MARCH 10, 1894.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

TORONTO. March 8.— Butchers' Cattle — Inferior to me-dium loads sold at 24 to 3c, medium to good at 3 to 3je : good to chôice at 2j to 3d, and extra choice loads at 83 65 to 83.75. Picked lots of twos and threes brought 83.96 to 84. — Hogs-Long, lean "bacon" hogs sold, weighed of car, at 85 to 85.10 : stores and light pics at 84.60 to 81.75 ; thick fais at 81.40 to 81.60 : rough heavy sows at 84 to 84.25 and stags at 85 to 85.00. Theep and Lamb-Grain-fed lambs are about at per lb cff, and poor to medium stiff about 10 at per lb cff, and poor to medium stiff about 10 at b cff. There were a few sales made above 46 on previous contracts, one at 84.12/c a hundred, but the new business was done at 1e for choice grain fed lambs, and down as low as 350 for mediums.

A few sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50 a head. Calves — Abcut a dozen were in and sold at from 32 to 8s, according to quality. A bunch of 7, averaging 130 lbs, sold at see ach. Milk Cows and Springers —The range is from \$30 to 500 for medium to extra choice milkers and springers.

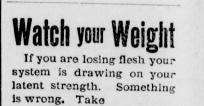
EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., March S.—Cattle.—Good ten-hundred weight steers sold at \$3,25. Sheep and Lambs—Good native lambs of 30 to 00 lbs. sold at \$1 to \$4,25, and heavier choice at \$4,25. Good sheep, fair trade at \$3,25 for very good quality, and \$4 to \$4,25 for fancy erport wethers.

good quality, and \$4 to \$4.25 for fancy export wethers. Bogs. — Yorkers generally sold at \$5.19 to \$5.15, with the bulk of the sales at the latter prices, good to choice lots bringing \$5.20. Mixed packers ranged at \$5.05 to \$5.15, and good to choice background heavy, \$5.05 to \$5.10 or p \$5.16 for good light medium weights. Figs in modern demand at \$5.16 to \$5.25; roughs, \$4.25 to \$1.50, and stags common to good smooth, \$3 to \$5.75.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO. Gentlemen-In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so releved me that fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. MCLEOD. Annapolis.



Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, to give your system its needed strength and restore your healthy weight. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

ORGANIST. WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY situation as organist in a Catholic chu:

and his successors, have unjustly taken

appeal to this holy Apostolic

saw how unserviced testimontes of dealt with the historical testimontes of the Council of Whitby. We shall now examine whether his statements con-examine the Theodore-Wilfrid case can recently in Britain by those who, account of the disturbance created recently in Britain by those who, or an account of the disturbance created recently in Britain by those who, or an account of the disturbance created recently in Britain by those who, or an account of the disturbance created recently in Britain by those who, or an account of the disturbance created recently in Britain by those who,

VOLUME XVI.

THEODORE-WILFRID CASE. "In the year 678 a dissension arose away from me my bishopric, my monbetween Bishop Wilfrid and King property, I have been compelled to Egfrid. Wilfrid was driven from his anneal to this hely. Apostolic sect

ocese and two others put in his place, Bosa in Hagulstad and Eata in York, Besides these two Eadboth monks. Besides these two Ead-haed was ordained for the diocese of Lindisfarne; Eadhaed, Bosa and Eata were ordained at York by Archbishop Theodore. . . . Wilfrid wan-dered through many places, went to by the blessed Sergius, your predeces-sor. Wherefore, I petiticn you to con-firm what was decreed concerning me the what was decreed concerning me both monks. dered through many places, well to Rome, returned to Britain, but on account of the enmity of the above mentioned king he could not regain his (Deda, Wistorica Ecclesi, against me I am willing, if found

Bishopric." (Beda, Historica Ecclesi-astica, lib. 4, cap. 12, 13.) "When Queen Aedilthreda had retired to a monastery, King Egfrid give me commendatory letters, one to married Ermenburga. Bishop Wilfrid King Ethelred to cease disturbing the

reproached the new queen for several ignoble deeds. This she greatly reare within his province, and another to King Alfred to give me back all my ented, and persistently urged the king, property. But should unpleasant comwho was only waiting for an opportun ity to drive Wilfrid from his Bishopric. plications arise if I should get back my to deprive him of his many possessions and to divide his diocese." (*Patrologia*, bishopric, then, I say, let the Apostolic chair Patrologia, Editio - Migne, vol. 89, vol. 95, page 354, Fridegodus, vita St. Wilfridi, Patrologia, vol. 133.) page 47.

Who (Wilfrid) during the reign of Egfrid was driven from his seat. A. D. 678 and others were consecrated I have renewed friendship with the Venerable Bishop Wilfrid and I advise in his place. He went to Rome to plead his case before the Apostolic you, yea in the charity of Christ I com-Pope. After his arrival his case was xamined by Pope Agatho in presence mand you to do the same, for he was for a long time unjustly deprived of all his possessions. Wherefore, I, Theodore, humble Bishop, far ad-vanced in age, suggest this to you beof many other Bishops. It was dis-covered that he was accused without crime and that he was accused written episcopacy. A. D. 679. He then recause as you know the apostolic author turned to Britain, and on the invitation of Alfrid, successor of Egfrid, again ity demands it. This very holy man (Wilfrid) possessed his soul in his patience, and, meek and humble, took possession of his bishopric. A. D. But after a lapse of five years awaited a remedy for the wrongs done again driven from his seat by to him." (Patrologia, vol. 89, page Aldfrid. A. D. 691. He again went to Rome and appealed to the Apostolic Pope Vitalianus reigned 657-672 Pope, John, who, with many other Bishops, discovered that calumnies had Agatho, 679-682; Sergius, 687-701; John VI., 701-705. Archbishop Theo been fabricated against him. The dore was consecrated by Vitalianus 668, and died 690. Archbishop Berth-Pope wrote to the two kings, Aldfrid and Edeired, to re-admit him into his wald was consecrated 693. diocese, as he had been unjustly con-demned. A. D. 704. He returned to was consecrated 664 and died 709. It is clear from the documents quoted Britain and when Archbishop Berth-wald and King Edelred read the aposabove that (1) King Egfrid banished Wilfrid and divided his diocese in tolic letter they were reconciled to him. Shortly afterwards Aldfrid died, and order to get possession of his vast pro-perty; (2) that Wilfrid appealed to

686.

was succeeded by his son, Osred, who, to the great satisfaction of all his sub and decided in his favor ; (3) that he afterwards returned to Britain with jects, gave Wilfrid possession of his former church."—Beda Historica ecclesdocuments from Pope Agatho. iastica lib. 5, cap. 19. could not gain possession of his Bishop-ric on account of the enmity of King (Letter of Pope Vitalianus to Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury.) "To our beloved Brother Theodore,

Vitalianus Bishop servant of the servants of God.

of the servants of God.

Fie on account of the entity of King Egfrid and not on account of the opposition of Archbishop Theodore; (4) that Archbishop Theodore, by virtue of the above mentioned decrees of Popes St. Gregory and Vitalianus, had "Among the many things which you have made known to us through your letter is also your wish that in jurisdiction over all Britain and had the power to erect new dioceses and con-secrate the respective Bishops, and, the diocese subject to your jurisdiction, all things be done through our Apostherefore, acted canonically when he tolic authority. We grant to you divided the diocese of York and conse crated the three Bishops; (5) that what you ask concerning the churche of God, for we know that those things Archbishop Theodore greatly regretted had been established by this Apostolic that Wilfrid had been so unjustly chair from primitive times (a priscis treated and requested King Edelred t temporibus), and we wish that they renew friendship with Wilfrid because unchanged. remain Hence, we the Apostolic authority demanded it; (6) that Wilfrid in his appeal to Pope John made special complaints against Kings Alfred and Ethelred and none deemed it opportune to exhort you, and we now recommend to your sanctity, all the churches in the island of Britain. And we grant to thee and confirm forever (in aevum) all that had Britain. against Archbishop Theodore. Nevertheless, Dr. Baum found in the Acts of the "Church of England"ever been granted to Augustine by our predecessor, St. Gregory. By the authority of the blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, to whom our for he admits no other authority in Church history—that Archbishop Theo-dore told Bishop Wilfrid that the Pope Lord gave the power of binding and had no jurisdiction in England, that he osing in heaven and on earth, we repudiated the very idea, and paid no although unworthy vicegerent of the attention to the Bull of Pope Agatho. same blrssed Peter, key-bearer of the Wilfrid, no doubt, would have men-Kingdom of Heaven, grant to thee, O tioned this in his appeal to Pope John VI. for it would have been his strongest Theodore, and to thy successors in the Metropolitan See, for ever the power to argument ; but he not even mentions retain all these privileges unaltered. If anyone, bishop, priest or deacon, attempt to act against this apostolic Theodore's name in his appeal to the Apostolic chair. And if the Pope had no jurisdiction in England why did privilege - if Bishop, he be deprived of his jurisdiction, episcopus Theodore petition Pope Vitalianus to grant him certain powers of juris-diction? And why did Archbishot the authority of the Blessed Peter, prince of the Apostles, to thee, O Theodore, and to thy successors for-Theodore " in charity command " King Ethelred to be reconciled to Wilfred ? He himself tells us: ' Be cause the Pope demanded it." ever. May God preserve thee, beloved Dr. Baum is only another ex-Brother.' (Patrologia, Editio Migne, vol. 87, page 1008. ample of the many English historians (Letter of Pope St. Gregory to Auguswho are so fond of not being able to To the Reverend and holy Brother shines so bright shines so bright. Augustine, co Bishop Gregory, servant

CONTINUED. Mr. Editor, --In our last article we saw how unscrupulously Dr. Baum dealt with the historical testimonies of the Council of Whitby. We shall now examine whether his statements con-bear the light of

Makes a Member of the Church – Threefold Bond Described – Faith, Worship and Spiritual Rule-Pro-testant Mind Repelled by Doctrines Which the Church is Falsely

f English literature in St. Thomas the saints, every well-instructed Cath-seminary, St. Paul, Minn., has an olic knows that such reverence grows beseeching them through Almighty God and the blessed Apostle Peter, that able and interesting article in the out of the human principle of ack-February number of the Chautauquan. nowledging excellence whether spirit This article is entitled "What Makes a Catholic?" and belongs to a series on the various religious denominations, begun in the July, 1893, number of which they give to God. Medals, bedue to God. Medals, the magazine.

Father Conway, "I beg to say that in essential part of Catholic teaching. the mouths of those who are in com- As a Catholic I am not bound to beguilty, to abide the rigors of the canmunion with the See of Rome the word lieve in the wonders of Lourdes nor in ons. I also ask that Your Highness give me commendatory letters, one to Catholic and the phrase Roman Catholic the liquefaction of the blood of St. are synonymous. The word was used Januarius. by the early Fathers to designate the Christian Church as distinguished from faith in all its completeness it is the heretical sects. For instance, Ignatius Catholic Church. What other Church peace of those of my monasteries that heretical sects. For instance, Ignatius of Antioch writes : 'Where Christ is, can lay full claim to the formula ex there is the Catholic Church ; where pressed in these words of the Council the Bishop is, there must the people be of Nice : 'I believe in one holy Cathoalso.' Catholic is the distinctive name of the Church in communion with shows its descent from the Church of provide for it otherwise. -Rome. I take the question proposed the apostles to be undeniable and un to me by the editor of the Chautan-(Letter of Archbishop Theodore to quan to mean, 'What makes a member King Edelred.) "May you, Beloved Son, know that Church?" of the Catholic or Roman Catholic

"Were I to give an off-hand answer to the question, 'What makes a Catho- retaining its original charter, has lived lic?' I should say at once it is the Christianity of Christ. By this I do not mean that other Christian denomi-succession to the days of Christ and notions have not the Christianity of Christ, but the Catholic Church claims that theirs is only a fragmentary Christianity, that they have not Christ's Christianity in all its completeness. more scientific answer to the question is that a Catholic is a Christian belong-time even to the end of the world. He is that a Catholic is a Christian belonging to a Church whose members are bound together by the threefold and erations, but for all ages. He made characteristic bond of faith, of worship and of spiritual rule. Were I to leave these phrases unexplained they would convey but little meaning to the average non Catholic mind

Wilfrid in this that the same confession of Catholic faith is received everywhere throughout the Church. Formally or officially the Church proposes to her mand Peter, that Basil the Great re officially the Church proposes to her members doctrines as divinely re-vealed. Should the faithful obstin-Rome where his case was examined ately reject one or more of these doc- Christianity does not crush out man's trines thus formally proposed they cease to be members of the Church. humanity. Every Catholic may not know, and doubtless many do not know, all these doctrines in detail, but every Catholic is prepared to accept the official teaching of his Church. So that practically the cowering Catholic from the banks of the Niger holds the same faith as the sun crowned Catholic gained to the Church by the Tractarian move-ment of Oxford. And when the Church proposes a doctrine to be re-

but

the 'faith once delivered to the saints.' In fact, an official definition of doctrine is but an authoritative declara-tion of what the faith is on the point in question. Catholic theology does not decry the Bible, but it states a hiswas organized before a line of the New Testament was written.

REVERENCE FOR THE SAINTS.

Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

"The Catholic Church holds that Rev. John Conway, M. A., professor Christianity. If Catholics pay a tribute of respect to beads, scapulars, pilgrimages, shrines, For the sake of clearness," writes blessed candles and such like form an

" If any Church has the old historic lic and Apostolic Church?' History interrupted. Christ called together a little band of missionaries and formed a Christian corporation. Now one member died, now another. But others took their places and the corporation, A suppose either one or the other? Christ founded His Church, not for some genit the ordinary implement by which man's salvation is worked out. If that Church be not indefectible then Christ did His work badly.

THE SAME THE WORLD OVER. "The bond of faith by which all Catholics are bound together consists Catholics are bound together consists "Of course there have been grave They are to be deplored rather than defended. Yet we must remember fused to be on visiting terms with St. Gregory, and that the divinity of

THE SEVEN SACRAMENTS.

"Catholics are bound together by the same bond of religious cult. They have several rites, but everywhere the have seven sacraments. The Councils of Lyons, Florence and Trent, lay down this number. For many centur ies there was no special reason why the Church should formulate her doc trine upon the lines of sacramental development. When she was called ceived by her children she does not, upon to do so it was found that there

"Catholic theology does not teach that the Church can add in any way to the 'faith once delivered to the saints." dinals, Archbishops, Patriarchs, Pri-once contradicted itself. When Malmates, Monsignors and such like. lock wrote that no study of ecclesiasti-They are merely of ecclesiastical or cal history or comparative mythology human growth and I need not stop to can now invalidate or even promise to discuss them. But the hierarchical invalidate the claim of infallibility, he idea, with Christ the Invisible Head in but penned the condensation of all torical fact when it says that the Church heaven and the Supreme Pontiff the historical documents on the question visible head on earth, and the Bishops

ruling all the world over and the priests ministering to millions of souls is far too beautiful a conception for the unaided human mind to conjure up.

THE THIRD ESSENTIAL. "The third and last essential of a Catholic is to be found in the bond of spiritual rule. Every Catholic owes fealty in spiritual matters to the Head of his Church, the Bishop of Rome, the successor of St. Peter. Let me say in passing that the question, 'Was St. Peter ever in Rome?' sometimes s furiously discussed by Protestants and Catholics, is hardly worthy of a junior debating society. Stratford-on-Avon is not more redolent of the memories of Shakespeare than Rome is of the chief of the apostles. The obedience in affairs spiritual which Catholics owe to the Head of their Church has nothing whatever to do with their duty toward the civil powers. The former looks entirely to spiritual good ; the latter to

emporal advancement. "The characteristic intelligence and prudence of the people of the United States has clearly drawn the line of demarcation between the spiritual and the temporal - the Church and the State. Who so says that spiritual obedience to the Roman Pontiff implies a lack of loyalty to one's country knows not the teaching of Catholic theology. Our theologians teach that we owe a filial obligation to our country — an obligation arising from the virtue of piety and of the same nature as that which binds us in certain duties toward our parents. And as the mos worthy parents are the best entitled to the highest form of filial affection, se the noblest country deserves the most heroic civic virtues in her citizens. Hence it is that fidelity to the United States becomes a work of love to all her citizens, regardless of the altar at which they worship. "In full view of all this well-defined

spiritual supremacy let it be clearly known that Catholics owe no allegiance to Pope or prelate which can in any way interfere with their duties as citizens. The Roman unity is very strong, but it is a unity in Spirit uals, and it is in spiritual matters its strength rests. It was this unity which moved the late Cardinal Manning to get back to the Church of Augustine and of Anselm rather than to stay in the Church of Cranmer and of Burnet.

"The logical outcome of the spiritual supremacy of the reigning Pontiff of he acceptance of a supernatural revelation and of the continuous emphasis laid upon Catholic unity is the much maligned doctrine of Papal infallibil-When I think of the bright intel ity. lects who did not take time to understand this harmless doctrine I have no harsh words for the multitudes who missed its meaning. The Vatican Council tells us when the Pope is infallible. It says: 'When in the

THE CRURCH'S MAGNETIST "The motives which draw people to

NO. 804.

the Catholic Church are manifold. Some are attracted by its music, some by its ritual, some by its architecture, ome by its eloquence, some by its art some by its consolation, some by its charity, some by its history, spite of its principle of anthority I ook upon Catholicism as the nost intellectual of all forms of most Christianity. In the whole body its defined doctrines there is not one which cannot be proved either directly from reason or indirectly by an examination of the motives of the credibility of a heaven-given religion Men of letters will agree with me that John Henry Newman was the most intellectual Christian of the nineteenth century, and his wish was that he might have at least one-tenth part as much faith as he had of intellectual conviction where the truth lay.

"Protestantism has long since ceased to be looked upon as the connatural foe of Catholicism. Protes-tants and Catholics have agreed to disagree, but not to dispute, about some few doctrines of Christianity. They have agreed to unite upon these principles where union is possible and profitable. They all hope to make mankind better ; they unite in the common prayer, 'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, 'and they believe that they will best advance man's interests both for this life and for the next by forgetting forever their mutual cruelties of the past.'

The Rocks of Calvary.

An unbeliever visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the about Calvary. Examining rocks them narrowly and critically, he turned in anazement to his fellow-travelers, and said : "I have long been a student of nature, and I am sure that the rents and clefts in this rock must split according to its veins and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts ; for this," he said, "I have observed to have been done in other rocks, when separated or broken after an earthquake ; and reason tells me it must always be so. But it is quite otherwise here; for the rocks are split athwart and across the veins, in a strange and preternatural man ner, and therefore, I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monument of miraculous power by which God gives evidence to this day of the divinity of Christ.'

Peterborough Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, PETER-BOROLIGH ONT

The spring term at the above institution will begin on Monday, April 2, although students who desire to attend now may enter the college with equal advantage. Young ladies find excel-lent opportunities by pursuing the shorthand course, while young men find success in the business course If you desire particulars as to terms etc., write to Mr. A. Blanchard, C. A. principal of the college, Peterborough.



Merchant Tailoring.

MR. O. LABELLE WILL OPEN A FIRST-Class Merchani Tatioring establishment on Richmond Street, next door to the Rich-mond House, and opposite the Masonic Temple, in a lew days. He will carry a falt range of the very cholecest goods. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction gnaranteed.

The Annual Favorite. WE HAVE RECEIVED A SUPPLY of BENZIGER'S HOME ANNUAL, a delightial book for the Catholic fireside, Price 25c, free by mathe Catholic fireside, Address, THOS, COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

THE HURON AND MRIS Loan & Savings Company ESTABLISHED 1864. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 1.300.000 Reserve Fund, - - - 626.000 J. W. LITTLE, President JOHN BEATTLE, Vice-President

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received at highest our and the active at highest our and rates. DEBENTURES issued, payable in Can-ada or in England. Executors and trus-tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company. MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real estate.

estate. MORTGAGES purchased.

G. A. SOMERVILLE. MANAGEE



One of the most instructive and useful pamph-ets extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones lelivered by that renowned Jesuit Father, amely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church, the only true Jourch of God," "Confession," and "The Read Presence." The book will be sent to any ad-resens on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders may be sent to Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC RECORD Diffuee. London.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot street, London, Private fund

HOME RULE.

Church of the English was brought to the grace of God through thy labors we grant to thee the use of the pallium during the solemmities of Mass so that thou ordain twelve Bishops who may all be subject to thy jurisdiction. . . . To York we wish thee to send a Bishop whom thou thyself has deemed worthy of ordination ; but when that province and the neighboring regions may have received the word of God, he also ordain twelve Bishops and enjoy metropolitan honors, for we also intend to give him the pallium ; nevertheless, we wish him to be subject to thy "And because the new

d she cannot, add one jot or tittle to the original deposit of faith."

After citing some examples of doctrines evolved from the original deposit of faith, Father Conway continnes

"The Protestant mind is not repelthe sacraments led so much by the defined doctrines of the Catholic Church as by the teach-ings of which she is falsely accused. Catholic theology does not teach that all who are outside the visible body of the Catholic Church will be damned to hell in the next life. Some are Catholics in spirit ; they belong to the soul of the Church. They follow the voice of conscience and that is each one's ultimate rule of morality, for con-science is the aboriginal vicar of Christ.

