

The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885.

NO. 348

The Shrine of Love.

BY ANNE COLLIER.

I know a shrine of the Sacred Heart, and I love it the best of all; And it's there I love to kneel and pray when the evening shadows fall. It is there, when the toils of the day are done, and the duties of the day are done, we best can think of the wondrous love of the Heart of the Crucified.

How sweet to come, when life is bright, and all is sunny and gay, and to feel the storm sink calmly down at the sound of His voice, "Be still." And a peace the world can never give, comes down on the soul as a soft rain, and a heavenly sense of rest.

But ah! more sweet when life is dark—with temptations cold and chill, To feel the storm sink calmly down at the sound of His voice, "Be still." And a peace the world can never give, comes down on the soul as a soft rain, and a heavenly sense of rest.

I love to think how weary hearts, with their burden of wo and care, Have sought this self-same Altar-Throne and found their comfort there. How many a sinful one has come, with a spirit cold and numb as ice, and gone out thence with a humble soul and the heart of a little child.

Oh, wonderful love of the Sacred Heart—shed over our lives a light, That shall comfort our weary hearts, when lost in the darkest night, And then when the toll of the journey is o'er, and the day of our life is past, Ob, open to us Thy loving Heart; and welcome Thy children home.

—London Lamp.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

REV. FATHER WAGNER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

A Splendid Gathering and an Imposing Celebration.

Reported for the Catholic Record.

On June the 3rd, 1860, after years of preparatory study both in his native land, Lorraine, France, as well as in the land of his adoption, a young, dark-eyed, swarthy man, full of hope and vigor, knelt in the old cathedral church at Sandwich, Ontario, and received ordination to the holy priesthood from the hands of Bishop Plouffe, the first Bishop of the Diocese of London. The young priest, Father Wagner, was at once assigned to a mission near Simcoe, which he ministered to for two years, then he returned to Sandwick. The following year he was named to the newly organized parish of Windsor and has been the pastor of St. Alphonsus church ever since, and has seen the congregation grow from a small charge of less than five hundred souls, to a prosperous and wealthy parish of about two thousand, with a handsome and substantial church edifice, a beautiful convent and fine select school, that memory have come and gone since that memorable June morning, 1860. It is again the month of June, but it is June the 3rd, 1885, and Very Rev. Dean Wagner celebrates his silver jubilee. There were two preliminary celebrations of the jubilee. On Monday evening the children of the select school, under the careful tuition of Mr. Chene and his corps of able assistants, gave an entertainment and address to Dean Wagner, together with a gift of fifty silver dollars of the coinage of 1885. On Tuesday evening the Sanctuary Boys presented an address and gift of twenty-five silver dollars to Dean Wagner. The Children of Mary presented a handsome address and gift of fifty dollars.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning the celebration of the day commenced, the church being crowded to the doors, irrespective of creed. Windsor people as usual hastened to honor with their presence Dean Wagner's silver jubilee, his brother priests from distant parts of the diocese, as well as from Detroit, came. Religious orders were well represented—Jesuits, Franciscans, Capuchins and Basilians, but above all, our beloved Bishop honored a devoted and loyal priest by presiding on this solemn occasion, assisted by Venerable Monsignor Bruyere, Vicar General of the diocese. The deacons of honor at the episcopal throne were, on the right of His Lordship, Very Rev. Dr. Killroy, Stratford, Ontario; on his left Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwick, Ontario. The sanctuary walls were ornamented with an illuminated Latin inscription "Quid retribuimus Domino pro omnibus que retribuit nobis?" The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers in emblematic designs, green foliage and lighted tapers. Solemn high mass was sung, Father Wagner celebrant, Father Bly, of Paincourt, Deacon; Father Gerard, of Bella River, Subdeacon; Father Bayard, of Sarnia, 1st Master of Ceremonies; Father McManus, 2nd Master of Ceremonies; Father Dunphy, of London, canon; Father Flanagan, St. Thomas; Father Brennan, St. Mary; Father Walsh, S. J., President of Detroit College, Detroit; Father Van Dyke, Detroit; Father Williams, O. S. F., Innocent, O. S. F.; Father Ouellet, C. S. B., Mungovin, C. S. B., Stranahan, C. S. B., Cote, C. S. B., Aboulin, C. S. B., Donahue, C. S. B., Fathers Scanlon, Ryan, Kelly, Northgraves, Andreux, Connolly, Cormy, Walsh, O'Connor, Maldoon, Cummings, Fautour, Villeneuve, Le Piere, Wasserman, Marsalle, McKeown, Hodgkinson, Corcoran, Lorion, Dixon, and Father Stephen, Crispin, O. S. B., Capuchin, Detroit. Telegrams and letters were received from the following priests, regretting their inability to be present, Very Rev. Vicar-General of Detroit diocese; Father Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, London; Fathers

Watters, Boubat, Lotz, Gnam and Kelly. After the Gospel, the sermon of the day was preached by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, who chose for his subject "The priesthood." In a brief but beautiful discourse he told of the Divine commission that gave to the world a priest-hood selected and commissioned by our dear Lord, enlightened by the Spirit of the Holy Ghost and sent to preach the Gospel of Him who sent them. He closed his remarks by paying a deserved tribute of praise to the priests of the diocese of London, complimenting in particular the pastor of St. Alphonsus church, Windsor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner. The singing during Mass of the choir was under the direction of Mr. J. L. Marantette, and was very fine, particularly the chorus of three hundred voices. After the last Gospel, Mr. John Davis advanced to the altar rails and read an address and presented a handsome gift on behalf of the congregation of St. Alphonsus church, Windsor. Mr. Francis Cleary, the mayor of Windsor, read an address on behalf of the C. M. B. A. Mr. Thomas A. Bourke read an address from the members of the St. Augustine commandery of the Knights of St. John. The Knights, for the first time in the history of the Catholic church in the Dominion, came as a uniformed body to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass and presented a handsome appearance. About twenty-five were present in uniform and occupied a position at the foot of the sanctuary steps, going through a sword exercise to show they were ready to meet and fight, if necessary, for God and Holy Church. To Mr. Thomas A. Bourke is due the merit of being one of the first to establish a commandery of the Knights in Windsor. He also gave time and his best efforts to establish and promote branches of the C. M. B. A. throughout Ontario.

To the three addresses Dean Wagner responded in English. The parish of Walkerville presented a handsome gift and an address, which was read by Joseph D. Jannisse, responded to by Dean Wagner in French. At the close of Dean Wagner's remarks, a grand "Te Deum" was sung by a chorus of many voices, the people, the choir, and the clergy. So ended the celebration in the church of the silver jubilee of Dean Wagner, honored by his Bishop, respected by his conferees and appreciated by his people. Messages of congratulation were received from Dr. Coventry, Hiram Walker and son, Rev. Mother Oliver, Superiores General of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, Mother Elisabeth, Superiores at Convent in Waterloo, N. Y. Mother Delphine Beloeil, Mother De Sales, Chatham, Mother Ignatia, Mount Hope, London, Mother Oliver, Mother De Sales and Mother Ignatia sent each a valuable present. Father Watters, of Goderich, also sent a valuable silver pitcher as a gift. His Lordship Bishop Walsh presented Dean Wagner with a handsome silver medal of the unique design, suitably engraved. The exquisite altar decorations were due to Mrs. Jno. Montreuil who devoted her time and money to that task, whilst the talent of Father McManus guided the framing and carrying out of the whole programme of the celebration.

Then followed the address (in French) from the parish of Walkerville, which reminded Dean Wagner that Windsor was not the only parish to return him thanks. It was by his very side another parish which owed its origin to his zeal in the service of his Divine Master. Its people felt delighted to approach him to give expression to their gratitude and good wishes. To this address Father Wagner made a most touching reply. We have been favored with copies of the other addresses presented to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, the first being from the clergy. Address of the Priests of London Diocese to the Very Reverend J. T. Wagner, Rural Dean, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his ordination, June 3rd, 1860. VERY REV. AND DEAR BROTHER.—The priests of the diocese assembled this day to share in the unbounded joy of your parishioners and to mingle in their congratulations, experience an unusual degree of happiness in the opportunity offered them of giving expression, however inadequate, to the feelings of deep respect and of fraternal affection they entertain for you personally. Your co-laborers in the priesthood have been in constant admiration of your untiring zeal and persevering efforts in prosecuting the great works that have been brought to so successful a completion in this parish. Your sacerdotal life has been for us a model, your fraternal counsel in time of difficulty has been to many a priest a great source of consolation and a tower of strength. In the brilliant example of your many virtues we found a shining light to guide us in the thorny and tortuous paths over which we all have had to pass. Enjoying to the fullest extent the love and confidence of your Bishop, the respect and affection of all your people, and the warm and sincere attachment of your brother priests, you have crowned the twenty-fifth year of your priesthood with much honor to yourself and a large accession of glory to our holy religion. In your laborious, virtuous and successful career, the words of our Lord have been verified and "your life has shone as a light before men, and they have seen your works, and have glorified our Father who is in heaven."

As a token of gratitude for your many acts of kindness towards every one of us, and as a memorial of our love and affectionate esteem, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying modest tribute to your worth.

Wishing you many happy years of increasing prosperity, health and success in this world, with the merited reward in the next.

We are, your faithful and devoted brother priests.

Windsor, 3rd June, 1885.

To this address Dean Wagner made a most touching response.

ADDRESS FROM THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

VERY REV. J. T. WAGNER, Dean of Windsor.

The St. Augustine Commandery of the Knights of St. John greet you upon this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the priesthood, and extend to you their heartfelt congratulations on this joyous occasion, joyous alike to us as to yourself from the fact that we have been blessed in this parish for so many years by so good and holy a priest; one who has not only done his duty heroically but who has also spared neither pains nor energy and sacrificed even health itself in ministering to the best interests of the parish, both spiritual and temporal. You have constructed here in our midst a temple for the worship, honor and glory of God, a structure of which any community might justly feel proud, and which stands to-day a monument of your untiring zeal and energy. Your congregation as a whole bear testimony that the exertions you have made in order to their spiritual welfare have not been in vain.

Catholic institutions and societies have flourished under your fostering care, and we, the St. Augustine Commandery of the Knights of St. John, though the youngest of all, are among the most loyal to our holy mother the Church, and we take this as a propitious occasion to pledge ourselves to remain faithful followers of so noble a patron as yourself. We thank God with grateful hearts that he has again restored to you his health and vigor and trust you will be spared many years to minister among us.

Subscribed on behalf of the St. Augustine Commandery at Windsor, this 3rd day of June, 1885. T. A. BOURKE, President.

ADDRESS FROM THE C. M. B. A.

To the Very Reverend James T. Wagner, Dean of Windsor, Spiritual Advisor of Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

VERY REVEREND SIR.—We, the members of Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, join in union in the congratulations which have been offered you on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your elevation to the holy priesthood.

Since the foundation of our Branch you have been one of its members, and its spiritual adviser. To your untiring efforts as a member, you have been mainly instrumental in raising it to the unrivalled position which it now holds among its sister Branches, and to the distinction of being one of the most flourishing and most successful of the order. To accomplish this end you have spared no pains and have never been found wanting. As its spiritual adviser, no adequate words can express the permanent good you have done. You have not only ministered to our spiritual wants, but amid your laborious parochial duties you have delivered, from time to time, lectures upon the religious-political questions of the day, which agitate both this country and Europe, and your bearing and effect upon our Holy Church, and with unequalled clearness pointed out the fallacies of the popular belief, that God and religion should be banished from the minds and hearts of men.

We do not only bear testimony to your faithfulness as a member and the spiritual adviser of our Branch, but also to your zeal as a priest. Under our own eyes we have seen this parish, of which you have been the pastor for over twenty years, grow from a weak and tender shrub into a strong and flourishing oak. All its elements you have succeeded in uniting in one harmonious union, recognizing at the same time the rights of all. Nor have your efforts been confined to the parish, alone. Your deeds are monuments which will make your name imperishable in the history of this part of the country. Your priestly devotion and great executive ability have won for you the distinction of peers of this diocese.

These acknowledgments which rise to-day from the hearts of your people are the reward of your virtues and labors, and but a foretaste of that which you will receive at the hands of your Divine Master, in whose vineyard you have worked so long, so faithfully and so well. In the hearts of your people you have built up an undying love.

We pray that God may bless you abundantly, and for ourselves, that you may be spared to us for many years, as our guide, our adviser and our pastor.

Signed on behalf of the Branch, Francis Cleary, W. J. McKee, M. A. McHugh, Chas. M. Casgrain, J. White, M. Manning, P. Hanrahan, J. O. Rochford.

Windsor, June 3rd, 1885.

ADDRESS FROM THE PARISHIONERS.

To the Very Rev. James Theobald Wagner, Dean of Windsor.

VERY REV. SIR.—We, your parishioners, desire to tender to you our hearty congratulations on this happy occasion, the celebration of the 25th anniversary of your ordination to the Priesthood. We likewise offer our thanks to Almighty God for his goodness in having sent you to minister to our spiritual wants. Many of us can recall the time when the Parish of Windsor was established, viz. in 1818, and you became its first pastor. It must be a source of great gratification to you, as it is to us, to compare the present condition of the parish with the past. That your labors have been blessed and eminently successful is apparent to all. At the time you took charge of the parish we

believe it numbered less than 500 souls, whilst now it has increased to over four times that number. Before you had been many years in our midst your energy began to show itself in undertaking to provide for the parish a new and more suitable place of worship. This was not accomplished without much labor and many sacrifices on your part but with the blessing of God this undertaking was crowned with success, and on the first day of July, 1873, the present Church of St. Alphonsus was consecrated. The old church now known as St. Alphonsus Hall still stands under the shadow of its successor. The contrast is indeed marked. In the present edifice we believe we have one of the handsomest churches of any town in the Province, costing at the time it was opened about \$25,000. Since 1873 many valuable improvements have been made, and the chaste and beautiful marble altar erected in 1881 at a cost of \$2,200 and the spire completed last year, with other improvements unnecessary to mention, bear testimony to your untiring zeal as a good and faithful servant in the cause of his holy religion. To know that all this has been accomplished during your pastorate and that the church is free of debt, is a subject of mutual congratulation and causes us to rejoice with you this day. It seldom occurs in the life of a priest in this country that he is permitted to remain so many years in one and the same parish and be enabled to celebrate his silver jubilee with those who have labored with you, and for whom he has been your lot and that we have been so favored. We can cheerfully bear testimony to the self-sacrificing zeal you have always shown in our spiritual and temporal behalf during your pastorate. The harmonious relations which have existed should exist between a devoted pastor and a contented flock we sincerely trust will long continue to be the earnest prayer that our Lord will bless you with good health and that you may be long spared to continue in our midst to administer to our spiritual welfare.

