious unity of Catholicism will be at once a lesson and an indication. The human race suffers from those internal divisions, but it naturally tends to unity. From the very midst of the disintegrating forces now at work arise forceful protestations. Chosen, gifted souls are actively in search of a refuge, an asylum from anarchy, social and intellectual. They want a groundwork on which to begin a work of reconstruction. Unstable despotisms, falsely called democracies, carry away multitudes into error, but the more the danger of dispersion and dissolution asserts itself the more also are energetic efforts mak. ing from various sides to secure a return to pristine unity and to the Christianity

Will it not be one of our glories, if the deeds and the example of the present generation encourage and accelerate this movement on the part of so many souls. If the Papal jubilee be celebrated in all the attractive beauty of Catholic unity, if it display the majesty of Catholic strength, the internal force of its solidarity and the granite-like cohesion of its hierarchy, it will serve as those wherein the Church put herself ing it, and of obtaining his imformation

to take place on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee. Pius IX saw the whole Catholic world at his feet on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his first mass. But things have since changed. For a moment arrested in its course, the persecution of the Papacy soon resumed its brutal force. Anti clericalism recommenced its war dance around the Vatican One of the most touching and impressive scenes of modern history is the contrast between the Catholic and the anti-clerical movements. On the one hand a body of listurbers secretly encouraged, on the other the great religious family, with its respect for authority and its love of truth, fearing nothing and concealing nothing. No one can help feeling and seeing that the Roman question is a great factor in the modern mind, on one side as well as on the other. History will one day chronicle this curious antithesis. Upon us, however, it depends whether or not the present crisis in the world's history will redound to the profit and the regeneration of humanity.

THE TRUE CROSS.

A late number of the Christian Guardian contains a burlesque account of the man ner in which the discovery of the true cross of Christ was made by the Empress Ielens, Mother of Constantine the Great. Fable is so intermixed with truth, the testimony of yeritable historians with the "Golden Legend" and other anciful stories, that but little edification could be derived by readers of that journal from the article on "The True Cross" furnished for the instruction of the "Family Circle" in its issue of the 23rd ult. We propose to give here a true account of the occurrence as it is related by historians of credit.

When in A. D. 312 the forces of Maxentius being overthrown, Constantine found himself at the head of the Roman Empire, he at once gave full liberty of conscience to Christians, who for nearly three centuries had been subected to a series of persecutions which aimed at their complete extermination. Constantine himself, though not yet a Christian, favored Christianity, His Mother, St. Helena, was a devoted servant of Christ; and the Emperor could not forget that miraculous vision of the cross triumphant which had animated him to gain the great victory which placed him indisputably on the throne, He ever afterwards was the protector of religion, and for the cross he had special

veneration. The discovey of the true cross of Christ occurred in the year 326. The Empress Helena in that year made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where, finding a temple and a statue of Venus erected on the spot where the redemption of man was accomplished, she ordered them to be destroyed. They had been erected under the Emperor Adrian to conceal from Christians the place of the Crucifixion of our Lord. Workmen were set to dig on the spot, and at a great depth three crosses were found, where they had been buried after the crucifixion, according to the Jewish custom. There was no ordinary means of ascertaining which of the three crosses found was that of Christ. So Saint Macarius, Bishop of Jerusalem, after prayers were offered for a successful issue, ordered St. Helena sent these to Constantine

upon a fact which attests the great respect and reverence with which the cross was regarded at that early period of the Church's history. And this reverence was equally to be found in the East and the West. It was a feature of the whole Church. The compiler of the article on the Cross in the "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," Rev. Robt. Skinner, calls the history a legend, and states that the earliest mention of the finding of the cross is "in the Cata. cheses of Cyril of Jerusalem, delivered rather more than 20 years after." St. Cyril lived on the spot where the event took place. He was contemporary with it, probably an eye-witness of the fact; but at all events he had opportunities of hearing all particulars from eye-witnesses, and especially from his predeces. sor in the Episcopate, the holy Macarius. His testimony, therefore, cannot be

Eusebius, the first church historian, of Constantine. It is remark. it down; and I have power to take it up able that in his life of Constantine again.". there is no clear mention of the lem the most holy wood of the cross, on is at all events a reference to the events cross."-Coll. ii., 14. which cannot be mistaken, though particulars are not given. This is in a letter written by Constantine to Macharius :

"Constantine the Victorous, Most Great and August, to Macarius : In presence of the surprising wonders that the favor of our Saviour has accomplished among us, I can only adore and be sil. ent. How divine a prodigy! How providential a favor! Jesus Christ gives up to His servants the revered memorials of His passion. When from all parts of the world the learned exercise their genius to celebrate these great events. they will fall short of the majesty of such subject. These wonders excel human intelligence as heaven is above earth." He then expresses his desire to have no expense spared in making the Church of the Holy Sepulchre the finest in the world. The building is then described by Eusebius, who says that it exceeded even what the words of Constantine expressed. There are, indeed, few facts of rofane history of that ancient period etter attested than this of the finding of the cross and the miraculous circumstances which attended it. Writers a little later than those we have named relate it with more detail even. And they are not to be regarded as mere copyists of St. Cyril, but as independent historians who were accustomed to enquire into the truth of what they record. Such are Ruffinus, Socrates, Sagomen, Paulinus, Sulpitius, Severns, Sis. Jerome, John, Chrysostum and Ambrose, Theophanes and Nicephorus. Theodoret also, Bishop of Cyr in Pales. tine adds some details which other writan incurable malady. Two of these being on the spot where our Saviour had pierced the Hands and Feet of Jesus. was distinguished from those on which with part of the true cross, leaving the finus here records the prayer which the and to this day the pious practice is who hast inspired thy faithful servant continued, but, as every church cannot the Empress Helena with the holy dehave the original cross, the image of sire to seek for the sacred wood on Montreal Gazette: Christ crucified is substituted. The por- which hung the Saviour of the world, Christ crucified is substituted. The portion sent to Rome was deposited in the finish thy work, and show us by lies had undertaken—that of defending whole history, stating that Erasmus touched her." The historian then

box of silver and gold, adorned with pre-

testant writers, acknowledging that decisive, for he was familiar with the there are earlier witnesses than St. Ambrose, endeavor still to throw discredit the church erected as a memorial of it stood in all its splendor during his episcopacy, which was only a short time after the occurrence took place. There can be no evidence more conclusive than the mutual support given to each other by historical testimony, popular tradition and public monuments. The facts, moreover, demonstrate that

the respect shown to sacred relics, and especially to the instruments of our Saviour's passion, is not an innovation of modern date. No sooner was the Church free to worship in public, than her devotion to the symbol of salvation became apparent. The cross, hitherto used for the punishment of criminals, became the glory of Chris. tians, because it is the sign of our salvation. It was chosen by our Lord as the instrument by which he would conquer the power of the devil; and that it was free choice he himself makes clear in St. John x. 17: "Therefore doth the Father love me because I lay down my was the intimate friend of Constantine, life that I may take it again. No may and learned from the Emperor himself taketh it away from me, but I lay it many of the facts which he relates in his down of myself, and I have power to lay

The cross of Christ is the altar on particulars of the finding of the which was offered the greatest of cross. However in his Chronicles there all sacrifices, it is the means by s mention made of it as follows: "Hel- which we become entitled to enter ena, the mother of Constantine, admon- into his kingdom, the instrument of ished by divine visions, found at Jerusa- man's redemption whereby the devil is shorn of his power, and by which was which hung the salvation of the world." blotted out the "handwriting of the It would seem that Eusebius considered decree that was against us, which was the above notice of the event sufficient. contrary to us, and he hath taken the However, in his life of Constantine there same out of the way, fastening it to the

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

Death has removed, in the person of Cardinal Jacobini, a great churchman and a profound statesman. Born at Albano. May 6:h, 1832, he died February 28, 1887. in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His promotion in the Church was singularly rapid. Created by Pius IX. in 1862 a domestic prelate, he became, soon after, secretary of the Propaganda. He was next selected as one of the consultors of this same congregation, his particular duty being to examine and report upon decrees and ordinances of provincial synods. He was in 1867 appointed a member of the preparatory commission charged with the examination and arrangement of business to be brought before the Vatican Council. In 1874 he was named Nuncio at Vienna, a position of no little difficulty. Promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Thessalonica, he remained at Vienna till October, 1380. On September 19.h, 1879, he was created cardinal, but it was judged desirable that he should still remain at Vienna to carry out the negociations begun with Germany and Russia, and regulate the new ecclesiastical establishments for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In conformity, however, with the strict etiquetie of the Papal court, which forbids a cardinal to hold the inferior rank of Nuncio, Cardinal Jacobini, after his elevation to that dignity, bore the title of Pro-Nuncio. Recalled to Rome in October, 1880, he was appointed to the high and responwoman of the city who was suffering from time of Adrian a grove had been erected position he held till January 20th, 1887, sible position of Papal Secretary of State, applied to her produced no effect, but been buried, and that there the tion. He has now gone over to the when ill-health compelled his resigna. be within their power to prevent a genapplied to her produced no effect, but been buried, and that there the immediately on the application of the Bacchanalian revellers, the "Corybantes," majority. Cardinal Jacobini's last cflining Russian dominions. In the present third she was cured from her disease. Were accustomed to note their orgics. Thus God deigned to manifest which of The Empress, in concert with her son, Munich, Mgr. de Pietro, justifying the begun, it is difficult to say when or how and died. The title "Jesus of Nazareth, spot a grand basilica, and for this purpose the German Catholics to support the action of the Vatican in recommending it might end. An enterprising corresundertook her journey to Palestine. Septennate Bill. Baron Von Franckenthe Cross, written in Hebrew, Greek, and The destruction of the pagan temple is stein had, amongst others, objected to Latin, was found close by, but detached then related as we have stated it above, the tone assumed by the Vatican in as also the miracle by which the true cross using its influence with the Centre in the two thieves had suffered death. Raf- had put certain questions to the Nuncio rest of it at Jerusalem in charge of the Bishop Macarius offered up when the Holy See had come to the conclusion Bishop. It then became the custom, at crosses were applied to the sick lady: that the services of the Catholic party in the cross for the veneration of to redeem the human race by the passion and his colleagues were prepared to retire the faithful every year on Good Friday, and death of your only son on the cross, from public life. The Cardinal, evidently not taken by surprise, made a very explicit rejoinder. He wrote, says the

"basilica of the Holy Cross," where it still remains. The letters of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the service of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been the instrument of the title are three crosses has been three crosses and the title are three crosses has been three crosses and the title are three crosses has been three crosses and the title are three crosses has been three crosses and the title are three crosses are three crosses and the tit our redemption. Grant that this sick imposed on them were of different kinds and there were times and seasons to be The Lutheran centuriators of Magdewoman may be raised to life and health,
and there were times and seasons to be
woman may be raised to life and health, burg attempt to throw doubt upon this as soon as the true cross shall have according to their respective characters rejected it, and that St. Ambrose was the first who related it. The opinions of plied to her without effect, but as soon a powerful guide to troubled man and first who related it. The opinions of plied to her without effect, but as soon carry out its own programme. It was a powerful guide to troubled man and to erring communities. Every excess creates a contrary need. The excess of disintegration calls for unity and the church's missive is ever to respond to however, was almost a contemporary of however, was almost a contemporary of the example of the church however, was almost a contemporary of the church however, was almost a contemporary of the church however, was almost a contemporary of the church authorities. Theodoret adds that the portion of the carry out its own programme. It was otherwise when important ecclesiastical or religious interests were in question. In such cases it must be guided by the inspirations of the church authorities. As to the septemante policy, it might, on a carry out its own programme. It was otherwise when important ecclesiastical or religious interests were in question. Theodoret adds that the portion of the the successive but contradictory sentiments which sflict humanity. The

333, a few years after it, so

Theodoret adds that the portion of the a careless view, be deemed wholly unconsected with the interests to whole the interests th reference has been made. Of itself it forward to meet the just aspirations of nations and succeeded in satisfying was one so well known and public he with a magnificence which need not be them according to the measure of their needs and the requirements of it. His testimony is therefore very world who visit it every day can behold

hardly fail to dispose them favorably toward the Roman Catholics of the Empire. The Holy See, therefore, could not, with justice to itself, permit the opportunity of conciliating so great a power to pass unutilized. These were considerations which had prompted the opportune pronouncement of the Vati-can on the side of Prince Bismarck against his rebellious Parliament."

The Cardinal's reply gave rise to very general and earnest discussion. Some hing in fact akin to sensation was raised when it appeared in Vienna, Rome, Paris and other European capitals. The Italian government, ever jealous of Papal influence, looked on it with suspicion, not unmingled with alarm, as portending an alliance that might work evil to the Sardinian dynasty and Italian unifica tion. In France it drew forth many bitter comments. The indignation among the German Liberals was intense, while not a few of the Catholic party viewed the Cardinal's course with extreme displeasure : Bismarck's victory at the polls was, if not really secured, at all events greatly enhanced, by the Cardinal's course in advising the German Catholics to sustain him. Whatever the feelings the German letters of the departed churchman may have temporarily excited, his course commends itself as wise, far reaching, and incontrovert. ible. But will Bismarck's electoral victory secure peace for Europe?