"Catholic theology does not teach the awful doctrine that unbaptized infants will be condemned to eternal torments, nor does it say that exclusion from the beatific vision implies any suffering whatever for them.

should answer by accommodating to "Catholic theology does not teach that there is a mediator of relemption the question in hand the following words of a learned American prelate other than Jesus Christ. Nor is it in when asked to justify his position reany way true to say that Catholics put Mary the Virgin on an equal footing always, said he, 'believed in the in-Mary the Virgin on an equal footing with Jesus of Nazareth. If at times fallibility of a General Council. we find the language of deep devotion highly colored some allowance must be the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility. made for the warm glow of religious poetry and for the ardent outpourings opposition, of fervid souls.

assent to the definition ; that is all.' "Catholic theology does not teach that any one, priest or Pope, can give permission to forgive sin, nor that such permission can be bought under any circumstance whatever. Catholic theology teaches that indulgences are incentives to virtue and not licenses to commit sin. And if in days gone God. There are different rites in dif-ferent parts of the Church, but the by abuses found their way into the sanctuary in connection with indul-gences, it is those which should be at-Mass is substantially the same in Egypt and in Rome, in Kamtchatka and in Milan. "Those who believe in a supertacked and not the principles them-

"Perfect sacrifice or the highest natural revelation should have no "Catholic theology does not teach form of sacrificial worship implies the difficulty in accepting the doctrine of that it is lawful to tell a lie even for existence of a priesthood. The priest-infallibility. A guardian and a wit-hood means that there must be an ness are necessary to protect and to episcopate, and the episcopate that testify to that revelation. Eighteen the good of the Church herself. It is a bilding that the end justifies the means. If is a note means that there must be a supreme spiritual Head hundred years is a long period of pro-nor Pope. Of the limited space put at bation. During all that long period

scharge of the office of pastor and had been unanimity in the Church's teaching and practice until the time of doctor of all Christians, by virtue of the Reformation. When the reform the supreme apostolic authority, he defines a doctrine concerning faith and morals to be held by the Universal ers left the Catholic Church there was a conspicuous absence of agreement among them regarding the number of Church.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. Calvin stood for bap

"Here, then, are many limitations. tism, the Eucharist and holy orders Zwingli held that baptism and the In one capacity, and only in one, is the head of the Church saved from Eucharist were the only sacraments. while Dr. Luther sometimes mainerror. This is in the capacity of tained that there was only one, some-times two and sometimes three. Cathteacher of the whole Church. He i not inspired ; he is merely assisted. olic theologians contend that they can He receives such heavenly assistance as saves him from falsifying the docfind at least six sacraments in the Sacred Scriptures, and even if the Scriptural proof for matrimony as a trines of the Church in matters of faith and morals. Infallibility is still further restricted to the comparatively sacrament be not quite conclusive, the narrow sphere of faith and morals. It does not imply freedom from error continuous and unbroken teaching of the living Church comes to the rescue.

"If I were asked for a reason for in politics, or in economics, or in our sacramental doctrine other than philosophy, or in science, or in history. those congruous ones of Thomas Aquinas or than the Scriptural and the Except faith and morals it excludes everything. Infallibility does not extend even to moral actions. historical of all our theologians, I

"What I mean is this : The Sovereign Pontiff is infallible in his judgment about moral principles, but not in his judgment as to the application of these principles. The Pope may issue all the briefs and Bulls and encyclicals fallibility of a General Council. A he pleases in his unofficial capacity, or General Council has solemnly defined regarding matters outside the domain of faith and morals, or as not teaching Therefore my principles, even when in the whole Church, and such documents sent to the definition ; that is all.' "The Catholic Church offers the most searching examination, when same sacrifice all the world over, 'from many learned judges are heard and all he rising of the sun to the going down official witnesses are listened to, does It is the sacrifice of the Mass. the Catholic Church make a truth the It is thus called from the Latin word formal object of faith binding upon her mittere, to send, the idea being that in children. So limited is the scope of inthe Mass a sacrifice is sent or offered to fallibility and so safeguarded is it with precautions that it is not easy to see how the head of the Church could make a mistake, even apart altogether from

A LAUDABLE CHARITY.

A LAUDABLE CHARTY. A grivate letter from Montana raports in-for st. Peter's Mission and their one handrei and fifty abandoneel Indian Children. Their convent still remains unplastered. These self sacrificing Daughters of St. Ursula ap-provin the darkest hours of powerty and dis-tress. They are suffering the pangs of cold and hunger, and desire their rooms plastered to combat the bitter, piercing cold, which the thermometer frequently registers fifteen and twenty degrees below Zero. For this end they appeal to their frequently tregisters different and twenty degrees below Zero. For this end have subscribing 10, 25, 50 cents or \$1.00 per month, for one year, their names being en-month for one year, their names being en-tred on the books of the Convent, perpetu-abored in finishing up the Convent at St. Peters. Madress: The Mother Superior, St. Peters Post Onice, Montana.

Montan:

Home Rule Fund.

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CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

LINKED LIVES.

2

IT'S A MILLSTONE

and one derangemente of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance. Such habits result in loss of manly power, duce softening of the brain, epilepsy, pa-ralysis, and even dread insanity. To reach, re-daim and restoro such un-fortunates to health and happiness, is the paim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability. by home treat-ment, of such diseases. This book will be sent scaled, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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vous debility, impair-ed memory, low spirits, irritable tem-per, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result

By Lady Gertrude Douglas.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE DAWN OF VITAM VENTURI S.ECULI. Souffrir passe. Avoir souffert ne passera jamais."

-CURE OF ARS.

"Ill that God blesses is our good. And unblest good is ill : And all is right that seems most wrong. If it be His sweet will." Faure -FABER.

On the morning of the 1st of October there appeared the following startling announcement in the leading columns

of all the Melbourne journals : "FRIGHTFUL DISASTER AT SEA. Total destruction by fire of the steam-ship *Leander*. — Loss of two hundred and fifty lives. "Intelligence reached this town this

morning of the burning of the steam-ship *Leander*, which left Plymouth on the 31st of July last, having on board three hundred passengers, with the

crew "Last night the French schooner La Sorciere arrived in harbor, bringing with her eighty souls, picked up in boats belonging to the ill-fated vessel which has so miserably perished almost within sight of land. From what we have been able to gather before going to press, it would appear that the Leander had all but completed an exceptionally fine passage from England to Melbourne. At eighty miles from land, early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, a fire broke out in the steerage, which unfortunately seems to have smouldered unperceived for some hours previously. All efforts to quench the flames proved unavailing. Two of the boats were destroyed by fire before they could be launched. Of the other four, two were swamped by overcrowd ing, and the remaining two only escaped, carrying fifty five persons in all, principally women and children. Thirty more have been picked up upon floating fragments of the wreck by boats of La Sorciere, which last night put into harbor in order to land the survivors of the terrible catastrophe We have not been able to obtain a list

press. Into many hearts there crept th sickness of despair on that memorable morning of the 1st of October. Even in those families which the announce ment did not personally affect, it caused consternation. The news lay spread out on the breakfast-tables of many a It formed the topic of conver sation in every circle of rich and poor it came like a death knell to many an

of the lost and saved before going to

aching heart. There was sorrow and mourning all through Melbourne. Who can doubt it? But into the details of so much agony we have not time to inquire. With one house only have we to do, and in that house Hugh lies dying. After Father Vaughan's letter to Mabel was written, Hugh had decidedly rallied, so much so that more than once Father Vaughan was on the point of telling him what he had said to Mabel, and what he believed would be the result.

Fear of exciting him, however, kept Father Vaughan silent, so that Hugh remained in ignorance, little dream ing of the surprise in store for him. So much stronger had he become that, in the early part of September, he actually began to contemplate the possibility of returning to England. He

talked a good deal about it, and had almost made up his mind to the effort. He accordingly wrote, announcing his intention to Mabel, promising that, if all went well, he would be with her

folded the paper, and his eye was immediately arrested by the terrible an-nouncement before mentioned.

For some minutes Steenie sat upon the chair in the hall like one stunned by a heavy blow. The sound of Hugh's bell recalled to him his scattered senses. Then he went upstairs slowly, taking with him the fatal paper. So well, however, did he hide his

emotion that Hugh perceived nothing strange in his manner, while Steenie waited upon him as usual. As soon as he felt he could be spared, he asked quite calmly if he might go into the town upon some necessary business. Hugh assented, suspecting nothing ; but, as Steenie was leaving the room,

he called out-"Has the paper come?" "Ay, sir, it has so," replied Steenie gravely. "Wull I leave't to you,

"Yes, put it on the table ; I shall want it presently.

"There's been an awfu' burnin'o' one o' they big ships, sir ; I misdoot me sair, the mails wull be lost," said Steenie, as he placed the paper on the table. "Give it here to me!" ex-

" There, claimed Hugh quickly. you need not wait any longer, Logie," he added, seeing that Steenie still lingered, with an anxious look upon his face, that struck Hugh at the time, though he did not think more about

So Steenie went away, and Hugh lay back upon his pillow, reading the account — how little he knew it ! — of Mabel's death. He was not yet out of bed ; he was rarely able to get up now before the afternoon, for he soon Musing thus sadly, and gazing became exhausted.

When he had finished reading the paragraph about the burnt ship, he laid the paper down beside him on his pillow, and fell into deep thought. His letter-the one he had so earnestly longed for before he died, the letter that would tell him of Mabel's joy and sorrow combined — was of course lost; he should never see it, and he would have to die, he well knew, before another mail arrived. It was an immense disappointment, but, after all, what was his disappointment in comparison with the fearful bereave-

ment which had fallen upon so many Hugh chid himself for his first selfish regret, and then mused upon the terrible sorrow that must be abroad in Melbourne that morning. The idea had come to him more than

once at the beginning of his illness, and also during the last few weeks, that Mabel would perhaps willingly brave the voyage to be with him. Should he ask her to do so?-should he even hint to her how cravingly he longed for her? If he did, ah ! he knew what would be her response. But these were only passing thoughts, upon which he had never allowed him self to dwell. He had buried his wishes down in the depths of his own unselfish, generous heart ; for not for worlds would he have asked her to face the ocean she so much dreaded, just for the chance of a few blissful days with him, to be followed by fresh rending of her sorely riven heart. And now that he read the awful catastrophe which had recently taken place,

he shuddered to think that, had he yielded to his first impulse, Mabel might have been in that very ship. Thinking about her, wondering how she looked and felt when she received his letter with Father Vaughan's, there darted across his brain a terrible suspicion. Why had it never occurred to him before? There had been hours,

nalled. He therefore anxiously un- age - to Australia?" or some such words, he remembered to have said to her; and ringing distinctly in his ears, as though it were but yesterday he had heard it spoken, came back her

answer,

"I would not go-unless-" "Unless what? Now for the heroics, Mabel," Genevieve had said ; until several months later had Hugh learned what the "unless" signified. sort of person, inquired in return if the girl he was seeking for was a Scotch woman. A sudden light then She had explained it to him one evening. Ah! it was the evening of their last farewell on earth. With her golden head pillowed for the last time upon his breast, Hugh remembered how, looking down upon the sweet sad face of his darling, he had seen he withdraw her long, wistful gaze from the moonlit ocean, and raise her eyes beseechingly to him, with the whis

pered prayer-"Hugh, if you were ever ill, o dying, you would send for me, would you not? Oh ! promise it to me before we part !" "What, Mabel, would you dare to

self that's saved, but she is terrible ill. She was in the boat with us, wasn't she cross the ocean to come to me? You once said you would never do so." "I said 'unless,' Hugh — and I now, mother ?" "It wull jist be Katie Mackay, I's

warrant," ejaculated Steenie. "Guid save us! Can ye no tell us whaur meant by that-unless, in ugn - and i with, or go to, my husband." She had they've ta'en her, mistress?" he added, lowered her voice, and a deep flush had come into her white face as she addressing himself to one of the hospital nurses who stood listening. whispered almost inaudibly, "And you, Hugh, are you not the same to me as my husband ?" "So you would come to me if I sent along, I'll take you to her.

for you, my own Mabel ?" And, seizing his hand in her warm firm clasp, she had answered with

Musing thus sadly, and gazing yearningly into the far past, Hugh's suspicions began to gain ground. more he thought of it, the more certain he became that Mabel would have tried her utmost to keep her promise. Hugh was well acquainted with her

impulsive disposition. Prudence was not one of his darling's characteristics. The only chance lay in the possibility of her not having received his letter in time to start by that ship ; but it was only a possibility. The probabil-ity (Hugh's heart misgave him) was, that she had received the letter, and had started.

Half an hour later, when Father Vaughan, with a blanched face, walked into the room, his first impression was that Hugh knew all.

Hugh spoke first. "Where is Logie gone?" he in

quired. Father Vaughan hesitated.

"I know," continued Hugh, quickly, "he's gone to see who was in that ship? Tell me the truth, Father. Have you any reason for supposing she was there ?" "Hugh, forgive me. God help us

both !" ejaculated Father Vaughan, sinking powerless into the neares changed entirely. Burning all over with confusion, she besought Steenie chair.

"You must tell me the exact truth, said Hugh, in a low, thrilling tone 'I can bear it.

Thus urged, Father Vaughan knelt down by the bed-side, explaining, as well as he could, the tenor of his letter to Mabel, and no longer withholding his firm conviction that she had sailed from England in the ship in question. When he had finished speaking, Hugh lay white and exhausted on his pillow

"Hugh, my poor fellow," said Father Vaughan, bending over him, "have I killed you?

Hugh feebly opened his eyes, and "I am going to her," he replied. "I tis well. God knows best." MARCH 17, 1894.

So they went out, closing the door behind them, leaving him alone with Mabel's little note, written to him from

Mabel's fittle note, written to him from the threshold of eternity. "Darling — my own Hugh," — it began. Oh how sadly trembling with began beau the receiption terror must have been the poor little fingers that traced those shaky lines !

fingers that traced mose snaky lines! "Good-bye for a little while : don't grieve for me, think what it would have been for me to come just in time perhaps to see you die. It is all much better as it is. Now I am going before, and we have to meet you and we and shall be there to meet you, and we shall not have to say good-bye again. It is all very terrible just now—the fire and death—without kissing your dear face once more. But never mind, God knows best. Don't you remember tell-ing me so very often? Good bye darling; they are putting down the boats -I do not think I can struggle with sons had been lost in the fated ship. "I wouldn't wonder, sir," continued the girl, "if it were not Katie you are looking for. Well, then, sure it's her-self that's saved, but she is terrible ill. be and that crowd. We can't all be saved. If Katie gets away she will bring you this. Oh, Hugh, my darling, how I love you! How glad I am we can now say our 'credo' together. Don't grieve, please don't, darling, we shall say our very soon meet. You knew I would come to you, did you not, darling? Our faith has cost us all the sunshine of our lives ; but we will make it up in heaven. And-oh, Hugh, isn't worth the pain to know what faith is?

"Who ?--the girl that speaks such terrible broad Scotch, and whom none Good bye ;—all, ever your own Mabel." "My own Mabel," he repeated slow-ly, "faithful unto death." Then he shut his eyes, and lay motionless for of us can understand? Oh ! yes, come along, I'll take you to her. We were afraid she had no friends to claim her, nearly two hours.

and she is raving, poor creature ! So saying, the nurse conducted Steenie to the end of the corridor, which ran the whole length of the What yet remained in Hugh's chalice of earthly sorrow was drained by him to the dregs during that long, long day. Bitter, however, as the agony must have been, it was indeed to be building; and upstairs, in a little the last. He asked no more questions. room, with another nurse attending upon her, lay poor Katie, wildly rav-ing in a broad Scotch dialect, very un-He made no further reference to Mabel's death. He was silent, bearing that which had come upon him even as he had borne so many other sorrows, alone in his heart with Gcd. Steenie uttered an exclamation of joy, and darting forward, to the great

surprise of the attendants, sunk upon his knees by the bedside, clasping When Steenie brought his master's dinner, Hugh did not, as Steenie feared he would, send it away without "Eh, Katie, my dear, darlin' Katie!" touching it. He allowed Steenie to assist him to rise, and tried to take he began ; then his broad shoulders what was put before him ; but at the first effort to swallow he dropped his Katie made no effort to disengage knife and fork helplessly on th herself from Steenie's arms. She had looked up with a melancholy smile, and suffered during the last few days so shook his head. "I cannot, Logie," he said, quietly. keenly, she had been so utterly deso-late and despairing, that it was like being in Paradise to hear once more

"I think the end is coming."

the old country accent, to see again the face of one who had loved her so After that he relapsed into silence : and when the doctor came in the afternoon, he said Hugh was evidently sinking fast. Hugh took no notice, and to know that she was not alone in the world. Leaning her head upon they thought he was sleeping. Father Vaughan came backwards and forwards several times, but Hugh never sympathizing ear the sad story she had to tell respecting her beloved mistress. spoke to him or to anyone until quite late that same night. Then he turned The two nurses retired, leaving Steenie and Katie together ; and it was suddenly, and seeing Father Vaughan sitting by his bed side, he put out his some time before Katie, absorbed in hand

"What time is it?" he inquired feebly "Ten o'clock," said Father Vaughan,

grasping the outstretched hand "Only ten !" murmured Hugh, wearily. "How slow it goes !"

"You are worse to night, Hugh-

weaker, are you not?" "Better ! nearer her, I hope," said worthy of his generous, devoted love, which there and then he offered her once more, together with his full, free pardon for all that had happened. Hugh, with a glad smile.

"Hugh, my poor fellow, can you forgive me?" inquired Father Vaughan in a broken voice. "Forgive you, Father? What for ?"

How long the interview would have lasted is very doubtful, had it not been interrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Manvers, the lady who had volunasked Hugh, wonderingly. teered to Father Vaughan the protec-"I have thought all day that you tion of her home for Mabel. Having learnt the sad fate which had befallen

were feeling it was my fault, and that had it not been for my letter she would have been safe now in Scotland.

Mabel, and the rescue of her servant, "Yes, instead of waiting to welcome Mrs. Manvers had come to seek for me to-night," answered Hugh, slowly. "Well, Father, even if it were your Katie, in order to remove her to her With her, reluctantly loing, I should have to thank, not for give you." "Poor child, poor child! God knows it is a bitter day to me. I loved her as my own daughter, Hugh ; there was no difference between them in my heart. God's will be done !' Father Vaughan's voice gave way.

MARCH 17

martyrdoms-the ing the heart of the will may not be left the sharp anguis life on earth; all behold the end a and life's joys are fl already begun for a hundredfo back suffered.

Surely, to have tense peace shinin as, in the soundles night hour, he re time on earth, his enjoy Him for et more than repaid sorrow in the past only the beginn cannot pierce the

After receiving Hugh fell into a Father Vaughan la and Steenie sat b ready to give war Betwee change. Betwee Father Vaughan, v light doze, was aw of a sharp, short c slight gurgling him spring up imm to the bedside.

"He is going, who had raised Hu pillow, pointing t oozing from betw has broken anothe "Hugh," said bending over hir

here. Hugh opened his but said nothing Vaughan knelt Hugh's hand clasp lear, low voice, ful farewell to her "Go forth, O this world !"

Speak - very Hugh, and all thro was evidently try words after Fathe Hugh's grasp tig the sentence, vouchsafed to die from everlasting d "Amen," whis

inaudibly. ' May Christ th God, place thee dant gardens of F He, the Good Sher thee among His absolve thee from place thee at Hi lot of His elect. thy Redeemer face ing always in His blessed eyes on truth; and set blessed, mayst th

ness of Divine con and ever. Amen. "Amen," re en more, for the last eyes; his lips v Father Vaughan catch what he wa Mabel right you we Sanctam Catholic Ecclesiam," said he smiled once a once upon the fait

was finished. So closed that no patient life. Upo far the heaviest sh through God's me Lives of himself : suffered so long, tions she enjoyed the blindest, per the two. Otherwi he had never be single-hearted, se in his Protestantis the Church who longed, years be draw him also into deed, had been his hard as they we ison with his. But on, sur was blessedness w But oh, surely

her senses, she found herself separated

from Mabel, had been placed in a room apart, for her bursts of passionate grief very much disturbed the tran-

quility of the other sufferers. Walking through the wards, therefore,

Steenie failed to discover anyone who could answer to the name of Mabel's

servant, until at last a young Irish girl, to whom he had addressed him

self, thinking that she looked a likely

"Had ye a Scotch lassie in the ship?"

he asked breathlessly. "Ah ! sure, hadn't we then !" re

sponded the girl, appealing to her mother, who sat weeping close at hand.

Poor woman ! her husband and two sons had been lost in the fated ship.

intelligible to unpractised ears.

shook and heaved with sobs.

faithfully and so long, to feel friendly

arms once more thrown around her.

his shoulder, she poured forth into his

her sorrow, recollected that she might

well be ashamed to look Steenie in the

face. When she did so, her manner

to go away and leave her, assuring him again and again that she was not

Katie in his arms.

broke upon Steenie.