As a slight token of our appreciation and of the respect and esteem in which you are held by a loving congregation, we pray your acceptance of the accompanying purse, signed on behalf of the congregation.

W. J. McKee, J. Pagan, Francis Cleary, P. Haurahan, Alex. E. Marcotte, J. Davis, W. A. McHugh, Peter McLaughlin, M. J. Manning, S. White, Chas. E. Casgrain, D. B. Mesta, Hypolite Resame, Louis Rochford, Daniel Goyeau, Pierre Langlois, J. E. Donchy, and Thos. Bourke. Windsor, June 3rd, 1885.

I thank you most heartily for this grand demonstration on the 25th anniversary of my elevation to the holy order of the Priesthood, as also for your beautiful and most flattering address. And I accept with gratitude and pleasure your generous offering. You allude in your various addresses to the good and solid work that have been accomplished here during the years of my pastorate. You will allow me to say that all the credit of it is due to our Right Rev. and Beloved Bishop, Mr. Walsh, who has always assisted me with his wise counsel and kind encouragement. A goodly share of praise is also due to the rev. gentlemen who have from time to time been my zealous assistants in the years of my pastorate, Father Corcoran, now pastor of Parkhill, Father Kelly, now pastor of St. Carmel, Father Ryan, pastor of Wallaceburg, Father Lotz, assistant pastor of Goderich, Father Duply, of the Bishopric, Father Dixon, now stationed at Lambton, Father Mannus, one of my present very zealous and efficient curates, and last, but not least, Father Scanlon, who for more than 10 years has been my faithful and zealous co-laborer. All these rev. gentlemen have left their mark here, and are gratefully remembered for their invaluable services both by me and by the good people of this parish. But, my dear friends, what could we have accomplished without the faithful co-operation of the good and pious laity. If we have done some good here, to you especially belongs the honour. We have indeed always found you most willing to assist us with your means, and I may say that your purse has never been so to say, at my command. I had only to tell you of some new scheme to raise funds for any special purpose, and you always most readily and without a murmur complied with my wishes. Among fifty instances I could mention, I will only allude to one fact, for the edification of His Lordship and the rev. gentlemen around me. It took place only a few months ago, when the question of celebrating my silver jubilee was first mooted. I told you that I wished you to offer me on the occasion a grand "bouquet" in the shape of a spire for your Church, which should cost not less than the sum of \$20,000, and within a few weeks the spire began to rise heavenwards, as if by enchantment, the money at the same time rolling in as the work was progressing, and the spire stands here to day as a lasting monument to your Catholic love and generosity.

I therefore thank you most heartily, my dear brethren, for your efficient and content co-operation in everything I have undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the interests of the Church in this parish. And I am certain that the past is a guarantee that in the future I shall always find you fully prepared to sustain your past record. St. Alphonsus of Windsor, as a separate and independent parish, has had just twenty years of existence on the 1st of June this year. By consulting the parish register I find that the Holy Sacrament of Baptism was first administered by me here on the 2nd of June, 1865, the child then baptized being Cecilia Douglan, now a fine and estimable Christian young lady, the daughter of our highly esteemed townsman Jas. Douglan, Esq. At that time the parish numbered only 85 families all told, furnishing a population barely sufficient to fill the old frame church, now St. Alphonsus Hall.

Within a few years, however, we were necessitated to put up galleries in the church to accommodate our increasing members. After another while the old church and galleries were unable to give room to the ever increasing population; and we had to think seriously of making preparations for the construction of a church more suited to the wants of the congregation and more worthy of the God of infinite glory. The Bishop's approbation having been obtained, the work was begun years ago; and since then we have spent on it not less than \$35,000. And although we have lately yielded up 60 families to the new parish of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, there is not now a single unseated pew in the church.

All glory to God for His numberless blessings bestowed upon this parish during the twenty years of its existence, and all honor to you, my dear brethren, for the untiring zeal and generosity you have ever displayed in helping us to do God's work among you.

I must not forget to thank also the members of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, for their very kind and flattering address, and for the prominent part they have taken as a body to make this feast a success. This is not the first time they have manifested the good and Christian spirit with which they are animated. Ever since the organization of this excellent society in the parish of Windsor, the members of the C. M. B. A. have given me valuable aid in every one of my undertakings, and their influence in aiding us to elevate the moral and intellectual standard of the male adult population has certainly been very marked. They also pay them the well-deserved compliment that in all things they have always proved themselves perfectly obedient to their pastor. And what I say of the C. M. B. A. I wish to be applied also to the Knights of St. John, who, for the rest are all members of the C. M. B. A. I beg to thank them particularly for their presence here in a body on this solemn occasion. They are a more recent organization than the C. M. B. A., so that the public has seen and heard little about them yet. But I am certain from what I know of their rules and by-laws that their influence must be far good. And if ever they are called upon to fight for the good cause, they will not be found hiding behind the stumps.

Before we leave you, reverend father, suffer us to offer you this little token of our love to-day. It is a witness of our affection we beseech you. When we are absent the memory of it will be with you to remind you of the loyalty and love of your sanctuary boys.

Signed on behalf of the sanctuary boys by Theodore Valentine, Alphonsus Valentine, Alfred Ouellette, Dave Scully, Joe Davis.

My dear boys I thank you for your very beautiful address on the occasion of this 25th anniversary of my ordination to the holy priesthood and I accept with pleasure the gift you so kindly offer me. Among all the boys of the parish the sanctuary boys of St. Alphonsus have a special share in my affection. First, because they are selected from among the best boys of the parish, and coming, as they do, every day in closer contact with everything that is holy in religion, they necessarily enjoy spiritual advantage to which other boys are strangers and which powerfully contribute to elevate them and give them a certain standing in the eyes of the church above the other good boys of the parish. Secondly, because as a rule it is among the sanctuary boys that Almighty God chooses those to whom he deigns to give a vocation for the holy priesthood; so that for them the service they do in the sanctuary is a sort of preparation or novitiate in order to enter the sublime state of the priesthood. My dear boys, since the church looks upon you as the elite of the boys of the parish, and since you have the high and distinguished honor to serve the priest of God in the

performance of the awful mystery of the holy mass, functions of which God's angels would scarcely be worthy to be in every sense up to the standard of goodness and piety the church justly expects of you. I am happy to see that under the careful training of good Father McManus you are making good progress in the knowledge of the holy ceremonies and I dare hope that before long St. Alphonsus church will be able to boast of having one of the best trained and of sanctuary boys in the diocese of London and I pray also that God, in view of your good will and pious dispositions, may inspire many of you with the holy ardor and laudable ambition of devoting themselves to the service of the altar in the holy priesthood. I thank you now once more, my dear boys, for your kind wishes and your generous donation.

ADDRESS OF THE SODALITY.

VERY REV. DEAN WAGNER.

EVERY true it may be that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," now your Sodalists nevertheless find ourselves unable to give due vent to the feelings of joy and gratitude arising within us on this, the eve of your silver jubilee. And above all others, dearly beloved Father, we have reason to rejoice with and congratulate you on this occasion, for you have been to us in an especial manner that pastor to whom God said: "I have set thee over the nations to root up and pull down, to build and to plant." We are well aware of the extraordinary exertions you have made in order to advance us in the way of perfection. You have planted us as a garden; you have labored hard to eradicate the noxious weeds of sin and to sow in their stead the seeds of virtues and piety that ever mindful of the great fact that "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," you have daily brought God through dear Mother Mary to bless your labors.

To you, very dear Father, our sodality owes its establishment; by you we have since been trained and instructed in the many virtues of her whose name we honor and revere. Under your loving care and edifying example we are happy to state that we are as numerous and prosperous as any sodality in the Diocese.

As a slight token, then, of our gratitude, love and esteem, suffer us, unworthy children of Mary, to make you this little offering. The accompanying flowers are an emblem, though very faint one indeed, of the many virtues you possess. Let the whole, however, convey to you our deep sense of gratitude, and at the same time serve as a memorial of the love and loyalty of the Windsor Sodalists.

In conclusion, we beg now, and it shall be the daily object of our petition, that God in his goodness may bless your labors in the future as in the past, and that He will spare you for an anniversary more glorious even than the present.

THE CHILDREN OF MARY, ST. ALPHONSUS PARISH.

Windsor, June 2nd, 1885.

RESPONSE.

Many thanks for your kind address and your generous offering. I am happy to hear that you have appreciated the efforts I have made to lead you on in the way of Christian perfection. To know that you have profited by the lessons I have endeavored to inculcate is a great consolation and the best reward I shall ever expect at your hands. Indeed I should not be worthy of my calling as a priest of God's Church were I to seek any other object than the glory of God and the salvation of souls. However, being a man made up of flesh and blood and having within my breast a human heart, I would not be telling the truth were I to say that your demonstration of loyalty to me on this solemn occasion is not calculated to encourage and move me to make still greater efforts in the future towards procuring your advancement in all those supernatural accomplishments which make the perfect Christian young lady. I also take this opportunity to pay you a merited compliment and to give you due praise for the interest you have always taken in the furtherance of the objects of your pious sodality, and I have no doubt that you will continue to be in the future as you have been in the past, a source of joy and consolation to your pastor, as also a source of edification for the whole parish.

AT ST. MARY'S CONVENT.

After Grand High Mass, His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, accompanied by the Rev. clergymen, repaired to St. Mary's Academy, where a dinner prepared by the ladies of the congregation awaited them. On their arrival they were ushered into the dining-hall amidst the joyous strains of a festive march. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers, and appropriate inscriptions adorned the wall.

After benediction the rev. gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast which was all that the most fastidious could desire, and which did honor to the generosity as well as to the taste and refinement of the ladies of the parish, represented by Mesdames A. Y. Williams, Casgrain, Ouellette, Montreuil, Cleary, Janisse, McKee, Davis, and Misses Resame, Hannan and Langlois.

Good spirits reigned supreme, and many were the heartfelt wishes offered for the health, happiness and prosperity of the pastor of St. Alphonsus parish.

At five o'clock the rev. clergymen were conducted to the reception hall, where the pupils of the convent had prepared an entertainment in honor of their beloved pastor. Often had this reception room been arrayed in gala attire, but never did it present so gorgeous a sight to the invited guests. The walls of the spacious apartment were decorated with panels

Continued on Fifth Page.

as Memorial
OF WILLIAM J. PEARSON, WHO DIED AT ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, 1883, AGED 37 YEARS.

In the spring-time of the year
Another soul most dear,
Has passed away,
To the darkness of the tomb,
To dwell, amid the gloom,
Till Judgment-day.

Young friend, as good and true,
'Tis the happy day for you
To be called above,
To stand God's smile on high
With His angels in the sky
On happy and sunny.

We may, truly, say you best
For you were God's best
Amid the strife,
Your gentle, winning grace
Death itself cannot efface
For your virtues we can trace
In your life.

In this precious month of May
We will implore and pray
For you—
That the angels in fond embrace,
And secure in Heaven a place,
"For our dear friend,"
For her child.

Oh! when the final knell
Did sound for you—and tell
You to go hence,
You offered a prayer, it's
Free from sin and strife
In a world where sin is rife.

And when the final knell
"I'll sound my last farewell,
And ring out to me and all
As it did you,
May purity then shine
On this final soul of mine
As it truly did on thine, Amen.

AMERICA.
CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.
THE SUFFERINGS OF CATHOLICS IN THE
BRITISH COLONIES—UNAMITY—NO
TORIES AMONG THEM—THE FRENCH
AND INDIAN CATHOLIC ADHERERS TO THE
CAUSE—THE TWO CATHOLIC REGIMENTS
AND THEIR CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

Address delivered by John Gilmary Shea,
L. L. D., before the United States Catholic
Historical Society, New York City, May
1884.

The earliest period of the history of the
Church in this country is full of deep and
romantic interest. We see the Church
seeking everywhere the welfare of the
native races and of the white settlers, her
missionaries facing death in every shape
to convert the heathen, and teaching their
own countrymen to set an example of
virtue and prove the mild law of the
gospel by the example of their lives.

The great Catholic missions, whether at
the North or South, around the names of
Jesuits, Brethren, Viet, Rale, Ribourde,
and others, were almost all of them
of the same character, and the same
spirit, and the same success. The
Fathers, a Mendez, in the West, Padilla,
Membre, Menard, Bernal, Morador, on
the Pacific Coast, giving us Serra, Jayme,
Acosta, or lit up in Texas by the mir-
aculous life of Antonio Margel, form a
thema of inexhaustible beauty.

The priests who in the early settle-
ments, under French and Spanish, shared
the hardships of the pioneers, giving the
worship of God and channels of grace
from the first, are not unworthy the his-
torian. The missionaries who, centering
in Maryland from the days of Father
White, labored for an Indian during the
brief days of Catholic power, and then,
during long days of cruel oppression,
win our sympathy by their patient
heroism, and our gratitude for laying the
firm and broad foundation on which the
Catholic Church in our day rises so glori-
ously.

These are the themes in which eloquence
can find subjects for numberless pictures
of all that is grand, heroic, pathetic and
tragic. But I propose to consider an-
other period, that of the American revolu-
tion, and to do something to portray
briefly the part played by our fathers in
the Faith in the great struggle which
the world the noblest example it ever had
of a republic where self-government has
secured a freedom and happiness unex-
amplified in history.

When the colonists protested indignantly
against the encroachments on their rights
attempted by the King and Parliament,
they sought first to obtain redress by
peaceful agitation and remonstrance. The
Catholics in the country were not more
than 25,000 in Maryland and Pennsyl-
vania, a few thousand on the Mississippi
and in the Gulf of Mexico, and a few
Indians in Maine, and a few in New
York and around Lake Michigan. Else-
where they were few and scattered amid
the general population.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.
From the settlement of the country
Catholics, though they always, when op-
portunity offered, took a just and manly
share in the religious rights of the
Maryland under Lord Baltimore, and in
New York under the Duke of York, had
been the victims of the most cruel unprovoked
and unchristian oppression. Penn-
sylvania alone recognizing with occasional
flattering the rights to which they were
entitled.