THE WAR CLOUD.

The war-cloud has not only not disappeared, but seems to grow hourly more Europe seems in a troublous, fevered condition that cannot endure. The N. Y. Star's London correspondent, lately writ. ing from Europe, says :

"The outlook in the East becomes hourly more threatening. The Times publishes a statement from Vienna that the relations of Russia with Germany and Austria are severely strained, and that there are no further attempts in official circles to conceal these facts. De spatches from other sources confirm this. The Levant Herald, whose corresthis. The Leant Heraid, whose correspondents have recently been making close enquiries into Russian armaments, declares that the Russian forces now concentrated in Central Asia equipped for active service in the field, number fully 300,000 men of all arms. Of these, three divisions of fifty thousand each are ready to march on Afghanistan at a lew days' notice. Reports have also been received at Rus Reports have also been received of Rus-sian troops massed in Russian Poland, proving that Russia has made enormous proving that Russia has made enormous preparations for an offensive war. Details confirm the outline of the Russian plans published by the Russian papers based on the assumption of a war between France and Germany. At the War office and the admirality the opinion grows hourly that Russia means simultaneous operations against Bul-garia and Afghanistan and that Austria and England will meet her on those fields,"

Russia does, in truth, appear to be in condition of gravest disquiet. Her relations with all her neighbors, with, strange to say, the sole exception of Turkey, seem to be in a dubious if not minous state of tension. Germany her relations are far from friendly, with Austria they are very unfriendly, with Britain far from reassur ing, and with China almost openly inimical. Russian diplomacy is, however, proverbially cautious, and we can hardly believe it possible that the Slav states men will draw upon themselves so many enemies at once. It may not, however, pondent of the N. Y. Post lately had an interview with General Wolseley, in which the latter is made say :

'Simply expressing my personal opinion I should say I feel sure that a vast and appalling war is a certainty in the near future. But this, indeed, everybody may be said to know. The rapidly increasing armaments the hygo hygony increasing armaments, the huge by which several of the powers are laying upon themselves and the directions in which the armaments are being developed and massed make war inevitable. But whether it will be this summer or But whether it will be the summer of th next there is only one man in Europe who knows—that is Biemarck." The recent German elections, he said, did not mean peace. Gen. Wolseley grew eloquent in picturing the rise of the German empire under Bismarck's imperious statesman ship, and said the miserable part; squabbles of English statesmen pre miserable party cluded any hope of a counterpart of Bis-marck arising in England. He rejpiced, marck arising in England. He replaced, however, in the prospect of an imperial federation. That was his ultimate ideal for the British people. Gen. Wolseley continued enthusiastically: "When every man who speaks English is in the sam empire or federation, or whatever it may called, an international millenium ill be reached, for we should then be able to impose peace and freedom on all the world.

There is certainly here a good deal of oncentrated spread eagleism. Gen. Wolseley knows, or ought to know, that it is not a Bismarck that Eugland needs; but a statesman strong enough to lead her to the adoption of a sound

portion of the English speaking family, 20,000,000 in number, scattered through out the world, dissatisfied, imperial federation must be simply an idle dream, and the talk of perpetual friendship with the United States empty foolish speech. The General is credited with the following finale: "I am," he added, "a great admirer of America and American people. I witnessed at Washington the final review of the armies of the republic at the close of the war. The spectacle of that immense force melting away among the people and being almost immediately absorbed was the most colossal I ever seen, and left upon me an inefface. able impression. I never lose an oppor. tunity of assuring people in England that the education of a public man is not complete until he has been in America and stayed there at least six months. Every step which brings Eugland and America nearer together seems to me a step nearer the realization of the ideal civilization of the future. I am, therefore, always delighted when I hear of an Englishman marrying an American lady. or vice versa. With such a miserable squabble over a kettle of fish as the present fisheries dispute, I have not a moment's patience. I am convinced if I or any other man of ordinary tact or experience was sent over with sufficient authority to arrange matters, with a similar American representative, the whole affair could be settled out of hand

Very good in its way-it smacks of the postprandial-but in many respects and more threatening in aspect, All very wide of the mark. With all due respect for Britain's "only general," we may be permitted to say that we have statesmen on this side of the Atlantic much better qualified than he to assist in the settlement of the "kettle of fish" dispute. Gen. Wolseley must not believe that because he thought he had in 1870 besieged and carried Fort Garry by storm, he can just deal with Canadian affairs as he pleases. The gallant officer is a good man in his own place, but out of it he is even as is a fish out of water. If he could see himself as others see him. in print he would shun interviews and interviewers with extreme rigidity for the future. He says, however, some just and wise things that we commend to the attention of the fire-eating section of the Canadian press.

in a week."

THE ELECTIONS.

In reply to enquiries we beg to state that the number of Catholic members elected to the new Parliament is 68, divided as follows :- Quebec 52, Ontario Nova Scotia 5, New Brunswick 3 Prince Edward Island 2, and Manitoba 1. The English speaking Catholic members from Quebec are :

Messrs, Curran......Montreal Centre McGreevy...Quebec West. The Catholic members for Ontario are Messrs. Labrose ...... Prescott Purcell......Glengarry Robillard....,Ottawa

Bergin......Cornwall & Stor mont Coughlin.....Middlesex North. The Catholic gentlemen who stood for Ontario seats and were defeated on the 22od were

Messrs, Anglin ...... North Simcoe ary.....North E Conlon...... Welland Quinn ..... East Simcoe St. Jean .... Ottawa Routhier.... Prescott Hawkins .... Oxford South MacMahon...Lambton West. The Catholics elected from New Bruns-

wick are: Messrs. Costigan ........ Victoria candidates were successful;

Cameron.....Inverness Flynn..... Richmond Catholics to the new Parliament, viz:

Messrs, McIntyre ......Kings Peary......Prince.
Mr. Royal, elected for Provencher, is the sole Catholic representative from Manitoba and the North West. If the Catholics of Ontario were represented according to population they would have fifteen instead of five members in the House of Commons, and those of New Brunswick five or six instead of three Pariiamentary representatives. The total number of French members in the new House will be 53, all Catholics.

BALLYKILBEG RAMPANI.

We are told that a rumor published ast week to the effect that the government had decided on the prosecution of Archbishop Croke, had excited some sensation in the British metropolis. Mr. Wm. Johnson, ever thirsting as of old for Papist gore, was so overcome with delight at the publication of the report that he rose in his place in the House of of their needs and the requirements of their needs and the requirements of their temperaments. No manifestation aguable, and it would be trustworthy if the were the only witness. Other Pro.

it. His testimony is therefore very the temperaments. No manifestation he were the only witness. Other Pro.

it. His testimony is therefore very the valuable, and it would be trustworthy if the preservation of peace in Europe. More than that, it was putting the Emperor and Prince Bismarck under obligation or millenium is simply an impossibility. With one great would soon be disposed of. Not exile

Popish prelate of Irish sentime he government did not, however, to requisition the hon. gentlem good counsel, for Sir Michael H Beach, amid much good natured la ter from the Irish National benches nounced that the question was engathe attention of Her Majesty's gov ment. And so the episode ended, ment. to poor Ballykilbeg's discomfiture. EDITORIAL NOTES. THE Dublin Municipal Council h lopted a resolution to appeal to free peoples of the world to prevent British Government from carrying their "threats of outrage against the l people." Lord Mayor Sullivan others spoke during the meeting which the resolution was adopted all violently denounced the Gov SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH has resig he office of Onief Secretary for Irel

had a cataract over both eyes, wi was the cause of his reagnat It might in truth be stated that ne all English viceroys who take up t residence in Dublin Castle become hort time afflicted with the same THE Bishop of Kingston preached lunday morning in St. Paul's Chu Philadelphia, at the request of the Pas Very Revd Maurice Walsh, V. G., who ative of Dungarvon, Ireland, and been an intimate friend of the Bishop for early boyhood. In the evening His Le ship presched in St. Vincent de Pa rch, at the request of the Very I Nicholas Walsh, Pastor. On Monday Tuesday he was the guest of Archbis Ryan, who took him and Vicar-Gen-

Walsh and Dean Gauthier, of Brock ville

his magnificent seminary of St. Cha

Borromeo, at Overbrook, whose lear

professors were highly gratified at

wing, it is said, to ill-health. The R

Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary

State for Scotland, has been appointe

ucceed him. Sir Michael Hicks Bea

physicians have issued a bulletin

erning his condition. They say

presence of their distinguished visito SIR WM VERNON HARCOURT has writ to the Times to show that the troubles Ireland arise from the attempt of Government to enforce payment of re which their own Land Commission declared people are unable to pay. quotes from speeches of Sir Michael His ach and other Conservatives made year, in which it was admitted that Parnell was able to prove all prom made in his Tenants' Bill, Parliam would be bound to attempt to supply remedy. The Land Commission, says writer, proved Parnell to be in the rig Tet the Government, instead of bring bill to deal with judicial rents, propo fresh coercion measures.

THE London correspondent of the N York Post cables that he believes th is no truth in the story that the Gove ment have decided to proclaim National League and put Archbish Croke on trial for instigating sediti He says their law officers warned th that no proof of the Archbishop's go would be forthcoming, and that nance of convicting a Catholic ar bishop was absolutely non-existent. for the National League, he says important fact is that it has been v quiet of late, and has had nothing to with the plan of campaign, which is work of private and more or less sp

neous agencies.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY left New You het week for Ireland. Before his dep ture he said to a reporter, a manufacture he said to a reporter he said to a repor at the utmost. Gladstone will come i power again. Lord Randolph Churc silent in his views and favors Ho Rule. If England has war with Rus or any European power, she will g eland Home Rule in a week. She not go to war without first giving Irela ndependence in home governme freland would receive assistance fr England's enemy, and granting Ho le would prevent it. I believe war be inevitable in Europe, but I cam bell whether it will be this spring or n hope to come back to America ag

St. Patrick's Day in London.

On the evening of the 17th the us rand concert will be held in the Ope House in this city, the funds deriv from which will go towards liquidati the debt on the Cathedral. Rev. Fatt Tiernan has made arrangements t will tend to make this concert one of most successful ever held in London, may mention that in addition to hav may mention that in addition to have secured the best local and other tale available he has engaged the services Mrs. Martin Murphy of Hamilton, a lawhose reputation as a vocalist is kno all over the Dominion. We hope Fatt Ternan's efforts will be suitably appicated by our people by an overflow house on the evening of the 17th,

r prison for the patriotic prelate would atisfy the hon, member for Belfast, but hips and cords, the rack, and finally the take would he deem the right thing for Popish prelate of Irish sentiments. The government did not, however, call to requisition the hon. gentleman's ood counsel, for Sir Michael Hicks Beach, amid much good natured laughter from the Irish National benches, anounced that the question was engaging the attention of Her Majesty's government. And so the episode ended, much to poor Ballykilbeg's discomfiture.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Dublin Municipal Council have dopted a resolution to appeal to the free peoples of the world to prevent the British Government from carrying out their "threats of outrage against the Irish people." Lord Mayor Sullivan and others spoke during the meeting at which the resolution was adopted and all violently denounced the Govern-

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH has resigned he office of Onief Secretary for Ireland, wing, it is said, to ill-health. The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Scotland, has been appointed to

unday morning in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, at the request of the Pastor. Byan, who took him and Vicar-General Walsh and Dean Gauthier, of Brockville, to his magnificent seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, whose learned professors were highly gratified at the presence of their distinguished visitors.

SIR WM VERNON HARCOURT has written to the Times to show that the troubles in Ireland arise from the attempt of the Government to enforce payment of rents which their own Land Commission has declared people are unable to pay. He quotes from speeches of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other Conservatives made last

eneous agencies.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY left New York lest week for Ireland. Before his departure he said to a reporter, "I think Ireland will have Home Rule in two years at the utmost. Gladstone will come into power again. Lord Randolph Churchill silent in his views and favors Home Rule. If England has war with Russia er any European power, she will give Ireland Home Rule in a week. She will not go to war without first giving Ireland independence in home government. Ireland would receive assistance from England's enemy, and granting Home tule would prevent it. I believe war to be inevitable in Europe, but I cannot cell whether it will be this spring or not. I hope to come back to America again and meet my many friends."

St. Patrick's Day in London.