Final boils and after obtaining no relief from a doctor tried different remodies without suc-cess until one Sunday I was given $\frac{3}{2}$ of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which the sores were sent flying in about one week's time. I made up my B.B.B. in the house, and I can highly recom mend it to all. FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. C.

MR. FRED. CARTER.

-I was covered with pimples d after obtaining no relief fi

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S 26

Part 1

1. S. R.

soon after Christmas He had decided to start at the begin ning of October, waiting only for the arrival of the mail, which should bring him Mabel's answer to the letter in which he had told her of his conversion

o the Catholic faith. Father Vaughan in the meanwhile ept his own counsel; and he was thankful he had done so, for in September Hugh's health again succumbed, the temporary improvement giving place to such fits of prostration as to cause great alarm to his medical attendants.

In a few days it became evident that a great change for the worse had come. He was sinking slowly but very surely; all hopes of the journey to England must be abandoned. Would Mabel be in time? Father Vaughan felt very doubtful-yet he hoped she - for, if she was coming, anmight . other fortnight would surely bring her. He had determined to prepare Hugh a few days before the arrival of the mail for Mabel's coming ; but when the time actually drew near, Hugh was so weak that Father Vaughan dared not run the risk of exciting him by revealing then what was still only a probability in his own imagination. Mabel perhaps might not come ; and the disappointment in Hugh's pre-

carious state might be dangerous, if not fatal, to him So Father Vaughan waited, trusting and hoping that if she did come, Mabel could suggest the safest way in

which the excessive joy might be broken to Hugh.

On the morning of the 1st of October, Steenie, now entirely domesticated in the capacity of Hugh's attendant, went down as usual at 9 o'clock to fetch his master's breakfast. The maid servant was cleaning the door-step, so that the street door was wide open. Steenie went to close it, at the same time reproving the maid for letting all the cold wind into the house ; and while he was talking to her, the newspaper boy put a paper into his hand.

Steenie was in Father Vaughan's confidence ; he had been down at least

and days, and weeks when it might have been a comfort to him — why, why had it only risen to torment him now?

The more he thought of it the more its likelihood grew upon him. He re-membered many a little thing, many a passing word let fall occasionally Father Vaughan at the time when he himself was preparing for the voyage to Europe. Hugh had not noticed them then, but now they had all, trivial as they were, acquired a sudden

significance in his eyes. Now that he came to think of it, Father Vaughan had been for some days past unusually fidgety about the mail, Steenie uncommonly anxious to inquire for its arrival. Why had Steenie looked so grave when he went out of the room? What was his business in the town?

Hugh raised himself upon his elbow, a flush of anxiety overspread his countenance, as he nervously drew Mabel's picture - the one he always carried about with him, that never left him night or day — from beneath his pillow, and gazed intently at the earnest eyes, which seemed to tell him that, if he doubted as to whether or no she were in the ship, he did her a cruel wrong

With her sweet face before him, there came to his memory the recollection of the conversation which had

taken place many years before in the drawing-room of Elvanlee Vicarage. He saw the picture as he looked upon it that never-to-be-forgotten first Sun day of his return to England - the

pretty sitting-room, full of Genevieve's tastefully arranged nick nacks the sacred prints, in their black Oxford frames, adorning the soft cream colored walls ; the alabaster statuettes on the gracefully - carved Bavarian brackets; the vases of sweet spring flowers ; the soft glow cast by Venetian blinds, that bathed the room in a subdued light ; Genevieve's bright, kind face, bending towards that low chair, where, with earnest eyes fixed upon the distant line of ocean, his darling, his treasure, his own Mabel sat, shivering as she told them how she loved, yet

"She may not have come after all ; or she may be among the saved," suggested Father Vaughan, in a tone meant be hopeful, but it sounded the

reverse. "She did come, my own darling, brave, unselfish Mabel," murmured Hugh, "and she is not among the living. You will see.

After that he spoke no more, but lay like one dead until Steenie returned, two hours later.

Steenie, on leaving the house, had gone first to Father Vaughan, who had already heard the news, and was set-ting out on his way to Hugh's dwelling

Leaving him, therefore, to go there alone, and knowing that his master would be in safe hands, Steenie next bent his steps towards the harbor, where he gained several scraps of in telligence-among the rest, that all the rescued passengers of the Leander, who had not already gone home to their friends, were to be found in the town hospital, whither they had been on landing, for temporary conveyed shelter, until they could communicate with their respective families. Thither Steenie repaired. Mabel had been well known on board

the Leander. Steenie's worst fears, therefore, soon received fall confirmation. She had not only been in the burning ship, but was positively among the missing. Of this there could be not the smallest doubt, for Steenie saw and conversed with several who had been either in one boat or in the other, and who all affirmed that Mabel never left the ship. Two ladies there were who distinctly recollected to have seen her, with her maid, on the deck after the fire broke out, but they had not set eyes on her again.

"Her servant is among the rescued. She will know all about her, "suggested one of them.

Steenie waited to hear no more, but rushed off frantically in search of the servant. It never occurred to him to imagine who that servant might be. Not knowing whom to ask for, he had a dozen times on the preceding day to inquire if the steamer had been sig- "How would you do for a long voy- since the moment when, recovering alone."

own house. With her, reluctantly enough at last, Steenie resigned himself to leave Katie. Mrs. Manvers's carriage was at the door, she wished to take Katie with her immediately. Steenie could come and see her at Mrs Manvers's house; and in the meanwhile should he not hasten back to his master?

Alas ! Steenie had well-nigh, in the midst of his own joy, forgotten Hugh. He took a hasty leave of Katie, and rushed back as fast as his feet could earry him, taking with him the precious little bag which Katie had found fast ened to her dress-Mabel's last token to her beloved Hugh.

The moment Steenie opened the door of his master's room he saw that Hugh was prepared for the intelligence he had to give. Hugh looked at him earnestly, inquiringly, and Father Vanghan's face asked the question his lips refused to utter. Twice Steenie tried to speak, but

words failed him. Falling down on his knees by Hugh's bedside, he burst into tears.

"I knew it !" broke from Hugh's

lips. "She came, and she is lost." "Master ! oh, dear master !" groaned "ye maun keep up yer hairt, ye'll no be lang wantin' her, I'm think-

With that he took the little bag from his waistcoat pocket and gave it into Hugh's hands, with Katie's message concerning it. Hugh held it tightly pressed between his palms, then, closing his eyes once more, he murmured.

Now tell me all, Steenie. Keep back nothing. Remember I shall see her before twenty-four hours have passed-she will tell me if you keep anything back." And Steenie, in a voice choked with

frequent sobbing, obeyed his master's wishes, relating everything just as he had received it from Katie. Hugh heard him in silence to the end, then he said with a quiet smile, turning to Father Vaughan.

"Leave me a while ! I should like to be alone. Logie, see that no one comes to me. 1 cannot be disturbed. You need not be afraid, "he added, seeing that Father Vaughan hesitated, "I am not going yet ; but I can bear this best

He was weeping. "It seemed cruel to me this morning when I first heard it," returned Hugh ; " but now I see it is the crowning mercy of my life. Can you im-agine her grief had she come this morning only to see me die to-night ?" "Ah, Hugh, you would not have d. This has killed you."

died. "No, no," assured Hugh, positively. "I have felt for the last few days that the end was coming. I could not have gone on ; this has made no difference. Do you see this" pointing to Mabel's letter, which peeped out of the ence. little bag he had hung round his neck, and which he held closely pressed to "When I am gone you

his heart. "When I am gone ; may read it—but bury it with me. will comfort you to see how she felt what I feel now. All is mercy-inex-pressible mercy. Ah, Father, she would have come, whether you had written or not. Nothing would have kept her from me but God's will. My darling Mabel !"

closed his eyes. There was He another long, long silence, broken at last by Hugh, in a weaker tone, as he

again pressed Father Vaughan's hand. "Thank you. You — gave — my darling—the opportunity of proving herself faithful unto death. This it is that comforts me, more than all. agony is all over-for-both of-us. am ready to go. Give me that now which will help me-to go-forth-out of this life,-to meet-her with her God and mine.'

After these words Hugh spoke but little more. Father Vaughan, fearing that he would not outlive the night, gave him solemnly, at a quarter before twelve, the Holy Viaticum, followe by the blessing "in Articulo Mortis. followed Oh, Mabel-trusting, loving Mabel. thy sacrifice has been indeed accepted ! Over now, past for ever, those long years of patient sorrow ; over now, too, that most terrible of all life's

paid for all. lived as Hugh liv suffered, submitte patiently, in the will, trusting wi where he could n before all to hi science, can hop turn to die Hugh' The comprehen is God's secret, 1 those who taste too, is the glory tage, the portion Holy Jesus once they that mourn

comforted." CONCLUSIO

How the Pope We are told

converted PopeLe of the "plan of would your Holi Croke, "if a p Romagna were to a barren rack i were to enclose plant it with a v it a house, and gan to bear, the at once to raise value of the imp if, on failure to were to be turn confiscated ?" " the Pope, "a r the Archbishop re Father, has been

the land quarre

The marvellous s parilla is based up absolute merit. Ta spring months.

Bad Blood cause abcesses, ulcers, dock Blood Bitter form from a comr scrofulous sore,

Ireland."

MARCH 17, 1894.

ARCH 17, 1894.

nt out, closing the door leaving him alone with note, written to him from of eternity.

- my own Hugh," - it ow sadly trembling with ave been the poor little aced those shaky lines ! for a little while : don't e, think what it would me to come just in time you die. It is all much Now I am going before, here to meet you and the state here to meet you, and we to say good by again. errible just now-the fire ithout kissing your dear e. But never mind, God Don't you remember tell-y often ? Good-bye darlputting down the boats nk I can struggle with We can't all be saved away she will bring you agh, my darling, how I ow glad I am we can now redo' together. Don't don't, darling, we shall eet. You knew I would did you not, darling? cost us all the sunshine but we will make it up And-oh, Hugh, isn't it n to know what faith is? ll, ever your own Mabel." Mabel, " he repeated slow-unto death." Then he , and lay motionless for

urs. emained in Hugh's chal v sorrow was drained by gs during that long, long , however, as the agony een, it was indeed to be asked no more questions. no further reference to h. He was silent, bear ch had come upon him ad borne so many other e in his heart with Gcd. nie brought his master's h did not, as Steenie ald, send it away without He allowed Steenie to rise, and tried to take before him ; but at the swallow he dropped his k helplessly on the plate, h a melancholy smile, and

Logie," he said, quietly, end is coming." he relapsed into silence doctor came in the after id Hugh was evidently Hugh took no notice. he was sleeping. Father me backwards and forl times, but Hugh never or to anyone until quite e night. Then he turned d seeing Father Vaughan s bed-side, he put out his

me is it?" he inquired

ck," said Father Vaughan. outstretched hand en !" murmured Hugh, How slow it goes !" worse to night, Hugh-

you not?" nearer her, I hope," said a glad smile. ny poor fellow, can you

inquired Father Vaughan voice. you, Father? What for ?"

wonderingly. thought all day that you it was my fault, and that en for my letter she would fe now in Scotland." tead of waiting to welcome

"answered Hugh, slowly. her, even if it were your ald have to thank, not for-

martyrdoms-the necessity of wounding the heart of the beloved, that God's will may not be left undone ; over, too, the sharp anguish which closed thy life on earth; all over for ever, and behold the end accomplished ! Life and life's joys are fleeting, but eternity, already begun for thee, shall give thee back a hundredfold all that thou hast suffered.

Surely, to have seen the light of intense peace shining upon Hugh's face, as, in the soundless silence of that midof Jesus, aided by their Father General. night hour, he received, for the last time on earth, his God, ere he went to The m Ignatius Loyola. The society has been formally approved by the Vicar of enjoy Him for eternity, would have more than repaid thee, Mabel, for all sorrow in the past. And yet this was only the beginning. Human eyes cannot pierce the veil beyond. After receiving the Holy Viaticum Christ.

Hugh fell into a tranquil slumber. Father Vaughan lay down on the sofa, and Steenie sat by his master's side, ready to give warning of any sudden change. Between three and four disappeared from France. change. Between three and four Father Vaughan, who had fallen into a social order began to reassert its neces light doze, was awakened by the sound the only lever by which the masses could be moved to order and obedience of a sharp, short cough, followed by a slight gurgling noise, which made him spring up immediately and hasten to law. The rabble had not yet become to the bedside. "He is going," muttered Steenie, who had raised Hugh's head from the

pillow, pointing to a dark red stream from between his lips. "He ozing has broken another blood vessel." "Hugh," said Father Vaughan,

bending over him - "Hugh, I am Hugh opened hiseyes, smiled faintly,

Vaughan knelt down, and holding Hugh's hand clasped in his, spoke, in a clear, low voice, the Church's beauti ful farewell to her departing children "Go forth, O Christian soul, from this world !" Speak - very - slow," gasped

Hugh, and all through the prayers he was evidently trying to repeat the words after Father Vaughan, who felt Hugh's grasp tighten as he reached the sentence, "May Christ, who the sentence, "May Christ, who vouchsafed to die for thee, deliver thee from everlasting death.

"Amen," whispered Hugh, almost inaudibly. May Christ the Son of the living

God, place thee within the ever ver-dant gardens of His Paradise - may He, the Good Shepherd, acknowledge thee among His sheep! - may He absolve thee from all thy sins, and place thee at His right hand, in the lot of His elect. Mayst thou behold thy Redeemer face to face, and standing always in His presence, gaze with blessed eyes on the open vision of truth; and set thus amongst the blessed, mayst thou enjoy the sweet ness of Divine contemplation for ever

and ever. Amen." "Amen," re echoed Hugh, once more, for the last time, opening his eyes; his lips were moving, and Father Vaughan bent close down to catch what he was saying. "Mabel, Mabel right you were-Credo in Unam Sanctam Catholicam et Apostolicam Ecclesiam," said Hugh; after which he smiled once at Father Vaughan, once upon the faithful Steenie, and all

Many of the new members were was finished drawn mainly from the old nobility, hence it was most natural that the order should open academies for the So closed that noble, self sacrificing, patient life. Upon him had fallen by far the heaviest share of the cross laid. through God's mercy, on the Linked Lives of himself and Mabel. He had education of ladies of their own rank ; they immediately opened boarding schools for young ladies, and received suffered so long, without the consola-tions she enjoyed ; his faith had been not only the patronage, but also con-stant encouragement from those the blindest, perhaps the purest, of the two. Otherwise than conscientious families from which their ranks were he had never been — so honest, so single-hearted, so truly Catholic even reinforced. Their success as educators of young ladies was extraordinary. Academies directed by religious of the in his Protestantism. To the spirit of the Church who can deny that he be order were established in all the principal cities of Europe, and the inlonged, years before light came to fluence these humble ladies exercised draw him also into its body ? Keen, indeed, had been his sufferings. Mabel's, in the reformation of all classes of hard as th ey were, bore

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

either money or property to the order

for the above-named extensive char

lin street, Buffalo, New York.

thing pertaining to human knowledge stancy in spite of obstacles, peace of do not remain behind their age, but soul in spite of exterior opposition WORK OF NOBLE WOMEN. Aims and Objects of Ladies of the are able to follow or even to aid its ad-Sacred Heart of Mary. vances ; they are alive to every change Written by Rev. J. McGrath.

in the popular phase of education ; they hold to nothing simply because it The Society of Daughters of the Im-maculate Heart of Mary (generally called Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary) had its heroic beginning in has the sanction of antiquity, but are ready to adopt what stands the test of experience, yet without ever forgetting they are religious, vowed to the defense Paris during the stormy days of the French Revolution. The founders were humble Fathers of the Company of religion and the salvation of precious souls.

The success of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary in the training of young women is not much published, possible, having some experience of it himself; and, if the director have these embers live by the rule of St. qualities, the grace of his state particularly fits him for discerning a vocabut the number of their successful schools and their pupils is astonishing. tion.

A brief summary of the history, The principle of their teaching method organization, objects and work of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary is a consistent effort to develop and train the heart as well as the mind, and will be interesting at this time. In the to send into the world a woman who, if necessary, is mentally, physically and industrially capable of earning chaos of the revolution all orders of women for the various charitable and her own living, one whose modesty and dignity will be a true index to a parochial works of religion well nigh When cultured mind and a warm, sympathetic heart. Their success has been im-measured ; they live in the world, but sity on society religion was found to be they are not of it ; they neither covet

praises nor seek notoriety. There was no one better able to judge of the merits of this order than accustomed to the new conditions and the old religious orders of women were the Right Rev. Dr. Kappe, first ordin-ary of Cleveland, Ohio. At his re-quest a colony of nuns under the direcunavailable in the changed require ments. In this unprecedented condition of things a new religious order came into existence, that of the hero tion of the saintly Madame Victorine Boucher, herself a Belgian gentlecame into existence, that of the hero-ines of this brief history—the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary. The founders of the new order were Rev. Fathers Barrier and De Clorievierre, of Fathers Darrier and De Clorievierre, of woman, came to the United States in 1853 and opened the two Cleveland orphan asylums—St. Joseph's and St. Mary's. It was not long before the first company were re-enforced by the Society of Jesus. The first Mother Superior was a lady of noble rank, who before the revolution had been a other members of their order from Ire land, Germany and England, all member of the Sisters of the Visitation volunteers for the American mission. The ranks of the community were immediately filled by many ladies, who had been driven from their convents by the Revolutionists. They included In a short time they opened parish schools and academies in Cleveland and many other places throughout the country. As in Europe, their success hundreds of Sisters of Charity, of the Good Shepherd, of the Visitation, of Mount Carmel, of St. Ursula, St. Bene-dict, St. Francis, St. Dominic, St. in this country has been marvellous, and their schools have been crowded with the children of the wealthy and the cultured, the poor and the lowly. Augustin and many others. It is re MORE " SOLDIERS " ARE NEEDED.

lated that after peace was again re-stored and the Religious were notified by the General of the Society of Jesus In order to carry on the good work of the community in different places, more faithful laborers are needed in that they were at liberty to remain and take the vows of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary or return to their the vineyard, more soldiers are invited to enlist in the army of the Lord. The narvest is ripe and abundant, but the former convents, not one Religious out of several thousand left the community. laborers are few. We beseech the parochial clergy of the United States, in the names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, to recommend this noble community Considering the prejudices of the rabble, the religious of the new association continued to wear the secular dress (a garb similar to that worn by the Sisters of Charity at Mount St. to such of their penitents who show signs of a religious vocation. It mat-ters not whether aspirants be Ameri-Vincent's, on the Hudson, near New can, German, Irish, French, English or Italian; neither does it matter York) and were for protection's sake respectively called madame and made-moiselle. This dress and this title are whether they be rich or poor. If they be rich, well and good ; if they be familiar features to the present day. poor, they are equally welcome.

The community being a strictly edu cational and industrial organization, to take the places of the religious orders that had been driven from only such subjects as show mental or industrial talent will be received as choir nuns. Good pious souls who space of time we find them in the show signs of a vocation, but who are not capable of fulfilling the duties of a word, they were directing nearly all the choir nun, will be cheerfully re-ceived as domestic Religious. Three the charitable institutions previously novitiates of the order are located in the United States, as follows : Academy of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 772 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street, Fordham, New York city ; St. Mary's Academy (called M'lle Nardin's), No. 74 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y. ; St. above. Joseph's Home, No. 409 South May street, Chicago, Ill. Before closing this paper let us say

a few words regarding religious voca-tion : let the following be pondered over carefully by aspirants to the religious life : right reverend and reverend parochial clergy in securing pupils for these Two conditions are required to en

ter religion, viz., vocation, fidelity to that vocation. Vocation, which means a call from beiety attracted attention to them God, is generally recognized :

application by letter or in ner

St. Mary's Academy, boarding school, Sault de Sainte Marie, Michigan. Ac idemy of Our Lady and St. Paul, board-ing and day school, 318 Somerset street, St. Paul, Minnesota. and the repugnance of nature, a life

more pure, more submissive, more faithful to every duty. Whatever be the motives which im-Paul, Minnesota, BOARDING AND SELECT DAY SCHOCLS FOR LITTLE BOYS. St. Joseph's School, 66 Franklin street, Buffalo, New York. Sacred Heart School, Cleveland avenue, Buffalo, New York. St. Joseph's Schools, Throggs Neck-on-the Sound, Westchester Post Office, New York, Sacred Heart School 45 May street pel one to the religious life, it is necessary to expose them simply to an en-lightened confessor, who is unprejudiced, free from every human con-sideration in his judgment, full of Sacred Heart School, 405 May street, Chicago, Illinois. esteem for the religious life, and, if

> BERANGER'S CONVERSION. The Singer of Napoleonic Ballads Who

Had a Courageous Sister in the Convent.

The Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary are rapidly establishing schools for the improved instruction of deaf Father Jean, historiographer of the Society of Jesus, supplies an account of the conversion of the French poet mutes (they instruct by the pure oral method) and homes for working girls Beranger, which will be read with an engrossing interest by his many ad-mirers. The singer of Napoleonic ballads had a sister in the convent of les Oiseaux, Marie des Anges. She in every part of the United States and Canada. As statistics will prove, deaf mutes are, as a rule, the offspring of very poor people. Few children are born deaf and dumb-they become so charity he had manifested, therefore from improper and unskillful treatnever doubted that he would finally ment during serious cases of illness. come to the better way. On the 16th of July Beranger died. On the 10th Mother Sophie and Sister Marie des Anges received a letter ordering them Therefore, on account of poverty, their parents are unable to pay any-thing towards their education education and support while at school. The religious take both boys and girls into their institutes for deaf mutes at the to go to the couch of the poet. They went, but a whistle was heard as they They entered the house as if by accident, age of four years and keep them until and immediately they saw three men pass successively into the saloon. They were pretended "friends and they reach their sixteenth or seventeenth year, giving them in the mean brothers" who were anxious that the patient should not have a visit from any people connected with religion, and they had been out at dinner at time a good practical common school education and teaching each child some useful trade. The girls generally learn dressmaking, tailoring or milthe moment the nuns had come in. Mother Sophie boldly walked into the linery; the boys are taught practi-cally and thoroughly various useful trades by competent masters. The female inmates of the homes for workroom where the sick genius lay, although two of the strange persons endeavored to stop her, and uttered some offensive words. "Messieurs," she said, "I am ignorant of what right ing girls directed by the order are, as you have here, but I doubt if any exists. You cannot hinder a sister from consoling her dying brother." They answered that the invalid, being feeble, he must be spared every emotion. "The emotions we shall create," she continued, "can injure him neither in soul nor in body." They did not dare to offer further objections. A

satisfaction to learn that the penitent poet had been fortified with the cheer ing confidence in the faith, and had been admitted to the sacraments by the Abbe Jousselin, pastor of the parish.

ities. Donations may be made through New England Becoming Catholic. the right reverend Bishops or paro the right reverence bishops or paro-chial clergy wherever existing, or to Miss Ernestine Nardin, provincial general of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary in the United States, who resides at the Provincial House of other Second Heart of Later 2019 It has been admitted before this, and by non-Catholics, too, that New Eng land, once the stronghold of Puritan ism, is now practically Catholic, and another declaration of similar import was made last week by Rev. Dr. Cutter, a Protestant preacher of New-port, R. I., who told his audience that of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, 68 Frank In order that each deaf and dumb the Roman Catholics already control school and home for working girls be Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and insured some income toward the suppromise to have the country." This declaration was not made in any A. P. port of their inmates the Reverend Mother General of the Ladies in Paris, A. spirit ; but simply as its author's be France, has decreed that the income lief that the Catholic Church counted derived from the academies for young more adherents in the two States menladies and seminaries for little boys, tioned than any of the sects. Dr. named below and directed by religious Cuttersaid, furthermore, that there was of the order, be expended in supporttoo much strife of jealousy and rivalry between the various Protestant sects, ing the poor unfortunates referred to above. We sincerely trust that these devoted religious will be encouraged and he spoke disparagingly of the methods employed by certain sectarian in this noble and self sacrificing work by the Catholics of the United States evangelists who recently preached a revival down in the American Brightand that their boarding schools will be liberally patronized by the children of the faithful. The co-operation of the

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it were not for the wide-open dcors and the invitation to enter offered by our Catholic homes many poor girls would morally perish in the streets - they would be lost for time and for eternity. It will readily be seen that these few days afterwards the nuns had the courageous nuns are undertaking no light burden; but is it right that they should bear it alone? We most earn-estly entreat the charitably disposed to assist them financially by donating

hild, poor child ! God bitter day to me. I loved vn daughter, Hugh ; there cence between them in my 's will be done !" ughan's voice gave way

bing. ed cruel to me this morn-

first heard it," returned t now I see it is the crownof my life. Can you im-grief had she come this y to see me die to-night?" gh, you would not have has killed you."

' assured Hugh, positively. for the last few days that as coming. I could not n ; this has made no differyou see this" pointing to r, which peeped out of the had hung round his neck, he held closely pressed to "When I am gone you -but bury it with me. It t you to see how she felt now. All is mercy-inexnercy. Ah, Father, she come, whether you had not. Nothing would have whether you had m me but God's will. My

bel l his eves. There was g, long silence, broken at h, in a weaker tone, as he ed Father Vaughan's hand. you. You — gave — my e opportunity of proving iful unto death. This it is ts me, more than all. ll over-for-both of-us to go. Give me that now nelp me-to go-forth--011 ,-to meet-her with her ne."

se words Hugh spoke but Father Vaughan, fearing uld not outlive the night, blemnly, at a quarter before Holy Viaticum, followe followed 1-trusting, loving Mabel. e has been indeed accepted ! past for ever, those long atient sorrow : over now, nost terrible of all life's

from all parts of the world. ison with his.

The world never before had seen But oh, surely in his death there such an order, never dreamed of such a mission as theirs until it sprang into was blessedness which more than re-paid for all. Only those who have paid for all. Only those who have lived as Hugh lived, suffered as Hugh sudden existence from the divine suffered, submitted as Hugh submitted. spiration of a few humble Jesuit Fathpatiently, in the dark, to God's holy will, trusting with quiet confidence ers at the very moment when Christen dom most needed such a powerful auxwhere he could not understand, loyal before all to his God and his coniliary

orders.

So admirably fitted for the task before them, so well versed in all human science, can hope some day in their turn to die Hugh's blessed death. science, yet so simple and so humble in

ITS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.

France, and in an indefinitely short

schools, orphan asylums, hospitals, in

directed by the banished religious

The members of the new order were

The comprehension of such a death is God's secret, unrevealed except to too, is the glory of that eternal heri Unrevealed. tage, the portion of those to whom the Holy Jesus once said, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.

How the Pope was Converted.

well as to educate the wealthy that the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary We are told how Archbishop Crol converted PopeLeo. XIII. to condolation were called into existence, and as in struments of that chosen work they of the "plan of campaign." "What would your Holiness say, asked Dr. Croke, "if a poor peasant of the were from the first endowed with every quality that might insure success. They conquered the foe with his own Romagna were to hire for a few scudi arms, and the world saw that those humble nuns were the true enlightena barren rack in the Apennine and were to enclose it with a wall and plant it with a vineyard and build on it a house, and if when the vines beers and reformers of their sex ; for the light which their angelic genius threw on human learning and moral reform gan to bear, the lord of the soil were among the women of France came at once to raise the rent to the full direct from the great source of truth. value of the improvements made, and MUST BE ABREAST OF THE AGE. if, on failure to pay, the poor tenants were to be turned out and his labor confiscated ?" "I should call it," said The rules and constitution of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary, being adopted from those of the Society the Pope, "a robbery." To which the Archbishop replied, "That, Holy of Jesus, bear the stamp of the saint, the scholar and the soldier. Their object is to train each religious to the Father, has been the whole history of the land quarrel for generations in highest possible degree of virtue and learning. The system of discipline is thorough. It is a military maxim that "obedience is the first duty of the Ireland.

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First, by a firmness : that is, a dis position of mind and body to compre hend the obligations of the state and to

endure its labors and fatigues. Second, by an attraction ; that is, a feeling, be it instinctive or be it the result of reason, which leads the will to choose the religious rather than the ecular life.

This sentiment may arise from a supernatural motive or from a purely natural motive

SUPERNATURAL AND NATURAL MOTIVES. their religious character, so full of the The supernatural motives may be a and made fruitful by those to loftiest and most chivalrous devotion disgust with the world, though we have met with no disappointments, the and so utterly detatched from earthly things do these nuns appear before the desire of doing penance and ϵ xpiating past faults; the desire of gaining whether it be to help those poor, homeless world, that its dazzled vision can scarce comprehend what manner of women they are. It was to fight for the glory of God and of His Church heaven more surely, the happiness of living in a community, sheltered from and to instruct and attend to the divers the dangers of the world and the wants of the poor and afflicted as occasion of sin, the certainty ef doing the will of God in all things by obedience, the desire of being more pleas-ing to God, to give ourselves to Him in gratitude for the benefits He has be stowed upon us and the love He bears us, zeal for the salvation of souls.

The natural motives may be a great humiliation from which one desires to escape, vexation in not having suc ceeded in an institution or an enter prise. God frequently makes use o such causes to lead souls to Himself. This last motive, if it be confided to a prudent director, if it lead the soul to become more pious, more retired from the world, more devoted to its duty, and if it persevere may be a direct call from God.

Other motives, such as the ambition to be more respected in a religious habit, the hope of holding an honorable office in the community and of enjoying more ease, etc., being bad in themselves, can never become good, and if one embraces the religious state soldier." The religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary acknowledges it; bewith such motives, they may expect remorse and tortures of conscience. sides, her every action is to be per-formed "for the greater glory of God." Nor is this all; the members of the order are to be those who in every-The marks that an attraction for the

any house of the order.

Which of the many kindly duties that God sends them to do are dearest to the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary it would be hard to divine. They place their hands to each holy work, they recognize how much more distress re mains unalleviated for want of though than for want of heart and they offer themselves and their lives as the medium through which the charity of the wealthy may be utilized. Their dutiful sacrifice should be accepted God has awarded riches ; through thes devoted nuns they can bestow of their girls in a strangecity, far from friends, those training for useful household employments, or, perhaps, beyond all, to teach those poor deaf mutes whose minds were closed till this help came closed to religious influence as well as human love-to whom they have said, as our Saviour said, Ephpheta-"be thou open " — whose intellects have been expanded by their instruction "as the fresh winds of the West blow the misty valleys clear."

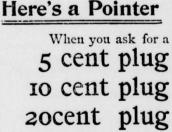
LIST OF ACADEMIES Below is given the names and addresses of the academies referred to above :

the academies referred to above : ACADEMIES FOR YOUNG LADIES. Mount St. Mary's Academy, boarding school, Cleveland avenue, between Deleware and Elmwood avenues, Buffalo, New York. Miss Nardin's Academy, day school, corner Franklin and Church streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Academy of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, boarding school, 7:2 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street, Fordham, New York eity.

etty. St. Elizabeth's Academy, day school, 235 East Fourteenth street, New York city. Mount St. Joseph's Academy, boarding and day school, Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

and day school, Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nazareth Academy, boarding and day school (243 North Prospect street, Burling-ton, Vermont. St. Mary's Academy, day school, 103 Har-mon street, Cleveland, Ohio. St. Joseph's Academy, boarding school, 1167 Woodlaud avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. St. Ignatius Loyola's Academy, boarding and day school, 415 May street, Chicago, Illinois.



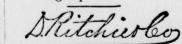


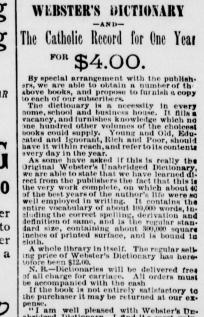


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as defendants, but the judge over- and authorized those who were to ful- somewhat different. On most occasions The Catholic Record. Tablished Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-#2.00 per annum. ruled his application, and the other

is

spread in the order, so that it seems

very likely that the Toledo branch will

be slain by its own Winchester rifles.

CHRISTIAN REUNION AND MIN.

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

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

London, Saturday, March 17, 1894 THE TOLEDO A. P. A. TROUBLE.

It has already been mentioned in our columns that the secret plottings of the A. P. A. of Toledo, Ohio, had been carried so far that complaint had been made to the Government of the United States against the association, the charge being that they were engaged in a conspiracy against the Catholic population of the city to deprive them of their rights as American citizens.

Under the laws by which all citizens are equal, it was believed that sufficient evidence would be brought forward to prove the association guilty of conspiracy, and prominent Protestants, equally with Catholics, showed themselves in earnest in the prosecution, which was directed, however, only against the leaders of the movement.

The enquiry made into this matter has developed some facts as unexpected as they are astounding, and fully bearing out the charge of a most dangerous conspiracy, not merely against the liberties and rights, but even against the lives of Catholics.

It has been discovered that the members of the A. P. A., to the number of three thousand, were ordered last September to arm themselves with Winchester rifles, the most deadly weapons known in modern warfare, at an expense of nearly \$60,000 ; and the rifles were actually purchased.

The fanaticism of the Apaists was worked to the highest pitch by an absurd story that the Pope had ordered the Catholics of the United States to massacre the Protestants, and this army of three thousand men was organized for the purpose of waging war upon an imaginary foe.

The Toledo Commercial, the most influential paper of the city, says :

"Was there ever a more sublime exhibition of ridiculousness? Was ever wild fanaticism carried to a more dangerous extent? The world is having the laugh on Toledo, but to our own people the remarkable and startling revelations coming to light have a far more serious aspect. They have a fearful significance. Here wa s army, organized in secret, armed with the most deadly weapons, ready According to his belief episcopacy for war. The evidence shows that there was wild excitement. The fanhas apostolic sanction, but he thinks also that there should be a larger and aticism of the members had been wrought up to a pitch bordering on intruer union than any afforded by ex-We not only have this evi sanity. ternal organization. dence from witnesses in the case, and from interviews with members of the A. P. A., but the fact that they deemed sums money for arms and ammunition indicates the truth of all that has been said. The evidence shows. and the facts indicate a delirium o fanaticism that was liable to burst forth at any moment. And had it burst forth, what then? Where would it have ended? What awful consequences may have been involved be-fore its fury could be checked? The The cheek turns pale at the thought of the mine of dynamite over which we have been treading, that needed but a match to touch it off ; a chance word spoken here or there, an altercation between a Catholic and an A. P. A. that might lead to a fight.' The pretence on which these preparations were made was the bogus encyclical letter pretended by A. P. A. journals to have been issued by Pope Leo XIII. to theCatholics ordering them to arm themselves for the exterminathat "others by any curiosity " should tion of the Protestants. This supposed even touch or see the things that were encyclical, which was also published in the P. P. A. journals of Canada, was in the sanctuary before being duly in reality an invention of the A. P. A., wrapped up as commanded by God. (Num. iv. 15, 20.) Those who schis and on this ground a civil war of extermination was threatened. matically assumed the priestly offices It has been proved that the Mayor of not being appointed thereto by Al-Toledo, who is the head of the A. P. A. mighty God, even though they were in that city, and chief of the police of the tribe of Levi, were condemned commissioners, was at the head of this to death (xvi. 30, 33). insane movement, which might have Under the New Law we are told also deluged Toledo in blood. that "neither doth any man take The full particulars of this diabolithe honor to himself, but he that is cal plot were revealed owing to a suit called by God as Aaron was. So Christ at law entered by Mr. A. J. Rummel also did not glorify Himself that He against a Mr. Ostrander, Treasurer of might be made a high-priest ; but He the association, for \$250, the price that said unto him : Thou art my Son, of ten guns, of which he knew this day have I begotten thee. As He nothing. Mr. Rummel claims said also in another place : Thou art that, although these guns were a priest forever according to the order not delivered to Mr. Ostrander, yet of Melchisedech." (Heb. v. 4, 6.) The they formed part of the contract. Mr. rite of ordination was therefore prac-Ostrander desired the other members ticed by the Apostles, who, by prayer ally carried on. of the committee to be joined with him and the imposition of hands, selected

fil the duties of the deaconship and there is scarcely a contest at all, and members are found to be inclined to priesthood. (Acts vi. 6. xiv. 22.) By leave the Treasurer in the lurch. what authority, then, can Bishop The consequence of this is that Mr. Perowne declare that the fact of usur-Ostrander demands that the case be pation alone on the part of foreign tried before a jury, as he does not wish missionaries, or even the shedding of to be held personally responsible. their blood on the part of some of them, This course gives great dissatisfaction should change the whole institution of to the A. P. Aists, as the details the Christian ministry, and constitute of the intended warlike campaign as "truly ordained ministers" the are likely to become public. There whole body of those who have unduly much ill feeling displayed taken to themselves this honor?

over the matter between the parties A more preposterous contention than embroiled in it, and it is likely to this cannot be imagined. What St. result in one good thing, the break up Paul says of the necessity of charity is of the association in Toledo, the more true also of the divine institution of the Christian ministry, especially as the presiding officer is said to be arrogant and domineering and as "if I should deliver my body to as well as profane, so that he has be burned and have not charity it become intolerable to many of the profiteth me nothing" (1 Cor. xiii., members. According to the Toledo 3); so also the ministry which comes Evening News, one gentleman who not from the Apostles by lawful succeswas recently discussing a matter in a sion is no ministry whatsoever, nor way which did not meet the approval can any qualities invented by men of the autocrat, was ordered to sit take the place of that succession. This down, but he replied angrily : is so self-evident that we cannot

"I shall speak my sentiments in spite of you. I came into this order to imagine that apostolic succession would have ever been denied by any secure free speech-to fight Popes, and body of professing Christians to be an not to make new ones. I am not in it essential of the ministry, if they had for politics and the spoils of office, and if we are to have supreme bosses not been aware that their ministry did Popes-in this order. I want to know it. not possess it, and that there was no If we must endure them I would just as means of supplying the deficiency, exleave live under the Pope of Rome as cept by a return to the one fold which under you. He knows more than you has undeniably retained that succession. Similar sentiments to these are wide-

The Church of England positively declares the need of apostolical succession when in its ordinal it proclaims the necessity of episcopal ordination, and the decision of the Bishops at Lambeth, referred to by Dr. Perowne,

ISTERIAL SUCCESSION. shows that to the present day that Dr. Perowne, the Anglican Bishop necessity is asserted, whereas it is of Worcester, England, read recently plainly set forth that only on the conat Sion College a paper on "Reunion," dition of their submitting to it can the meaning thereby the reunion into one non-Conformists be negotiated with for body of the sects which now divide the purpose of union with the Angli-Christendom. He says that "the can church. For this reason also the longing for reunion among the vari-Anglicans strenuously maintain that ous sections of the Church of Christ is they have preserved that succession evidenced by the attempts being made through their first Bishops, having reby the Presbyterians and Methodists to ceived episcopal consecration from some of the Catholic Bishops who predraw nearer together. The desire was also evidenced by the conference ceded them in the days of Queen Elizabeth; though history and theology of Bishops at Lambeth in 1888.' He asks : " How is it that the overgive no countenance to this claim.

tures of the Bishops have produced no The Presbyterians and Methodists result?" The answer he gives to his also, conscious as they are that any own question is that " non-Conformists claim on their part to apostolic suc require the recognition of their cession cannot be maintained, have churches as true churches, and of their instituted a form of ordination which ministers as truly ordained. Can they have made requisite for admisthese points be conceded to them ?' sion to the ministry, thus virtually In considering the answer to this acknowledging that a succession of question he declares that on account of some kind is a necessity. In fact there are only a few obscure sects, their foreign missions, and the army of martyrs they have furnished, he such as the Quakers, Independents, would not dare say that their churches etc., which do not require a succession of some sort. We must infer, thereare not churches at all, that their ministers are not truly ordained, and that fore, that Dr. Perowne's readiness to admit the non-Conformists' claim to be their sacraments are invalid.

part of the true Church, and to have a true Christian ministry, merely arises out of a desire to set up some semblance of unity among Protestant sects. as an offset against the unity of doc-

We can appreciate the good nature trine and government which exists which dictates the utterance of such and has always existed in the Cathviews, but good nature is not the olic Church. We can scarcely attribsole requisite to theological accuracy, ute the whole of his anxiety to good and in this the Right Reverend Doctor nature merely, when we consider that fails egregiously. He declares that he leaves entirely out of the question episcopacy has apostolic sanction, and the Catholic Church, which comprises within its fold the vast majority of thus far he reiterates the decision of the Bishops at Lambeth. On what Christians, and the Oriental Schis grounds, then, can any human assemmatics, who are nearly half of the blage decide against episcopal ordinaremainder. tion as an essential quality in the It is needless to add that such a Christian ministry? Is there any fictitious unity can never constitute the scriptural foundation for the hypotheone fold under one shepherd into which Christ declares all His sheep sis that an apostolic requirement for must be brought. Dr Perowne's ordination can be dispensed with, and in its place such other qualities as error apparently consists in this, that he imagines that Christ established human wit devises be substituted? Under the Old Law the manner of many churches, and therefore he speaks of Christian and true churches succession to the priesthood and the duties pertaining to the various famiin the plural number, whereas Christ speaks of one only, against which the lies of the Levites were most carefully defined, and it was strictly prohibited gates of hell shall not prevail.

ularly sore. even when there are two candidates Of course it is easy to divine what

for a trustee's office, the matter is settled in a few minutes, almost always without a poll being demanded. Indeed, we have often wished that some what more liveliness would characterize elections, as this would show that the Catholic people take a real interest in them and in the proper management of the schools. It seems, how ever, that there is a confidence among them that the schools will be well managed at all events, and they do not desire to disturb the harmony which exists generally in the Catholic school sections on educational matters Perhaps, too, this view of the case is the correct one, for the returns semiannually made to the Educational Department by the Separate school trustees are not only, as a rule, promptly made, but are also models of neatness and accuracy, showing that the schools are well conducted.