Georgia forbade Catholic priests or lay-
men to land on her coast; Virginia refused
to permit Lord Baltimore to set foot
on the soil where Dominicans planted the
Cross in 1630 on soil bedewed with the
blood of Catholic missionaries; and down
to the time the Revolution broke out,
Maryland, though she had a Catholic
presence of a hundred Catholics, as not
one of them could enter the witness box
to testify against the guilty! Plymouth
at an early day excluded Catholic priests,
and Massachusetts in 1700 punished their
entrance by imprisonment for life, death
being the penalty when they were cap-
tive. New York, which, under the
established religious liberty by her bill
of rights, passed a similar act against
priests under Lord Bellomont, and dis-
franchised Catholics. Rhode Island ex-
cepted Roman Catholics from the relig-
ious freedom she offered. Maryland,
where a Catholic lord proprietor, and leg-
islation while controlled by Catholics had
established religious liberty and punished
interference with freedom of worship, saw
Catholics excluded from the franchise,
loaded with double taxes, deprived of
arms and of horses, subjected to humiliat-
ing rules, compelled to support and at

times attend Protestant worship of gay
heavy penalty.
So had Catholics faced at the hands of
their fellow colonists; the men among
whom they lived, who saw and felt that
they were themselves, her-riding cir-
cuses!

The moment of struggle had come, and
the feeling of the colonists at large was
unmistakably shown by the fidelity of Great
Britain in carrying out the treaty with
France, by permitting the Canadian Cath-
olics to enjoy their religion in peace. The
feeling in New York was no better against
us than the legend, "No Popery," and a band
of Scotch Catholics in the Mohawk Valley
were driven over into Canada, though as
they had sworn their allegiance to Colley-
ton they asked no greater privilege than
to wield their arms mere against the
House of Hanover.

CATHOLICS ADHERE TO THE CAUSE OF
INDEPENDENCE.
Such was the position of Catholics in
this country, and of the feeling towards
them when the decisive moment came.
What was to be the attitude of the Catho-
lics? The Methodists with their founder
sided with England; a large proportion
of the Episcopalian took the same course;
the Society of Friends averse to war,
sought to avoid committing themselves to
either side, and a single Catholic, the
father of the Catholics had joined the loyal
side in order to avenge the wrongs they
had so long and constantly borne! It
would have been yielding to a very natural
impulse. But the Catholics nobly rose
above all personal considerations. Funda-
mental rights of government were at
stake, principles that should Catholic re-
ligion recognized; and the movement was
to secure them as the basis of future govern-
ment, under the British rule, if it recog-
nized them; without it, if they were re-
fused.

The Catholics spontaneously, univer-
sally and energetically gave their adhesion
to the cause of America, and when the
time came to American Independence.
Every Catholic in the land was a Whig.
In the lists of Tories and Loyalists, the
volumes since written about them, you
cannot find the name of a single Catholic.
There were no Catholic Tories.
The Catholic adhesion to the cause of
freedom was instinctively and universal.
It was not inspired by a mere spirit of
revolution, for to this spirit they were
directly opposed and had no sympathy
with the revolution, as aimed to over-
throw all civil and religious power. The
cause of the American revolution had
nothing in common with that. To the
cause of the American revolution Catho-
lics of every race and tongue in the land
rallied at once. The Catholic Indians in
Maine promptly offered their adhesion to
the cause, and their services to the
cause of the American revolution. Those
on the frontier of New York sent men
to our army and refused to join the
English under Burgoyne. The Catholics
in Maryland for generation in the land,
the Irish and German Catholics of Penn-
sylvania, the Catholic settlers in Indiana
and Illinois, all joined in the patriotic
movement. Indeed, historians admit that
we could not have secured the West had
it not been for the action of the Catholics
of the Wabash and Illinois. In their
patriotic priest, the Rev. Pierre Gibault,
Canada was pervaded by the same feeling
and that patriotic was the only one
thirteen Colonies had not New York
politicians led the Continental Congress
to denounce the Canadians and impugn
their religion. But though we could not
gain the province, Canadians could not
be alienated from our cause.

Tanned by liberty as a man nurtured
at St. Omer's, as a man who could not
vote for the pettiest officer, Chas. Carroll
silenced the advocate of England by
arguments cogent, clear and forcible,
which were read through all the colonies,
and raised the proscribed Catholic to the
highest rank in the estimation of his country-
men, which he preserved till the
last of the immortal signers of the
Declaration of Independence. Father Har-
ding, of Philadelphia, the patron of Ben-
jamin West, a man whose name was a syn-
onym for charity, was equally known for
his patriotism. The Rev. John Carroll
returned from Europe to meet the
tunes of his countrymen, and earnestly
advocated the cause of liberty. Under
such impulse Catholics were active par-
ticipants from the first, and when it was
clear that Americans must take up arms,
the Catholics of the army were out
of all proportion to their numbers in the
country. The first call for troops after
the battle of Lexington, drew from Mary-
land and Pennsylvania regiments in which
Catholics formed a large part, and to the
end of the war the Pennsylvania line
numbered hundreds who adhered to our
cause. These regiments, had its com-
mander under Vigo, Charlevoix, and others,
Orono, with his Continental Commission,
led the Catholic Penobscot, Captain
Louis the men of St. Regis, and Canada
gave two regiments of Catholic soldiers,
with experienced officers like Captains
Galliot, Robert de Menard, for whose
spiritual succor the Continental Congress
issued her first chaplain's commission,
that given to the Franciscan Father Lot-
biniere, a patriot of the old noblesse, his
brother being the Marquis of that name.
This Catholic service in the cause was not
unrewarded. These regiments, "Congress's
Own," fought steadily through the whole
war, till Cornwallis laid down his arms at
Yorktown, and their services were re-
warded by grants of land in the northern
part of New York State, where their de-
pendants are to be found to this day.
These regiments were all the more val-
uable, many of the officers and men were
veterans who had held their own against
British regulars.

CATHOLIC OFFICERS IN THE REVOLUTION.
But, in the system which had prevailed
in the English colonies, no Catholic could
hold a commission in the militia, and con-
sequently when the war began, there were
no Catholics who had acquired experience as
officers of provincial troops in the French
or Indian war; yet many rose to posi-
tions in State lines, like Stephen Moylan,
of Pennsylvania, who, after serving at the
siege of Boston, was made colonel of a
cavalry regiment in 1777; and Washing-
ton had no more trusted men than the
Brother of the Catholic Bishop of
Cork. The first Fourth of July was
celebrated in the Illinois country by Rev.
Mr. Gibault, who went to every little
hamlet to secure the fidelity of the French
and their Indian neighbors to the cause,

and he blessed the Kanakakia Company
under Captain Charlevoix when it marched
with Clark to reduce Vincennes. What
can I omit to say of the gallant
effort to wrest Detroit from the hands
of the English?

Catholic sympathy with the cause of the
American revolution was not confined to
this continent. Before Congress declared
our independence, every Catholic power
of his kind gave the cause its earnest
sympathy. France and Spain each sym-
patically put money, arms and supplies
at the service of Congress. The Catholic
States of Italy showed their favor when
England began to draw from the Protes-
tant States of Germany hirings to aid in
the war. The Catholic princes in the
German Empire all opposed the English,
and that England was compelled to
abandon that way of raising men.

Before governments took any steps, a
host of officers who had won rank and
experience in European war, engineers,
trained in the best military schools, came
to lend their services to the Continental
Congress. Nearly all were Catholics, not
a few officers of the Irish Brigade, Lafayette,
Daponceau, Conway, Dugan, Arand,
Palaski, Armand, De Fleury, Du
Coudray, Du Portail and a host of others,
trained in services in organizing and
drilling troops, in the defense of strong
positions, rendered services that were
invaluable, as they brought knowl-
edge and experience which the country
could not then supply, though she could
send her brave and patriotic sons to the
field.

"Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," to use
the words of Bancroft, "the great repre-
sentative of his fellow-believers, and
already an acknowledged leader of the
patriots, sat in the Maryland Convention
as delegate of a Protestant constituency."
At a later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration of Independence. It was
an act to draw down the vengeance of
Great Britain, if by her mighty power
she could succeed in crushing the weak
struggling colonies. Charles Carroll
of his later date he sat in the Conti-
nental Congress to represent his native
State, and affixed his name to the
Declaration

WHAT WOMEN OWE TO CHRISTIANITY.

(From an Article by Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, in the North American Review.)

CAUSES OF THE PRE CHRISTIAN INHUMANITY TO WOMAN.

It is not difficult to account for this worldwide inhumanity of man to woman. Throughout all pre-Christian history the law of superior strength was the rule of conduct. The strongest governed, and governed in virtue of their strength, and not in virtue of any moral sanction or divine authority.

"The good old plan That he should take who has the power, And he should keep who can." This is at all times true of savage and barbarous hordes; and it is, in a general way, true of the Pagan states of Greece and Rome. The notion that man has duties to his fellow-men, even though he be wholly in his power, did not enter into the view of human life. Captives, therefore, might be put to death, or reduced to a state of slavery worse than death. The slave was a chattel; the master was free to treat him as he pleased, his ass or his dog. Among Pagans the later stoics were the first to teach that masters are bound by ties of moral obligation to their slaves, and how far these views may have been the result of Christian influences it is not easy to determine.

When strength is made the measure of right, woman is inevitably driven to the wall. Nature, in making her mother, makes her weak—takes a part of her blood, her mind, and her heart to give it to another. Child-bearing and child-rearing place her at a disadvantage. Were she even physically stronger and mentally more capable than man, the infirmities and duties inseparable from her sex would make it impossible for her to cope with him in the life struggle.

Hence, wherever the law of strength has been accepted as the rule of life, man has treated woman as Petruchio proposed to treat Katherine: "I will be master of what is mine own. She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house, my household stuff, my field, my barn, my horse, my ox, my ass, my anything."

The savage went wife-hunting as he went wolf or bear-hunting, and brought the captive home to be his slave. The barbarian, too, captured his woman in war, or bought her. THE CIVILIZED PAGAN was a polygamist, or at least looked upon himself as wholly free from all obligations of marital fidelity. If this be, in general outlines, the history of women except in Christendom, it is pertinent to ask whether the Christian religion bears any causal relation to her actual position in the civilized world. When Christ came, woman, like the slave, was everywhere without honor, without freedom, without hope. Men, bearing the curse of their own depravity, sank into the depths of moral infamy to which they had reduced the poor and the weak. Surrounded by human herds to whom vice in its most degrading forms had become a second nature, they breathed an atmosphere of corruption in which the moral sense perished. Life grew to be a kind of remittent fever, alternating between lust and blood. Here and there a stray voice protested, but only in tones of despair. The masses of mankind—the slave and the woman—had been reduced to a state so pitiable that nothing short of the coming of God Himself, in sorrow and in weakness, could have inspired the courage even to dream of better things. Hope had fled; the world was prostrate; in the nephetic air of unnatural, sensual indulgence the soul was stifled; woman had lost even the attractiveness of sex, and a thousand slaves could hardly feed the stomach of Dives. To such a world Jesus Christ came, and took Lazarus in his arms, and called upon all who believed in God to follow him in the service of outraged humanity. Before any moral progress could be hoped for, new ideas had to be grafted in the human mind, ideas as to what man is in himself, as to what is due him in virtue of his very nature; new doctrines concerning the duties of all men to all men, and especially of the strong to the weak, of the rich to the poor, of man to woman.

EXTENT OF THE CHANGE BROUGHT BY CHRIST'S COMING. Christ sees the soul. The soul determines the value of human life, and the soul of the child, of the slave, of woman, is as sacred as the soul of Caesar. "There is neither Jew nor Greek; there is neither bond nor free; there is neither male nor female. For you are all one in Christ Jesus." That which is supreme in Christ is love. He pours the boundless love of God into the channels in which human life flows. In His presence upglows the purest, the strongest, the most unquenchable love that exists or has existed on earth; and He turns this stream of divine charity into the desert of human wretchedness and woe, to refresh and gladden the hearts of the poor and the forlorn, of the slave and the beggar, and of woman, the great outcast of humanity. He sends those who love Him to feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, to visit the sick. Wherever a human being suffers wrong or want, there is Christ to be loved and to be served. Homer is not so much the father of all our poetry, nor Socrates so much the master of all our intellectual discipline, as is Christ the fountain-head of the humanitarian love that makes men helpful to the weak and the wronged. In lifting the soul into the full light of God's presence, he not only gave a new measure of the value of light, but a new meaning to authority. The supremacy of force is supplanted by the supremacy of truth and justice, of love and mercy. Slaves and beggars will now appeal from Emperors and Senates to God, in the name of the soul, redeemed by Christ. Henceforth, to be man is to be God-like; to be an emperor, is to be human.

In the light of this truth, woman becomes the equal of man. Hence polygamy is abolished, and marriage is of one with one, and for life. Wedded love becomes sacramental love, and the tenderness with which Christ loves His Church, the symbol of the love of husband for wife. "He that loveth his wife," says St. Paul, "loveth himself. For no man ever hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it, as also Christ

doth His Church." Thus the family becomes a lesser church, the home a sanctuary, and woman is God's providence, sitting by each man's hearth-stove, Eve withdrawn, and the Virgin Mary made the ideal woman. No Amazon here, no Spartan mother, no stern mother of the Gracchi, no goddess of sensual love, no fair slave of man's animal appetites; but woman, pure, gentle, tender, loving, patient, strong; the world's benefactress, because, through her, divine manhood lives on earth, and peace, love, mercy, and righteousness prevail. With this new ideal of womanhood, the exaltation of the beauty and moral worth of perfect chastity is intimately associated. The selfishness of man, which is chiefly shown in the indulgence of the sensual passions, is woman's most terrible enemy. Love is pure and gentle; lust is coarse and brutal. Love is born of the soul, and not of the sense; and when this celestial flower first blooms under the eyes of a pure youth and a fair maiden, they are lifted to infinite heights, and the sad side of love is the disenchantment that comes when they are awakened from their dream. Nothing tends more to exalt the passion of pure love than reverence for virginity, real belief in the sacredness of womanly virtue. They only are worthy of the love of woman who, like King Arthur's knights, bind themselves—

"To lead sweet lives in purest chastity. To love one maiden only, cleave to her, And worship her by years of noble deeds." THIS EXALTING VIRTUE OF CHASTITY is the most emphatic assertion of the truth that woman does not exist simply for man; that the sphere of her activity is not bounded by the duties of wife and mother. She may love Jesus Christ, and, with no man for her husband, become a ministering angel of light and love to the wide world. Purity, meekness, patience, faith and love—which are the virtues that Our Blessed Lord most emphasizes—are, above all, womanly virtues. He does not exalt intellect, courage and strength, but gentleness and lovingness and helpfulness. The Christian hero even, like all heroes, shows his supreme strength in suffering rather than in doing. To the most wretched phase even of woman's existence the Saviour has brought the healing of His heavenly grace. In all literature, sacred and profane, there is nothing so touching, so tender and consoling, as the Gospel episode of Magdalene; and he who looks with more complacency upon Aspasia with Plato at her feet, than upon Magdalene at the feet of Jesus, is self-condemned. If we take a view of Christian history in the light of the ideals that Christ has given us, there is, of course, disappointment. The ideal never comes real in this earthly existence, and since even the best reach not these heights, the multitude, of course, remain far below.