On the evening of the 17th the usual on the evening of the 17th the dear grand concert will be held in the Opera House in this city, the funds derived from which will go towards liquidating the debt on the Cathedral. Rev. Father Tiernan has made arrangements that will tend to make this concert one of the most successful ever held in London. We may mention that in addition to having secured the best local and other talent available he has engaged the services of Mrs. Martin Murphy of Hamilton, a lady whose reputation as a vocalist is known all over the Dominion. We hope Father Tiernan's efforts will be suitably appreciated by our people by an overflowing house on the evening of the 17th. LECTURE BY BISHOP WALSH.

Popular Misrepresentations of Catholie Doctrine.

The following able lecture was deliv. ered in St. Peter's Cathedral on last Sunday evening by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, being a continuation of a series of Lenten discourses on popular mis-representations of the faith of Catholics.

of Lenten discourses on popular mis. representations of the faith of Catholics. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather the cathedral was crowded. His Lordship said:

Before coming, dearest brethren, to the subject matter of this evening's discourse, I beg to remark that my object in these lectures is not controversy, but simply to clear away the rubbush that has been heaped upon Catholic doctrines by misrepresentations and mis-statements. My object is not to attack the religion of others, but to explain and defend my own. On last Sunday evening I stated that the Catholic Church is a world-wide institution that claims the attention and the study of mankind, that it has been in the world since the days in which our Saviour dwelt upon the earth, that there is not a civilized country in the world, a Christian country, that does not owe to the Catholic church its christianity and its civilization, that in the language of Mr. Glide country, that does not owe to the Cath-olic church its christianity and its civili-zation, that, in the language of Mr. Glad-stone, for fifteen hundred, years she has marched at the head of civilization and has attached to her chariot, like horses to the triumphal car, all the intellec-tual and material forces of the earth— that her art was the art of the world— her caning the saning of the world succeed him. Sir Michael Hicks Beach's physicians have issued a bulletin concerning his condition. They say he had a cataract over both eyes, which was the cause of his reagnation.

They say he world has had the best of. And yet, this wonderful church, which is as old as Christianity and as universal as mankind, a refused a hearing by the men It might in truth be stated that nearly all English viceroys who take up their residence in Dublin Castle become in a short time afflicted with the same distance.

The Bishop of Kingston preached on The Bishop of Kingston prea the truth. I then stated certain misre presentations, referring, for instance, to the relation of the Catholic Church to the Philadelphia, at the request of the Pastor, Very Revd Maurice Walsh, V. G., who is a native of Dungarvon, Ireland, and has been an intimate friend of the Bishop from early boyhood. In the evening His Lordinip presched in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, at the request of the Very Rev. Nicholas Walsh, Pastor. On Monday and Tuesday he was the guest of Archbishop Ryan, who took him and Vicar-General was used in her services, because the church is not a national church. She is the Catholic church—the church of all nations. If she were a national church she would use the tongue of the country. The English church uses the English tongue in her services. If the Catholic church were an Italian church it would use the Italian language. If it were a French church it would use the French language, but since she is the church of all nations, she uses a tongue that is common to all scholars, which was once the Imperial tongue. In that tongue she civilized the Roman world, and when it fell asunder and was split by divers nationalities and tongues the Church still held on to her own tongue, thus remaining unchanged in her language. on thee." (Det on the

of my remarks last Sunday evening. I now come to other charges. It is constantly stated again and again and again that the Catholic Church is guilty of blasphemy because it claims a power that is exclusively the attribute of God the power to forgive sins. It is further stated that the church invented confession of sins sometime during the night of the middle ages. That was a long night, and so many wicked things were done in it, so that when people awoke from their stupor they found the world changed, and that this terrible Church had introduced the most terrible things, amongst others had introduced confession of sine, and by that means wished to keep her people in spiritual bondage and slav-ery and to impose on them an intolerable

Thirdly, that this doctrine of the remission of sins of the Catholic Church facilitates and encourages the commission of crime, for what is easier than for a man to go to the priest, pay him a round sum and get his sins forgiven. Now there is not a man or woman in this congregation that has not heard this assertion over and over again, and good people honest and well-meaning people—that would not otherwise be guilty of a calumny towards their neighbors, swelled

the accusation.

These charges are like the baseless fabric of a vision, without any foundation, and they are utterly false and unjust towards a great communion like the Catholic Church. Before I come, then, to the question of the remission of sins, I would remark that no more vital question can engage the thoughts and attention of Christian men, as that which concerns the conditions on which the eternal God pardons the sins of man. For all men who believe in God, for all who believe

in the immortality of the soul, and in the responsibility of man to his Creator, no question of more tremendous importance can be considered than that which relates to the conditions on which it pleases the just God to pardon the sins of mankind. But, dearest breather, there is one thing on which we are all signed, namely, that we are all sinners before God. St. John tells us in his first epite that "He why says he has no sin, deceives himself and the truth is not in him," and St. James tells us that "In many things we all offend," and the Book of Proverbs tells us that "Even the just man falls seven times." Then again the law of God tells us there is no greater evil in the world than sin, in fact, there is no other real, essential evil. Sin is the only intrinsic evil in the world. All other things which we call evils are the consequences and the punishment of sin. If it is not in the dout of the author of that. I read to you in the beginning of the 9th chapter of Catholic case they in the Gatbolic system obtain pardon for his in the beginning of the 9th chapter of the Gospel according to St Matthewhow Christ worked a miracle to prove that he as a man had the power to forgive sins. No man would question his power that the Bishop here to aight simply and plainly announces what Catholic teaching is. Then they will say, "Bishop, didn't you invent confession How is it that you law of God tells us there is no greater evil in the world than sin, in fact, there is no other real, essential evil. Sin is the only intrinsic evil in the world. All other things which we call evils are the consequences and the punishment of sin. Sin is the ovil that causes God to hide His face in anger from His children and over. In the confession of sins committed is a face in anger from His children and over. In the contestion of sins committed is a face in anger from His children and over.

laid down that unless men repented of their sins they could not obtain forgiveness. The prophet David, in his 50th psalm, says to God, "If thou hadst desired sacrifice, I would indeed have given it; with burnt offerings thou wilt not be delighted; a sacrifice to God is an afflicted spirit; a contrite and humble heart, O God, thou wilt not despise," (Psalm 50 18v.); wherein it is declared that even the highest act of worship, sacrifice, would not be pleasing to God unless accompanied by sentiments of deep and heartfelt contrition and humiliation for having offended the divine Majesty. Again, the word of God affirms: "When thou shalt seek the Lord thy God thou shalt find Him; yet so, if thou seek Him with all thy heart and with all the affliction of thy sou." (Deuteronomy 4 29.) And sgain, 'Now, when thou shalt be touched with the repentance of thy heart—and return to him—the Lord thy God will have mercy on thee." (Deut. xxxi, 1, 2, 3.) In Ezechiel (2. 18 v. 30 31) God Himself declares in the most emphatic manner that penance is the only plank by which the sinner may escape from the ruin and shipwreck of sin; "Be converted to me and do penance for all your iniquities, and iniquity shall not be sour. win

"Do penance, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." (Matt. 4th c 17) And He emphatically declares that penance alone can save the sinner. "I say to you, unless you do penance you shall all perish." (Luke xiii. c., 5 v.) Hence, the Council of Trent affirms, "Penitence was, indeed, at all times, necessary, in order to attain to grace and justice for all men who had defiled themselves by any mortal sin, even for those who begged to be washed by the Sacrament of Baptism." (Sess xiv. c. lst.) Now then there is one condition in the Catholic system for the remission of sins, a

man must be truly and sincerely sorry for his sins, otherwise, according to Catholic doc-trine, there is no power in heaven or on earth can forgive him his sins. Therefore this is what we hold, viz: that an essential prerequisite for the remission of sin is incere sorrow and heart felt contrition, or contrition must be real, it must be in the heart, it must be supernatural; it is not enough in our system for a man to be sorry for sin because it brings temporal disgrace or temporal loss upon him; no, he must be sorry for the sin because it offends God. According to the supreme, viz, in other words, that as sin is the greatest evil in the world so sorrow for sin must be the greatest sorrow, and this sorrow must be accompanied by a firm purpose of amendment of life. When man comes to the Catholic Church for the remission of his sins he must be prepared, if he has wronged his neighbor in business—if he has done an injustice to him or against him—he must be prepared to make restitution of every cent.
This is the doctrine of the Catholic
Church on the matter of repentance. A
man that comes for the pardon of his sins to the Catholic Church must be pre-

in the world than sin, in fact, there is no other real, essential evil. Sin is the only intrinsic evil in the world. All other things which we call evils are the consequences and the punishment of sin. Sin is the evil that causes God to hide His face in anger from His children and overshadow the world with the darkness and sorrow of countiess miseries; sin is opposed to the infinite attributes of God, essentially opposed, and it shuts the gates of Heaven and happiness against the sinner, and condemns him if he is unrepentant to the fire of hell. This is the doctrine of all Coristian person to ascertain carefully the right condition and what the means are by which man can obtain forgiven as of his sins and be reconciled to God. The following is the Catholic system of better in regard to this most important question:

The Catholic Church teaches that Christ the Lord instituted the Sacrament of Penance, according to Catholic teaching—three elements enter into the sacrament of penance, according to Catholic teaching—three elements constitute the sacrament, viz, repentance for sin, confession and the application of the power, the eight of which and the infinite mercy forgives the sinner—repentance, confession and the application of the power the eight of the sin forgiving power bestowed by Christ on His Church is then exercised. These are the conditions according to Catholic belief on which God in his infinite mercy forgives the sinner—repentance, confession and the application of the power, the eight of the sin forgiving power bestowed on his mand were add in the first chapter of the conditions according to Catholic belief on which God in his infinite mercy forgives the sinner—repentance, confession and the application of the power, the eight condition of the power, the eight condition of the power than the condition of the power the eight condition of

sion of sin is as old as revealed religion. What man would have undertaken to impose such a yoke upon man-hind without the express sanction of Gol? If the Church Catholic attempted that in the middle ages there would have been a record of it. Would men have submitted, never having heard of this imposition before. Would they have bent their necks to such a yoke as that without any protest, and yet no trace of any protest can be found in the whole history of the Catholic Church. On the contrary, from the very beginning the contrary, from the very beginning authentic history points to the existence of this practice in all the ages of the Chris-

tian Church.

We have seen that confession of sin

We have seen that confession of sin was commanded and practiced in the Jewish church. Now that church was, in the language of St. Paul, a school master to bring us to Christ.

The Jewish religion was an incomplete religion; it was a religion of God, but incomplete. It found its fulfilment in the Caristian religion. What the rosebud is to the full-blown rose—what the acorn is to the mighty oak that grows up from it—that the Jewish religion was to the Christian religion. The one was the inciplent state—the other the full-grown religion. Therefore, what incomplete. It found its fulfilment in the Caristian religion. What the rosebud is to the full-blown rose—what the acorn is to the mighty oak that grows up from it—that the Jewish religion was to the Christian religion. The one was the inciplent state—the other the full-grown religion. Therefore, what ever was good in the Jewish religion, and fitted for our time, was completed and perfected in the Christian dispensation, but whatever was temporary passed away, and whatever corruptions had crept into the world in the Jewish religion.

In a the power to forgive sins, and therefore, with the power with which His eterral in the same that sent Him, with that same property, and the reparation of wrongs; clear up doubts, console under afflictions—in fine, cure or relieve all the evils of the soul; and as nothing in the world its more precious than a faithful friend, what is the value of that friend when he is bound by his functions and fitted by his knowledge to devote to you all his care, under the seal of the most inviolable secrecy?"

Cardinal Newman says in "Anglican" and whatever corruptions had crept into the Jewish religion Christ corrected them. Thus, for instance, the precept of fraternal charity was corrupted amongst the Jewa, but Christ condemned the corruption and enunciated the true doctrin have heard that it hath been said, love thy neighbor and hate thy enemy; but I say to you love your enemy." (Mathew v., 43.4.) It was thus Christ acted. He corrected the abuses and errors that had crept into the Jewish religion. But did he abolish or condemn the confession of sins that, as we have seen, obtained in it? Did he say that he wished mo longer for its continuance? He would have done so had it been a corruption. He would have done so had he wished it not to continue in the Church. On the contrary, so far from saying anything as to this, he established an instituthe forgiveness of sins that necessarily implies the continuance of the practice—that necessarily implies the confession of sins. We will see this when I come to that point. What I want to call your attention to now is the fact that the Apostles insisted upon the conthat the Apostes insisted upon the obtaining fession of sins as a condition to obtaining pardon. Thus, in the first Epistle of St. John the Apostle, he says: "If we say John, the Apostle, he says: "If we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us."