But the Mail has a constituency that delights in reading highly-colored accounts of Catholic school matters, so that they may persuade themselves that disorder and confusion dire prevails in them. It is, therefore, the task which the Mail has laid down for itself to perform, to emblazon before its little world of readers all the petty difficulties which occur in any of the Catholic school sections, and frequently those which do not occur at all.

Last January there was one of these small troubles at the Ottawa Separate school election. Mr. Solomon Leveille was elected trustee by a majority of one over Mr. J. A. Frigon, and the election was protested.

Mr. Leveille for some reason best known to himself resigned his seat perhaps partly because he was not anxious for the position, and partly because it would be both less troublesome and less expensive to trust to another election than to contest his seat in the Courts. The Mail's House-that-Jack built story, which has been published over and over again, is that Mr. Leveille "owed his election in January last to the exercise of undue clerical influence, and when legal action was taken to have his election voided, he resigned because the ecclesiastical authorities shrank from the publicity of a court. At all events, Mr. Leveille had con-

fidence that he would be elected a second time if he presented himself, which he did on the 6th inst., with the result that he received 27 votes, and his opponent, Mr. J. Martel, 20. The total number of votes in the ward, exclusively of those of the two candidates. is 53, so that Mr. Leveille had an absoute majority, and we are informed by the Ottawa Free Press that the election will not be protested this time.

The Mail informs us that the issue t stake between the two candidates was the question of the ballot at Separate school elections. If such is the case, it is rather unfortunate for the Mail's contention that the Separate disp school supporters are anxiously seeking for the ballot, inasmuch as not only on the present occasion, but at every election where the issue was the same, the agitators for the ballot have been completely buried under the avalanche of votes recorded against them. The Mail explains this by saying that Mr. Martel "had a strong force working against him." We do not doubt this at all. It is usually the case in keenly fought contests that the unsuccessful condidate has "a strong force against him." And we are told that the strong force consisted of "Chairman Lavoie, of the Separate School Board, and Trustees Latour, Prevost and Seguin," who came from their own wards and devoted the whole day to the work of getting in votes for his opponent." Was all this a very great crime, then? But we remark that there is one element of the strong force which the Mail overlooks in this enumeration-the absolute majority of the elec torate of the ward. This element no amount of canvassing could have overcome. The Mail consoles itself, however, by stating that "the supporters of Mr. Martel declare that if Mr. Frigon had been the candidate instead of Mr. Martel, he would have been elected. They say that they had an actual majority of the 55 voters in the ward pledged to vote for Mr. Martel, and that if the voting had been by secret ballot, Mr. Martel would have

the influences were to which the Mail refers. It means "the undue in- the leadership of his party, which, as fluence of the clergy" already referred to. The Ottawa Free Press. as truthful as the Mail, asserts that "both Mr. Moffette and Mr. Frigon acknowledge that the clergy had not interfered in the election." While we take note of this fact we must at the same time remark that the clergy feel a deep interest in the welfare of the schools, and they have both a moral and a legal right to use their influence in favor of the best candidates for the trusteeship; and if they had used that right in the Ottawa election it is not to be taken for granted, without further proof, as the Mail has done, that they have used "undue influence."

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The retirement of Mr. Gladstone from his position as the leader of the British Government at the age of eighty-four years, after having been in Parliament almost constantly during a period of sixty-two years, during at least forty-two of which he has been recognized as the principal force in British politics, is an event which, of course, creates a great sensation, not defeated by the House of Lords by the only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilized world

Eighteen years ago Mr. Gladstone gave up the leadership of the Liberal party; and as he was then sixty-six years of age, it might well have been thought that his retirement was for life ; but the event proved otherwise, for though he steadily refused for several years to become the nominal leader of the party, he naturally came to the front whenever any important measure was brought forward, until, in 1880, after a general election secured, mainly through his energy, a decisive victory for the Liberals, he was again compelled by the voice of his party and of the nation to resume the command of the Liberal forces in name, as he had it in fact, notwithstanding his desire to leave the brunt of the politi- ing their power of interference with cal battle to younger men.

Mr. Gladstone is known to the present generation only as the great leader of Liberalism, and this position he has filled, not merely as a politician, but as a statesman.

It sounds like a piece of ancient mythology to speak of him as having ever entertained other than Liberal views, yet he himself declared in a speech delivered in 1878, at the organization of the Reform Club which bore the name of Lord Palmerston :

"I must admit that I did not learn at Oxford that which I have since learned, to set a due value upon the imperishable principles of human liberty. The temper, which, I think, too much prevailed in academic circle was that liberty, regarded with jealousy and fear, could not be wholly dispensed with. I think the policy of the Liberal party is trust in the people, only qualified with prudence : that of e party is jealousy of liberty and of the people. I have learned to set the true value upon human liberty." Mr. Gladstone was first elected to

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Mr. Martel's supporters are partic- and voting by ballot established. At the end of this period Mr. Disraeli was called to the office of Prime Minister. and soon after Mr. Gladstone resigned already stated, he resumed in 1880.

In 1881 fixity of tenure was granted however, which is an authority quite to the tenantry of Ireland, and their rights to the soil recognized. Thus began a new era for the people of Ire. land, but not until 1886 was their right to Home Rule adopted as a plank in the Ministerial policy. Mr. Glad-stone's Home Rule Bill presented to Parliament in that year was defeated by the defection of the Liberal-Unionists under Lord Hartington, and the general election which followed re. sulted in the return of Lord Salisbury to power with a majority of one hundred and twenty. During the six years of Lord Salisbury's regime his najority gradually declined chiefly by the loss of seats at the by-elections, until in $18\sigma^2$ through the general election which could not be put off any longer, Mr. Gladstone was again returned to power with a majority of 40, in spite of the combined efforts of Conservatives and the seceding Liberal-Unionists.

The principal issue before the electorate between 1886 and 1892 was the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and the new Parliament at once took into consideration the preparation of a Home Rule Bill which would prove satisfactory to the Irish people. The Bill was passed by the normal Government majority, and it is still fresh in the memory of our readers how it was unprecedented majority of 412.

The disposition of the Lords to thwart the will of the people seems to have been sharpened by their success in delaying the day when justice should be accorded to Ireland ; but though it is well known that their principal work during the present century has been to delay all important measures of Reform demanded by the nation, they have hitherto been compelled to yield in the end. This they have done always with a bad grace, and their present purpose seems to be to recover that influence in swaying the destinies of the Empire which they have lost through their own obstinacy.

The opposition of the Lords to the Employers' Liability, and the Parish Councils Bills, has broken down the patience of the popular House and of the people, and instead of strengthening their position, the Lords have suc ceeded only in raising an issue which can have but one result, that of makpopular will, less than it has ever yet been. It was Mr. Gladstone's duty o warn them of the consequences of their temerity before retiring from his leadership of the Commons, and he has nobly fulfilled that duty. It was his last shot before announcing his resignation, to tell the Lords that they cannot be permitted to place themselves as an obstacle to much-needed reforms: and that as they seem resolved to do this, steps must be taken definitely to restrict their power to do harm hereafter.

The progress made in bringing home to the minds of the people Great Britain the necessity of Home Rule is due in the first instance to the patriotism of such men as Isaac Butt and Chas. Stewart Parnell, and to the support given them by the people of Ireland, for without all this it is prob able than even Mr. Gladstone with all his admitted honor and honesty of intention would never have given the case of Ireland that attention which it needed in order that a remedy might be plied which would undo the evils of three centuries of misgovernment. But it is due to Mr. Gladstone that when the matter was properly brought before him and that he was convinced of the necessity of granting to Ireland brought the matter before the people of the three kingdoms that within the term of eight years a majority of Parliament was returned pledged to repair the injustices of the past. It was not Mr. Gladstone's fault that the Home Rule Bill failed ; and his last assurance to the people of Ireland is to the effect that his followers will yet carry out the pledge which he so solemnly gave them. We may well ask what will be the onsequences to Ireland arising out of Mr. Gladstone's resignation? Lord Rosebery, who succeeds to the Pre-miership, being a Peer, it might be supposed that his anxiety to grant ne Rule falls short of that of Mr Gladstone ; but, on the other hand, the unanimity with which Ireland de mands it cannot be despised, and as even to the last moment the Liberal leaders have continued to declare that they will carry out Mr. Gladstone's policy, there is good reason to hope Mr. Disraeli's budget; and in 1853 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in to do so, firmness on the side of the that they will fulfil their pledges. If, the Coalition Government of Lord Irish party will nevertheless succeed Aberdeen, but not until 1859 did he in the end. Home Rule will certainly be granted by one party or the other, thought it is most likely that the Liberal party, which has been edu-cated to know the kind of Home Rule which will be satisfactory, will be the

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THE OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOL ELECTION

For years it has been the delight of the Toronto Mail to represent the proceedings of the Separate School Boards, especially of the large cities of the Province, as being in turmoil and confusion, and since January last it has devoted itself especially to the magni-

fying of a difficulty which occurred regarding the election of a French Separate school trustee for Rideau ward, Ottawa.

Contested Public school elections are by no means an unusual occurrence, and no one imagines that such an event, when it does occur, is an evidence that education is an evil, or that the school system ought to be entirely overthrown on account of the liveliness with which such contests are occasion-

carried the election." We are free to believe as much as we please of this gratuitous assertion. We are told, however, that two ladies who voted for Mr. Frigon in January were counted on to vote for Mr. Martel, but that influences were brought to bear which made them vote

Parliament for Newark, in 1832, and he the justice she demanded, took his seat for the first time in 1833, on the Opposition or Tory side of the House, under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel, who was supported by a compact body of followers. During the period while he followed Sir Robert Peel's lead he voted as nany of the measures which he was destined to carry out afterwards to a successful issue. Thus he then opposed the motion asserting the right of Parlia.

ment to apply to the use of the State the property of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and other Reform measures.

He took office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint in 1841, and was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel. In 1852 he incurred the rooted displeasure of the Tory party by his opposition to definitely become a member of the Whig or Liberal party.

In 1865 he became leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons in the Ministry of Lord John Russell, on the death of Lord Palmerston; and between November 1868 and February 1874, many great measures of Reform were passed, Mr. Gladstone being then Prime Minister. It was during this

period that the Irish Church was disestablished, the tenure of land in Ireland was made more equitable, relig-

ious tests in the universities were

one which will concede it. The present would be a most auspicious moment for the hostile sections of the Irish party to forget their dif-ferences and unite patriotically to obtain the end for which both are laboring. A continuation of their present hostile attitude toward each others will mean an indefinite delay in securing their common object.

With the Separate schools the case is for his opponent, on account of which abolished, the franchise was extended, Charity is the choicest as well is the mest evaluation from the Adorable H st. -Faber,

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In 1881 fixity of tenure was granted to the tenantry of Ireland, and their rights to the soil recognized. Thus began a new era for the people of Ire. land, but not until 1886 was their right to Home Rule adopted as a plank in the Ministerial policy. Mr. Glad. stone's Home Rule Bill presented to Parliament in that year was defeated by the defection of the Liberal-Unionists under Lord Hartington, and the general election which followed re. sulted in the return of Lord Salisbury to power with a majority of one hundred and twenty. During the six years of Lord Salisbury's regime his majority gradually declined chiefly by the loss of seats at the by-elections, until in 1892 through the general election which could not be put off any longer, Mr. Gladstone was again returned to power with a majority of 40, in spite of the combined efforts of Conservatives and the seceding

Liberal-Unionists. The principal issue before the electorate between 1886 and 1892 was the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and the new Parliament at once took into consideration the preparation of a Home Rule Bill which would prove satisfactory to the Irish people. The Bill was passed by the normal Government majority, and it is still fresh in the memory of our readers how it was defeated by the House of Lords by the unprecedented majority of 412.

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RECORD. THE CATHOLIC

THE MISSION

devotions hundreds were forced to

stand in the vestibule, while large

parish.

school master could instruct the young in the rudiments of education. That in the rudiments of education. On last Sunday came to a close the the Irish people have made any pro-gress in the history of the world, in spiritual retreat which for the past two weeks had been conducted in St. view of the disadvantages they have labored under, is almost marvellous. Peter's Cathedral in this city by the Dr. Burns is rendering valuable ser Rev. Fathers Doherty and O'Brien. vice to the cause of liberty and religmembers of the Society of Jesus. The ious toleration by his exposures of these wrongs, and we trust that his previous day Father O'Brien had to prediction that an even more liberal leave for Montreal, where he began similar work on Sunday. Father leasure of Home Rule will result from the elevation of Lord Rosebery to the Doherty preached at last Mass and also Premiership than that which that grand in the evening of the closing day. old advocate of human liberty, Glad-On both occasions immense congregastone, carried through the House of tions were present. At the evening

EDITORIAL NOTES.

numbers were pleased to be afforded WE publish in this issue a commuseating room on the steps of the sancnication signed "Christian Philomath." which sets forth very clearly tuary. The sermon was a fitting close of the great work which had been conand fairly the position of the Catholic cluded. The subject was "Faith." hierarchy and the Catholic laity in and for one hour and a half the great regard to the introduction of vote by Jesuit held the congregation spellballot in elections for Separate school bound. So interesting, indeed, was trustees. We may once again state the discourse, and withal so instructhat this agitation has not arisen amongst the Catholic laity, but tive, that it seemed but half an amongst a number of fanatics who hour had elapsed from the beginning until the close. The Rev. claim that the Catholic people are Father dwelt on the necessity of weighted with ecclesiastical burdens faith, and then, in words which we and are praying their Protestant might say were almost inspired, picfellow-citizens to come to their assisttured in choicest language the truth ance. To those who keep tally of the and beauty of Catholic belief - the political chess board it will appear absolute certainty that the doctrines quite clear that this claim is nicely held by holy Church, and taught by wrapped up in the most arrant her to the faithful, were to day the hypocrisy. How can Catholics believe self-same doctrines which our Divine that men whose purpose is to wipe out Redeemer commissioned His apostles to altogether the Catholic school system teach. We may well say that the serare sincere in their professions of mon created a profound impression. concern for its improvement? If we and doubtless caused a re-awakening remove one by one the layers of Catholic faith and Catholic practice of political trickery, we will which for many a year will burn come at last to the real motive for the movement, which is brightly in the hearts of hundreds, to cause turmoil amongst the supportnay, thousands of the members of the ers of the Mowat Government, Catholic

After the Papal blessing had been as well as Protestant. Mark Twain imparted His Lordship the Bishop of said that For tricks that are mean The heathen Chinee is peculiar. London ascended the pulpit. It was not difficult to notice that his heart was We might with truth write in like full of thankfulness to Almighty God manner of the politicians who follow because of the abundant grace which the Mail-Meredith flag in Ontario. had been vouchsafed his sacred trust Even the couple of dozen unattached during the mission. Nor could it well Catholics who are clamoring for a be otherwise. He spoke as a father change must know, in the words of one would speak to his children. He felt of our politicians "there ain't nothin" for them as a father would to it." They form part of a small band feel. What wonder, then, if holy joy well described in a sermon lately deand gratitude filled his breast on wit livered by a missionary priest. They nessing the return of many and many are, he said, like a wheel of a wagon a sin-laden member of his flock to the which is very much in need of grease. home of their father, the house of God, From the great noise it makes it would where their sins had been blotted out have us believe it is doing all the by a forgiving Redeemer, and where work, whereas it is but a hindrance to firm resolutions bloomed as Easter the progress of the vehicle. lilies in the presence of our Blessed THE Toronto Mail and Mrs. Shep-Lord in the tabernacle. He paid a most graceful and deserved tribute of herd's paper, the British Canadian, praise to the noble band of Jesuits whose arduous labors - always forgetting self, late and early searching

may be considered the two official organs of the P. P. A., and both are laboring very hard to justify its existout the straying ones and pouring ence. The Mail has given us various versions of the obligation taken by the words of consolation into their heartshad been the means of bringing about conspirators, and all are given as the such gratifying results. To those who genuine article ; but as they are very fulfilled the obligations of the mission contradictory in terms, the readers of may God grant the strength and the the papers are still in a fog. It claims that the version of the P. P. A. oath grace to persevere unto the end !

given by the Globe and the CATHOLIC RECORD, is not correct, and here

sary to provide the janitors with boots system is burdened sufficiently with the having very heavy soles. In this way the inspectors of "druidables" may be quickened into "intellectualityism" and "broad mindichease". and " broad mindishness.'

A CHANGE is about to take place in the Post Office Department in this city by the transfer of Inspector Barker to Toronto. Colonel Fisher, the Assistant Inspector, comes next for promotion. He has always been regarded as one of our most estimable citizens, scrupulously exact in the performance of his duties, and his promotion would be received with the utmost satisfaction on all hands.

MARGARET L. SHEPHERD has been making a collection of certificates of character. Among them she publishes one from the present mayor of London. It reads as follows, bad grammar and all :

To whom it may concern, I hereby certify that I have heard Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd lecture; that her language and style was first class, her scriptural quotations excellent, whole address an elegant and her whole appeal to the people. E. T. Essery. and her

Who will now give a certificate to Mayor Essery ? Margaret L. might return the compliment.

AT Fort Wayne, Ind., the grand jury returned an indictment against W. P. Bidwell, editor of the American Eagle, the A. P. A. paper, for criminal libel against the Rev. Father Borg, chaplain of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. He was admitted to bail on a bond for \$500. This same editor was recently fined \$500 for a libel against Bishop Rademacher. Both libel suits arise out of a libellous article concerning the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fort Wayne. Such libels would not be circulated so readily, if it were not the Bill is a slap in the face of the hierarchy fact that there is a large constituency

of gullible people who are ready to receive the most monstrous calumnies against Catholics and their institutions. The readers of such literature are more to be blamed even than the editors and writers who pander to their vicious taste.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Ryle, Anglican Bishop of Liverpool, in a recent But the option is odious, and is meant address delivered in that city, gave credit to the Catholic Church for its zeal in attending to the wants of the people in the matter of education. His honesty might well be imitated by many on this side of the Atlantic who busy themselves more in finding fault than in doing justice. Bishop Ryle

"If the Church of England would not attend to her children the Church of Rome would. Whatever her faults might be, they could not lay it to the charge of the Church of Rome that she neglected her children, for whereever the Church of Rome placed a church she always took care to build a school as well."

THE BALLOT.

London-Sir-A prominent member of the Liberal party, having requested

4. Unmistakably the Conmee's Bill is meant to be a sop to Cerberus, a partial submission to the clamors of the P. P. A. and the *Mail*-Meredith

but said that the obligation made in impossible for him to state the object of his visit to the city. party. If this principle be acknowl edged, all security for Catholic rights If this principle be acknowl-Pope had condemned the Freemasons Order just as strongly as the P. P. A. had condemed the Catholic Church but he could not see that the public were anxious to pry into their secrets He stated that the P. doubled in numbers during the last of the Government. If, however, the Government should yield on the two months. In answer to the question whether the P. P. A. would take present question in the hope of placat iny decided action in the way of placing their enemies and ours, the same ing candidates in the field at the reason will hold good for acquiescing coming provincial contest he said n further unjust demands. Where is "We have not decided as yet, but we may startle the public in a short time." He complained of being mis-

time.

it to stop? 5. The P. P. A. and the Mail-Meredith party have failed to show any honest reason for this warfare against our schools. They do not disguise their purpose to injure the Separ ate schools, to render their operation more difficult, and by degrees to bring about their destruction. They hate Christian education of youth more in has caused quite a sensation among the local members. The trouble be-gan through the election of Rev. Mr. tensely than they hate the devil. Acceptance of the first part of their programme implies approval, or, at least, co-operation in their evil design. In order to hide, if possible, their main purpose, they pretend to aim solely at the emancipation of the laity from the tyranny of episcopal supervision : and, to sustain this impudent theory, they pretend that the Bishops of the Church and the Catholic faithful, i. e., the parents of the children, are engaged in deadly war against each other, as opposing forces claiming opposite rights. Will any Catholic. or any honest man of any party, subscribe to this audacious calumny against God's Church by complying with a hostile demand based upon these slanderous assumptions?

found its way to headquarters. This one was from Rev. Mr. Ghent, Truly has the Catholic Register of the the Episcopal minister at Walkerville 22nd ulto. expressed the sentiment of He held the position of Grand Chapthe Archbishop of Toronto and all the lain, but so far no one has been ap pointed to take his place. Mr Mac-Robert is in Windsor now and had a conference with ex-Mayor Fleming and clergy-at those whom our people this morning. He was seen at the hold dearest." Rightly also has Manning House, but would say same paper in the same article said : "We do not hesitate to tell the Mowat nothing more than that he had mighty small opinion of the Grand Government that, in allowing one of President. He refused to give any its supporters to introduce a Bill to information regarding the trouble but appeared to be very much disthis effect, it has committed the greatest political mistake of its existence." gusted with the way the association 6. It will probably be alleged that was being managed, and it is said the the Conmee Bill does not force the ballot upon Catholics, but only gives trouble now going on will either break up the association or cause it to

them the option to use it if they like. to do injury to ou and the attempt to our schools force the

option upon us, without our asking for it, is an unjust discrimina-Entertainment Given by the Students our tion against us, which is made immeas-The annual entertainment given by the Literary and Dramatic Society of St Jerome's College, Berlin, in aid of the Orphans under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame at St. Agatha was held in the town hall, Berlin, March 8. There was a large audience present, as is always the case when the students are billed, and the enter-tainment was thoroughly appreciated, and well might it be, for the play, Robert Emmet, was acted in a way that left very little time for criticism, while the farce which followed produced a ripple of laughter throughout the half hour it took to play i. Another feature of the entertainment was that the scenery was handled in such a way as to cause no delay. The tableaux in the play were excellent. The following is the cast: urably more offensive by the fact tha it involves compliance with the wicked demands and foul imputations of our declared enemies. But this is not all. The Conmee Bill gives no option nor any liberty to the Separate school supporters, that is, to the parents of the school children, to decide how trustees, who shall have charge of the children's education and the supremely imporant and delicate duty of appointment f teachers, shall be elected. The Bill gives the whole power of enforcing the compulsory ballot to the Board Separate School Trustees, that is, to the majority of the Board. Thus cast: what is called the option of ballot is absolutely withdrawn from the parents of the children, and vested in any five or seven trustees of the Separate School Board in the towns and cities, who may, for any reason of their own, or under whatsoever hostile influence, take it into their heads to pass a resolution requiring the election to be held by ballot. to the majority of the Board. cast : Thus

said, to dispute

Yours faithfully.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CHRISTIAN PHILOMATH.