Ideals are like the mountain peaks that gleam amid the azure heavens; we look up to them with delight, but when we find the air too fine for our breathing, and in the solitude we miss the crowd and grow lonely. Nevertheless, on these snow-capped heights are born the spring showers and the summer rains, which nourish the growing corn and the ripening grain. But if Christian society has not realized its ideals concerning woman, it has never been without their elevating and refining influence. To the action of the Church in the middle ages we are indebted for the monogamic family, which lies at the basis of our civilization, and is the stronghold of all that is best in our social life. Had not

POPE AND BISHOPS withstood kings and barons when they sought to continue the polygamous practices that among the German barbarians were lawful, monogamy would have perished among the ruling classes of Europe; and with the development of populous power, had such development been possible, women would have fallen to the place that she to-day occupies in Mohammedan countries. Indeed, the preservation of all Western Europe from the blight of Mohammedanism is due to the action of the Church, which united, and was alone able to unite, the warring factions of western semi-barbarians, and to hurl them, century after century, against the strongholds of the hordes whose dream of Heaven was a place of sensual delights. The objection has often been urged that in making man

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY the Church is unjust to woman. But the family is an organic unity, and cannot exist without subordination and authority. Either the husband or the wife must be the depository of domestic authority, and unless it can be shown that woman is better fitted than man to exercise this power, no injustice has been done. Physically, man is stronger than woman; he is better able to confront the world, and to do the work by which the members of the family are maintained in health and comfort. Historically, society grows out of a warlike and barbarous state of life, and since women are less fitted for war than men, the defence of property and rights is naturally entrusted to those whose hands hold the swords. But it is not necessary to examine into the genesis and evolution of society to find reasons for giving the headship of the family to man; we need but look into the heart of woman to see there an impulse as strong as life to look up and follow the man she loves. Between man and woman there ought to be no question of superiority or inferiority; they are unlike, and in nothing do they differ more than in their relative power to escape from their impressions. A WOMAN UNDERSTANDS ONLY WHAT SHE FEELS, whereas a man may grow to be able to look at things as they are in themselves, while indifferent to their relations to himself. Hence women are superior to men in those virtues in which the essential element is right feeling. They believe more, hope more, and love more than men. They are more compassionate, more capable of remaining faithful to those who are unworthy of their love, because they consider only the love they feel, and give comparatively little heed to its object. Men, on the other hand, are superior in the virtues that spring

less from sentiment, and depend rather on the nature of things, their eternal fitness, as justice, fortitude, equanimity, wisdom, prudence.

This difference in character determines their position in domestic and social relations; nor would there be gain for either man or woman if they could be made less unlike. The charm as well as the helpfulness of their relations lies in their differences and not in their likenesses. They are complementary; each needs the qualities of the other, and their wants are the bond of union. The opposition of men and women to so-called woman's rights comes doubtless in many instances from a belief that to throw woman into public life is to make her less womanly. Nor gods nor men love a manish woman or a womanish man. The unfairness with which woman is treated in the legislation of the medieval epoch may be traced to the barbarous ideas of force that partially survived in European countries after our ancestors had been converted to Christianity; nor has this injustice yet disappeared from the statute books of the civilized nations.

The causes that have led to the improvement of woman's condition among the Christian nations are, in general, the same that have developed our civilization. Whatever influences have been active in the abolition of slavery in securing popular rights, free government, protection of children and the poor, in bringing knowledge within the reach of all, and thereby spreading abroad juster and more humane principles of conduct, and more weight for the welfare of woman, and it is not necessary to point out how intimately all this progress is associated with the social spirit of the Christian religion. The spirit of chivalry is the outgrowth of the Christian ideal of womanhood. To maintain that Christianity crushed out

THE FEMINE ELEMENTS and more than all other influences combined, plunged the world into the dark ages," is to indulge in a kind of declamation that, for the past half century at least, has become impossible to enlightened minds. To say the doctrine of Original Sin throws the guilt exclusively or chiefly on woman, is merely to affirm one's ignorance of Christian teaching. St. Ambrose, one of the four great doctors of the Western Church, declares that woman's fault in the original fall was less than that of man, as her bearing, beyond question, more generous. And then the Catholic Church at least teaches that Mary has more than made good any wrong that Eve may have done. To assert that in the Christian religion "the goddess is a trinity of males" is to be at once ignorant and coarse. It is not man nor female, as in Christ there is neither male nor female. To proclaim that the Christian religion teaches that "woman is an afterthought in creation, sex a crime, marriage a condition of slavery for woman and delilement for man, and maternity a curse," is to mistake rant for reason, declamation for argument. In fact, the advocates of woman's rights too often take this false and therefore offensive tone. They speak like people who have grievances, and to have a grievance is to be a bore. They scold, and when women scold, whether in public or in private, men may not be able to answer them, but they grow sullen and cease to be helpful.

TO BE PERSUASIVE WOMAN MUST BE AMIABLE, and to be strong, she must speak from a loving heart, and not from a sour mind. Whosoever is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christianity must sympathize with all movements having as their object the giving to woman the full possession of her rights. No law that does not rest on the principles of Christendom. She should not be shut out from any career that offers her the means of an honest livelihood. For the same work she should receive the same wages as a man, and should hold her property in virtue of the same right that secures him the possession of his own. For wrong-doing of whatever kind she should not be made to suffer a severer punishment than is inflicted upon a man. The world will continue to be unjust to her until public opinion makes the impure man as odious as it makes the impure woman.

The best interests of mankind, of the Church and the State, will be served by widening and strengthening woman's influence. The ancient civilization perished because woman was degraded, and ours will be perpetuated by a pure, believing, self-reverent and enlightened womanhood. Woman here in the United States is more religious, more moral, and more intelligent than man; more intelligent in the sense of greater openness to ideas, greater flexibility of mind, and a wider acquaintance with literature; and whatever is really good for her must be good for our religion and civilization. She "stays all the fair young planet in her hands."

All "Played Out." "Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind of played out, some way." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

THE LAWS OF THE MEDS AND PERSIANS were not more immutable than those of nature. If we transgress them we suffer. Sometimes, however, we break them inadvertently. Damages frequently take the form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, which can be easily repaired with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier and renovator of the system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas Street.

Dr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

THE COMMUNION OF REPARATION.

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. To-day, as in the time of the Crusades, it is against the Tabernacle, the living Sepulchre of Jesus, that the hatred and fury of the enemies of the Church seem to be loosed. Who will arise to the defence when the Blessed Eucharist is daily profaned by horrible sacrileges? You, associates of the Communion of Reparation, who form as it were a new Crusade scattered over all the earth. You will atone for the men who will not approach the Banquet of Life; for those who come there to renew the crime of Judas; for so many Christians who participate in the sacred mysteries with so much coldness and indifference. Console in this manner the Heart of your God, outraged in that Tabernacle in which He has pledged Himself to remain, for your sake, until the end of ages.

Let us now return to the reasons given by Father Hildner to lead Catholics to frequent Communion; the twelfth of these motives is the following: If we regard the excellent fruits obtained by the worthy reception of this Sacrament, can there be found a person animated in the least by the spirit of Christ who would not wish to be nourished by it, not only frequently, but very frequently? Divine are of the opinion that from the worthy reception, that is, from the reception of this Sacrament in a state of grace, twelve fruits are produced in the soul of the faithful, similar to those of the tree of life of which St. John speaks in the last chapter of the Apocalypse, where He says: "He showed me a river of the water of life clear as crystal, proceeding from the throne of God and of the Lamb in the midst of the street thereof, and on both sides of the river was the tree of life bearing twelve fruits yielding its fruits every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." Richard of St. Victor is of opinion that we may call at will these fruits, which according to the interpretation of other Doctors may be epitomized as follows: The first and primary is a vivifying fruit, producing an increasing life of the soul; then a refreshing fruit, or an encouragement to bear easily and with fortitude the labors and burdens inseparable from the present life, according to the sentence: "Come to me, all you that labor, and are burdened, and I will refresh you" (Matt. xi. 28); another fruit increases charity in our hearts; another, meekness; another, which we might call the panacea, cures all our infirmities; another creates an habitual union of the soul with God, so frequently met with in the lives of the saints; finally, another has in itself the sweetness of every taste.

St. Bernard has the following passage in regard to this same subject: "The Eucharist is medicine to the sick, viaticum to the pilgrim; it strengthens the weak and delights the healthy; and strong; it causes man to accept correction with meekness; it increases patience in labor, love in charity, promptitude in obedience, vigilance in dangers, devotion in prayer. Whosoever abstains from Communion deprives himself of all these fruits."

The thirteenth reason is: He who frequently approaches Communion, frequently approaches the tribunal of penance, and whosoever frequently receives the sacrament of penance takes care of his soul better and more easily, and endeavors to keep his heart free from all stains of sin, not only because of the shame one feels of accusing himself repeatedly of the guilt of the sacrament which invigorates the will to overcome temptations; and, therefore, again, the frequentation of these sacraments enabling man to preserve the state of grace is incomparably preferable to abstinence from them.

Narrow Escape. "Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and kidneys." "Which made me delirious!" "From agony!" "I took three men to hold me on my bed at times!" "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose." "Morphine and other opiates!" "After two months I was given up to die!" "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain."

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and violent rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me crutches on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me, so I bought a bottle, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the Bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used, J. J. BERK, Ex-Superior.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, or daughter!" "Can be made the picture of health!" "With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!" "None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

NATIONAL PILLS will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathartic.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882. I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Evans Bros. & Littler PIANO MANUFACTURERS

73 DUNDAS STREET WEST. Of the above firm stands at the head of all Canadian Pianos. It is celebrated for power without harshness, purity and roundness of tone without metallic effect, and brilliancy in the upper notes, with a continuous or stinging tone. By its construction there is an equal distribution of the strain of the strings upon all parts of the frame, thus attaining the maximum of durability. The tuning pins are cast in a bushing of wood, by the use of which the piano will remain in tune four times the ordinary period. All lovers of the instrument are invited to inspect these pianos and judge for themselves. They are the most expensively constructed in the Canadian market, and can be bought on very reasonable terms and at manufacturers' prices.

Call or write for catalogue and terms. Pianos repaired by competent workmen. Tuning by Mr. John Evans.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT, AGENT. Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. are among the leading

GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail. A CALL SOLICITED.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 160 DUNDAS STREET. 4th Door East Richmond St.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually the impurities and foul humors of the system; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bileousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers. S. MILEURN & Co., Proprietors, Toronto

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults

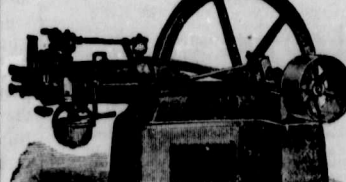
RUPTURE.

ROAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The best and best with a special spring. Never slips or injures from position, even on skating. Guaranteed to hold the worst form of hernia. During the hardest work of money returned. Don't waste money on useless applications, but send stamp for illustrated circular, containing price list, your name, but send stamp for illustrated circular, containing price list, your name, but send stamp for illustrated circular, containing price list, your name.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT.

J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London.

GAS ENGINES



No Boiler. No Steam. No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra Insurance. No Danger. Started instantly with a match. Gives out its full power at once. 2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power. 10,000 of them in use. Send for Circular. JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y, TORONTO, ONT. Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts.



HAIR BALM. Increases growth of the hair. Prevents the hair from falling out. Restores the hair to its natural color. Will not hurt the skin. A pleasant and dressing guaranteed harmless. Preparing by HARKNESS AND CO. DRUGGISTS, London, Ont. Sold by druggists and patent medicine dealers.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST, has led to its being so thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited anxious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. STAINED GLASS WORKS. R. LEWIS. 484 RICHMOND ST.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID UP (1 May, 1885).....190,000 RESERVE FUND.....50,000

DIRECTORS: Henry Taubert, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. W. Meredith, J. C. P. P.; J. Banks, Secretary Water Commissioner; W. Duffell, President of the C. & G. M. Co.; F. B. Leys; Benjamin Crobyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President of the C. & G. M. Co.; J. Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers; Col. H. J. Morrison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

W. HINTON UNDERTAKER, & CO.

The only house in the city having Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

A PRIZE

Send six cents for a postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at the Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

General Agents: Messrs. Deane, Gove and Lake King, Ottawa, Ontario.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishop of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

Advertising rates made known on application.

LEGAL DECISIONS IN REGARD TO NEWS-PAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount.

3. A suit for subscription, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that relating to newspapers or periodicals from the post-office or removing and leaving them uncollected for any period, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

VICTOR HUGO.

We cited last week from the Catholic Review a paragraph concerning the late Victor Hugo, that deserves more than a passing notice. It states the case of the deceased poet with a fulness, accuracy and pithiness that stand in marked contrast to the fulsome adulations heaped on the dead man by the anti-Christian press of the world over.

There are few, if any, of our readers in the eastern portion of Ontario and in the Province of Quebec who have not heard of the Rev. Father Molloy, of Ottawa. Father Molloy has taken a deep and earnest part in the struggle against intemperance. He has also made in his study and purpose to relieve the lowly and the needy. Some years ago he established, with the full approval of his Ordinary, two houses—the one called the House of Compassion, the other the House of Mercy, for the sheltering of the aged and destitute poor, of both sexes.

THE LITTLE CATECHISM OF VIRGINITY. Ques.—What is virginity? Ans.—A freedom from carnal sin, both regarding body and mind.

Ques.—Who are our best and greatest examples and teachers respecting the virtue of virginity? Ans.—Jesus Christ and his virgin Mother.

Ques.—What is read in the 14th chapter of Revelations? Ans.—"And I beheld, and lo a lamb stood on Mount Zion, with four hundred and forty-four thousand, having his name and that of his father written on their foreheads, and they sang as it were a new Canticle before the throne, and before the four creatures and the angels, and no man could say the Canticle but the four hundred and forty-four thousand, who were purchased from the earth. These are they who were not defiled and are virgins."

ists, in contradistinction to the high-sounding title they gave themselves—Le Jeune France. Throughout the reign of Louis Philippe, Victor Hugo enjoyed the most widespread popularity. The citizenizing, dreading his influence, sought to conciliate him by naming him an officer of the Legion of Honor, and later on (1845) a peer of France. After the downfall of the King in 1848, Victor Hugo was elected from the city of Paris to both the constituent and legislative assemblies. In these bodies he allied himself with the extreme democratic wing, and his outspoken profession of preference for a republican form of government for France, drew upon him, with other members of the extreme left, the penalty of exile at the hands of Louis Napoleon.