But if we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to remove our iniquity, that is to say, if we refuse to confess our sins we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us—if we confess our sins God is faithful and just to forgive us. Again, St. James the Apostle, in the 5th chapter, says, "Confess your sins that you may be saved." We therefore find that the confession of sins therefore find that the confession of sins is not an invention but is a prescription of the religion of God in all ages of the world. We find, therefore, that in the Catholic religion there are in the ordinary providence of God, these two conditions absolutely necessary, namely, repentance and confession. Now, then, the question arises, "Has Christ conferred on His Chrych the away of conditions." Church the awful power of forgiving

sins ? No church would have ever thought of claiming such a power if God had not bestowed it, because such a power is so foreign to the attributes of man that no church would have dared to promulgate

all the Caristian sects that believe in Baptism does not forgive sins, what is the use of it? If baptism forgives sins, what is the use of it? If baptism forgives sins, therefore man can forgive sins. Every Protestant sect in the country, therefore, claims the power to forgive sins. They pour water on the head, and say each minister when baptizing, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost." And they believe the original sin is forgiven. Is not that claiming that man can forgive sin? And is it wrong for us to claim that which every minister in the country claims. If it be wrong for man to forgive sins, why do you baptize? Now, Christ proved that He as man had power to forgive sins. When the poor palsied man was brought before Him our Saviour had pity on Him and He said "Be of good cheer, son; thy sins are forgiven thee." And the scribes and Pharisees said within themselves, "That man is guilty of blasphemy; he claims a power that belongs to God alone." Our Saviour seeing their thoughts, said, "Why do you be seeing their thoughts, said, "Why do you be seeing their thoughts, said, "Why do you have the see heart?" Which is seeing their thoughts, said, "Why do you murmur in your hearts? Which is it easier for me to say, 'Thy sins are for-given thee,' or 'Get up and walk.' But that you may know tout the son of man has power on earth to forgive sins, then said he to the man sick of the palsy, Stand up, take up thy bed and go into thy house;" and the man stood up, cured by the power of Christ—stood up and carried his bed into his house. And then the multitude were convinced they now saw that Christ as man had the power to forgive sine. Now, the question arises, did Christ bestow that power upon the apostles and the Church? That is the question. We say he did. We Catholics believe We say he did. We Catholics believe and firmly hold that Carist left that power in the keeping of his church for the salvation of his people. How do you prove it from Scripture? We prove it very easily. Christ first promised it, to prepare the apostles' mind for it—to keep them in expectation of it. We find in Mathew, the 18th chapter, he says: "Whatsoever you sha'l bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and

he says: "Whatsoever you sha'l bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and wha'soever you shall loose on earth shall be loosened in Heaven." There was the power promised. On that day when, by his resurrection, he proved that he was the Son of God—proved his divinity—and had risen from the tomb brighter than the morning sun that shone upon the Heavens on that morning, the Son of God rose triumphant from the grave and stood before his apostles, proving that he was indeed the Son of God, and He said to His apostles, "Peace be to you. As the father hath sent me I send you." (John xx, 21.) Now mind these words, "As the father hath sent me I send you." How did the father send him? With the power to forgive sins? He proved by the miracle already mentioned to you that He as man had the power to forgive sins, and therefore, with the power with which His eternal father had sent Him, with that same power the risen Christ has sent His apostles into the world. "As the Father hath sent me I send you." Therefore He gave them the power to forgive sins. But Christ was God as well as man. He ye shall forgive they are forgiven them, and whose sins ye shall retain they are retained." xx. 23. These are the solemn words of the risen Christ. Therefore Christ gave the apostles the power to for-Christ gave the apostles the power to forgive sins. But some will say that was a gift personally to the apostles. I say, "no." That power was bestowed upon the Apostles, not alone in their individual or personal capacities, but also in their official and representative capacities as the first founders, under Christ, of the Church. For instance, when their commissioned the apostles when thrist commissioned the apostle to preach the gospel, that was not given to them in their personal capacity alone; it was given them as the heads of the Church, the first members of the teach-Church, the first members of the teaching corporation established by our Lord.
The apostles would die, but the corporation would live on, by virtue of the powers given it, and would exercise the powers given it forever.
Thus, for instance, under the British constitution, the English Parliament has certain powers. tain powers. These legislative powers were first bestowed upon the first members of Parliament, but these men died bers of Parliament, but these men died and the powers lived, and live to-day, and will live as long as Ecgland shall be an empire. And so the powers that Christ bestowed upon the apostle for the salva-tion of His people were given to them in their official capacity, as the head of the corporation or Church, and whilst the apostles died the powers lived on and will live in their successors down to the last live in their successors down to the last syllable of recorded time—will live down to the consummation of the world.

Therefore the Church Catholic claims that she, the Church of Christ, has this power from God. God forces whis own man would claim that he by his own powers could forgive sins. We claim not that. We claim that God, for the salvation of his people, has delegated this power to the lawful ministers of his Church, and that that power is exercised in the name of God and by the gitt and appointment of God. Is there anything wrong in this? But you will say "Now wrong in this? But you will say, "New, would it not be better and simpler to go straight to God and let Him forgive us?" Yes, if that were God's. Yes, if that were God's appointment—if that were God's arrangement. But, dearest brethren, that is not the way pared to repair injuries to the character and the property of his neighbor, must such a doctrine without the warranty of cast away the occasions of sin and re- heaven. God himself must have been in which God regulates either the material or moral world. God could control this material creation and keep it in harmony

by His direct power, but He does not do
finat. He appoints secondary laws and
powers—He appoints these laws and the
te dommands these laws, and they carry out
His will with mathematical precision.
The will of God is carried out in
this way. And in dealing with men
Has not God at all times dealt with men
through men? Was it not by the Patriarchs that He instructed their families?
Was it not by Noah that He approached
the people before the flood? Was it not by
Jonas that He approached the guilty people of Nineveh? And was it not by
prophets that He approached the Jewish
teeple when they fell away from their
fallegiance to Him? Was it not by Moses
that He freed His people from the Egyptian slavery? Was it not by Moses that
He handed to His people the ten commandments? Did not He clothe His
own Son with human flesh that he, the
God man, might look his fellow man in
the face and announce to him the mesthe face and announce to him the message of heaven? That is God's way. I ask you is there anything wrong in Catholic teaching regarding the God-appointed means of the divine forgiveness? Is there anything here that can assist the commission of sin? Is it not a most difficult thing for man to go to his fel-low-man and open to him his naked heart? I say that the Catholic system, so far from encouraging sin, is the great-est deterrent from it. In order to show you what leading infidels and Protes-tants think regarding the salutary influ-ence of confession, in curbing human pastants think regarding the salutary influence of confession, in curbing human passions and promoting morality and virtue, I will read for you a few of their almissions. But before doing so I will tell you an incident that came within my knowledge a few years ago, when I was on a visit to Kingston. I visited the penitentiary, to see how our poor convicts were in that institution. I was accompanied by the Catholic chaplain, a very intelligent, zealous man, and he called my attention to the register that he kept in the chapel of the penitentiary. Now, said he, I can go over a number of years in which I have been chaplain here. I have made it a habit, when a Catholic convict comes into this institution, to ask him when he had been to his confession, and as a general rule (as you will find in running your ey over this) they were habitually absent for years from confession. And yet people have the folly to believe that the Catholic system encourages the commission of sin. They had better try it, and see how they would like it. Of course it is a very easy thing to say, "Believe in Christ and you will be saved." Yes, it is necessary to believe in Christ. But a great many bad people believe in Christ. But a great many bad people believe in Christ. it, to Christ. Something more than faith in t—to Carist is necessary to obtain the divine We pardon, as I have fully shown this even-

pardon, as I have fully shown this evening.

Here is what Voltare, that notorious infidel of France, said: "The enemies of the Roman Church, who have assailed the salutary institution of confession, appear to have removed the strongest restraint which can be put upon secret crimes. The sages of antiquity themselves felt the importance of it." Leibnitz, in his System of Theology, says: "The institution of sacramental confession is assuredly worthy of the divine wisdom, and, of all the doctrines of religion, it is the most admirable and the most beautiful. It was admired by the Chinese and the inhabitants of Japan. The necessity of confessing sin is sufficient to preserve from it those who still preserve their modesty; and yet, if any fail, confession consoles and restores them. I look on a grave and prudent confessor as a great instrument of God for the salutation of saves. confessor as a great instrument of God for the salvation of souls. His counsels regulate the sentiments,

inviolable secrecy?"

Cardinal Newman says in "Anglican Difficulties:" "If there is a heavenly idea in the Catholic Church—looking at it simply as an idea—surely, next after the Blessed Sacrament, confession is such. And such is it ever found, in fact; the says a secret of kneeling along a such that the same secret of kneeling and such as the same secret of kneeling. And such is the ever found, in fact; the very act of kneeling, a low and contrite voice, the sign of the cross—hanging, so to say, over the head bowed low—and the words of peace and blessing. Oh, what a soothing charm is there which the world can neither give nor take away! Oh, what piercing, heart subduing tranquility, provoking tears of joy, is poured aimost substantially and physically upon the soul—the oil of gladness, as scripture calls it—when the peni-tent at length rises, his God reconciled to him, his sins rolled away forever! This is confession as it is in fact, as those bear witness to it who know it by experience." I fear I have detained you rather long with these remarks, but I am sure that the Catholics who are here will be in. structed and edified, and that our separate brethren will bring home with them different ideas from those that they learned from the unfounded traditions handed down to them.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM SARNIA.

The branch of the Irish National League, formed here a short time ago, has arranged with Dr. Burns, Principal of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilon, to lecture on Home Rule in the ton, to lecture on Home Rule in the Town Hall here, on Friday evening, March 11th. The doctor is a thorough Irishman, a learned historian and an elo-quent speaker. Those desirous of an intellectual treat on the situation of Ireland should not fail to hear the honest views of a liberal Protestant from Bel-

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate St. Patrick's day in a becom-ing manner. The annual concert in the evening promises to surpass all former efforts. No pains have been spared to present a programme far superior to any hitherto presented to a Sarnia audience. Among the foreign talent secured appear the names of Master Charlie Butler and Miss McFecheron St. Thomas Bet. and Miss McEacheron, St. Thomas, Robbie Burns, the world-renowned dancer, of London, and Miss Annie McKeon of

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### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The death is announced of the Rev. John Grene, S. J., of Milltown Park, Dublin. He was born in 1807, educated Dublin. He was born in 1807, educated at Stoneyhurst, and entered the Society of Jesus in his nineteenth year. For more than forty years he devoted himself to teaching in the college of the Society. Many of his first pupils have passed away in the fullness of their days. But those with whom he was brought into further intercourse in more modern times, in Belvidere College, retain vivid memories of his strong faith and zeal for the promotion of every good cause. His latter years were spent at Milltown Park.

### Wicklew.

Micklew.

A struggle is going on between a Rev.
Mr. Bali, of Donegal, and Mr. Byrne, of
Courtfoyle. The tenant had sold every
article on the land, and is quite prepared
for a visit from the sheriff. It is, however, expected that the sheriff will not
put in an appearance, as already the landlord's agent is looking for a settlement,
which the tenant is in no hurry to make,
as he is quite delighted with the pleasure
of Campaign life.

as he is quite delighted with the pleasure of Campaign life.

The Brsy Town Commissioners passed a resolution at their meeting on Feb. 8, stating that in view of the grave and universal discontent existing in Ireland and the prostration of every interest in the country, the board declined to take any part in the projects intended for the celebration of her Majesty's Jubiles, and desire to place on record their opinion that it will be time enough for our countrymen to rejoice when they are permitted to exercise the right of managing the affairs of their own country.

\*\*\*Kildara.

Lord Drogheda's tenants are determined to stick to their guns. His offer is set aside, and the tenants demand sale at

aside, and the tenants demand sale at fifteen years' purchase.

The "authorities" here led an amusing dance lately in North Kildare. The placards announcing the Clongerey demonstration were put up, on February 5th, during the night, and the County Inspector and Resident Magistrates had their suspicions aroused by the exceptionally short notice, especially as it opened with the ominious words, "Plan of Campaign." Horsepolicemen, roused from their beds at midnight, were sent out each on a thirty miles' side there. midnight, were sent out each on a thirty miles' ride through the darkness to summon all available policemen to the meeting place, their instructions being to leave only one man in each barrack, and to ing place, their instructions being to leave only one man in each barrack, and to direct that the posters of the meeting should be torn down everywhere. The Resident Magistrate, County Inspector, and Sub-Inspectors were up all night directing operations. As fast, however, as the posters were torn off others were put up to replace them. In Newbridge the shopkeepers removed their shutters on Sunday morning, and exhibited the placards within their windows. In Nass the billstickers mounted long laders and exhibited the announcement high and dry above the policemen's reach. Two hundred policemen were massed from early morning at the meeting place, and the poor people, who had never seen such an array of bludgeon men in their quiet neighborhood before imagined that their meeting was to be suppressed. All sorts of amusing pranks were then played off on the police. Sounds of cheers from across the fields brought them at the double, and when they found nothing the same noises away in another direction brought them over fence and thorn; again they were led through a bog, and after some hours of this kind of work, they had the satisfaction of seeing the meeting begin when they were too utterly fagged out to do anything to prevent it.