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT." flute ; J. Hintz, first cornet ; C. Burket, second cornet ; John Ryan, trombone ; Geo, Hahn, Ottawa, March S.-Rev. J. C. Mad-

He said the

P. A. had

represented and undeservingly abused

by the press. Windsor, Ont., March 8 - The

Detroit News this evening says: There is a row among the officers of

the P. P. A. of Ontario, and as some

parties concerned are in Windsor it

Maddill as Grand President to succeed

John McConnell, of Windsor. It is claimed that shortly after the election,

which took place a short time ago at

Hamilton, Mr. Maddill has been giv

ing his whole attention to the Orange

order, and is now organizing Orange

kick over the traces was E. J. Mac

Robert, chairman of the London Board

treasurer, but sent in his resignation

about two weeks ago, and ex-Mayor

Fleming has been appointed in his place for the balance of the term.

About a week ago another resignation

split into two factions.

ROBERT EMMET

of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, in

Aid of the Orphans of St. Agatha.

of Education. He was elected grand

lodges in Quebec. The first officer

Altogether the boys did well, and the com-ments made since the entertainment reflect credit on the Literary and Draunatic Society of the college. Disciputus. dill, president of the P. P. A., was in town to-day. Mr. Madill chatted to-day. Mr. Madill chatted pleasantly with a reporter for a while,

OBITUARY.

5

MISS HONORA BRENNAN, COLGAN.

OBITUARY. MISS HONORA BRENNAN, COLGAN. On Sunday, 25th Feb., at midnight, Miss Honora Brennan passed quiedly out of this world at St. James' presbytery, Colgan, at the ripe old age of seventy eight, after being fortilide with the last sacraments of Holy Church. Though her lot was humble in life, yet her conscientious fidelity in the discharge of every duty that devolved upon her seems to entitle her to more than a merely passing motice. Her career as house keeper com-menced in Annacarthy Parish, in her native county of Tipperary, with Rev. William Mulally, a distinguished priest of the diocese of Cashel, just previous to the terrible famino that spread the pall of death over Irelaud, wet need in charity to the hungry, and many index to relieve the pangs of hungre of those around less fortunate than herself. Bene has been engaged as house keeper with prist, with the exception of two brief peri-ds, which she spear with Alies in Rochester, N. A, and Brantford, Ont. When His Graee Archishop Walsh was pastor of St. Mary's, romto, she was his house-keeper for twe years. She lived also in the same capacity for a number of years with Rev. Father Negher, when he was parish priest of St. Arry's, Toronto, She had been two years of Marger, twhen he was parish priest of St. Parinck's, Toronto, She had been two years of Marger, then he here the charch fight with Kev. Father Kiculten, at whose resi-dence she departed, for the past twenty they deat the stat adorned her noble character and invested the stat she a ray of splendor. What adorned her noble character and we have many either she as was may be restively when her many and every day actively and the many virtues that she considered the right mom her many a dong day, and all with, ther shart adorned her noble character and inverse in the line of duty. Her friends with mom her many a long day, and all with, ther shart parter High Mass was sould be the splendor over her ordinary and every day actions, the many virtues that

daily hie was a preparation for death's solenite summons. The body remained in the church till 5:30 p. m. when the funeral procession formed and wended its way, preceded by Rev. Fathers Kilcullen, Minehan and Kearney, to Tottenlant to meet the evening train for for-onto, where the next day, surrounded by her sorrowing relatives and friends, the inter-ment took place in the family plot in St. Michael's cemetery, at 11 a.m. Tequiescat in page !

In pace! MR. AND MRS. JOHN COYLE, WINDSON. It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr. and Mrs. John Coyle, which took place at their residence, Curry avence, Windson-the former on Tuesday forenoon, March eth-and the latter on Thursday morning, March 8th. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle were born near Bel-fast, county Antrino, Ireland, whence they came to Canada in the year 1838, locating at the expiration of which time they moved and settled on a farm within three miles from Courtright, Moore Township, Lambton County, which was then an unbroken forest. Here, by means of hard work, persoverance and the assistance and encouragement of his faithful wife and devoted partner, Mr. Coyle succeeded in making for himself, wife and family, a com-fortable home. They inved to Windsor two years ago, where they lived for the there of the solution of the poor, It is said of them that they never seut away a poor person empty handed from their door. It may safely assert that the mumber of their benefactions will never be fully known except to the Angel who has re-corded them to the book of life. Their last years were entirely devoted to God and their hat days were an eilfealton to all present, brones, Jamea, who is Deputy Reeve of Moore to the twe acress of and near Courtright, words "cesus, Mary and Joseph" on their lips. Demonations of our holy religion and with the comedations of our holy religion and with the conductions to the last and dying after a worthy reception of the Sace of an affectionator and there are sof land near Courtright, hounder dargotters, three of whom are married, arry worth an enders, three of whom are married, arry daughters, three of whom are married, arry daughters, three of the on a farm of two hudred areas of land, a considerable and the married, and the daughters a farm of two hudred areas of the daughters a farm of two hudred areas of the and the current bounder the hunceral, which took in the city of Windsor. MR. AND MRS. JOHN COYLE, WINDSOR. on money and a home in the city of Windsor. The funeral, which took place on Friday, the 2th ult., was the largest and most imposing ever winessed in Sandwich. At the church solemus High Mass was celebrated by itev. Father McGee, P. P., Maidstone, assisted by Rev. Father Watters of betroil, as deacon, and Rev. Father Watters of betroil, as deacon, and Rev. Father Man, P. P., Corunna, as sub deacon, Reverend Fathers Semonde and Granotter of Sandwich were present in the sanctuary. The bereaved family have the sympathy of tho-entire community in their trouble, and we trust that strength will be given them to bear their affliction. We ask our readers to join us in the prayer of holy Church. "Gives to home in the

says:

To the Editor CATHOLIC RECORD,

in the Province will be undermined. Bigotry is rampant here, and injustic to Catholics will ever be a plank in the platform of no Popery agitators. We have a right to demand the protection

Charity is the choicest as well as the most evuberant emanation from the Adorable Hest. -Faber,

REV. DR. BURNS. That staunch and whole-hearted Home Ruler, Rev. Dr. Burns, of

Hamilton, delivered a lecture on the room; for while we find the editor Irish cause in Stratford on the 9th inst. challenging the authenticity of our The Beacon makes the following referversion of the obligation, the local reence to his discourse :

porters' work at the Hamilton conven-It was a pleasing change from the tion proves beyond doubt that the recent order of things to sit in the City Globe and the CATHOLIC RECORD struck Hall last evening and hear a prominent Methodist divine pleading for the proper trail, as quite a long disjustice for a down-trodden and op-pressed people the great majority of cussion took place on the motion to amend the most objectionable features whom are of a faith different from his of the oath as given in the Globe and own. There is nothing narrow about RECORD. If our Toronto contemporary Rev. Dr. Burn's sectarianism. He is proud of his Protestantism and of the will look over its files containing the work that has been done and is being report of the Hamilton P. P. A. convendone by the Methodist Church for the tion it will find that it places itself in a Almighty and for the people, but he very ridiculous position by making has no ill-feeling for other denomina efforts to whitewash the Knownothings tions who are doing the same work

according to methods and principles they believe to be right. Dr. Burns COUNCIL No. 416, located at South as a patriotic and truthful Irishman, ampton, has, we are informed by the told the tale of wrongs and suffer-ing imposed on his race, both Catholic Mail, put on record its ideas of the testant, by British misrule, and platform of the order ; but as every pointed the way to a remedy for their thing connected with the society is a grievances. That way does not lead close secret, and the members sworn to disintegration of the Empire, but to not to divulge it, we must conclude closer union of British and Irish that the Southampton members are hearts, through a just measure of libeither hypocrites or perjurers. They erty to the Irish people for the management of their own local affairs, which publish seven clauses setting forth the have suffered so grievously from mis-management in the past. The record objects of the P. P. A., all of which are either useless or imposof blighted industries and the suffering sible of attainment or nonsensical. entailed by iniquitous land laws which he presented as having followed the Clause 4 recommends the public inenactment of the Union was a surprise spection of all institutions of a "druidto most of his hearers. Bad as many able" or a religious character. South had previously known the state o ampton is an out of the way place, and we affairs to have been, they never realfull extent of the may on this account excuse its people ized the misery that the Irish had suffered for introducing a new word into the under, until they heard the statistics submitted by Dr. Burns. English language. We might say to whereby the laws of society are made The Irish are frequently taunted with our friends up north who take such an to depend upon the caprices and preilliteracy. Yet how few who cast these interest in "druidable" matters, that judices and private interests of inditaunts know that an English law made Catholics will not worry much if they it a crime for many years for an Irishmake an attempt at inspection of Cathman to receive or impart education. It was only by stealth that the hedge olic institutions. It will only be neces-

me to state my opinion of the Conmee Bill, I sent him the following summary of reasons for opposition to it :

1. The same arguments and facts adduced in 1890 by the Hon. Messrs. Mowat and Ross against this interference with the organic operation of our Separate School law remain in undiminished force to day. The entire Liberal party accepted them then, why not now ?

Whatever pretext existed in 1890 for saying that Catholics were asking for the ballot, exists no longer. The eight noisy Trustees in Toronto, who then called for the ballot, to please Mr. Meredith and the Mail party, were ignominiously and overwhelmingly defeated at the polls when they offered themselves for re-election and not a voice isnow heard in Toronto in favor of the ballot. The party that has been violently striving for it in Ottawa received the people's reply at the polls in Rideau ward last Monday. more.

They were defeated by twenty-seven against twenty votes. Moreover, the Hon. Mr. Scott did not succeed in procuring the signatures of more than a score of persons to his petition in favor of the ballot in that city. As Father Whelan said, the voice of the other 6.000 Catholic rate-payers has not been heard.

this Province of unparalleled bigotry 3. Since the Catholics of the Province do not ask for this change, but tional right of the Legislature to take rather have opposed the project wheresoever it has been mooted. no reason exists for tampering with our method of election. The ballot was given to of election. he delegate the power to five or seven men to peremptorily deprive us the option of the Public school supporters in compliance with their request, of it by a simple resolution? not otherwise ; and a large proportion of them have not availed them Why should Catholics be discriminated against, and an option forced on them which they do not wish for ? There is too much of "option" in the recent legislation of this Province, viduals and factions rather than upon the wisdom and probity and divinely sanctioned authority of the duly elected legislators. Surely our Separate school

the election to be held by ballot. Where, then, is the option given to the supportors of Separate schools? The existing trustees have not been elected by the parents of the children

The time and plot of the play are too well known to require attention here, so we will proceed to notice the actors. The character of "Robert Emmet" was taken by Mr. James Malone, and was acted admirably. He ably upkeld his part throughout, and in the court scene when the speech of Emmet is made his oratorical powers. produced great effect for the purpose of making organic changes in the working of the school law, on which the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of our little ones de pends. They have been elected solely for the administration of the Separate schools in accordance with the existing law. They are not in any case the proper persons to determine the maintenance or relinquishment of a highly-prized right of the entire Cath olic congregation in each city or town or township. Trustees are elected to represent and guard the parents' educational rights in the schools, and no

 Malone, and was acted admirably. He ably updelt his part throughout, and in the court scene when the speech of Emmet is made his oratorical powers, produced great effect.
 "Darby O'Gaff," played by Mr. P. B. Walsh, was the life of the play. The way he handled the solaiers was amusing, and the andience showed its appreciation of his acting by frequent cheers. Mr. Lucius Kessler, in the old soldier "O'Leary" appeared as cool and collected as a professional actor. It is part called for some very heavy acting, and he did it justice specially in the first, when he received a file of soldiers at his norm, he showed a firmness and soldierly hearing that would be a credit to aveteran. "Dowd, and rich uniform, and he played this part is appearance was enhanced by a naty and rich uniform, and he played his part in a prompt, decisive and very energetie way, showing that he was indeed what the programme said – a friend to Emmet. And the next is "Kernan," the traitor. Alas for the part is always one that is never encouraged thowever, it was taken by Mr. John Laubacher, who showed dramatic ability that would please the theator goers in many of the large cities. Now comes "Sergeant Topfall." What an unfortunate man was the sergeant. Always in froule. This part was really officult, requiring a heavy volce and much efficiousness. The very creditable uzanner. Mr. John Wallace played "Corporal Thomas" very well diver for Mr. Funner, and he played his part so well and looked so charming that it is said that the members of the fair sex in the audience. Mr. P. Master Frwin Gluowick sang "The Hard to the audience when he played his part so the fair sex in the audience. Mr. P. Master Frwin Gluowick sang "The Hard to the staten by Mr. Janes Murray looked quite trim and dig with the scheme. More, for Mr. Funner, and he played his part so the large atthe shome, the was taken by Mr. John Sang. The scheme by Mr. John Wellaweither and sold ereft was the members of the fair sex in the audience mere quit jealoux. No w 7. We regard this as a question of our constitutional rights. Mr. Mowat in 1890 would not venture, he this proposition. Nothing has been done since then to weaken our constitutional claim to protection against secret voting and he hostile influences that work in the dark against the Catholic minority in If Mr. Mowat doubts the constitu from us the protection of open and responsible voting in the election of School Trustees, how on earth can he

It is intended this year to hold a grand concert in the Opera House in this city on the evening of the 16th in honor of Ire-land's patron saint. The arrangements being made are such that the entertainment will be one of the very best ever held in London on a like occasion. The fact that the proceeds will go towards liquidating the debt on the Cathedral will, we feel assured, be an additional reason why the Opera House should be crowded in every part,

affliction. We ask our readers to join us in the prayer of holy Church, "Give to them, O Lord, eternal rest and let perpetual light shine unto them." MRS, BENNETT, ORILLIA.

eternal rest and let perpetual light shine unto MRS. BENNETT, ORILLIA.
MRS. BENNETT, ORILLIA.
Mrs. M. M. Bennett, wife of the late J. F. Bennet, of Pittsburg, Fenn, who has been all for a number of months suffering from, the 6th March, at her late residence "Vie-toria Cottage," Tecumseth street, Orillia.
The deceased who was a member of the Epscopal Church, was a lady of rare culture and was a frequent contributor to American periodicals. About the beginning of the new year, Rev. Father Duffy of the church of the Angels Guardian, was called in by de-ceased's friends, at the urgent request of Mrs. Bennett, to prepare her for reception into the Roman Catholic faith. It was not a difficult task for the Rev. Father to prepare her, as the instructions which she received thirty years previous from the saintly Bishop of Pittsburg, showed him at a glance that she was familiar with all the necessary doctrines of the Catholic Church. When she received that fast her from enter-ing into the Church of her heart; but when she realized that death was near at haid, she remembered the kindly instruc-tions she had receive from the saintly Bishop Dominic, and expressed a desire that Father Duffy would resume where Bishop Dominic left off and receive her formally into the Catholic faith, which he did; on the jund be been that date and the day of her death she had becore the receipient of the sacraments of the Holy Eucharist and Extreme Unction. Father Duffy visited her frequently before death, and found her possessed of extraordinary faith.

frequently before death, and found her tossessed of extraordinary faith. It was her earnest desire that the priest should be near her when dying, to commend her soul to God, and to assist her in her ...ess. Mary and Joseph." The death-hed scene of Mrs. Bennett was when the second of the second state of the same which will be long remembered by those who whenessed it, surrounded as she was by her two daughters and sister of another faith, to see her clinging in her dying to see her clinging in her dying to see her clinging in her dying when two daughters and seeking consola-tion from him alone. The funeral took place on Thursday morning to the Amas of Requiem was offered for the repose of ther soul. At the end of Mass Rev. Father Duff addressed the congregation, taking her ternal death on that terrible day when he Heavens and the Earth will be moved, when You come to judge the world by fire." He explained the words from his text in a clear and forcible manner, and held the con-gregation spellbound as he continued his discourse; after which the remains were re-moved, and taken to the 8:20 trains for Pitts-burg ad the husband. May her soul rest in peace i

again we find a remarkable inconsistency cropping up as between the editorial sanctum and the reporters'

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

THE POET OF HUMANITY.

Lecture Delivered on John Boyle O'Reilly by John L. Carleton.

St. John, N. B., Sun, Feb. 27.

Last evening J. L. Carleton delivered the first lecture in the St. John the Baptist T. A. society in the st. John perance hall, Charlotte street. John McGonagle, the President, presided, and the subject was John Boyle The attendance was large, and the lecture was highly interesting. After pointing out the striking sim

ilarity of the trials, adventures and successes of Victor Hugo's Jean Val-jean, the ideal of imagination, with those of John Boyle O'Reilly, the ideal of reality, the lecturer said : O'Reilly's life reads more like fiction than the actual happening of the cold, methodical and calculating nineteenth cen-He emerged from school to be tury. e a printer's apprentice and in quick succession developed into a re-

porter and conspirator. Whatever cause may be assigned for it, there is something more than pass-ing strange in the fondness of the Gael for the religion, customs, history, traditions and land of his nativity ; nor is the devotion lessened by poverty, oppression and exile. It is oftimes, en dying amid the stranger, the only legacy he has to bequeath to his children; and his children's children are not unmindful of this love, as sacred to them as it is incomprehensible to those who do not understand the dreamy mysticism, poetic instinct and patriotic ardor of the Celtic race. I do not ask any one to admit that

Ireland now has or ever had a grievance against her rulers; it is not sary for the purposes of this e. I only ask the doubter to lecture. grant, for the timebeing, that jover four millions of her children have for seven centuries so believed and acted apon this belief.