Having taken up his residence on the Island of Jersey, he, in 1852, bitterly assailed the ruler of Paris in a pamphlet remarkable for its ability and severity, entitled, Napoleon le Petit. This pamphlet produced a profound sensation. The next year came Les Châtiments, a series of poems of the same character as that famous brochure. These poems, written with force and spirit, had a wide circulation and produced much effect on the public mind. In 1862 appeared Les Misérables, in which some vital social questions were discussed after Hugo's strained, affected and erratic manner. In 1870, on the establishment of the republic, the exile returned to France, where he resided till his death. His writings give proof of marvellous ability, his command of language and power of description being almost unrivalled. Many of his productions are, however, marred by extravagance, both in form and substance, by an affected triviality of imagery and harshness of versification. With all his merits and all his fame it is not likely that the name and memory of the poet will long be cherished even by any large section of his countrymen. At no time of his life was he more popular than Gambetta. Yet how few men think of the latter or speak of him with reverence? The man who lends the influence of great talents to evil is certain not to be remembered with affection or gratitude by the people who, when the "bell of his presence hath departed, learn to see the error of following the dictates of men, without regard for virtue, honor or true patriotism.

A DESERVING WORK. There are few, if any, of our readers in the eastern portion of Ontario and in the Province of Quebec who have not heard of the Rev. Father Molloy, of Ottawa. Father Molloy has taken a deep and earnest part in the struggle against intemperance. He has also made in his study and purpose to relieve the lowly and the needy. Some years ago he established, with the full approval of his Ordinary, two houses—the one called the House of Compassion, the other the House of Mercy, for the sheltering of the aged and destitute poor, of both sexes. The rev. gentleman has himself, through the donations of the faithful, thus far been enabled to support these two houses. The amount of good he has done is to our personal knowledge very great. He has now had prepared a few small books on religious subjects, a copy of any one of which he gives to any one making a donation, however small, towards his work of charity. We recommend these little books to all our readers, that they may have the merit of assisting Father Molloy in his good work. From one of these little books we take the following extract:

THE LITTLE CATECHISM OF VIRGINITY. Ques.—What is virginity? Ans.—A freedom from carnal sin, both regarding body and mind.

Ques.—Who are our best and greatest examples and teachers respecting the virtue of virginity? Ans.—Jesus Christ and his virgin Mother.

Ques.—What is read in the 14th chapter of Revelations? Ans.—"And I beheld, and lo a lamb stood on Mount Zion, with four hundred and forty-four thousand, having his name and that of his father written on their foreheads, and they sang as it were a new Canticle before the throne, and before the four creatures and the angels, and no man could say the Canticle but the four hundred and forty-four thousand, who were purchased from the earth. These are they who were not defiled and are virgins."

Ques.—Why are virgins called the first fruits? Ans.—Because "they are the inheritance properly consecrated to God," said a holy father.

Ques.—What says St. Augustine on this subject? "Take care not to lose the gift of virginity; for if once lost it cannot be recovered."

Ques.—What says St. Methodius on this subject? Ans.—He says "Virginity is a great and glorious virtue, and the fairest flower of the Church of God."

Ques.—What does St. Cyprian say? Ans.—He says "Virgins are the fairest flowers of the Christian Church; the fairest ornaments of the spiritual life; the sweetest and most lasting proof of honor and virtue; the surest resemblance of the sanctity of God, and the family or church of Christ."

Ques.—What does St. Chrysostom say? Ans.—"Virginity makes mortals resemble and equal to the Angels themselves."

Ques.—What does St. Cyprian say, relative to the advantages of virginity?

Ans.—"That 'it is an honor to the body, and improvement of manners; the sanctifier of the soul; the way of modesty; the source of chastity; the peace of families, and crown of friendship."

Ques.—What says the blessed Giles on the subject? Ans.—"O, chastity! how beautiful—how delightful art thou. Such is thy dignity, thy excellence that fools cannot comprehend it."

Ques.—What does Cassian say? Ans.—"Of all the attacks we are subject to in life, the most dangerous are those against chastity. We are always obliged to be on our guard; let no one trust to his own strength."

Ques.—What is the best way to avoid sins against virginity? Ans.—To fly all dangerous occasions, bad company, &c., &c.

PURITY INSURED FOR THOSE WHO PRACTISE THE SPECIAL PROTECTION OF MARY, THE MOST HOLY MOTHER.

You are aware, my dearly beloved child, that Mary, the mother of the Saviour of the world, has been given you as a mother by her divine Son. Yes, she is your mother, and the mother of all mankind. But, as amongst children of the same mother, there are some whose conduct renders them more dear and amiable; so we may be persuaded, that those persons who are distinguished for a love of purity, are, in a more particular manner, the children of the holy Virgin, and may reckon upon her tenderness and liberality more than the other faithful.

"Yes," says St. Jerome, "Mary being a virgin, is a particular reason why she should show herself the mother of virgins." The resemblance which they bear her, and by a virtue which is her glory, to which, according to St. Jerome, she is indebted for her dignity of Mother of God, fills her with more tenderness and affection for chaste souls.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN. Once more has the Holy See shown its deep regard and affection for the Irish people. A telegram received in Dublin on May 26, from Rome, says that word had just been received announcing the appointment of the Very Reverend Dr. William Walsh, the president of Maynooth College, to the Archbishopric of Dublin.

From a contemporary we glean the following particulars concerning the new Archbishop: "Dr. Walsh is in his 44th year. He is an Englishman, and such is the opinion entertained of his learning and prudence that he is well known that he is familiarly consulted by many of the prelates upon matters of difficulty and delicacy. Nor is his learning purely ecclesiastical. He is thoroughly conversant with the sciences of modern science, and is well versed in every department, and keenly alive to the necessity that the clergy shall be abreast of the difficulties of the hour in order to defend the sacred mission with which they are entrusted. He is a man of a high and noble character, and his presence in the public eye. But it is no secret that Dr. Walsh is as popular to-day with his professors and students as he was twenty years ago, when a student himself. He has a clear head, quick apprehension, firm grasp of any subject he takes in hand, and a steady purpose. He enjoys in the highest degree the respect and esteem of all who know him intimately, and naturally so, for his cheerful and genial disposition, his unflinching good temper, his great consideration for others, and his familiarity with the details of the business of his office, are all of which characterize his intercourse with all. He is an admirable man of business, masters with singular rapidity the details of complicated matters, is clear and orderly in his exposition, prompt in seizing the main features of what he has to maintain, and while he is unflinching in maintaining what he believes to be the correct course, he is most willing to make every allowance for those who honestly differ from him. In person, Dr. Walsh is rather below the average height, of exceedingly dark complexion, and with deep-set eyes. He is tenacious to a degree in his fast to his opinions, and he is no respecter of persons, save in ecclesiastical matters to his ecclesiastical superiors."

Dr. Walsh is not only eminent as a theologian, teacher, and divine, but he is in sympathy with the national aspirations of the people, and his efforts in the direc-

tion of land reform have contributed, in a marked degree to the success which has attended the cause championed by Dillon, Davitt and Farnell."

The Pontifice of Leo XIII. has already been made glorious by his foresight and far-reaching policy of conciliation. We may venture, however, to say that no act of his is more calculated to win for him universal gratitude than his appointment to the See of Dublin of the saintly, the learned and revered Dr. Walsh. The Irish people will now be more and more convinced of the kindly regard and fatherly affection entertained for them by the Sovereign Pontiff. If any thing were wanting to bind Ireland more closely to the Holy See, the appointment of the illustrious president of Maynooth college supplies the defect. Any nomination made by the Holy Father would have been gladly received by the Irish nation, but that of Dr. Walsh is to Irishmen specially gratifying for the reason, amongst others, that every effort was put forth by the British government to prevent it.

HOME RULE.

When Mr. Parnell assumed the leadership of the Irish party the prospect of success was for him a gloomy one. He placed, however, the fullest confidence in the people whose interests he sought to advance and whose claims he never failed to promote. His leadership has proved a brilliant success. He has shown himself possessed of the foresight and perseverance becoming his exalted position. What must now be his gratification to perceive that the claim of the Irish people to the right of self-government is openly and indubitably admitted by leading English statesmen. In a late speech Lord Randolph Churchill declared that when a time of popular disorder had passed the government was bound to return to and rely on the ordinary law. There was, he said, reason to believe that Ireland was now marvellously free from crime. Politics, he thought, would always in that country be turbulent, owing to differences of race and religion, but there was at present nothing abnormal in the condition of the country. The removal of the Crimes Act during the short period before the election would, he claimed, drive the Irish people to support Mr. Parnell and Home Rule, showing that the government must possess evidence that the boasted policy of coercion has failed of its object and that there exists a latent spirit of treason in the hearts of the Irish people, ready at any moment to break out. It is actually stated that there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Parnell has secured promises of aid from thirty Tory members of the House of Commons and that fully fifty Radicals have pledged themselves in the same direction. There is therefore little room to doubt that if a renewal of the Crimes Act be finally decided upon by any British administration, it must be presented in a very attenuated form. No higher compliment could be paid the leadership of Mr. Parnell than the unqualified admissions of British statesmen of the justice and expediency of granting the Irish people some form of Home Rule. The very mention of this term was some years ago enough to excite the contempt, if not indignation, of the average Englishman. How times have changed! Fifteen years of education and enlightenment have produced their effect. It is now an assured fact that Ireland must have either self-government or an early and total separation from the British Empire.

ENGLAND AND THE SoudAN.

The London Tablet says that Osman Digma's fortunes are looking up, "the news of the English withdrawal having flown like wild-fire among the Arabs, who will naturally return to him in flocks as he should be revenged upon them for their desertions, but on the other hand the Mahdi himself, the old Mahdi, seems to be in a bad way. His principal lieutenant, Abdullah Taashi, is dead of small-pox, many of his soldiers deserted to the enemy in the battle in which Abu Anga was beaten, near Rahad, in Kordofan, and all the Baggara Arabs are in revolt against him. This is the news which Lord Wolseley telegraphs as received from Dongola, adding that everything we hear points to the Mahdi being in great straits."

There is no one more than ourselves who would gladly chronicle any success of Lord Wolseley. But the fact is that the campaign in the Soudan has been from the beginning a huge failure.

We regard it as especially unfortunate for the noble lord that he should have been chosen to lead this unhappy expedition. He had acquired by his expedition to the Red River in Canada and his subsequent successes in the Ashantee wars, as well as by his triumph at Tel-el-Kebir, a well merited fame. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that he should have been selected to lead the forlorn hope amid the sandy wastes of the Soudan.

The expedition to that country has ended in complete and disastrous failure. The Soudanese may not have achieved any brilliant victory over British arms; they have, however, held their own, and Lord Wolseley retires from the scene a

heavy loser in military fame and prestige. We trust, that next time he may be more fortunate, although we must confess a strong dislike to the policy of the British Government in its efforts to obliterate the self-government of even distant peoples and so-called barbarous nations.

A FRAUD AND A SNARE.

A correspondent of the Boston Pilot, writing from Dublin, says that since the period of the Crimean war England has unjustly taken out of Ireland by means of the systematic raising of duties the enormous sum of £75,000,000. He further adds that by the Act of Union Ireland was to be exempted from the Income Tax and she was to have her separate financial system. Her exchequer has long since been fused with that of England, and we have regularly paid income tax since Mr. Gladstone ever began to make budgets. Is there any need to hunt up fresh evidence of a deliberate design on the part of England to render us powerless by pauperizing us, and to depopulate by making the country not worth living in?

"Then the Crimes Act. This is the weapon by which it is sought to finally crush out all power of effectual resistance, and enable the landlord classes to do their part of the plundering in ease and security. It does not matter two straws to the advocates of despotism that there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse for the re-enactment of this English gag. To make assurance doubly sure they would insist upon its retention in the hands of Earl Spencer. The one piece of tyranny is a necessary concomitant of the other. Each must work in different ways, but with the one object, like two sets of engineers boring a big tunnel. In the presence of these vast and deep-laid schemes, now palpably disclosing themselves, like the opening of powerful masked batteries for our slow, yet certain destruction, it is impossible to give an idea of the feeling of despair with which our people behold the prospects of a war with Russia vanishing into thin air. That possibility afforded a bright gleam of hope. Now we see that our wily old enemy would rather lick the ground beneath the feet of her Muscovite enemy than loosen the grip on us."

The Act of Union having been framed in the interests of Britain, and not of Ireland, has ever been interpreted from the English standpoint. The hollowness of the Union has, however, been long since exposed, and is to-day understood throughout the civilized world. It is only a question of time when this Union shall be dissolved, and this fraud and snare cease to offend the public gaze by its unsightly existence.

DEAN WAGNER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Our readers will notice with pleasure our very full report of Dean Wagner's Silver Jubilee on the 3rd inst. The rev. gentleman was on this happy occasion made the recipient of every mark of affectionate regard from his brethren of the clergy and from the faithful people in whose midst he has so long and so successfully labored. The celebration of this Silver Jubilee was in all respects a credit to those who had its management in charge and a source of legitimate gratification to the whole diocese of London honored in the person of one of its leading priests.

DOWNFALL OF GLADSTONE.

The defeat of the government on the second reading of the budget by a vote of 364 to 238 is the great event of the week. This crushing blow to the Liberal party did not, however, come unexpectedly. It had for some time been an open secret that the Cabinet was troubled by grave dissensions on the subject of the Irish Crimes Act. There was not the slightest reason shown for its renewal in any form, but Lord Spencer, desirous of justifying his own iniquitous administration of Irish affairs, insisted on its re-enactment. Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington both visited Dublin, but not all Spencer's cooked statistics, nor his many threats of resignation if the act were not renewed, could make them see in the social or political condition any existing reason why the suspension of the constitution should be again decreed. Spencer represented in Ireland, the idea of Protestant ascendancy in its most odious form. Government by faction, through faction and in the interests of faction, was his policy and his purpose. Mr. Gladstone had not the moral courage to dispense with Spencer's services and relieve Ireland from the hated rule of coercion. He has fallen through his weakness, and the whole policy of the country is thrown into momentary confusion. The thirty-nine Irish Nationalists who voted with the majority had easily saved the government, but the call of duty made it necessary that Spenserian rule in Ireland should be effaced. Too long had the iniquitous course of the "Red Earl" been shielded by governmental protection. Not even the enormities of Cromwell, French—and others of that ilk—not even the exposure of the most damning criminality, laid bare for eyes in connection with trusted government officials, could open the eyes of the Premier to the necessity of a change in his Irish administration. Again and again he was warned by the votes and speeches of his followers of Mr. Parnell that Ireland could, on no

condition, bear any longer with Castle rule administered by a man who had made himself odious through a wanton and persistent disregard of every dictate of right and every principle of justice. But the warnings came in vain—and this rude awakening has been the result. We have little doubt that Mr. Gladstone will remain in office till the result of the general elections is made known. But, just as when in 1874, he went to the people under the shadow of his defeat on the Irish nationality question, so he will now appeal to the constituencies under a cloud that first loomed across the Channel but now darkens the whole horizon of British politics.