Kilkenny.

The Ven. Archdeacon Drea, P. P., allan, died, after a protracted illness, on Callan, died, after a protracted illness, on Monday, February 7th. Very Rev. Michael Drea was born at Knockanore, parish of Thomastown, in November, 1821, so that at the time of his death he was in his sixty-sixth wear.

### Wexford.

Wexford.

On the two farms at Alderton, where evictions were abandoned, owing to the violent attitude of the people, the latter had firepiaces erected to boil water and tar to pour over the bailiffs. The windows and doors were fastened with iron bars, and, walls are erected inside the windows. Supplies of coal, wood, provisions and missiles were laid in.

The "Plan of Campaign" has achieved a splendid victory over Mr. Wm. Madden Glascott, of Alderton, near New Ross. Last August his tenants demanded a reduction of 25 per cent, on the rents then due,

tion of 25 per cent, on the rents then duc, which Mr. Glascott refused, but said he would allow them a reduction of 10 per would allow them a reduction of 10 per cent. The tenants then adopted the "Plan of Campaign." An attempt to evict three tenants was successfully resisted. Mr. Glascott immediately communicated with Canon Doyle, with a view to an amicable arrangement, which was effected on the following terms—the original demand of 25 per and reductive them. was effected on the following terms—the original demand of 25 per cent, reduction on all rents now due. The three tenants whose lands have been disturbed—viz., Michael Forrestal, James Forrestal, and John Lyng-are to be forgiven the half year's rent due 27th Sept., 1886, the land-lord and tenants bearing their respective

### Queen's County.

A very harsh eviction took place at Derreen, on January 14th. The circum-stances are as follows:—John Linsey has been evicted by a Mr. F. Smallman, for bein evicted by a Mr. r. Smallman, for two and a half year's rent. The tenant's circumstances had been reduced trying to pay a rack-rent of £25 a year, whilst the valuation of the holding is £11 5s. Much sympathy is felt for him in the dis-

### King's County.

A large crowd assembled, on Feb. 7th, at Collin, Banagher, with horses and ploughs, with which they set to work on the farms of Mr. Burdett's tenants, who adopted the "Plan of Campaign" some weeks ago, and have since been served with writs. Forty-five ploughs were at work, and the operations were conducted with vigor.

writs. Forty-five ploughs were at work, and the operations were conducted with vigor.

On Feb. 8th, at Birr, the sheriff and one hundred police proceeded to Terryglass to execute decrees for law costs, obtained by Lady Mary Saurin. On their arrival at the place the only thing that could be found in satisfaction of the decree was a

goat, which was decked with colored rib-bons. The sheriff and police withdrew, hooted by a large crowd of several hun-

### Louth.

Louth.

Lord Massarene is one of those foolish Irish landlords to whom it is necessary to give a few lessons in the elementary rules of common sense and common justice. To a reasonable request for a small reduction, the answer was given that no reduction would be made in those cases in which abatements were most sorely needed. But the Irish tenants now know how to deal with irreconcilables like Lord Massarene, and on Jan. 28th the people assembled at the village of Collon, to take the first step in defensive operations, and to listen to the advice of their spiritual and political leaders. Father Taaffe was in the chair—a very considerable significance. The Irish party was represented by Mesers. Clancy, M. P., and Gill, M. P. At the fair, which was held before the meeting, the farmers disposed of their movesble stock, and Lord Massarene and his bailiffs will now be spared the trouble of seeking to obtain exorbitant rents by the process of seizing on the tenant's effects. When Lord Massarene is prepared to accept a fair rent he sarene is prepared to accept a fair rent he may apply for it. Until then he can rest in peace.

may apply for it. Until then he can rest in peace.

Cork.

Mr. Thomas Linehan, hon, secretary of the Kanturk National Lesgue, held a "Plan of Campaign" sale at Newmarket, on Feb. 9th. It being a fair day a great demonstration was subsequently held. Mr. Linehan declared that the Leader tenantry were the most rack-rented in Ireland, and even the Recorder of Cork attempted to interfere, but the landlord was unrelenting.

Mr. Savage, Kinsale, carried out two more evictions in the Ballinhassig district. The landlord is my Wheatley, who was represented by Mr. William Waltos, Ardbrack, Kinsale, as receiver under the Court of Chancery. The first tenant evicted was James Murphy, who has the misfortune to own one of the most rack-rented farms. Murphy has a large, helpless family, and is one of the most hard-working and industrious tenant-farmers in the district. But it was utterly impossible that he could make both ends meet in the miserable spot of bog and upland which he held as a farm. A demonstration, novel as it is extraordinary, occurred at Mitchelstown on Feb. 9th. For some days commotion prevailed among the pupils attending the schools of the Christian Brothers and the nuns of the Presentation Order, caused by the attendance at the schools of the children of an unpopular person in the district. The pupils asought to have those unwelceme children removed, which, of course, was contrary to the regulation code. On the above day the pupils gathered opposite the entrance te the convent, and a demonstration of resentment on their part to the attendance of obnoxious pupils took place. A number of 900, refused to attend the schools. The pupils gathered opposite the entrance to the convent, and a demonstration of resentment on their part to the attendance of obnoxious pupils took place. A number of 90 police were present and attempted to check the exhibition of feeling on the part of the children. Afterwards a juvenile fife and drum band, preceded by a public procession of the pupils, marched through the town cheering for

The tenants on the Brooke's estate, Killeagh, met the agent, Mr. Bayley, on February 9th, and paid their rents less thirty-five per cent., the terms which they offered three months ago, but which were then refused. The landlord since then reconsidered himself, and accepted the tenant's terms unconditionally. The tenants would have adopted the 'Plan of Campaign' if the landlord resisted.

On February 7th, an exciting eviction

On February 7th, an exciting eviction took place near Lixnaw, in North Kerry, the tenant being Mr. John Trant, P. L. G., and the agent, Mr. George Sanders, the and the agent, Mr. George Sanders, the present High Sheriff of Kerry. The Sub-Sheriff, who was accompanied by a deputy and a number of bailiffs, and escorted by a force of police, found on their arrival that the house had been barricaded in a very formidable manner. The outer doors were readily amashed, but it was not until speedily smashed, but it was not until three hours and a half had passed that the gallant resistance of Mr. Trant and his friends was overcome, and the eviction completed. The occurrence created great aveitament in the district. excitement in the district.

### Tipperary:

Of all the faithful Irish representatives who have stood by the Irish tenantry in this hour of trial, there is not one who has this hour of trial, there is not one who has stuck to his post more manfully, or completed his work more cleanly, than Tim Condon, the Member for South Tipperary, who has been for several weeks past at once the brain and the strong right arm of the mamorable strangle on the Kingstown the memorable struggle on the Kingstown

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of the diocese, has purchased the Palace, Corbally, the beautiful residence of the late Most Rev. Dr. Butler. He has placed the mansion and its offices in the hands of Mastra J. T. Ryan & Sang who are more than the same of t Mesers. J. T. Ryan & Sons, who are en-gaged carrying out the extensive repairs, alterations and additions found to be

The Limerick Corporation has again, metaphorically speaking, got Dublin Castle by the nose and is giving it another tweak. Having defeated the Castle conspirators in the matter of the famous or infamous police tax demand, now definitely abandoned, the stubborn civic fathers of the city by the Shannon are determined of the city by the Shannon are determined on seeing whether they cannot reform another abuse by withholding supplies. They have refused to vote the proportion of the salary of the Governor of the Limerick lunatic asylum, hitherto paid out of the rates, on the very just and sufficient ground that the citizens have not the representation on the Roard of Course they presentation on the Board of Control that

in an extraordinary manner towards the Rev. Father Corry. He resented his interference, and would hold no parley with the tenants unless they came individually to him. The tenants, who were incensed at the treatment of their priest, left and adopted the invincible "Plan."

### Waterford.

Father Condon has done much for the Father Condon has done much for the parish of Newtown and Kilmacthomes, and the latest effort has been to procure some first-class instruments, and set about establishing a band in the village. The idea has been taken up with avidity, and under the direction of Mr. Mc allister, of Dungarvan, it is fully expected that in a short time the Kilmacthomas band will be second to none in the country. second to none in the country.

His Grace the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, has transferred the Rev. Dr. Gogerty, C. C., Forkhill, to the curacy of Dromintee, and has appointed the Rev. Michael McNamee, recently ordained, to succeed him in the curacy of Forkhill.

### Fermanagh.

A Protestant clergyman in the district of Fermanagh has been subjected to gross indignities by the Loyalista, owing to his friendship with a prominent Nationalist. The Orange party have made a practice of gathering before the minister's house at night and terrifying the inmates by band playing and shouting around at unseasonable hours.

### Galway.

The tenants on the estate of Mr. T. W. Evans (at present residing in Canada), at Catherne, Lieduff, have got intimation from their landlord through Mr. T. R. Parker, agent on the property, that owing to the depressed times he is prepared to give them an all around reduction of 50 present. The tenants have their fearness. per cent. The tenants have their farms at Griffith's valuation.
On Feb. 6th, the farmers and laborers

on the estates surrounding Ballygar, assembled in the village and held a splen-did demonstration in support of the Bagot tenantry, in their demand for a reduction on their present rents. The tenants asked for an abatement of 25 per cent. to all classes of tenants, and to this demand the trustees offered a reduction to the non-judicial tenants of 20 per cent, but refused to include in this concession, the refused to include in this concession the tenants who had their rents fixed in 1882 by the Sub Commissioner. The majority of the tenants hold judicial leases, and declined to accept the compromise offered by the landlord. The result is a general refusal to pay, and the tenants are threatened with eviction. The meeting was participated in by the tenantry on the surrounding estates, as well as by the tenantry more immediately interested. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. A platform was erected in the market square, and a banner was suspended in a prominent position, bearing the inscription, "Romember Woodford." Mr. Wm. O'-Brien and Mr. John Deasy, M. P., drove over from Roscommon in the morning, and were met some distance from Ballygar by a large crowd with bands and banners. The visitors were conducted to the National League rooms, where Mr. Mc.

National League rooms, where Mr. Mc-Donnell, Secretary of the National League, read an address of welcome to Mr. O'Brien, on behalf of that body.

Rev. M. Leonard, P. P., died, on Feb. 9, at his residence, Kittmagh. For some time past his health was not good. He suffered from a morbid peculiarity of the liver, and though the last attack was unusually severe, still few thought that the end was at hand. But the wear and tear of a laborious missionary life had done its work on his once vigorous consti-Mayo. done its work on his once vigorous consti-tution, and in spite of the efforts of a skilled physician the disease continued to

### Gladstone Cautious and Expectant.

A home rule M. P. says that at present of Gladstone remains warily in the back. There is no possible move for him to make at present with advantage. He is waiting and watching for some turn of events which may give him a chance. No doubt he is secretly amused at the "round table" conferences, which can end only in one way. His return to power is not likely to be brought about by Hartington and Chamberlain. Nothing else can help him much at present, unless the ministry allows itself to be dragged into a foreign war, of which there are no visible signs.

The standing of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are—is absurd. Mr. Warner's statement—that many of the ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using cheap or injurious substances for these ingredients would jeo-translated the profit of the men who manufacture this great remedy is equal to that of the majority of physicians, and the reason that some doctors give for not adopting and prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using cheap or injurious substances for these ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescribing it—viz.: that they do not know what its ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using cheap or injurious substances for these ingredients are expensive, and that the desire of the unscrupulous dealer or prescriber to realize a large profit from its manufacture by using c

### One Cent Invested

on a postal card on which to send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, bring you free, particulars about work that both sexes, of all ages, cando, and live at home, wherever they are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards, some have earned over \$50 in a single day. Capital not required; you are started free.

### Important.

Important.

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain and accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:
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If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mort, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthists, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases generally. It is very palatable."

### More Than Claimed.

"For the past four or five years," says Mrs. Emery, of Cottam, Ont., "I have been subject to kidney troubles. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. It has done me more good that what was claimed for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from like diseases."

### "ONLY AFTER DEATH."

What Wonders the Microscope has done for us.

NO LONGER OBLIGED TO DIE, TO FIND OUT "WHAT'S KILLING US One of the leading scientific publications

One of the leading scientific publications states that many people are now using the microscope to discover the real cause of disease in the system, and to detect adulterations of food and medicines.

This wonderful instrument has saved many a life. A microscopical test shows, for instance, the presence of albumen, or the life of the blood, in certain derangements of the kidneys, but medicine does not tell us how far advanced the derangement is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge:

ment is, or whether it shall prove fatal.

The microscope, however, gives us this knowledge:

Bright's disease, which so many people dread, was not fully known until the microscope revealed its characteristics. It greatly aids the physician, skilled in its use, in determining how far disease has advanced, and gives a fuller ides of the true structure of the kidney.