Heroism is the hand-maid of tyranny. So said the classic plains of Greece, so spake the American Revolution, so ttest the blood-stained hills of Poland It was not a predisposition to evil, but the iniquities of the classes to the masses that raised the cry of the Petroleuse on the streets of Paris in '93; condemn their excesses, but ad-mit that justice moved them. Song, poetry and eloquence are the beautiful children of the unhappy union of patriotism and persecution. Tear from history the saddest page of Scot-land's story, and what is left of the poems of Aytoun? The lyre of the Poet Priest of the South had never tuned to such melody if Abram J. Rya did not believe that the southern confederacy was right. Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death !' would be turgent oratory if spoken from this platform to-night but in the necessity of its day it harrowed the sod for a nation's harvest. but in If Erin never had "a tear and a smile Mangan, McCarthy, Davis and Moore had sung to no purpose. The well-springs of genius are oftener touched by adversity than prosperity; the ore its precious metal will not give up without the application of fire. There is more true poetry, more genuine eloquence, in the caoine of the Irish than all the rythmic numbers of bard or minstrel. Laws ar worthy of a place on the statute book only when they are supported by the moral sense of the people. If you applaud the ignorer and glorify the breaker of them; if you make the prison the sirine of a hero and the gallows the altar of martyrdom, then their usefulness is gone for the kings of parliaments have repealed them. Fenianism of '67 may have been morally and politically wrong, but its every sentiment was cherished and upheld by four-fifths of the people of Ire-When the system is out of order land. and the blood bad, festering sores will break upon the body; this is as true of the body politic as it is of the human body. Those of us who have never known -and pray God we may never knowwhat it is to live in a land, " where the freeman's speech is sedition and the patriot's deed a crime," are perchance too safe and formal to be independent judges of the motives and actions of men differently surrounded. These remarks should, or at least they are intended to suggest the cause apparent contradictions in the Irish character, explain why men like McGee, Meagher, Duffy and O'Reilly, were disloyal at home, and the most ultra-loyal in other countries, and offer a justification, if justification it be, for the only act in my subject's life that is open to severe censure. He took the oath, donned the uniform, and became a non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's 10th Hussars, with the avowed purpose of preaching sedition. Whether ethically he was right or wrong, is a matter of little moment to us, for it does not come within the scope of this lecture. No one who knew his high sense of honor can question that the step was taken from ther than conviction. In after years, his mind as to the feasibility of active armed resistance. "As soon as Ire-land lays down the pike and takes up the word her advance begins. She could not reach her enemy's heart with a sword ; she captures her soul with an argument," are his own words. Nature made him a poet, surroundings made him a rebel, British law made him a convict, suffering made him a whole souled lover of humanity; and who can regret the evolution? The attempt to creatediscontent and rebellion in the army was foolhardy to a degree. Had it succeeded to the expectations of its most sanguine advocates it must still have failed its pur-

you, O'Reilly, you have spoiled the best company in the service !" The outcome was inevitable: discovery, failure, court martial, death. For-tunately for the world more merciful councils prevailed. The death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and afterwards to twenty years in the penal colony. The chains and labors of Pentonville, Milbank, Portland and Dartmoor followed, and then the convict ship was bearing its burden of souls to the under world, "the land of the songless

bird and scentless flower. In a little over a year after he reached the convict settlement he had in the most sensational manner and after many adventures escaped "the chains that are never forgiven," and at twenty-five stood a free man in But the romance does not end here ; he was only a few years in this country until he had gained a this country until he had gained a world-wide reputation as an editor, a philosopher, a novelist, a poet, an athlete, and the tribute of every perse-cuted neonle under the sun. "Men cuted people under the sun. "Men of character," said Emerson, "are the conscience of the society to which they belong." O'Reilly was a man of char acter, and opposition bowed its head and submitted to be wooed and won

by his mastering intellect, gentle manner and sympathetic soul. His heart was always with the oppressed. One of his best poems, Crispus Attucks, is a powerful vindication of the negro and a magnificent plea for the unity of races in the cause of a common country. Nor does the martinet of the quarter deck escape his observation; in lines of excellent effect he tells the story of the much-abused sailor. His pen was mightier than his sword, and he wielded it with a vigor born of indignation. He was a literary Vulcan whose forge was never idle, whose furnaces roared by day and night, whose iron was ever at a white heat as he beat it into bolts to protect the weak and defenceless from the tyrant, in whatever shape he appeared. Figuratively speaking, all men are born in a valley ; experience and wisdom are the steep ascents that lead them from its heated and sordid atmosphere to the mountain top, where the air is pure and the vision clear. To those who remain at or near the bottom the dewho fects and shadows are most apparent, to those above, the sunlight and the cause of the shadows. O'Reilly stood at the top and saw what was best in mankind. His proper place among poets has not yet been assigned. Another age will judge of his merits more calmly, critically, and with truer instinct than can we. But be the verdict of time as it may, what Beranger was to the French, Burns to the Scotch, Moore to the Irish and Will Carleton is to the American, John Boyle O'Reilly will ever be the great army of toilers the world over, "the poet of red-veined world over, "the poet of reaction world over, "the poet of reaction who evidently burnanity." Critics who evidently under which overlooked the conditions under which he worked have accused him of lack of technique, carelessness, false rhyme, and of not having mastered the highest forms of poetic expression. This is but another way of stating that the lesson he taught was greater than the style in which he taught it. After all, this criginal man, "who had no model, but left us one," may have been making rules for another generation of singers. He was never vulgar, never artificial, never insipid, never vapid ; he had no false delicacy, yet he never wrote a sentence a child might not read, never penned a line of "corrupted thought, which dying, he would wish to blot." He has drawn for us no great charac ters, but he has given to us verses that breathe with human equality, throt with human freedom, and pulsate with human sympathy. The traveller, after weary toiling across barren wilderness, by unfrequented bog and undergrowth; through deep, unlit and unpathed woods, pauses in wondrous delight as he catches the first glimpse of a fertile plain with its luxuriant growth, its wealth of color, its waving grasses, its undulating fields of golden corn that seem to nod a welcome, its well defined road leading in perspective to where a cottage nestles is a bed of sweet smelling flowers. The combination of art and nature is perfect. But the traveller takes the road and passes a manufacturing town with its tall, smoking chimneys, its hum of commerce, its offensive and inoffensive emanations. On he goes until he sniffs old ocean from afar ; on and adown a steep defile to where mighty waves beat and rail and roar against the base of a high, jagged and rugged cliff that giant-like, calmly, defiantly and grandly scorns the elements that thus impotently struggle for more dominion. There is while he did not regret it, he changed no art here ; all is nature ; the axe his mind as to the feasibility of active and chisel of man has not tampered with the handiwork of the Almighty. Thus the traveller in his passage ex-periences pastoral beauty, the fruit of man's industry and the pain of his necessity, and an admiration for the thing thing untouched. When O'Reilly wrote lyrical poetry it had all the beauty and finish of the fertile plain ; when he wrote narrative verse it had the odor of the sandal woods of Australasia, the flavor of the salt sea unmasked the hyprocrisy, ridiculed breezes, or the smell of the powder the pretensions, and attacked the that accompanied the Iron Duke on evils of our social system and the the Peninsula; when he put stingphilosophy into red hot rhyme the most respected him none the less beheld the cliff teaching in its for the truth that compelled him to ing philosophy into red hot rhyme you pose, for it would take a good deal nore than the desertion of a dozen or so companies to shake off British rule

anywhere, let alone in Ireland, lying as it does almost within the shadow of England's forts. If that mind. which atterwards saw with the vision of a seer, had then attained its full develop-ment Col. Valentine Baker never would have had occasion to say "Damn men Colefully, when had occasion to say "Damn men had be the starting off folics of the start and catholic shall join with each other in producing a type of Christ-ting men had be the start the start the start start and the start metered lines to their sensuous odor and adorable plumage, it is a mental, aye, a physical tonic, to read the strong, melodious and heroic stanzas of John Boyle O'Reilly. Nature is always paramount in his work. He wrote because he felt—as if he couln't help it. He wrote and when he wrote he loosened the well springs of human sympathy, tore away all obstructions, and let the heaven blessed waters go down to dampen the arid soil that until then would not fruc-tify. He wrote with his heart more than with his head, and when his song was sung it possessed a soul, for he had breathed upon it his own indomitable spirit. It is difficult to compare him with other American While they in imagination

poets.

went forth on voyages of discovery, drew inspiration from classic spots, tuned their lyres by Athens and the Orient, or sang to the graceful beauty of heathen goddess, O'Reilly was read-ing men's lives, studying their motives, surroundings in the city streets, idealis ing and immortalising common, every day subjects. He is greatest as the poet of great causes. His work is the more valuable because it reflects himself. His is a Christian and not a pagan temple and no vestal maiden or Druid priest worships at its altar. No sacrificial seer of old ever saw the result of the coming fray with clearer vision than O'Reilly from his place on the mountain top saw the wrongs and injustice of our social system. Many men see wrongs, but few have the courage to confront and denounce them. He did more ; he smote them, hip and thigh. O'Reilly in his hatred of wrong reminds us of Whittier. Some competent judges have, nowever, placed him alongside of James Russell Lowell. In many re spects he is Lowell's superior. His pictures do not always show the re-touch of the artist's brush like those of his brother of the Bigelow Papers, but the execution is equally bold, the feeling deeper, and the tender ness more expressive. His Exile of the Gael is the highest homage the English tongue has yet paid to Ireland, the "fruitful mother of genius but a barren nurse." Of it we might be pardoned for appropriating what Hedge said of Goethe: "The fervor and the said of Goethe: "The fervor and the rush, the sparkle and foam of his early productions have been replaced by the stately calm and luminous breadth of view that is born of experience." It can hardly be said that his poetry is of the Irish school. It has all his countrymen's imagery, but lacks their sadness of tone; his "harp is not hung in despair on the willows." His poems are highly dramatic, are full of reverence for all things sacred, and those on liberty reach sublime heights. Liberty to him is never license; but there is no liberty unless it be the freedom of the individual. His blood boils at the thought of the systems which make Christ a cloak 'the law of for the corpse that stands for justice," and where every social wrong is justified in the name of religion and the Almighty. He describes the down trodden as a human sea frozen like a swamp, where "the kings and the heirs ride on the ice and laugh," thus creating the elements of disorder they will soon learn to fear. In Bohemia, is the plaint of a to fear. In Bonemia, is the plaint of a man who has sounded every part of the social sea and found it always shal-low. Literature may give a higher place within her sacred precincts to other of his poems, but to me his great-est is The City Streets. It has been

tions other in producing a type of Christ-ianity more gracious, more beautiful, more pure than any that has yet been experienced, bringing the life of our divine Lord and Master nearer to the

hearts of men than it has ever yet been—this man shall have his proper place, this man will be recognized as a prophet and a seer, as the very in-strument of God in bringing about the glorious consummation." Many tributes have been paid to his

worth, many peans have sung his praise, the eloquence of voice and pen have attested his greatness, and the eloquence of marble will yet per-petuate his memory, but the tribute hic heart would have most desired is the gratitude of the lowly ones who proclaim him O'Reilly, poet of humanitv.

RESOLUTIONS AFTER A RE-TREAT.

On awaking in the morning l will at once offer my heart to God, make a good intention for the day, uniting it with the intentions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus : in the evening before going to bed. I will make a short examination of conscience and say, a fervent prayer, being fully con-vinced that on God's blessing and protection my happines in this life depends, and that without His grace I can neither avoid sin nor perform my duties as I ought.

2. I will receive the holy sacraments at least once a month. Neither tepidity nor caprice nor the example or sneers of othor young people shall ever keep me away from this salutary practice, for I know that by this means only I can preserve my soul from contracting bad habits and persevere on the line of virtue and holiness.

With unflinching steadfastness I will ever cling to my holy faith. Te all objections that may be raised against it I will give this one reply. I believe all things which the Catholic Church teaches to be believed, I condemn whatever she condemns : I do what she commands me to do; I will not think myself wiser than her.

4. I will avoid with scrupulous care all proximate occasions of sin, be they such by their own nature or by reason of my own weakness, mindful of the words of the Holy Ghost: "He that loveth danger shall perish in it."

5. Instructed by my holy faith that every man's life on earth is beset by various temptations, I will never give way to despondency when temptations shall come over me; I will then at once raise my heart to God, beg for His grace and protection and firmly be lieve that He will never allow me to be tempted beyond my strength and that He will turn all my temptations to my spiritual benefit, provided I myself do not wilfully give cause or consent to the

to them. 6. In my dress I will avoid what is singular, extravagant or contrary to Christian modesty ; after the example of holy virgins and women I will strive to be neat and tidy but simple in my dress.

in my dress. 7. In the choice of my friends I will be most cautious and have but a few and such only as by their society can be of real benefit to my soul. I will never read immoral or dangerous romances, novels or periodicals, mind ful of the great harm such reading would do to my soul, as it would grad-ually make me lose all taste for serious occupation and for the reading of good books, and especially as it would expose me to the evident danger of

9. To my parents and superiors, as

losing the purity of my soul. 8. I will never indulge in idleness, nich is the mother of all vices : I will

poor, especially those who are ashamed to beg; I will assist them with money, visit them when they are sick, console them when they are in great afflic-

16. All the days of my life I will foster a tender love and devotion to my good Mother, the Blessed Virgin Mary; I will also invoke St. Joseph, my guardian angel, and my patron saint

The Sunset of Death.

BY A CLERGYMAN.

Naturally, old age is distasteful to men and women of the world. To the world they are wedded, and after it they would go. But old age paralyzes their activities; it abbreviates their pleasures. Valued associations are broken up; the zest goes out of life. Hence, few grow old gracefully. Old age is looked upon as death in life. It ought not to be so with Christians. In their view the sunset of death is the day dawn of life. Old age is, therefore, the infancy of immortality. Moreover, a good life here is the best

preparation for happiness beyond. A areer that has been run in the service of God and in good thoughts, kind words and helpful deeds toward men, affords solid satisfaction in the retro spection and lays up for the twilight of our days an infinite store of content ment.

Besides, if we fill the days as they pass with hope and help, while we look back with complaceny, we can look forward with assurance. We shall grow old without realizing it : there will be no time for regret. shall ripen toward the close, and the angels will pluck at and claim us as husbandmen do autumnal fruit.

Why he Wanted Corbett Whipped.

From the Evening Dispatch.

"I hope that Mitchell will whip Cor bett," said a military officer as he boarded the car.

Everybody within hearing looked to see who the speaker was, and at last an acquaintance said, voicing doubt-less what was in the mind of most of the bystanders : "What! You want to see an Eng-

lishman whip an American ?"

"That's what I said," replied the officer, looking defiant. Then he broke the silence to explain himself: "After that I hope that the colored man Jackson will whip Mitchell, and then I want to see the boxing kangaroo come along and knock Jackson out. 1 think that this prize-fighting business will then have been brought down to its proper level, and I shall take no more interest in it until human beings again manifest a disposition to degrade themselves in the same way

The military man looked as if he meant what he said, and the expres sions on the other faces indicated that he was not without support.

IT IS NOT what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of it-merit. When in need of medicine remember Hood's Cures.

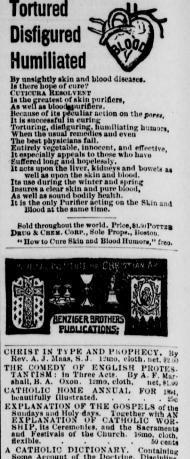
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NO REMEDY cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., so well as Dr. Woods Norway Pine Syrup. Syrup.

Pine Syrup. *He Has Tried It.* — Mr. John Anderson, Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if any have received greater benefit from the use of DR. THOMAS'ECLECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

Two years ago I had a bad attack of bil-iousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and can truly recommend it to any one suffering from this complaint. MRS. CHAS. BROWN, Toronto.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Con sumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption. not waste my time by doing nothing or doing useless or foolish things; 1 will accustom myself to be always en-Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.



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MARCH 17, 1894.

truly said that a man's life is not measured by its years, but by its deeds. By such a standard O'Reilly's brief fortygaged in some decent and useful work. six years are lengthened into five times that number.

the representatives of God, I will Fifty years had barely passed since Edmund Burke had exclaimed that the age of chivalry had gone when came this Irishman from the banks of always show great respect and tender love and I will strive to give them great joy and consolation by my submission and good conduct. 10. I will endeavor not to give way the Boyne illustrating that it was the lance, the lists and the coat of mail that had departed, and not the chivalrous spirit of the knighterrant, to inconstancy, the great stumbling block of young people, and not be good only by fits and starts, by caprice of fancy, but I will be constant and reguthe kingly malediction of the second George against the laws that deprived lar in the observance of my several him of the victorious soldiers of Fonteduties, and particularly in keeping these my resolutions. 11. I will always be polite, gentle noy, had long since passed into history when came this rebel exile reminding and charitable to every one, but I will the world that the same laws still existed ; the wandering ministrel no longer also show firmness of character when pass'd where Newark's stately tower ever there is question of doing my duty looks out from Yarrow's birchen tower," when came this bard of the

to God and my holy religion, or in case my virtue should be assailed. common people, telling their virtues, their sufferings and their heroism, 12. I will always keep a watchful guard over my tongue, and do all in my power to prevent others from lowwith the tenderness of the troubadour, the faith of the mediæval squire, and ering the reputation of their neighbor, mindful of the strict account we shall the courage of the crusader. In the dawn of manhood he entered a new all have one day to give to God of home as an Irishman, a Catholic, a every useless, and much more of every Fenian and an escaped convict, at-tended by every prejudice that these imply; and without fortuitous uncharitable word.

13. I will make serious and constant efforts to repress my excessive sensicircumstances, without adventitious aids, but by the force of His character, by his lofty idealism, and tiveness and delicacy, to learn early to bear some little pain in my body with patience, to put up with some little trials from the part of my neighbors, by his God-given genius, broke down every social barrier, and became the with slanders, misunderstandings, inhonored guest of the most conservagratitude ; to deny myself, and so contive drawing rooms in the most conquer my ruling passion. 14. I will do my utmost by a virtuservative city of the continent. Without fear and without malice he

ous life to prepare myself for a good choice of a state of life. In this choice choice of a state of life. In this choice the holy will of God shall be my only guide. Should I be called to the marsociety which felt his stinging sharfs ried state I will never consent to take anyone for my husband who is not of my faith, not a good, practical Catholic

15. I will always be very kind to the Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Extermin-ator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child. Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause Corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns. BUDPOCK PULTS give satisfaction when

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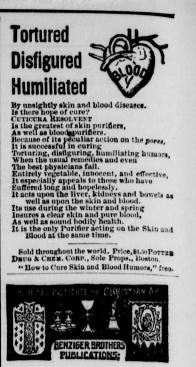
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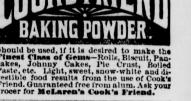
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MARCH 17, 1894

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Palm Sunday.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Legend of the Flight Into Egypt.

As they draw near, they find it to be

stands a woman with a child in her arms; the child a hideous spectacle,

for it is infected with the terrible dis

Turning his eyes towards

Little Duties.

F. C. M.

HARDNESS OF HEART To-day if you shall hear His voice, harden not

It is the noon of day. A burning sun blazes in an unclouded heaven and darts it pitiless rays on two solitary These words, my dear brethren, are taken from the beginning of the office recited by the clergy on this and the following days, up to Holy Thursday. They entreat us not to let this time, precious above all others, go by with-out making the use of it which our Lord means that we should make; not travellers who pursue their weary way The first is a man long past the prime of life, whose appearance betokens one who has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. His com-panion is a young maiden, surpass-ingly fair, who clasps to her bosom an infort of borders to her bosom an to let Him show His love for us with-out giving Him love in return. "Harden not your hearts." How infant of tender age. The glittering, burning sand scorches their sandalled feet and lies

scorenes their sandaned test and ites thick upon their garments, while "the broad sun above laughs a pitiless laugh." Still on they press; they must not loiter." "The shades of night is it that we harden our hearts? It is by putting off our repentance ; by clinging to the world and its pleasures, to the gratification of our sinful pasare falling fast when they perceive in the distance a huge rock standing out sions, and waiting for some time to come when it will be more convenient and exhausted they redouble their speed in hope of reaching it before the full darkness of night encloses them, and finding, perhaps, some shelter. to give them up, or when we shall feel more strongly moved to do so. We think that this time will surely come, that the stream of God's graces will be uninterrupted, and that when necessity urges we can avail ourselves a large rock-cave; at its entrance of the one that happens to be then

within our reach as easily as we could have done of the many that went by long ago. But, my brethren, this is a great

ease known as leprosy. These inmates of the cavern are the family of a banand a terrible mistake. It may be, indeed, that God in His goodness and dit-chief, now, fortunately, away on one of his marauding expeditions. mercy has many graces yet in store for us equal in themselves to those which we have had ; but if we have The woman, touched on seeing the pitiable state of the wanderers, brings them into the cave and sets food and drink before them. After they have despised and neglected the past ones they will not be the same for us as those were which went before. A drink partaken of the refreshments, she brings water that the young mother may bathe her Child. This done, the word of warning, a single prayer, the sight of the crucifix or of our Blessed robber's wife, as if inspired to recog-nize the heavenly character of her Mother, a pious picture, an Agus Dei, is enough to move the innocent guests-for the poor wavfarers are the soul of a child to the love of God ; the Holy Family flying from the rage of most powerful mission-sermon often Herod-plunges her own child into the basin, and lo ! the scales fall from his fails to make any impression on one who has spent his life in sin. It is flesh, and his leprosy is cleansed. not the grace that is wanting on God's

part. No, He is there in His power ; His arm is not shortened ; He is still The scene is changed. It is now three-and-thirty years since the in-cident in the desert-cave. mighty to save. But His voice seems to the deaf ear of the sinner faint and dent in the desert-cave. We are in the streets of Jerusalem, indistinct ; His message is the same and, following the surging, howling mob that fills them, we come to the old story. Yes, it is the same old story ; it must be the same, for there Hill of Calvary. is but one. There is but one Name under heaven whereby we can be saved, only one Gospel which we can preach, and the sinner has heard it What a sight meets our gaze ! There nailed to a rude cross, suspended between heaven and earth, is the Saviour of men, and on either side a malefactor ! so often with indifference that its

Though covered with wounds and gore interest is gone. we recognize in that central Figure, Then-most dangerous delusion of the Babe, years ago, sheltered in the cave, and in the one on His right hand, the child of the bandit chief ! all-he comforts himself with the hope that at least he will die in the grace of God ; that somehow or other he will, as he passes from life to death, be What is it stirs the heart of the dying outlaw? brought from death to life. He for Jesus and hearing Him pray for His persecutors, he is filled with contrition gets that the sacraments were not given to give repentance to the sinand beseeches Jesus to remember him ner: no, they have for their object in Heaven. And the dying Saviour, to give pardon and grace to those who casting on him a look of love and for-giveness, exclaims: "This day shalt have repented. Do you think it is of the slightest use to anoint with oil the thou be with Me in Paradise." senses of a man who lies unconscious and who has not, while he had the use Was it not a magnificent recompense for the kindness given by the mother of his mind, turned really and truly of that poor, pardoned, glorified sinner, away in his heart from his sinful life! away back on the desert sea? priest does it, indeed, in hopes Thus does the loving Heart of Jesus that he may have repented ; but how remember, thus does It royally repay faint is that hope for those who have our poorest, weakest good. suddenly been stricken down! And even if there is more time; even if some sort of confession can be made is it so sure that the hardened heart, which has all its life loved and clung "Exactness in little duties," says Father Faber, "is a wonderful source of cheerfulness." The little duties of to its sins, will now love God and hate in? God's mercy is great, it is true ;

The

sin r God s mercy is great, it is true; of cheerfulness." The little duties of but He is not bound to do so; and if the ordinary ones have failed before they may also fail now. Yes, my brethren, now is the time-a better time than your last hour. Now, in this Passion season the Pre-cieurs Bloed of Christ is fouring merce. cious Blood of Christ is flowing more freely for you than you can expect to find it again. Listen to His voice now : do not wait till it becomes fainter. If you have not spent Lent well so far, come now and make the most of the help so abundantly given you in these holy days. Harden not your hearts any longer; it is a dangerous game to play.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

when by performing them with attenfitting, to return their fervent thanks tion we would find in them a means of genuine gratification and even deto their good Mother in Heaven, for the wonderful graces she had obtained light. There is, indeed, hardly a task that may not be made really agreeable, in answer to "One Hail Mary."

if we will think what it means and why it is done. We do it, however, in

a slovenly way, thoughtlessly, and it becomes perfunctory and a bore. There was a celebrated man who said

One Hall Mary.

of knowing that her son's noble mind,

leaving the bark of Peter, had drifted

farther from the shore of Faith, until it

was shipwrecked on the rock of infidel

ity. He now openly scoffered at God. "If you would but speak to him, Marie," the poor mother pleaded. "You know no one can resist you."