DEATH OF MGR. BOURGET.

The death of Mgr. Bourget, on the 8th inst., removes one of the leading figures and brightest ornaments from the Church of Canada. This venerated prelate, who had long passed the allotted three-score-and-ten had, at the time of his death, spent nearly fifty years in the Christian episcopate. He was consecrated Bishop of Telmessus, i. p. i., on the 25th of July, 1837, with the right of succession to the see of Montreal, which he ascended on April 23rd, 1840. For six and thirty years he ruled over the diocese of Montreal with a wisdom, beneficence and success of which his glorious monuments are the lasting witnesses. Nowhere on the American continent did religion make a more steady and more gratifying progress. Churches, schools, and religious houses of every character that Catholic charity could suggest or Catholic zeal construct everywhere sprang up under the observant eye and generous encouragement of this good bishop. Nor was his facile pen ever idle when the enemy threatened the fold of Christ. In pastorals admirable for clearness, piety, and persuasiveness he warned his clergy and people of every danger, exposed every device and condemned every attempt of the foe. Many were the battles he had to fight, but fighting them as a true soldier of Christ, with undying confidence in his Master, he never failed to triumph. Beloved to an extent almost without parallel by clergy and people, edified by his example and comforted by his counsel, the late Bishop Bourget wielded a power for good, inestimable according to human calculation. In 1873 the weight of years and the growth of infirmity led him to seek the assistance of a coadjutor. The Most Rev. Dr. Fabre was selected for this office, and consecrated Bishop of Gratianopolis. Three years later Bishop Bourget retired from the actual administration of the affairs of the diocese, and placing his resignation in the hands of the Holy Father, was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Martianopolis. Since that time he has lived in retirement, preparing himself in prayer and solitude for the end that has come. To the last he preserved a wonderful strength and clearness of mind, and gladly when the summons came yielded up his pure spirit to Him he had so long served and whose kingdom he had so long yearned for.

A STRANGE INTERVIEW.

A correspondent from the Maritime Provinces favors us with the following letter under date June 2nd:

Sir,—I forward to your address to-day the Morning Chronicle, a Halifax paper, published 30th May. You will please notice on its first page an article taken from the Montreal Free Press, "Hit on his Prospects," being an interview between the latter and Rev. C. B. Pitblado, where he says the priests are to blame for the rebellion in the North-West. I, and many other Catholics of this place would like you to give us your opinion on this interview in your next issue of the Beacon (weekly issue) as we do not credit Pitblado's sayings. This is the second time this affair has shown itself in this same paper, the first time on the 27th ult., by a special telegram to the Chronicle. * * *

The interview referred to by our respected correspondent is reported by the Rev. Mr. Pitblado, in a letter addressed to his wife on the 18th of May last, from on board the Northcoote, above Gabriel's crossing. In the course of the interview as published by Mr. Pitblado we find the following:

"Were the priests friendly to you?" "They were not and they were. They insisted on us being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was pronounced they have been very tyrannical. They did not wish the people to do anything, but the priests to do all. If they had been in favor of peace I would have been with them. They were in favor of fighting for the priest but not for people. They used a double-edged sword. They turned the people against them because they usurped civil functions. They turned the Protestants against them because they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not the good of the people. They are against the Protestants both politically and religiously. They are against me now, not because I rebelled but because I did not succeed in helping them."

If Riel did really make any such statement as this, his mind must be again wandering, but the statement bears upon the face of it very clear evidence of having

been manufactured to order. There has been ever since the beginning of the outbreak a very determined purpose to fix upon the priests some responsibility in connection therewith. Every effort in this direction has failed, Mr. Pitblado's "interview" with the rebel chief being not in any way more successful than any of the previous attempts. The priests in the North-West were found throughout the outbreak at the post of duty. They at least of them are known to have died the martyrs' death on behalf of duty. Can the same be said of any of the itinerant preachers who at a safe distance reviled and traduced those good missionaries? When full enquiry is made, as it must be soon made, into the cause of the rebellion its progress and its suppression, it will be seen that but for the missionaries, the North-West would to-day be yet in the throes of warfare. To us the "interview" bears internal evidence of unreliability for this, amongst other reasons: Mr. Pitblado represents Riel as answering his question: "How much money did the government give you?" in these terms: "They gave me £800 and my wife £200. It so happened that Riel was not married at the time referred to. He was married in Montana long after the first rebellion at the very close of which this money was given him by the government of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We acknowledge the receipt with thanks of a very readable and interesting sketch of the parish of St. Mary Almonte, Ontario, 1823-1885, by a priest of the diocese of Ottawa.

We are particularly happy to announce the appointment of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California, to be registrar of the treasury, vice B. K. Bruce. Gen. Rosecrans is fairly entitled to the promotion by his distinguished services to the nation, as well as to his party.

The Ottawa Sun of the 1st inst., informs us that Dr. Grant has been re-elected representative of the University of Ottawa to the Medical Council of Ontario, of which he has been a member since its inauguration, 1866. Dr. Grant was elected president in 1868 and is now the senior member of the council.

We are not, we must honestly admit, an admirer of the Council of the Corporation of London, England. We feel, however, that this body is entitled to an expression of regard for its refusal of a vote of condolence upon the death of Victor Hugo. We look upon it as the highest compliment yet paid the Aldermen of London, that Rochford called them a band of "ignorant, jealous, turtle soup eaters."

We are sorry to hear of the prolonged and painful illness of the Hon. John Kelly of New York. A special dispatch informs us that the honorable gentleman is at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, leading a very quiet life. We are further told that he sought the exclusiveness of this place of repose with the object of getting rid of the hundreds of politicians who pester him daily in the city, and that every pleasant day he rides and walks out and is in every way improving. His greatest trouble, it is said, has been and is still, to some extent, insomnia.

If our American friends from time to time favor us with bank thievery and absconders from justice we can occasionally return the compliment. We are now told that one Thomas Grigg, who for two years was agent for the Wansley Sewing Machine Co. and a Piano Manufacturing Co., has left for Boston after fleeing the sewing machine company out of \$88,000. Although married and having three children dependent upon him, he has taken with him a woman who deserted her husband and family. The absconder is said to have acted as preacher for a Primitive Methodist congregation in Montreal up to the time of his sudden, but not unexpected flight. He is, we believe, forty years old and of fine appearance.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party held on the 4th ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted. "That the violation of the personal pledge given by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in face of the House on the motion to assimilate the Irish to the English law as to the voting of University students is, in our opinion, discreditable to him as a Minister, and calculated to destroy all confidence in official declarations. That we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to call the attention of the Government to the public reports of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's declarations on the occasion, and to the fact that notwithstanding his statements that he was precluded from opposing the assimilation motion, he immediately afterwards went into the lobby against it."

We have before us a valuable and closely reasoned essay by the Rev. James Conway, S. J., professor in the college of the Sacred Heart, Prairie du Chien, Wis., on the "Respective rights and duties of family, state and church in regard to education." The introduction deals with the Spartan tendencies of education in Europe and shows that America follows its pernicious example. The essay itself is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the rights and duties of the family, the second with

been manufactured to order. There has been ever since the beginning of the outbreak a very determined purpose to fix upon the priests some responsibility in connection therewith. Every effort in this direction has failed. Mr. Pitblado's "interview" with the rebel chief being not in any way more successful than any of the previous attempts. The priests in the North-West were found throughout the outbreak at the post of duty. Two at least of them are known to have died the martyrs' death on behalf of duty. Can the same be said of any of the itinerant preachers who at a safe distance revile and traduce those good missionaries? When full enquiry is made, as it must be soon made, into the cause of the rebellion, its progress and its suppression, it will be seen that but for the missionaries, the North-West would to-day be yet in the throes of warfare. To us the "interview" bears internal evidence of unreliability, for this, amongst other reasons: Mr. Pitblado represents Riel as answering his question: "How much money did the government give you?" in these terms: "They gave me £300 and my wife £200." It so happened that Riel was not married at the time referred to. He was married in Montana long after the first rebellion, at the very close of which this money was given him by the government of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We acknowledge the receipt with thanks of a very readable and interesting sketch of the parish of St. Mary, Almonte, Ontario, 1823-1885, by a priest of the diocese of Ottawa.

We are particularly happy to announce the appointment of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, of California, to be registrar of the treasury, vice B. K. Bruce. Gen. Rosecrans is fairly entitled to the promotion by his distinguished services to the nation, as well as to his party.

The Ottawa Sun of the 1st inst. informs us that Dr. Grant has been re-elected representative of the University of Ottawa to the Medical Council of Ontario, of which he has been a member since its inauguration, 1866. Dr. Grant was elected president in 1868 and is now the senior member of the council.

We are not, we must honestly admit it, an admirer of the Council of the Corporation of London, England. We feel, however, that this body is entitled to an expression of regard for its refusal of a vote of condolence upon the death of Victor Hugo. We look upon it as the highest compliment yet paid the Aldermen of London, that Rochfort calls them a band of "ignorant, jealous, turtle soup eaters."

We are sorry to hear of the prolonged and painful illness of the Hon. John Kelly, of New York. A special despatch informs us that the honorable gentleman is at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, leading a very quiet life. We are further told that he sought the exclusiveness of this place of repose with the object of getting rid of the hundreds of politicians who pester him daily in the city, and that every pleasant day he rides and walks out and is in every way improving. His greatest trouble, it is said, has been and is still, to some extent, insomnia.

If our American friends from time to time favor us with bank thieves and absconders from justice we can occasionally return the compliment. We are now told that one Thomas Grigg, who for two years was agent for the Wanser Sewing Machine Co. and a Piano Manufacturer, has left for Boston after fleeing the sewing machine company out of \$8,000. Although married and having three children dependent upon him, he has taken with him a woman who deserted her husband and family. The absconder is said to have acted as preacher for a Primitive Methodist congregation in Montreal up to the time of his sudden, but not unexpected flight. He is, we believe, forty years old and of fine appearance.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party held on the 4th ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted. "That the violation of the personal pledge given by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in face of the House on the motion to assimilate the Irish to the English law as to the voting of University students is, in our opinion, discreditable to him as a Minister, and calculated to destroy all confidence in official declarations. That we avail ourselves of the first opportunity to call the attention of the Government to the public reports of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's declarations on the occasion, and to the fact that notwithstanding his statement that he was precluded from opposing the assimilation motion, he immediately afterwards went into the lobby against it."

We have before us a valuable and closely reasoned essay by the Rev. James Conway, S. J., professor in the college of the Sacred Heart, Prairie du Chien, Wis., on the "Respective rights and duties of family, state and church in regard to education." The introduction deals with the Spartan tendencies of education in Europe and shows that America follows its pernicious example. The essay itself is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the rights and duties of the family, the second with

those of the state, and the last with those of the church. This valued contribution to the discussion of the school question is published by Fr. Pustet & Co., New York, the price of the single copy being 25 cts.

We cannot join in the general outcry of welcome accorded by the British press to Minister Phelps. It has been the ill fortune of the American Republic, at least during the last quarter of a century, to have selected representatives at the court of St. James who seemingly placed more value on the adulation of the British public than upon the pursuit of duty to the country and people whose interests they should protect. There have been there a Reverdy Johnson and a James Russell Lowell, neither one of whom maintained the dignity nor upheld the rights of the great country it should have been their highest honor and special privilege to have represented with seal and with firmness.

The North Western Chronicle says that the Society of the Perpetual Adoration in the Catholic parish, St. Paul, Minn., is deserving of special attention and well worthy of emulation by others of the kind in that diocese. Our contemporary conveys the edifying information that there is not an hour in any day of the week that the Blessed Sacrament in the cathedral is left without an adorer. The society, we are told, numbers about two hundred members, all of whom are most devoted to Our Blessed Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and every member is bound to spend one or more hours, at fixed times during the week, in adoration. Could not, asks our St. Paul contemporary, a similar society be founded in many other parishes?

The New York Baptist Weekly pays a just tribute to the zeal of that worthy priest, the Rev. Father James McGoldrick, of Minneapolis, Minn. That journal says: "If you want to put down an evil the shortest way sometimes is to invoke law. In Minneapolis, last week, the Protestant clergy denounced the indecent play bills posted up through that city and preached and 'resolved' about the matter. Father McGoldrick, of the Roman Catholic Church, however, obtained warrants for the arrest of the bill poster and the proprietor of the theatre. Very often, people are satisfied to talk against wrong when they could repress it, at once, if they did their duty as citizens, for if the authorities do not voluntarily enforce laws others must set the machinery in motion."

The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal writes the following, under date of May 9th: "It is to be hoped for their own sakes that the Trinity College students have not been counting too confidently on the possession of the franchise which was conferred so unexpectedly upon them the other day. If so, they are doomed to bitter disappointment. It will be remembered that, owing to the enfranchisement of the students of Trinity College, Dublin, the Government could not resist the proposal of Mr. Healy to accord the same privilege to the students of Oxford and Cambridge. Seeing that the latter arrangement means the loss of a seat both at Oxford and Cambridge, the Government quickly repented of their action, and an arrangement has now been concluded by which the students of all the Universities will be again disqualified for the franchise. Mr. Healy has engineered this affair with his accustomed skill and success, and nothing that Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Plunket can now do will avail in the least for the students of Trinity College, Dublin."

The Boston Pilot, under the heading, "A notable number of the Catholic Quarterly Review," says: "To glance at the present number of the Review, the place of honor is accorded to Bishop John Walsh, of London, Ont., who treats of the late great Encyclical of Leo XIII., entitled 'Humanae Genus,' called forth by Freemasonry and other great evils of the times. Any utterance of the Holy Father is entitled to deep attention and profound consideration by the faithful, and this encyclical arraigns the rationalism of our day, which, if not successfully resisted, will uproot civilization and return society to chaos. Bishop Walsh shows with clearness and nerve how naturalism vaults pure nature, denying all supernatural truth, all revelation and any spiritual authority whatever; aims to degrade marriage from a sacrament to a commercial contract and would free youth from any religious influence and guidance. He points out also how justly the main evils of our age are due to the miscalled and unhappy Reformation, of which so large a proportion of non-Catholic mankind are ashamed, and which will be more and more regretted as time goes on. The article is timely and deserves attentive study."

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Glorieux, the newly-consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Idaho, has a large field of labor. His diocese covers 86,294 square miles. Jesuit Fathers minister to the spiritual needs of the Indians in the Territory, while the white Catholic population, numbering about 1,500 is ministered to by two secular priests, each of whom attends twenty or more missions.