A noted German scholar recently discovered that by the aid of the microscope, the physician can tell if there is a tumor forming in the system, and if certain appearances are seen in the fluid passed it is proof positive that the tumor is to be a malignant one.

If any derangement of the kidneys is detected by the microscope, the physician looks for the development of almost any disease the system is heir to, and any indication of Bright's disease, which has no symptoms of its own and cannot be fully recognized except by the microscope, he looks upon with alarm.

This disease has existed more than 2,000 years. It is only until recently that the microscope has revealed to us its universal prevalence and fatal character. Persons who formely died of what was called general debility, nervous breakdown, dropsy, paralysis, heart disease, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., are now known to have really died of kidney disease, because, had there been no disorder of the kidneys, the chances are that the effects from which they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted they died would never have existed.

As the world becomes better acquainted with the importance of the kidneys in the human economy by the aid of the microscope, there is greater alarm spread through the communities concerning it, and this accounts for the erroneous belief

and this accounts for the erroneous belief that it is on the increase.

As yet neither homeopathist nor allopathist is prepared with a cure for deranged kidneys, but the world has long since recognized, and many medical gentlemen also recognize and prescribe Warner's safe cure for these derangements, and admit that it is the only specific for the common and advanced forms of kidney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was

ney disorders.

Formerly the true cause of death was discovered only after death. To-day the microscope shows us, in the water we pass, the dangerous condition of any organ in the body, thus enabling us to treat it promptly and escape premature death.

As the microscope in the hands of laymen has revealed many diseases that the medical men were not aware of, so that preparation, like many other discoveries in medicine and science, was found out by laymen, outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men

laymen, outside the medical code; consequently it comes very hard for medical men to endorse and prescribe it. Nevertheless, Warner's safe cure continues to grow in popularity and the evidences of its effectiveness are seen on every hand.

Some persons claim that the proprietors should give the medical profession the formula of this remedy, if it is such a "God-send to humanity," and let the physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized.

physicians and public judge whether or not it be so recognized. We, however, do not blame them for not publishing the formula, even to get the recognition of the medical profession. The standing of the men who manufacture

sive apparatus necessary in compounding these ingredients—seem to us to be a rea-sonable and sufficient one.

The universal testimony of our friends and neighbors, and the indisputable evidence that it, and it alone, has complete mastery over all diseases of the kidneys, is sufficient explanation of its extraordinary reputation, and conclusive proof that it is, perhaps, the most beneficent dis-covery known to scientific medicine since the microscope revealed to us the all imthe microscope revealed to us the all im-portant nature of the organs it is designed to reach and benefit.

Persons who have suffered for years with Asthma will find a quick relief and cure in the double treatment of Southern Asthma Cure. A Cure for Drunkenness.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunknness as, a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when diseased, cause lunacy, dementia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the trembling hand, revive the lagging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all unstrung or shattered, must be given a nutriment that will take the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that often foliows a sudden breaking off mis to use of alcoholic drinks. Lubou's medicines may be given in tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our readers who are interested in this studect, should sent has a interested in this studect, should sent has a interest and ress, opium, morphine and kindred habits, when stamps is inclosed for postage. Address, M. V. Lubon, 47 Weillington street east, Toronuo, Ont. Mention this paper.

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had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in
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Excelsior Printing Co., New York,
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and were cured by it in a few days. It and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I ever saw. It gives instant relief."

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

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"Jesus was led by the spirit into The Spirit of God, which inspired God, who sacrificed Himself for us? how can we repay it unless we make rifices for His sake? The spirit, it with which we should enter upon Lenton duties is that of generous self rifice for the love of God, not a cravens of fear at the thought of bodily disc fort and mortification. The most aut life is sweet and easy when inspired by love of God, and the most delicate act self-danial are chearfully performed. love of God, and the most delicate ac self-denial are cheerfully performed w prompted by the desire to imitate sufferings of Christ. The saints I ceaseless fast and vigil, and were ha withal. The martyre, in the mids their terrible torments, enjoyed a p that surpasseth all understanding, an generous Christian motives actuate us, fasts and our abstinences, while chasten the body, shall soothe the soul as love casteth out fear peace banishes thought of pain.

Do we not, moreover, owe a debt of

thought of pain.

Do we not, moreover, owe a debt of ance for our sins? and how shall we red it save by suffering? It were difficult explain the exact relation between sin suffering, but certain it is the rela exists between them. The reason of n kind has always recognized this relat and the Cross of Jesus Christ is an ete demonstration of it. It is a fact of a demonstration of it. It is a fact of evidence of the day observation that the grossest natare purified and elevated by suffering. Ife are so intimate that whatever chas as the one serves to purify the other.

as the body is the instrument of the sions of the soul, so the body is justly instrument of the soul's penance and infection. All that is elevated in hu

life, and all that is spiritual human nature comes from victory over the lower passions of m and all that is Christ-like in the Chris soul comes from the crucifixion of f

and attent is Carist-like in the Chrissoul comes from the crucifixion of a
and blood. Hence it is only by act
self-denial that we can purify the gr
ness of our nature, and it is only by we
of penance that we can expiate our s
Sensuality is the unclean spirit that
only be cast out by fasting and pray
Purification and explation cannot be a
chased at any less cost than this.

But there is another aspect of this s
ject which we must lay to heart. Let
a time for interior repentance even m
than external works of penance. "R
your heart and not your garments" is
motto that is set before us in all our p
tential exercises. External pract
count for little without the renewal
the soul. What merit can a man h
for his fasts or his abstinences when
heart is a hot-bed of sin, and he cruc
Christ by his corrupt deeds while hey
tends to imitate Him by keeping
Lent?

Sin must be repented of and shandow

Sin must be repented of and abandon there must be sorrow of the soul, oth wise the mortification of the body not profit us much. Do not, therefore deceive yourselves! Let no man agine for a moment that he can get was good out of the Lenten sees. agine for a moment that he can get real good out of the Lenten seasor long as he remains the willing slave of It were little short of sacrilege for wretched drunkard, the wanton be phemer, the unjust hypocrite, the votary of lust to pretend to live in spirit of the Lenten time, if they do at once call a halt, and curb their passions.

Let every Christian soul recognize colemn duty of the hour. This season Lent demands some sacrifice from Something special must now be done Christ's sake. If you cannot fast, alme, hear Mass every morning, visit Church every evening, give up drink other unnecessary indulgences of appetite. The Cross has to be taker in some shape or other if we mean follow Christ. The heights of Calv are before us, and to reach heaven cl them we must. Without a part in t

gloom there can be no share in their glo Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the sp of the year to purify the blood, invigo the system, excite the liver to action, e the healthy tone and vigor of whole physical mechanism

Worthy of Confidence. The preparation sold by drugg known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is wor of all confidence as a household rem for pain. It has been over a quarter century in the market, and never fail cure or relieve rheumatism, neural sore throat, quinsy, deafness, bu scalds, bruises, frost bites and interna

external pains and injuries. A Host of Bodily Troubles are gendered by chronic indigestion. The when the highly accredited invigo and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's V table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cur the agent employed for their remo A regular habit of body, and a due se tion and flow of bile, invariably re-from its persistent use. It cleanses system from all irregularities, and resi the weak and broken down constitu weak and broken down constitu to health and strength.

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### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City. First SUNDAY IN LENT,

"Jesus was led by the spirit into the desert."—Goo pel of the day—St. Matt. Iv., I. The Spirit of God, which inspired every word he uttered and guided every act He performed, led our Divine Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, to enter upon His forty days' fast in the desert. And the spirit of Catholic faith and devotion, which is also the Spirit of God, directs us to imitate, as far as we may, the action and the example of our Lord and Master during the Holy Sesson now before us. The imitation of Christ is the one essential aim of Christian life, and if we seek not to follow in the path He trod our Christianity is a delusion and a lie. To day in particular we are called upon to give proof of the faith that is in us by a closer correspondence to the life of self denial and mortification the Divine Redeemer led, and unless we give heed to this call our claim to be His disciples were but a mockery indeed. We must take up the cross; and Holy Church now determines for us what its weight shall be. Fasting and abstinence, prayer and penance, are commanded, and we are bound to obey. And if we have the spirit of Catholic faith, an obedience shall be cheerfully given. Do we not owe a debt of love to the Son of God, who sacrificed Himself for us? And how can we repay it unless we make sacrifices for His sake? The spirit, then, God, who sacrificed Himself for us? And how can we repay it unless we make sacrifices for His sake? The spirit, then, with which we should enter upon our Lenton duties is that of generous self sacrifice for the love of God, not a cravenspirit of fear at the thought of bodily discomfort and mortification. The most austere life is sweet and easy when inspired by the love of God, and the most delicate acts of self-denial are cheerfully performed when prompted by the desire to imitate the sufferings of Christ. The saints kept ceaseless fast and vigil, and were happy withal. The martyrs, in the midst of their terrible torments, enjoyed a peace that surpasseth all understanding, and if generous Christian motives actuate us, our fasts and our abstinences, while they chasten the body, shall soothe the soul, for as love casteth out fear peace banishes the

the body, shall soothe the soul, for as love casteth out fear peace banishes the thought of pain.

Do we not, moreover, owe a debt of penance for our sins? and how shall we redeem it save by suffering? It were difficult to explain the exact relation between sin and suffering, but certain it is the relation exists between them. The reason of man-kind has always recognized this relation, and the Cross of Jesus Christ is an eternal and the Cross of Jesus Christ is an eternal demonstration of it. It is a fact of every day observation that the grossest natures are purified and elevated by suffering. The relations between the soul and body in this life are so intimate that whatever chastens the one serves to purify the other. And as the body is the instrument of the passions of the soul, so the body is justly the instrument of the soul's penance and purification. All that is elevated in human life, and all that is soirtual in ffication. All that is spiritual in human nature comes from the victory over the lower passions of man; and all that is Christ-like in the Christian soul comes from the crucifixion of flesh and blood. Hence it is only by acts of self-denial that we can purify the grossness of our nature, and it is only by works of penance that we can expiate our sins. Sensuality is the unclean spirit that can only be cast out by fasting and prayer. Purification and explation cannot be purhased at any less cost than this

Sensuality is the uncompleted on the purchased at any less cost than this.

But there is another aspect of this subject which we must lay to heart. Lent is a time for interior repentance even more than external works of penance. "Rend your heart and not your garments" is the motto that is set before us in all our penimental exercises. External practices count for little without the renewal of the soul. What merit can a man have for his fasts or his abstinences when his heart is a hot-bed of sin, and he crucifies thristly his corrupt deeds while he premension by his corrupt deeds while he premension by his corrupt deeds while he premension. Comfort them father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be when the war is over they will not be deen formulated whereby catarrh, catarrh hal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in the father.

Sensuality is the uncompleted by in some data to he progration and explaint on the boy.

"They tell me to day that I have a short reprieve—"time to write to you." our good colonel says. Forgive him, catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and the result is that a simple remedy has when the war is over they will not be when the war is over they will not be deen formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in form one to three simple applications out to the presence of the nose and the result is that a simple remedy has when the war is over they will not be deen formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in form one to three simple applications out to the presence of the presence of the nose and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh.

not profit us much. Do not, therefore, deceive yourselves! Let no man imagine for a moment that he can get any agine for a moment that he can get any real good out of the Lenten season so long as he remains the willing slave of sin. It were little short of sacrilege for the wretched drunkard, the wanton blasphemer, the unjust hypocrite, the foul votary of lust to pretend to live in the spirit of the Lenten time, if they do not at once call a halt, and curb their base passions.

Let every Christian soul recognize the solemn duty of the hour. This season of Lent demands some sacrifice from all. Something special must now be done for Christ's sake. If you cannot fast, give Christ's sake. If you cannot fast, give alms, hear Mass every morning, visit the Church every evening, give up drink and other unnecessary indulgences of the appetite. The Cross has to be taken up in some shape or other if we mean to follow Christ. The heights of Calvary are before us, and to reach heaven climb them we must. Without a part in their gloom there can be no share in their gloom. gloom there can be no share in their glory.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

Worthy of Confidence.

The preparation sold by druggists known as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. It has been ever a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, quinsy, deafness, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites and internal or external pains and injuries.

A Host of Bodily Troubles are en-A Host of Bodhay I Rockhas. These, gendered by chronic indigestion. These, however, as well as their cause, disappear, when the highly accredited invigorant and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegender and Dyspertic Cure, is when the highly accrease was so three, too.

and alterative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, is the agent employed for their removal. A regular habit of body, and a due secretion and flow of bile, invariably result from its persistent use. It cleanses the system from all irregularities, and restores the weak and broken down constitution to health and strength.

was so three, too.

"What is this you say, child? Come is the seemed to be a justification of any offense.