Marie shook her head. "Words would

be of no use, dear madame. Your son

would argue down the college of Car-dinals. Mightier than any human

voice must be that which could move

his intellect and heart. Prayer is our

one, our only resource. Let us both place his conversion in our Blessed

Lady's hands. She will do for him what we could not." Madame X----

left, wonderfully consoled. She felt

thing I would like greatly, only I

Mary to be said in that Church for my

intention. Will you de it for me?

His brow became instantly clouded.

mourned as dead.

NUNS IN A PEST HOUSE.

Heroic Sisters Nurse the Small-Pox Patients Near Chicago. Away out on the Black road leading

he had never been bored in his life. His was a fine spirit, for he was rich from Chicago stands a low brick build ing with a wing on either side and a in resources. His mind to him a king-dom was. Every situation is overlong wooden extension in the rear. People who pass the place walk hurdom was. Every situation is over-flowing with suggestion if we will only apply our minds to the considera-tion of it. And thinking is the keen-est of pleasures; but we must think of what we have in hand at that mo-ment.—The Catholic Mirror. riedly and glance furtively at the little windows and drivers whip their horses when they read the sign on the gate. The building is the Cook county pest house. The gates of the fence are firmly locked, for there are one hundred and twenty cases of small-pox in the hospital. No one is permitted to Everyone loved Marie. Her fair, enter the yard unless he comes as nurse or patient. The black ambu-lence of the health department roll up to the side door from time to time dursweet countenance was a faithful in-dex of her unselfish, amiable and gen-erous disposition. Young and old came to her in trouble, and none went ing the day, but people in the street away without receiving strength and see but little of the pest-stricken sufcomfort. The great secret of her ferers. But they can see the pale power over others lay in her deep spirit of prayer. Prayer was her great re-source in every difficulty. And yet her piety was never gloomy. The bright sun of her own native province faces of the good Sisters of Charity as they hurry to and fro on their errands of mercy. These noble, self-sacrific-ing women have complete charge of caring for these one hundred and was scarcely more powerful in diffus-ing light and warmth than was Marie's twenty unfortunates. They are as sisted by a little old man with a white presence in causing cheerfulness to reign around her. mustache. His name is Charles Brooker. Nearly all his life has been spent in nursing fellow-creatures. He volunteered his services to the governgreatest sorrow a good mother's heart can feel. Her only son, M. Gustave X.—, an advocate of brilliant talents and rising fame, had, whilst seeking human learning, lost sight of the divine, and his mother had the grief ment of Brazil when that Republic was

ravaged by yellow fever, and served with great bravery in the epidemics in the south. Brooker is a volunteer in the south. Brooker is a volunteer at the pest-house. He wears the uni-form of the Red Cross society. I spoke to him as he caught a bundle of clothing from his brother-in-law who stood just outside the fence, says a Chicago reporter. It was an unneces sary question, but I thought the ques tiod might allay the fears of the people

who have relatives in the hospital "What kind of care are the patients receiving ?" I asked. "Better than they could possibly receive at home," replied the old man. "We have a big force of nurses, and the small percentage of death shows how efficient is the work of the Sisters."

Sister Alvida, one of the nurses of the

small - pox hospital, died Tuesday night. Contracted disease while car-

ing for patients. Open as Day.

rising in her mind the hope that her son would be restored to her, as to the It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret : but no successful imitation has ever been offered to to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best. widow of Niam was given back, full of life and strength, the child she

The long vacation was drawing near. Monsieur Gustave X deter mined to pass it in Paris. Before starting he paid a round of visits to all his friends, to offer his services in thave in the great "Babylon." When he came to Marie a sudden thought flashed through her mind-could she venture? "I want nothing from Paris, Mon-sieur, she said, "but there is some-thing I would like greatly, only I don't exactly care to "" "Name it, Thorougin Dicestibility and biological provided the set. "I wonderful success. My symptoms were dropsy, backache and sleeplessness, and all Burdock Blood Bitters. I cannot prase its Burdock The long vacation was drawing near. Monsieur Gustave X deter-

don't exactly care to ——"" "Name it, Mademoiselle, and no matter at what cost, it shall be done," interrupted Gustave. "Well, then," she con-tinued, "It is this : There is a church in Paris, called 'Notre Dame des Vic-THOROUGH DIGESTIBILITY and Nutritive value are two strong points in favor of Mil-burn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites. Cherry and Hypopnosphites. Skin Diseases are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B, B, B, cures the following Skin Diseases : Shingles, Erysipe-las, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, by remov-ing all impurities from the blood from a com-mon Pimple to the worst Scrotulous Sore. Denot variate variate and a sathma and ories;' I am anxious for one Hail But had he not promised todo anything!



7

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, SIOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWFLS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all complaints incidential to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are precises. THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Divorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,



Farms for Sale Cheap And on Easy Terms.

North half of west half Lot 20, Gon. 10, Tp Dawn, County Lambton; fifty acres; house, barn, etc. Part of Lots 27 and 23, Talbot Read east, Tp. Sou hwold, County Elgin; 200 acres; 5 miles from St. Thomas; fiftst-class soil; good buildings; will be sold on easy terms of payment.

Parts worth half and south half Lot 20, Con. 3, Tp. McGillivray; 50 agress more or less; good orchard; exceptent brick house and other buildings; cheap East bolf Lot d East half Lot 6, Con. 4, Tp. Saugeen, Co of Bruce; 50 acres more or less and buildings; \$60 Idings; \$600

Apply by letter to Drawer 541, London

BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y. LONDON, ONTARIO. Manufacturers of

Church, School and Hall

FURNITURE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

Bennet Furnishing Co. London, Ontario, Can. THE RITUAL OF THE P. P. A.

We have published in pamphlet form the entire Ritual of the conspiracy known as the P. P. A. The book was obtained from one of the organizers of the association. It ought to be widely distributed, as it will be the means, of preventing many of our well-meaning Protes-tant friends from falling into the trap set for them by designing knaves. The book will be sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents in stamps: by the dozen, 4 cents per copy; and by the hundred, 3 cents. Address, Thomas GOPFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Outarlo.

Commercial HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvis street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home omforts. Terms 21.00 per day. M. DONNELLY, Proprietor

The "Liberal" Catholic.

He is a Catholic of the Protestant His faith embraces all and type. faith. "All religions are, with him. "one and the same, or, at least, are equally good." Religion may be indeed a good thing to hold wretches in order; but for sensible people like himself it is of no use. Your "liberal "Catholic is little more than an intellectual animal. The must idea that he was created to live, not a natural, but a supernatural life, he regards as nonsense; and, rather than elevate his natural life into the bosom of the supernatural and divine, he would drag God down from heaven and cntreat His assistance to help him live more completely in accordance with his natural impulses. Such is the "liberal" Catholic. It is needless to say that none such are to be found in the Catholic hierarchy of this country, and but few, we hope, among the laity.

The Superlority

The Superfority Of Hood's Sarssparilla is due to the tremend-ous amount of brain work and constant care used in its preparation. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of its superiority. It purifies the blood which, the source of health, cures dyspepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for you.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable. carefully prepared from the best ingre-dients.

dients. The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimu-lant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor. Minner's Linturent is the Best. tuted to enjoy its pleasures. Father Faber implies truly that the Minard's Liniment is the Best.

"Certainly, Mademoiselle," he replied, stiffly, "I shall do as you request." "Fool that I was," he muttered t continuous—such pain, for instance, as a heartache, or the feeling of rehimself as he left the house: "Ought] not to have guessed that the house; "Ought 1 not to have guessed that the little bigot would have asked for some piece of superstitious foolery? And where am I to get 'Hail Mary,' wonder? My mother taught me some such recovery. morse—we grow accustomed to it, and our nature becomes subdued, like the dyer's hand, to what it works in. Thus there have been whole lives of a slow and almost unremitting anguish. But it is the small and acute agonies that mother taught me some such nonsense long ago, but I suppose if I try, I can manage to remember it." tell most severely and that try human

The vacation passed happily and was nature to the utmost. There are, for example, the mortifications of our daily existence. There are few natures without pride, and in the

The vacation passed happily and was almost at an end. All the commissions save one, had been faithfully exe-cuted; but that one————! It was the eve of his departure, and the fulfilment of his hated promise could be delayed no longer. He called a cab and drove to the venerable rough experience of daily intercourse with humanity a sensitive spot is often wounded. Those who are, in their daily activities, subordinate to others are hurt by an abrupt word or humilichurch. As he entered, he was struck by the air of the recollection visible ated by the necessity to perform some act that seems beneath their dignity. on the faces of the worshippers scat-The tender cuticle is self-love. Every one would be a master if he could ; but tered throughout the sacred edifice. As to him, he strode with haughty and society is not so constituted, and there defiant mein to the altar steps. Every-thing seemed so strange, yet so oddly be superiors and inferiors, technically at least; and so there is government and submission and with familiar. A feeling of peace stole on him; in spite of himself he knelt down this condition a susceptibility to irrita-

to say the prayer. "Hail Mary !" - he stopped - he tion. The little duties are trying in many seemed to be kneeling by his mother's side in the little church of his own ways. Generally they are the most important and cannot be dispensed native home in Provence. He fancied with. There was a suicide once who gave as his excuse that he was tired of he saw before him the venenerable parish priest who had prepared him for his first Communion. He then so innocent, so pure, and now !!!... "Hail Mary" he recommenced—and as he continued the familiar but longthe daily buttoning and unbuttoning; the act of putting on his clothes in the morning and taking them off at night had wearied him, as we may suppose, to the degree of insanity. Here was an impatient and indolent forgotten prayer, a change came over him. He had lost God, and what had he found? And the strong man wept.

spirit. His remark he wished to have taken in a figurative and comprehen-Who could describe the mother's joy sive sense; he was not only tired of at her "prodigal's "return, or her emotion when he said : "yes, mother, dressing and undressing, but of all the other daily duties in the round of thank God I am a Catholic and recon existence, even of eating and sleeping ciled to the God I had forgotten for so and so he sought the sleep from which

he should not be obliged to get up. long. I could not return to you until The departure of such a man was no loss; he had no conception of the real my soul had been bathed in the saving waters of the sacrament of penance." meaning of life and was not consti-

One year afterwards, a tall, noblelooking man, with a gentle girl by his little duties may be made a source of pleasure. How? By exactness we Altar of "Notre Dames des Victories," may find them a well spring of cheer praying fervently. He was Monsieur fulness. Our habit is to do them Gustave X—, and she was his young carelessly — to hate them, in fact— bride—Marie. They had come as was Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sor Throat, Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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

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all problems will be solved and our difficulties overco.ae. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM COMERFORD, Brantford, Mar. 9, 1894.

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but, worse still, of causing our many noble and active workers (a great number of whom would belong to the hazardons class) to relax in a great measure their efforts which have proved so fruitful of good results in the past. As regards failure, Branch No. 130 (the banner branch of the Maritime Provinces) desires, in an humble manner, to be put on record as having complete faith in the suc-cess of the C. M. B. A. We believe that our brothers throughout the length and breadth of Canada are not of the sort who fail, but that the record of the association, particularly since the separation from the Supreme Coun-cil, is sufficient assurance that, under the present constitution, its persistent onward march will be kept up, each member work-ing nobly, as heretofore, to make the organ-ization what it should be, viz., a Catholie Mutual Benefit Association. Thanking you for space in your much-valued paper, I remain, Mr. Editor, Wun J. LAPLANTE, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 130.

Why J. LAPLANTE, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 133. Harrie, March S. 185. Carrie, March S. 185. Harrie, March S. 185.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 7, 1894. Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD : Dear Sir — Re-ferring to Brother Warde's letter in the RECORD of last week, entitled "Hazardous Risks," there is a diversity of opinion in our branch as to whether the C. M. B. A., as an institution doing an insurance business under Canadiam law, could legally increase the rate of assessment on members holding certificates. Will you kindly inform is if Brother Warde's scheme is intended to affect the present membership or only those who hereafter apply for membership. As far as our branch has considered the matter, such a move would be decidedly un-popular in any form. Yours fraternally, L, DRAGO, Fin. Sec.

Lours traternally, L, DRAGO, Fin. Sec. North Bay, Ont., March 9, 1804. E. Catholic Record: Dear Sir and Bro.— I have followed with lively interest the dis-sussion going on in the colomis of your pa-per with reference to the amends of your pa-per with reference to the amends of your pa-per with reference to the amends of your pa-per with reference to the society. In the brothers that we should your pa-per with reference to the society of warn the brothers that we should your pa-constitution that the changes proposed the for the general benefit of the society. The amendments proposed by our Toronto broth-ers will, if adopted, make it very difficult to spread the association amongst our people. The laboring classes—those that we are ask-ed to discriminate against in embers are taken from the classes referred to. No, brothers, do not discriminate against the poor man; let us be Catholie in spirita well as to hazardous our discriminate against the poor man; let us be Catholie in spirita well as the name. If the applicant is a h-althy man and of good moral character, let us wel-conthers, do not discriminate against the poor mais is due to doror, the lawyer or the min to our ranks, even though his social of moral character, let us wel-could hazardous occupations? Rather let us the dasor well pains and earnestness who have would discriminate and earnestness who have would discriminate and earnestness who have would discriminate and earnestness who have would be corn the brothers. Who have would discrime the brothers who and in the well pains and earnestness who have would discrime the branch is man-ther social be as be catholic the poor draw who dance would be and the strates well as a nume. If the applicant is a h-althy the social dual strate and and earnestness who have would discriminate against the provide the test would be formed, and the social dual strate the the social dual strates are the social the fraction with well pains and earnestness who have would discrime the regarding the fracth one did hi

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North Bay, Ont., March 9, 1894.

the train for Deloraine, well pleased with our visit

JOY IN TWO HOMES. - A GENUINE SENSATION IN GREY COUNTY.

How Baby was Saved, and how a Young Lady Regained Health after Doctors and Friends had Given up Hope—Grateful Parents Speak for the Benefit of Other Sufferers.

From The Collingwood Enterprise

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MARCH 17, 1894.

milkers sold at \$50 each and two at \$45. Infer-iors to mediums were held at \$50 to \$40. Springers were quoted from \$30 to \$50. East Buffalo, N.Y., March 15.-Gattle-Five cars;dull; weak. Sheep and Lambs.-Best lambs, \$4 to \$4.60; no Canadas; good to fancy wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair to good sheep, \$31 to \$3.60; Canada sheep, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; to \$5.25; mediums and packers, \$5.10 to \$5.15; good to choice heavies, \$4.55 to \$5.(5).

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. Gentlemen-In driving over the mountains I took a severe cold which settled in my back and kidneys, causing me many sleepless nights of pain. The first application of MINARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed. JOHN S. MCLEOD.

Annapolis. 60 F

the world over, endorso it; babies and children like the taste of it. Weak mothers respond readily to its nourishing powers.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is the life of the blood, the

maker of sound flesh, solid

bones and lung tissue, and the very essence of nourishment.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

ORGANIST. WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY A situation as organist in a Catholic church. Experienced and good references. Apply Box 186, Owen Sound, Ont.

Merchant Tailoring.

MR. O. LABELLE WILL OPEN A FIRST. Class Merchani Talloring establishment on Richmond Street, next door to the Rich-mond House, and opposite the Masonic Temple, in a lew days. He will carry a full range of the very choicest goods. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Annual Favorite.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SUPPLY of BENZIGER'S HOME ANNUAL, a delightful book for the Catholic fireside, price 25c. free by mail. By the dozen \$200, Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

THE HURON AND ERIS

Loan & Savings Company

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital, - - 1,300,000 Reservo Fund, - - 626,000

J. W. LATTLE, . President JOHN BEATTLE, . Vice President

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received

at highest currant rates. DEBENTURES issued, payable in Can-

DEBENTURES issued, payable in Can-ada or in England. Executors and true-tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company. MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real

G. A. SOMERVILLE,

MANAGER

MORTGAGES purchased.

London, Ont.

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Tail yours internet, F. McCool. Waterloo, March 12, 1894. Dear Sir and Ero. – At the last regular meeting of Branch 10t, heid Feb. 27, the question of grading or classifying the mem-bers, as proposed by Branch 115, Toronto, was very fully discussed, and on a vote being taken it was overwhe mingly defeated, the concensus of opinion being almost wholly against any change in the present mode of cassification. John BIERSCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

JOHN BIERSCHDACH, Rec. Sec. The following resolution was passed at the last regular meeting of Branch 23. Seaforth : This branch is of the opinion that the inter-ests of the association would be better served by holding fewer conventions of the 'grand Conneil or by decreasing the number of dele-gates to a convention. This branch is also of the opinion that, especially in consideration of the grant expense to which the association has been put by separation, and, secondly, as a matter of principle, the Grand Council should convene at a place centrally located and consider the holding of a convention on the substirts of membership territory, unbusi-ness-like, and not in accordance with the custom of well regulated and powerfus societies —even in the face of the plea that such a step might advertise the association and increase the membership.

Charitable Appeals.

Charitable Appeals. Dear Sir and Brother–If our grand as oci-ation is to be for our membership among the laboring classes the *cheap* one its rounders intended, so that no there of a family need leave his wife and orph uns dependent upon the goid charity of the world, our Grand Trustees shou d be very cautions about ex-amining closely any appeals that may come before them. My reason for writing upon this subject is that many oranches think it membersy properties are destroyed by fire, or their yes-sels at sea happen to be lost and that they

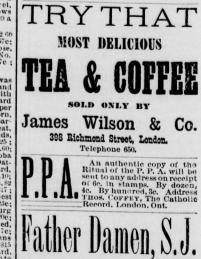
belt of timber about eighteen miles south of Killarney. It was the county town some years ago, but now the new town of Kolla, seven miles distant, has taken the lead. St. John is the terminus of the N. P. Railway, and it is expected that the railway will be extended across the boundary to the extensive coal fields of Suris at an early date. Our visit being completed, we bade farewell to Father Bachand and started for killarney and arrived there in time to take

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TOBONTO. March 15. -Butchers' Cattle-Prices were off about [e per lb., extra choice pickled bringing 3]e at the outside. Choice loads sold for \$3.40 to \$3.5°, good loads from \$3 lb to \$3 30 and inferiors to medium from \$2.5° up to \$3 30 and inferiors Stockers-One lot of \$6, averaging 1,000 lbs. sold at \$6 a lb. and one lot of 18, averaging 1,000 lbs. at \$6[c. less \$5]. Hogs - Bacon hogs sold at \$4.75 to \$4.50; stores at \$4.50 to \$3.75 to \$4 and stags at \$2.50 to \$3.8. Sheep and Lambs.-Prices were about is a lb.

32.55 to \$3.
Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were about ic alb easier. Some nice grain fed lambs sold at 3/c per 10. while it was the outside figure for fancy stock. Good straight fat sheep for the local butchering trade are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 a head.
Calves.—One bunch of \$7, weighing 135 lbs. sold at \$25 a head. The range was from \$8 to \$4 to realls and mediums; \$4 to \$6 for mediums to choice and \$6 to \$8 for choice to extra choice. Milch Cows and Springers.—Two choice

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