Dean Wagner's Silver Jubilee.

Continued from First Page.
of crimson and gold, each panel bearing a suitable device. Above the rotunda was suspended the symbol twenty-five, surmounted by a cross and a crown, the whole composed of jets of light. As the visitors entered the hall they were greeted by a grand chorus which rang through the whole building, bringing sweet sounds from every imaginable nook and cranny, to vibrate on the perfumed air after which the following welcome was read:
My Lord and Rev. Clergy:—

Months ago, playful fancy, ever ready to tell tales of the future, began to paint a picture. Earnestly we watched its progress, eagerly waiting for the last stroke, when suddenly, a brilliant glow bathed it in a flood of brightness. Your presence, My Lord and Rev. Clergy, has cast this rosy hue: and to-day our fancy's picture is complete.

Need we ask your kind forbearance, while to your respect and esteem we join our earnest gratitude and filial love, to offer honor to whom honor is due.
A beautiful feature of the evening was the Maypole dance gracefully performed by the juniors and minims.
Next came a tribute to Rev. Dean Wagner, a poem composed by one of the pupils. It is as follows:

A Tribute.
Composed and delivered by Miss Katrina Ralph, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Balmy winds and verdant meadows,
Crystal streams that murmur near,
Join us in our joyous wishes here,
Share our all'ry wishes here,
Sound ye harps and joyous voices,
O'er him from his sunny bowers,
Florets fair, bring perfume rarest
With our festive scene to dwell.

Grateful hearts have long been searching
Through the records of past years,
Back to days, when God's sweet angels
Blessed this harvest vale of tears
With a babe, a gift from Heaven,
Born in Vogue's sunny day,
Sweet Mergence's thrice happy village:
Let us to His own sweet tale.

Tell us of his childhood home,
How he soared for Heaven's rest,
How his young heart, pure and gleeful
Even then, his Father's love
How his youthful ardor yearning
Called him to Christ's blessed retreat,
Drew him from his sunny bowers,
Made his bitter parting sweet.

When affection's midnight clouding
Cast its shadow o'er his way,
Angels, whispering forth an "Ave,"
Showed to him God's school of knowledge,
Even then, his Father's love,
Loving seraphs bring him from Heaven
"By your saviour you are sought."

In a church of the Assumption,
By a river vast and broad,
We behold the glorious apostle
Consecrate his life to God.
Could there e'er be sought so holy
Or so near the Great Supreme,
As the peace that floods his being
At this most celestial time.

See him now upon the altar
Lord of his own feast,
Angels' voices hushed, Heaven
On his holy prayer intent,
Blessed spirit hovers o'er him
Join in anthems most divine;
By his fervent trembling accents
God appeals from bread and wine.

Lofly temple of God's worship,
None so fit as thou,
Answer to thy prayers and pleadings,
In ev'nt, pious, earnest, real,
Life of grace and labor,
Willing hand and ready heart,
Given by our loving Father,
Surely thine's the better part.

Let us then, devoted pastor,
Ere we cease our joyous lay,
Offer thee our heartfelt tribute
On this all'ry festive day,
We will treasure in our memory,
O'er our lives and happy years,
Brightest rays to glid the future,
When the sky with tempest lowers.

When life's volume thus is ended
And its last leaf folded o'er,
May the life you have so often
Be prolonged on Eden's shore,
Life of love, most exalting,
Treads for posterity divine,
Life of trials and of triumphs,
Surely Heaven's bliss is thine.

An operetta, "St. Eulalia" was very creditably rendered and reflects great merit upon the judgment and taste of the sisters, as well as upon the ability of the pupils.

Edna Crawford, a little miss of 13 summers, recited the poem "Nobody's Child" with a power and pathos rarely seen in one so young.
Miss L. Monaghan followed this number with a vocal solo "Gaily I Trill my Joyous Lay." Miss Monaghan possesses a voice of unusual sweetness and charmed her audience by the simplicity with which she sang this graceful ballad. Two beautiful selections were also rendered on the harp by Misses Lizzie Jacqumain and Theresa Campen, with piano accompaniment by Miss Albertine Ouellette. After a quartette from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" the address was delivered by Miss L. Jacquemain, to which Father Wagner responded in the most touching terms. Such scenes as these will be treasured as rose leaves among the pages of St. Mary's annals.

ADDRESS.

Very Rev. Dean Wagner.
BELOVED FATHER,—On this joyous day that marks the silver jubilee twenty-five years of labor, devotion and self-sacrifice, the chosen ones of your flock hasten to twine a chaplet of love and reverence. Delicious, dreamlike harmony has wafted our thanks in entrancing strains; each tiny rose-bud has blushed our gratitude; each floweret has breathed forth sweet fragrance in veneration of the noble life offered at priest's shrine. And yet but half is done. Who may sing the praises of a holy priest? Angels, methinks, must stand abashed as are recorded in the book of life the souls saved by his prayers. His sacred hand holds the keys of God's priceless treasures. He unlocks the portals and hides the tender babe entrust his fold. He raises his hand and at his sign the despairing sinner, crushed by the weight of guilt, is lifted up and led on to God. A word whispered by a priest and in his hand is his creator. God's holy temple, which owes its beauty to his charity and zeal, points to the home where are recompensed labor and devotion in God's cause. These, O Reverend Father, are monuments which will perpetuate your name in the realms of our Heavenly King, not such as prove their worth by earthly measurement. Oh! upon the paltry humble ambition struggles to snatch from fame is worthless to you who seek your reward in God alone. May your sublime career be such that after the silvery lustre of this festive day will have melted into golden glory you may celebrate an eternal jubilee in heaven.
Your devoted children,
THE PUPILS OF ST. MARY.

RESPONSE.

Rev. and dear Mother, good Sisters and dear Children.
Where shall I find words to express to you my gratitude for this very grand entertainment you have gotten up in order to celebrate with more splendor the 25th anniversary of my elevation to the holy priesthood. How shall I duly thank you for this grand gift and how shall I ever manage to become worthy of all the very beautiful things you have said of me in your very flattering address. Really I how little I am deserving of all the honor that has been done me to-day, let by our beloved bishop, who has designed to grace this feast by his presence and by most eloquent words of praise and encouragement. Then by the venerable clergy of this diocese and of the diocese at large, some of them having come at no little inconvenience to themselves. Next by our good and pious people, so full of faith and so devoted to their priests, and last, but not least, by the good sisters and pupils of this great institution of piety and learning. All these manifestations of veneration and love tell me that I ought to be a good deal better than I am and teach me a lesson of humility which I hope I will never forget. It is to me, my dear children, a source of infinite gratification to have noticed throughout this whole entertainment what a high regard you entertain for the sublime dignity of the priesthood. Preserve always this spirit of faith, carry it with you into the world. Look upon your priest as the first man in your parish, for in dignity there is no greater than he. He is above governor and president, king and emperor.

St. Francis said that he met a priest first and afterwards the angel, because the priest, he said, was the more dignified. What would you do here, my dear young ladies, without the ministry of the priest? There would be no Holy Mass, no Sacrament, no Holy Communion, no Confession, no preaching of the word of God. The result of such a degrading of all things, the down-fall of this institution in less than three months, Sisters and pupils alike would be scattered to the four winds. But happily there are better things in store for our good St. Mary's Academy. It is now twenty years since I took charge of its spiritual direction and in justice to the good sisters and pupils I must confess that during that long period our mutual relations have been most satisfactory to me, and I dare say I have never given them any serious cause of complaint. I have not exactly examined myself on the point in view of my few words here this evening, however, I feel that I have always endeavored to treat the inmates of this great institution, this institution which I have considered, as it were, the flower of my parish, according to their merit, and this, Very Rev. Mons. rev. gentlemen, ladies and gentlemen, I must say is very great. There must have been shortcomings on my part indeed, for otherwise I would not have been human, but there was this to console me—I was dealing with ladies who were sufficiently charitable to overlook my faults and imperfections, to forgive with me, and last, but not by any means the least, give me credit for good intentions.

I thank you, therefore, once more, Ray, Mother, Sisters and children, for all your past kindness to me and particularly for this extraordinary effort you have made to render this day for me the happiest of my life and one not to be forgotten. I thank you for this grand demonstration of your faith, especially in this offering of this beautiful chalice. It is a gift I shall hold dear and cherish all my life because it will recall to my mind many pleasant and consoling recollections and speak to me of holy and fervent souls that were ever truly devoted to me—of friends, not such indeed as we meet so often in the world, but friends in the truest and nearest sense of the word—friends that knew how to rejoice with me in the days of gladness and bright hope, and to sympathize with me in my days of illness and sorrow. It will also be to me a reminder of a sweet and solemn duty towards devoted friends at the holy altar.

Again, Rev. Mother, good Sisters, and young ladies of the academy, accept my very sincere thanks.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union.
It appears from the following that the rage of "Popery" is causing the Scottish Calvinistic bulls to bellow madly, and paw up the theological dust, with blood shot eyes: Edinburgh, May 22.—There is a great sensation in free church circles over the alleged apostasy of the distinguished preacher, Dr. Adam Stuart Muir of Trinity Free Church, Leith, whose appeal from his dismissal for "Popish practices" was unsuccessfully heard yesterday in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Muir was accused of teaching baptismal regeneration, worshipping God in nightly prayer before a representation of Christ on the cross, and sanctioning the sale of his own portrait in an attitude indicating approval of Popish doctrines and practices. He defended himself in an eloquent manner, and in concluding his appeal produced almost a riot among the learned body when he quoted Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, kindly light," and taking an ivory crucifix from his pocket, held it out with his right hand amid great sensation in the assembly, which swelled into hissing and cries of "Shame!" and then he added: "The time will come when I shall die with this crucifix in my hand, and my body shall be buried in the earth. It is now expected to soon enter the Church of Rome."

Colorado Catholic.

Every week there is recorded the conversion to Catholicity of some prominent Protestant minister—not to speak of the many laics whose names never find their way into print. And invariably these ministers have been in good standing in their own church. If they were not, how soon we would hear of it! We have in this country bishops and priests who have come over from Protestantism, and who to-day are among our most zealous workers. What a contrast between them and the few who have left the ranks of the Church to embrace Protestantism. When does a priest or layman throw off his allegiance? The history of the last decade or two is the condensed history of every perversion in the Church's career. When

a priest has disobeyed his bishop; when he has become an outcast among his brethren; or when a layman finds that the laws of the Church are too strict; when through neglect of the sacraments or through a want of proper instruction his faith becomes weakened or dead; then they are converted—the one usually to perfect his rib department, the other through indifference. To show what universal faith they have, they will become Baptists, or Methodists, or Episcopalians, whichever throws out the best inducements. As a rule, they are thrown out before long as a nuisance. The difference in the character of these accessions must make sensible people stop occasionally and ask themselves, why?

Catholic Columbian.
Our Lord calls the man who attempts to enter the true fold by any other way than the door, a thief. All those Catholics who claim that they can belong to the Church and not practice what she teaches must be ranked amongst those who attempt to enter the fold by another way than the door. As all mankind must be gathered into the fold in order to be saved they must come in by the door, which is Christ himself. A great many would like to scale the fence on the day of Judgment.

It is not necessary to say to Catholics that questions of doctrine are subjects of discussion in Catholic assemblies, whether they be Synods, Provincial Councils, Plenary Councils, or Ecumenical Councils. The same faith and doctrines are professed by every member as were professed at that first Council of Jerusalem, immediately after the Holy Ghost had descended upon the infant Church. Only matters of discipline are discussed. There are no wrangles over divorces, baptisms, and other subjects that worry the sects.

Boston Pilot.

A thoughtful article and worth attentive reading—despite its ill-chosen title—is "The Curse of Print—A Lay Sermon," in the Catholic World for June. The writer presents startling statistics as to the circulation of demagogic story papers, dime novels, etc., and their direct effect in producing overt crime. "If there is one society more than another that the Church has need of now," he says, "it is a sodality which would pledge its members to refrain from noxious reading." He draws some encouragement from the fact that there are signs of an awakening to the magnitude of the danger. What Catholic schools and Catholic parents might do to create and foster a taste for good reading, and to help the Catholic press in its efforts to supply its share of the same, he makes obvious from a statement of what they leave undone. That the Catholic press itself may have a measure of success in its reformatory mission, it must, as he truly says, make an effort to capture the sympathies of the people, who must be brought to read what it supplies "for the pleasure it gives, and not as a duty. The poison is a sweet dose; the antidote must take care not to taste too much like medicine." He is right. Let us have, for our young Catholic readers, as an initiatory step, a supply—the demand will soon follow—of bright stories, full of human interest, written from the Catholic standpoint, such as Mr. Maurice F. Egan has given us in his just published delightful collection, "The Life Around Us."

London Universe.

That carpet-bag diplomatist, Mr. Errington, has left Rome, having been snubbed by the Holy Father. The Pope is said to have absolutely preferred abiding by the wishes of the Irish hierarchy to bowing to his superior advice, suggested by the author of *Vaticanium*, as to the proper sort of men to confer vacant mitres upon. It is too bad that the successor of St. Peter should not differ to the judgment of the little and little-good member for Longford. George Errington presuming to say what should or should not be done in a council of bishops is really laughable. We can compare it to nothing but a racoon raising his squeak in a congress of lions.

That General Gordon should have solaced his last days at Khartoum by the perusal of two such noble Catholic books as the *Imitation of Christ* and Newman's *Death of Gerontius* is touching, and shows how great a hold they have upon the man of truly Christian sympathies. The latter, a tiny volume, given to Frank Power as a keepsake, was sent by the young Irishman to his sister at Dublin, who forwarded it to the great Cardinal. Many of the most beautiful passages were underlined by the warrior. Dr. Newman was much affected by this unexpected proof how far his words had reached and how well they were appreciated. He writes: "I was deeply moved to find that a book of mine had been in General Gordon's hands, and that the description of a soul preparing for death."

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

On Sunday last Father Lennon had a very pleasant announcement to make, to the effect that a bell for St. Basil's church had been presented by a member of the congregation, Mr. Timothy Coakley, of the city. The bell was shipped from Baltimore some days ago, and will be consecrated on Sunday, June 21st. It will cost about \$800 laid down here.

His Lordship, Bishop Carbery will be here on the 21st to perform the ceremony of consecrating the new bell, and our people are happy in the prospect of seeing and hearing him again, so pleasant are their recollections of his first visit a year ago. His Lordship will observe some changes in the appearance of our church since his last visit—the statue of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, the new pews, pulpit, altar rail, and sanctuary lamp will have added much to the beauty of the interior of the edifice, and the new bell will make the list imposing.