Blossom went to him. He put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and she turned up her pale, anxious face toward

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Forty Years Ago.

How wonderous are the changes, Jim, Since forty years ago When girls wore woolen dresses. Jim.

The girls took muste leasons, Jine,
Upon the spinning wheel,
And practiced late and early, Jim,
On the spindle swift and reel,
The boys would ride bare-back to mill
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before twas day,
Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
It sleds instead of sleights,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-ze days.
And oxen answered weit for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
some forty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
That O'Rourke's patent stove
That Father bought sad paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered, Jim,
When we got the thing to go!
They said it would burst and kill us all
Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it used to be,
From are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws;
But what on earth we're coming to—
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much
Since forty years ago.

How a Young Soldier was Saved. Farmer Owen's son had been found as-leep when doing sentinel duty, and he was sentenced to be shot. A telegram had been received by his father, saying the sentence would be carried out in twenty-

four hours.

Immediately after a letter arrived; and Blossom, the farmer's daughter opened the door and received it. "It's from him," was all she could

It was like a message from the dead.

Mr. Owen took the letter, but could not open it, on account of his trembling fingers; he held it toward a friend, who was near him, with the helplessness of a child.

He opened it and read as follows :

He opened it and read as follows:

"DEAR FATHER: —When this reaches you I—shall—be—in—eternity. At first it seemed awful to me, but now it has no terror. They say that they won't bind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, that it might have been on the battle field of my country, and that when I fell, it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a deg for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty—oh, father! I wonder the thought does not kill me. But I shall not diegrace you. I am going to wite the thought does not kill me. But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades. You know I promised Jimmie Car's mother I would look after her boy; and when he fell sick I did what I could for him. He was not strong when ordered back into the ranks, and the day before that night I carried his luggage, besides my own, on our march. Toward night we went on double quick, and the luggage began to feel very heavy, every body else was tired, too. And as for Jimmie, if I had not lent him an arm now and then, he would have dropped by the and then, he would have dropped by the way. I was tired when we went into camp, and then it was Jimmie's turn to be camp, and then it was Jimmie's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place; but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake though a gun had been pointed at my head; but I did not know it until, well—until it was too late."
"God be thanked!" said Mr. Owen, "I know Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."
"They tell me to day that I have a short reprieve—"time to write to you."

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them father. Fell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of meas they must be now. God help me! It is hard to bear. Good by father. God fee's near and dear to me, as if He felt sorry for His poor, broken hearted child, and would take me to be with Him in a better life.

in a better life,
"To night I shall see the cows coming from the pasture, and precious little Blossom standing on the stoop waiting for me; but I shall never, never come God bless you all! Forgive your home. God ble poor "Bennie."

Late that night a little figure glided down the footpath toward the gloomy station; the guard, as he reached down to lift her into the carriage, wondered at the tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim lantern he held.

A few questions and ready appears told

ward the dim lantern he held.

A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared more tenderly for his own child than he for our little Blossom. She was on her way to Washington to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had brought Bennie's letter with her. No kind heart like the president's could refuse to be melted by it. to be melted by it.

to be melted by it.

The next morning she reached New York, and the guard hurried her on to Washington. Every minute now might be life. The president had just seated himself to his evening's task, when the door softly opened and Blossom, with downcast eyes and folded hands, stood before him. before him.

before him.

"Well, my child, what do you want?" he said, in his pleasant tones.

"Bennic's lite, please str. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh, yes; I recollect. It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost by his negligence."

"So my father said," replied Blossom, gravely. "But poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jimmie was so weak. He did the work for two, sir, and it was Jimmie's

sir, and Jimmie was so weak. He did the work for two, sir, and it was Jimmie's night, not his, but Jimmie was too tired. Bennie never thought of himself, and he was so tired, too."
"What is this you say, child? Come here. I do not understand," and the kind man, as ever, caught eagerly at what seemed to be a justification of any offense.

his. How tall he seemed, and he was president of the United States, too. A dim thought of this passed for a moment through Blossom's mind, but she told her simple, straightforward story, and handed Remark's latter to Mr. Lingain to read. Bennie's letter to Mr. Lincoln to read. He read it carefully, then, taking up a pen, wrote a few hasty lines and rang his bell. Blossom heard his order given. "Send this despatch at once."

"Send this despatch at once."

The president then turned to the girl and said: "Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence even when it took the life of a child like that, Abraham Lincoln thinks that life far too precious to be lost. Go back, of—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need a change after he has faced death; he shall go home with you."

"God bless you, sir," said Blossom.

Two days after this interview, the young soldier came to the White House with his sister. He was called into the president's private room and a strap was fastened around his shoulder. The president then said: "The soldier that can carry a sick comrade's baggage and die uncomplain-ingly descrees well of his convention."

comrade's baggage and die uncomplainingly, deserves well of his country;'
Then Bennie and his sister took their way to their Green Mountain home. A crowd gathered at the railroad station to welcome them; and, as farmer Owen's hand grasped that of his boy, tears flowed down his cheeks, and he was heard to say fervently: "The Lord be praised."—
Young Crusader.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate INVALUABLE.

DR. B. A. CABLE, Dauphin, Pa., says:
"I find it invaluable in all cases for which
it is recommended, and I cheerfully attest
my appreciation of its excellence."

Miss Terry, of South Carolina, who has Miss Terry, of South Carolina, who has been received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Sallus, will marry Count Muccioli at the municipio, Italy, on Feb. 20. Cardinal Gibbons, if his engagements permit, will afterward perform the religious ceremony in the chapel of the American college. The Cardinal confirmed Miss Terry's mother.

Consumption Surely Cured.

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeiess cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully O. address. Respectfully,
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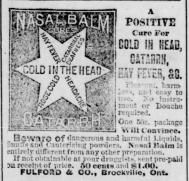
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There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B. B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work." report Mr. Levil work." our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N. B.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in

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been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Can-ada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new trea tment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.



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All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishmer to keep up the system, should take Harkness Beef, Fon and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

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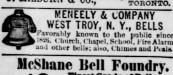
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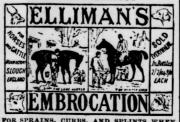
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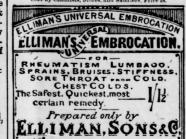
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SDECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

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Ithink it very aseful. Rutland,
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For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese. CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This insti-tution offers every advantage to young laddes who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SU-PERIOR, BOX 303.

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### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour c 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hell, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members srequested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., JAS. COECOREN, Sec.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Cardinal Gibbons has addressed report on the Knights of Labor to Car-dinal Simeoni, giving cogent reasons against the condemnation of the order in the United States by the Church. Summing up his argument the Cardinal says that to him it seems plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the association :

1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws or by the declarations of its

2. That such a condemnation does not 2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States.

3. That it would not be prudent, on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingmen and the fact that the existence of such is admitted by the American public.

American public.

4. That it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country.

5. That it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous.

6. That it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have

itherto avoided.
7. That it would be ruincus to the financial support of the church at home and to the raising of Peter's pence.

8. That it would turn into doubt and

hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See. 9. That it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the bishops of the United States, who, it is well

known, protest such a condemnation.

I trust that the considerations here presented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore I leave their cause with full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of Your Eminence and of the Holy See.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH. HILL STREET.

On last Sunday, in St. Mary's Church, Hill Street, Revd. J. Walsh preached a sermon in aid of the poor visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the parish Father Walsh in a beautiful discourse on Father Walsh in a beautiful discourse on charity towards the poor, taking his text from the fourth chapter of Tobias, exhorted his hearers to perform the obligations of charity imposed upon them by Christ, as no form of worship or sacrifice was more accept able to Him than generosity towards His poor. The preacher showed that Christ while on earth preached charity just as much in his life and by example as He did by His words, and that the Saviour showed in every phase of His life what an interest He took in the temporal welfare of His flock. In fact the whole mortal life of the Divine Model was engaged in going about doing Model was engaged in going about doing good. The choir of St. Mary's under the leadership of the talented organist, Miss M. A. Farrell, rendered the Grand Vespers. preatest credit on the organist and on themselves. The singing of Miss Ella Murray was as usual of a very high order, her rendering of an "Ave Regina" fully upbolding if not surpassing her wellknown reputation as a singer of merit. Special reference is due where everything was good to the singing of Miss Powers and Miss Pendergast, also to that of Mr. A. Brmingham and J. Durkin. At Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament Mrs. J. A. Kilroy of Windsor, sang Millard's Ave Verum in a manner fully sustaining her well known reputation as a finished and most pleasing vocalist. We might mention that she also sang Cherubini's "Ave Maria" at High Mass on the same day in a style never surpassed in greatest credit on the organist and on themselves. The singing of Miss Ella the same day in a style never surpassed in

### LECTURE IN ORILLIA,

The Orillia Neus Letter of Feb. 25th thus speaks of Father Hayden's lecture there:—A lecture by Rev. Father Hay den of Flos was delivered on the evening of the 17th inst. in the church of the Angels Guardian, on Christian Education. e lecture was under the auspices of St Vincent de Paul Society, the was large and composed of many of our Protestant fellow-citizens. of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

Father Hayden is a gentleman of pleasing exterior, is a fluent and polished speaker, and after treating his subject from a strictly Catholic standpoint, the many Protestants present pronounced it oportune and quite applicable to the false notions and theories of the present age. It is said the rev. gentleman is invited back again to deliver an address at the forthcom ing concert which the society purpose holding on the 17th.

## FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

At the semi annual meeting of Father At the semi snnual meeting of Father Mathew Association, March 4th, the following efficers were elected for the ensuing term: President, R. J. Walsh; senior vice president, J. F. Gleeson; recording secretary, Wm. H. Coates; financial secretary, P. Griffiths; corresponding secretary, Wm. Kilev; treasurer, Hugh O'Connor; librarian, M. Hanratty; assist.

ant librarian, F. Dowling, jr.; conductor, P. Killen; trustees, P. McCarthy and T. Collins. Rev. Wm. Dollard is spiritual director of the Association, The F. M. A. is a live and active body. About one hundred members were present at last night's meeting. The association will celebrate its sixteenth at niversary nextweek.

### ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

In spite of the pressure of a section of the Cabinet in favor of coercion, the Council decided to conclude the cloture debate before the production of the Crimes Bill. If the first rule of pro-cedure is not passed by Tuesday, Right Hon. Mr. Smith will sak for a continuous sitting until the rule has been passed The Council further decided to restric the Crimes Bill to clauses dealing with the changing of venue of jury trials and magistrates' powers of summary trials in cases involving sentences of not more than six months. The Ulster Tory proposal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected. posal that boycotting be made punishable with severe measures was rejected. In the House of Commons on the 3rd, Mr. Dillon, commenting on the vote of £30,000 for Irish police, pointed out that the claim was in addition to £62,500 already voted for extra pay and travelling expenses. The greater portion of this money had been spent in endeavoring to suppress public meetings and carrying on the work of eviction. The Government avoided indicating sums spent on evictions. If the English peo-ple knew how their money was spent they would rise in rebellion against such a system. He was informed that the cost of the Woodford evictions amounted cost of the Woodford evictions amounted to £1,300, while the total amount in dispute between the landlord and tenants was only £25. No amount of expenditure would ever suppress the plan of campaign or public meetings. He warned the Government that the meetings would continue, and if bloodshed should follow the shame and crime would be on the head of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He had been accused of not denouncing crimes in Ireland. He had done better—he appealed to the people to abstain from appealed to the people to abstain from crime. It was the action of the Govern ment that led to the commission of out-

guilty knowledge of and complicity in a series of murders in Ireland. The Times began the series of articles entitles began the series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," with an outspoken denunciation of the Leegue leaders as having intimate, notorious and continuous relations with avowed murderers. One

rious and continuous relations with avowed murderers. One passage is as follows:—"The National League movement is based upon a scheme of assassination, carefully calculated and coolly applied. Murderers provide their funds; murderers share their inmost counsels; murderers have gone forth from League offices and set their bloody work afoot." This violence of larguage pervades the whole attack, which is designed to assist the passage of a Crimes Bill.

### BOOK NOTICES.

Benziger Bros., New York, have just published a very neat volume entitled "St. Joseph the Advocate of Hopeless Cases," Joseph the Advocate of Hopeiess Cases, being new accounts of spiritual and tem-poral favors obtained by the all powerful mediation of the glorious patriarch. It is translated from the French by the very Rev. Father Huguet, Marist.

"The Passion of Jesus Christ." Messre Benziger Bros. New York, have just published another volume of the Centenary edition, of the works of St. Alphonsus de Liguori, "The Passion and death of Jesus Christ." The work is edited Rev. Eugene Grimm.

Stories by Chas. Kickham. We have received from A. E. & R. E. Ford, 17 Barclay street, New York, two volumes of which the late Chas. Kick ham was the author, namely, "Sally Cavanagh," and "For the Old Land." We commend both to our readers as being well worthy perusal. They are of absorbing in creek, and will, we feel sure,

The Ottawa Free Press, in a late issue, meet with rapid sale. Absolutely Pure. take a pessimistic view of the future of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and though believing that the terms upon which it was constructed were extravagant-too onerous for the present population of the Dominion, yet hope that the expansion of the PIANOFORTES.

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country will be sufficiently rapid to lessen those burdens." Every Canadian, whatever his politics. is proud of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has made the Canadian Union a reality, and given Canada in the eyes of the world a commercial and political CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT prominence that the British America Act So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail crough to convince you. FREE. Send no ac-stamps to cover expense 2 postage, B.S.LAUBKBBACH 2 On Bewark R.J.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following letter, which has been sued by the Toronto branch of the Irish National League, speaks for itself. Our countrymen in Canada should at once take energetic steps towards the establishment of organizations of a similar character, and thereby render assistance to the men at home who are so bravely battling for the restoration of Ireland's Parliament :

Toronto Branch, February 3, 1887.

My DEAR S.R.—We deem this an opportune time to remind you of the existence of a Branch of the Irish National League in this city, and the very grave obligation that remains with every Irishman of aiding and supporting in all possible ways the work of the in all possible ways the work of the Branch undertaken in the teeth of so many obstacles of a serious nature. The objects of the League have been so fully and brilliantly put forth on two late occasions that a repetition of them at while this name been subjected to a severe and hostile criticism. To this we can answer, that the lives of our fellow men are of much

the lives of our fellow men are of much more importance than the observance of established usages, no matter how sacred or time-honored they may be.

One other phase of the situation remains to be touched upon: that is the arbitrary and unconstitutions! methods employed by the irresponsible Executive at Dublin Castle, which administers the Covernment in the most open defined. Government in the most open defiance of the law. So grave has this abuse of power become that their rule has been aptly termed, "Government by Procla-Our Branch since its inception has

busied itself in the education of public opinion in the direction of Home Rule. Fourteen lectures, mostly free, have been ment that led to the commission of outrages.

The Parnellites propose to call the attention of the House to articles in the London Times charging Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Arthur O'Connor and others with guilty knowledge of and complicity in a magnificent demonstrations in whose honor are yet fresh in the public mind. Rev. Dr. Pepper of Ohio, well-known leaders of Methodist opinion, also lec-tured here, and did much to popularize just views on Irish affairs. It will be seen that we have endeavored to fulfil the ends of our organization from a National standpoint. We have also striven to enrol within our ranks the young men of the day, and to some extent may be said to have succeeded. The advantages of a Society of this kind, apart from its more direct aims, need no commendation to recommend it to thoughtful and observ limited means. Much more can be done if those of us who really have the improvement of our race at heart will lend us their aid and assistance. This scribing the sum of \$1 yearly to the funds of the National league, which entitles you to a card of Membership; and in the you to a card of Membership; and in the second place, by attending and participating at the meetings of our Sciety. Our Branch meets every Wednesday evening in St. Vincent's Hall, corner of Shutter and Victoria sts. We trust that all Irishmen will attend and show the interest they feel in the National cause.

R. B. Teefy, Treasurer, 29 Balmuto street, Toronto. Copies of Davitt's Lecture can be had on application to

### A SOUND EXPRESSION OF OPIN-ION.

ointed out that the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the development of its commerce are likely to disturb seriously many of the existing avenues of trade. The Free Press illustrated its opinion by the publication of a special despatch from San Francisco, stating that "the Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangements with the Cunard Steamship company for the transfer of three of their fastest steamers to the pacific ocean in order to obtain a share of the Shanghai tea-shipments. The Indo Chinese steamship company, a British concern, will co operate with the C. P. R. vessels and meet the Cunarders at Yokohama and transfer cargoes. It is expected the Cunard steamers will leave England via the Suez canal, on April 1st, for Hong Kong, so as to reach China in time to load the new tea crop." Our contemporary concluded with the following honest expression of opinion "While dissenting from the terms of the contract with the Canadian Pacific company, we have never been of those who

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

There has been a good deal of loud talk indulged in both in Canada and the United States in reference to the Fisheries question. War and rumors of war have filled the atmosphere. Politi cians with axes and journalists with nothing to grind have discussed the difficulty from the attitudes of a towering self sufficiency, or the depths of mysterious profundity. Few of the Canadian wiseacres who have attempted discussion of the matter apprehend that the question is one altogether of imperial concern in so far as Britain and Canada are affected, and that by the exigencies of imperial policy alone will it be settled. We are simply a colony of Great Britain, and must bear the consequences of our position. If Britain on this question strongly insist upon the protection of Canadian rights, and the preservation of Canadian privileges, she will be doing just what is right, and what Canada has reason to expect of her. Any such course will, however, be a departure from her long established custom when colonial interests stand in the way of her imperial policy. All things considered, the N. Y. Tribune's London correspondent takes a rather accurate view of the situation when he writes:

"Dispatches from America describing the progress of the retaliatory measures against Canada are closely scanned here, and though little is said, the feeling at the English foreign office may be and ought to be very plainly stated. Lord Salisbury's action will not be determined by what the Canadians say or do, but by what the American government, Congress and the people say or do. The Canadian modus vivendi, receipt of which Sir James Ferguson has acknowledged, may or may not be approved; but this government looks to Washington, not to Ottawa. England will, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, give in if she "Dispatches from America describing those qualified to judge, give in if she believes we are in earnest, but bluster will not convince her. Speeches like that of Senator Ingalls are taken here at their true value; and so is the remark able prophecy of Representative Rice of Massachusetts, that America would in case of war, undoubtedly whip England. Such outbursts are criticized as matters of tests and not otherwise. What Lord of taste and not otherwise. What Lord Salisbury respects is the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives for Friday's bill. Congress and the government have only to persevere in the present policy to win. The feeling here for the colonies is strong and this ministry wants no quarrel with Canada, but it wants one still less with America. All the talk about war passes as 'tall talk,' but I believe it certain that firm good sense at Washing ton, backed by public opinion, will carry the day."

The American Government will cer-

tainly persevere and persevere unto the end in the assertion of the American view of the situation. Secretary Bayard might not of himself care to take a very pronounced attitude against the contentions of Britain, but a public opinion, as angry as it is unanimous, would hurl him from office if he dared contradict the will of the nation. Canada's weakness in the meetings of our Spiciety.

Dur Branch meets every Weenesday syening in St. Vincent's Hall, corner of Shutter and Victoria sts. We trust that all Irishmen will attend and show the interest they feel in the National cause.

J. A. Mullican. D. P. Cahilli, Presentation will be merely normal.

President. Secretary.

N. B.—All moneys should be sent to R. B. Teefy. Treasurer, 29 Balmuto

R. B. Teefy. Treasurer, 29 Balmuto

will of the nation. Canada's weakness in the matter is that she has directly no voice in the adjustment of the trouble. She may, of course, be represented on any commission that is formed to effect a settlement of the difficulty, but that representation will be merely normal. What we should insist on is this, that no settlement be considered final till ration of the Soul to God.....

Clock of the Passion Love of Our Lord. Clock of the Passion.

Glock of the Passion of the Soul to God......

Spiritual Reflections on the Passion Love of Our Lord.

Clock of the Passion.

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Glock of the Passion Love of Our Lord.

Clock of the Passion.

Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, colored.

Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, colored.

Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, colored.

Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English, representation will be made at the contraction of the Soul of Calvary.

The Soul on C fied by a two-thirds majority in both houses of the Canadian Parliament. The time has come when Canada should exhibit a little manful determination in the assertion of its undoubted rights. The cruel and selfish policy of Britain in regard of Ireland has made us multitudes of enemies in the United States. We have suffered grievous wrongs because of our connection with the England that persists in persecuting Ireland. The ime has come when suffering has ceased to be a virtue. We should talk plainly and firmly to the Mother Country, representing to her that as we have, through no crime of our own, suffered untold injury because of her persistence in wrong doing, we decline any longer to be made the victim of Imperial exigencies and that if she will deny Home Rule to Ireland, she cannot deny it to Canada, which will be satisfied with nothing less than self-government in the fullest sense of the term. Self-government we cannot claim to have as long as we are without the privilege of making our own commercial treaties. The Fisheries dispute will, we would fain believe, hasten the concession of this privilege to Canada.

### CATHOLICISM IN TURKEY.

As an evidence of the vitality of the Caurch in Turkey may be cited the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception in Constantinople. A vast crowd, numbering fully six thousand persons, visited the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Among those present were the Spanish ambassador, with all his family, the consul of Spain, members of the French embassy, and tifteen engineers of the Ottoman imperial school. In the evening at Vespers there was a sermon in French preached by a Lazarist Father, who spoke of the necessity that existed in the Turkish capital for a larger temple of 1867 could never of itself have im that might be frequented by all races to glorify God and His Immaculate Mother.

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R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's office. London, Feb'y 25th, 1887.

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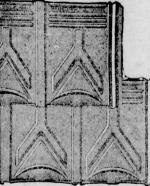
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Reported for the Catholic Recor A BRILLIANT AND MASTERLY TURE ON THE CATHOLIC BY OF FAITH.

His Lordship the Bishop of I lectured on "the Catholic rule of fa St. Peter's Cathedral on last S evening. The noble church was cr to the doors by an eager and att audience, fully one third of which co of Protestant cit zens. So great w hush of expectancy that a pin could been heard to fall amid the vast aud as his Lordship ascended the pulpit. following is a full report of the lectr

"And Jesus coming spoke to the Apparatus asyling:—All power is given to me in he and in earths, going therefore teach nations baptizing them in the name Father and of the Son, and of the Ghost; teaching them to observe all whateover I have commanded you behold I am with you all days, even consummation of the world." (Math. 7 18, 20.)

On a late occasion I told you what olic teaching is regarding the Bible. Church teaches that it is the word of that every line of it is inspired by Holy Ghost and that it is to be reg with the greatest reverence. She exher children to read and meditate up and to nourish their souls with the detruths and heavenly doctrines thereit tained, but the faithful are required it with docile dispositions in sulsion to the magisterial authority ochurch and under the guidance of teaching. The Bible is the book of Church and by right belongs to her. the only lawful heir she inherited the Testament from the Jewish Church a was her children who under the instion of the Holy Ghost wrote the booth New Testament. The Bible is written law, the Church is the divappointed official teacher of it. The what I undertake to prove this ever namely, that the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the state of the course of the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the only divinely appointed official teacher of the state of the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the state of the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the state of the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official teacher of the church of Christic only divinely appointed official teacher of the church of th On a late occasion I told you what namely, that the church of Christ is only divinely appointed official tes of God's revelation and that all are bo to hear her voice and that all are be to hear her voice and to follow guidance in the region of faith and mo Our blessed Lord spoke these words o text to his Apostles at a most solemn pe of his life on earth. He had now come mated the work given Him by his ete Father to accomplish; he had revealed saving truths of the Christian relig which have since illumined the w firmament of time; he had redeemed world by his sufferings and death, rectored a fallen race to its lost inherita restored a fallen race to its lost innerital. He had broken the power of Satan, triumphed over death and the grave his recent resurrection. And now He about to withdraw His visible press.

from the earth, and to return to His nal Father, but He will not leave us phane; He will not leave the work of demption and salvation incomplete. He will found a Church which will be oracle of His truth, and the treasure he of His graces for ever; a Church in w He himself will always dwell to teach He himself will away, Hence, before sanctify the world. Hence, before saccension, and standing as it were or saccension, and standing as it were or confines of eternity, He commissioned Apostles to teach all nations the great saving truths He had communicated them, and to teach them to observe whatsoever He had commanded the And lest the gigantic megnitude of the tabould appai them, lest they should shr from an undertaking transcending human capacity, He clothes il with His own divine authority, vests them with His power. vests them with His power, promises to be with them in special manner, aiding and strength

ing them all days, even unto the commation of the world. Then organized the great official teaching b to day called the Church, whose miss it is to teach the doctrines of Ch with a divine authority and infalls accuracy, and to point out to mank what they must believe and do in or to be saved. "All power is given to in heaven and in earth, going there teach ye all nations; baptising then the name of the Father, and of the S the name of the Father, and of the Sand of the Holy Ghost, teaching them observe all things whatsoever I have or manded you, and behold I am with you days, even to the consummation of world." These solemn words contain Charable charter and the title decided. Church's charter and the title deeds of divine authority as teacher of the hun race. Her commission is as wide as world, as universal as man, as lasting time; her mission is to all men in all

and in every clime; and her authority teach the doctrines of Revelation is authority of God himself. For all comtime she is to be the mouth riece of Chi eaching the saving truths of Christian and the channel through which in l giving streams the merits and graces nis sufferings and death will ever flow be poured abroad like the covering wa