There seems to be a spirit of emulation alive in the congregation among those who are able to do something towards embellishing the church. The statue, the altar rail, the sanctuary lamp, the bell; and though no announcement to the effect has been made it is said by some that the cost of the beautiful new pulpit has been borne by a member of the congregation. New altars, a set of stations of the cross and perhaps some few other articles might still be utilized by those disposed to be liberal, but if the spirit that has been dis-

played continues, there will not long be many openings for such acts, as every thing will be taken up. These gifts indicate a generous spirit among our people, and show clearly, too, that the members of the congregation of St. Basil's are making steady progress in a material point of view, though as a rule they are not severely burdened with the goods of this world.

On Sunday the prayers of the congregation were requested for the repose of the soul of Joseph Garoty, who died recently in Michigan. The announcement was heard with sorrow, as within the past seven years five members of this family have died in the new home the three sons had hewed out for themselves in that land. These announcements made from time to time indicate that the father and mother and three sons have died there. They had lived many years in the vicinity of this city, and were much esteemed and respected. The children of the parish will receive first communion on Sunday, June 28.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Rev. Father Leduc, of St. Albert, near Edmonton, has arrived in the city. He left Edmonton two weeks ago. The day he left Indians gave premonition of trouble, but the arrival of General Strange and news of the capture of Riel and collapse of Poundmaker had a salutary effect, preventing a general Indian and half-breed rising, for the Blackfeet would have also joined in had Riel been successful. Big Bear, who was sent from his reserve to different reserves around the neighborhood. The message he gave them was:—"We are doomed and will be killed one after another by whites, but before we die or disappear altogether we must enjoy ourselves as much as we possibly can, and therefore we must plunder stores and kill as many white people as we can." Father Leduc says the Sisters of Charity at the Roman Catholic mission had sought refuge on the island at Lac La Biche, and had been there for three weeks.

Big Bear, after plundering the H. B. stores, promised he would return and plunder the Roman Catholic mission and Hudson Bay store at Cold Lake. Father Leduc says Big Bear has 500 armed braves under him and will stand but a poor chance against the 1,500 loyal troops now operating against him. He says that last fall Riel tried his best to get the support of the Roman Catholic clergy, and when he saw the latter were openly opposed and against him and his intended rebellion, he turned against them and went to work abounding them.

Battleford, N. W. T. June 4.—A courier from Pitt, arrived to-day, says that Strange had three engagements with Big Bear, who is reported to have 800 men. The courier's account is meagre. He says that on the 28th the Indians attacked Gen. Strange's forces, and were driven off with three killed, including the Chief of Saddle Lake Indians, an ally of Big Bear, and many wounded. Next day Strange encountered the rebels a few miles east, and a skirmish of two hours drove the enemy off without loss. On the third day they fought three miles further east and had two members of the 65th and a scout wounded. One of the Montreal men was shot through the chest and will probably die. The others were shot in the kneecap and shoulder blade, not fatal. On the third day Big Bear sent a flag of truce, but the courier alleges that shrapnel was fired at the bearer of the flag, killing him instantly. He also says that Middleton disembarked opposite the position of Big Bear. He does not know the names of the wounded.

In a deposition made by Mr. Cameron, one of the prisoners rescued, he gives the names of the Frog Lake murderers. He says the Wood Cross saved the prisoners' lives, the Plain Cross wanting to kill them. He distinctly states that Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock have been well treated, reports to the contrary being absolutely without foundation, nor had Mr. McLean's family been ill used. All the prisoners were comparatively well treated and no indignities offered.

Fort Pitt, June 4th.—Capt. Steele, with 70 mounted scouts and police, had an engagement with Big Bear at Two Lakes, 50 miles north-east of here, yesterday. He came upon the Indians at 9 o'clock in the morning as they were striking camp. He immediately attacked them. Finding their front too strong he executed a clever flanking movement, taking the Indians in the rear and driving them in disorder across a small creek, where he was unable to follow on account of his small force. The Indians numbered fully 250. He saw no signs of the prisoners during the fight. Steele sent Interpreter McKee with a flag of truce. He advanced, but was fired on. He got near enough to be heard and called out to Big Bear in Indian, and he replied distinctly. McKee said:—"If you will deliver our people we will cease firing." The Indian replied, "We intend to clear you out." Steele's loss was three wounded—Sergt.-Major Furry, in the breast; Bill West, scout, in the knee, and J. Fiskin, in the forearm.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the Children of Mary, of this city, held a festival in the City Hall. On the east side of the room was placed a table liberally supplied with fancy articles of every description, while the council chamber was utilized for the dispensing of ice-cream and other choice refreshments. The object was to raise funds for the purpose of purchasing carpet for the sanctuary and aisles of the new cathedral. The festival proved most successful, the sum of six hundred dollars having been realized. This amount will be nearly sufficient to purchase carpeting every way in keeping with the grandeur of the beautiful edifice. Mrs. O'Brien and her co-laborers have reason to be pleased with the result of their work. Thanks are due to the many kind friends who so liberally contributed on the occasion, especially Messrs. B. C. McCann and Jas. Vining, for their active and earnest work to make the festival a success. The band of the 7th Batt. was present each evening and played some beautiful selections.

Long ago in old Granada, when the Moor were forced to flee, Each man looked his home behind him, taking in his sight the key.

NOBLE MAYNOOTH.

THE FIRST SEMINARY IN THE CHRISTIAN WORLD. Dublin, May 1. This is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institution, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dunne has called it.

It is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institution, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dunne has called it. The many distinguished clergymen in the United States who claim St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as their alma mater, no description that I could give would bring those dear halls and the lovely neighborhood, home to faithful memories and grateful hearts.

ample, but also for the United States. And yet the ivy-clad tower of St. Mary's belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the place; and the majestic square keep of the Geraldine fortress is an eloquent witness of the beginning of that obstinate, bloody and bootless endeavor to impose on a whole people by sheer force a creed which they detested.

Our war of independence had, at least indirectly, not a little to do with that change in feeling and in policy which led to a modification of the penal laws in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and to the legislative enactments which culminated in the founding and endowment of a seminary for educating the Catholic youth of Ireland. The Irish Parliament of 1793, wishing to prevent the spread in Ireland of the principles of the French revolution, and to secure to candidates for the Irish priesthood facilities for being educated at home, admitted Catholic youth to the University of Dublin—a concession of which they did not avail themselves—and empowered them to found colleges to be affiliated to that university.

In 1817 the lay college attached to the ecclesiastical seminary was done away with. In 1845 the annual grant was raised to £26,360, and provision was made for the education of 500 clerical students, a sum being vested in the hands of trustees for the management of the buildings. At the time of the establishment of the Irish Church, in 1869, the College of Maynooth was disendowed, a flagrant injustice, since Trinity College and all the other endowed Protestant schools were allowed to retain untouched their enormous revenues, derived from the land and the tithes of the people. A round sum, however, was assigned to Maynooth, on the interest of which, together with the pension paid by the boarders and the matriculation fees, the college now depends for its support.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

London Universe. When we witness the procession of sweet children approaching the altar to receive their holy First Communion, joyous solemnity occurring in almost every church at this season of the year, we dwell above all things on the perpetuity of His Church, and the fulfilling of His promise appears stronger to our human perception in the line of young communicants than in any age of the current religious life of the Church.

It is something to call for more than mere stargazing at the ranks of recollected faces, the girls garlanded, modestly veiled and in virgin white, the boys with their decorous black garb, heads reverent, and eyes turned to the altar, as if to the presence of the Father in heaven, who through the innocence to attract in these countenances; there is a light of faith that often glories the plainest face. But when natural loveliness combines with this Eucharistic illumination it is a picture to inspire a Raphael. We saw last Sunday such a soulful face, the teachings of the past the occasion seemed transfused by the great joy of her possession; had no eyes but for her God.

GLUCK AND HIS ROSARY. From the Cincinnati Socialist. One of the most learned composers of music that ever existed, the illustrious Gluck, was distinguished by his fidelity to the recitation of the rosary. This devotion preserved him from the philosophical and irreligious spirit that pervaded the age, and which was constantly obliged to move during his long and brilliant career. Like the greater number of famous artists, the celebrated composer learned the first elements of his art beneath the roof of an ancient cathedral. One day, says his biographer, a poor couple brought before him a pale, delicate-looking child, to whom he had given the name of Maria, and who sang the praises of God in the Cathedral choir. The child was as happily gifted in heart as in mind. His voice was so wonderfully rich, its expression so pure, that whenever he sang the Credo in his choir, he was constantly obliged to be great among men." Gluck faithfully recited his rosary. His family was so poor that they could not furnish him with means to continue his studies; but the young man was not discouraged and continued his pious practice. One evening a knock was heard at the door of the poor dwelling. It was a celebrated choir-director, who, having been charged with the task of collecting the works of Palestrina in Italy, came to take Gluck with him and have him continue the studies so happily begun. From that time he advanced rapidly, but never did he cease to be faithful to the consoling religion and its practices of piety. Amid the amusements and pleasures of all kinds, the illustrious composer might be seen at evening separating himself and going to seek some secluded spot to recite piously his rosary. And when, after a long and glorious career, he came to claim his life, he was found ready—wearing his rosary till the breath of life left him.

FOUR ACTS PLAYED!

Had Report About Ex-President Arthur. WILL THE FIFTH AND FINAL ACT BE A TRAGEDY? Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. "Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says of ex-President Arthur looked very unwell. He is suffering from Bright's disease. During the past year it has assumed a very aggravated form."

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, while the latter imperfections will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. A Convert to Catholicism. John M. Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston and son of the Rev. M. Gould, a Methodist clergyman, now in charge of a church at Newbury, Mass., came to New York last week as a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and on Saturday received conditional baptism at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The Rev. Father Hecker officiated. Mr. Gould was admitted to his First Communion on Sunday, and is now a guest of the Paulist Fathers. None of his family or friends know of the step he has taken, nor were they given any information that he intended to leave Methodism and embrace Catholicism. Mr. Gould is a man about 35 years old. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of '71 with second honors, being the salutatorian of the class. The young man was of a very studious disposition, and the religion of his father early took a strong hold upon him. On leaving the university he spent a year abroad, returning to Boston, his father's old home, he studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has achieved success in his profession, and has a large practice. He has written several legal volumes. Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a little girl of five years, and a boy of two. His mother and wife not having lived together for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Mr. Gould consulted with priests there, and some time ago wrote to the Rev. Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers. The result was his visit here, in being received into the Catholic faith, Mr. Gould, having been a Protestant, professed the creed of Pius IV denouncing his heresy. Mr. Gould contemplates giving up his practice in Boston and settling in New York. It was intimated by a Father last evening that had Mr. Gould not been a married man he would have entered the priesthood.—New York Times.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

An Alarming Disease Affecting a Numerous Class. The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarged? Is there a feeling of vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of air from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this morbid agitating disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion, or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, whereas when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most efficient remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH. Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are occasionally or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing cause is a morbid state of the germ, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ of syphilis, mercury, toxocoma, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, it attacks the larynx, causing ulceration of the throat; the trachea, causing cough; the bronchial tubes, causing deafness; the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, leading in pulmonary consumption and death.

One Swallow.

The day was gray, and dark, and chill, Though May had come to meet us...

VICTOR HUGO.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. "How melancholy," wrote Eugene de Mirceourt almost ten years ago...

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Faithful Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle...

TRINITY SUNDAY.

"And Jesus came to them, saying: 'All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth.'"

When these words were uttered by our Lord, He had risen from the dead. On this occasion He had with Him only the eleven Apostles...

How did they understand Him? They understood that the Man they saw, the human being who then stood before them...

But what, therefore, is the first thought that must enter our hearts? It is necessarily this: How will that Man receive us when we are called into His presence...

Do we truly hope that this sad fate will not be ours? Then we are truly good, leading good lives, are faithful to our duties...

How is this? If each one can say to-day, the last of the Easter-time, I have obeyed the commands of the Church...

IT CAN DO NO HARM to try in Freeling's Worm Powders when your child is freeling, feverish or fretful.

pieces. After a while, his great romances will be read by boys, as "Gulliver" is read and forgotten by men...

Didn't Turn Pale. The court and jury, as well as the general public, enjoy the scene when a lawyer, in an attempt to badger or browbeat a witness...

"Did you see the plaintiff faint a short time ago?" "Yes, sir."

Peel after peel shook the court room, in which the venerable judge joined. The defendant's counsel lost his case, not to say his temper.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

NEW BOOK. MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS BY REV. FATHER NORTHGRAVES, PARKHILL, ONTARIO.

AGENTS WANTED. Good men only. Big Pay. Salary or Commission. Don't let this chance pass.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of Bells, Cast Iron, Brass, Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc.

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS. Favorably known to the public since 1836. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1872. Gentlemen: Ayer's Hair Vigor"

Has been used in my household for three seasons: 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color...

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS - Damask lace curtains, piano covers, embroidered table covers, velvet table covers, at cost.

PREMIUM BOOKS.

We respectfully solicit your orders for Premium Books in Elegant Bindings, suitable for Roman Catholic Seminaries, Colleges, Convents, Separate Schools, Sunday-school Classes, Private Catholic Schools, and all Catholic Institutions.

Catholic Series of Prize Books, in Imitation Cloth, at 10, 12, 17, 20, 25, 30 and 35 cents each. Juvenile Books, with Illustrated Covers, at 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 cents each.

Books in Elegant Cloth Bindings at 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90 cents and \$1 each, and upwards. Lace Pictures at 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 60 cents per dozen. Pictures, for framing, 10x14, at 75 cents per dozen. Paper-bound Books at 3, 5, 10, 12 and 20 cents each. Gold and Silver Medals. Religious Pictures, in Cartoon Frames, 25, 30, 40, 50 cents \$1, \$1.80 and \$3.00 per dozen. Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Travelling Desks, Autograph Albums. Scrap Books, Pocket Books, Ink Stands, Satchels, Photograph Albums. Statues, Fonts, Crosses, Beads, Medals, etc. Please address your orders to D. & J. SADLER & CO. 1669 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS - Oilcloths, cocca matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.

A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH - PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE. Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabilizing in the city. Dining-room first-class.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions...

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, GLOBE, DUES FOR DELIVERY. Lists rates for various locations like Great Western Railway, Montreal, Quebec, etc.

THE Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales and the Fiji Islands, leave San Francisco on the 11th April.

THE Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 11th, 15th and 25th. Letters should be posted ten days previously.

393 RICHMOND ST. DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered.

CAUTION! T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS - Feather beds, pillows and feather-cases. Largest stock of house furnishings in the city.

WHITE SULPHUR BATHS. Duppert's Baths and Pleasure Grounds, Dundas Street, London, are now open. The baths have been thoroughly cleaned and refitted.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly an advertisement or notice.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page.

