PAGES MISSING

APRIL 3. 1897

tock Markets.

tock Markets. NRTO. hipping cattle — There ve animals at \$4 00 per tes the only sale at all ces ranged from 34 to 40 ound. trade done in butcher rade done in butcher cod stuff sold around 30 doe lots were several and for some few extra ted as paid. Still there table advance, though s very firm. Inferior

are quoted at from 3 to

k cows will sell at from

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lobes . .

Latest . .

Cheapest

aps . .

, 25 to SCc a bush. to 18c per lb. ; eggs 8 to 6 cents per pound ; d; cheese, 10g to 12c \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton led, hay, \$6.00 to \$9.00 raw, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per

-Potatoes. 15 to 20c. ef. Michigan, \$5.00 to weight, \$2.50 to \$3.50 00 to \$7.00 per ewt: \$4.75; choice.\$5.00; no sale. Live weight,

VOLUME XIX. A Message of Peace. per cwt. wt.; choice, 87.00. to he per pound; allve, s. 15% to 14e per pound; hlive : ducks, 15% o per per pound. eef bides. No. 1.6 to 7c. per 1b. for green; calj per 1b. for 7c. per h; h; lamb skins. 50 to 60

There once was a pirate, greedy and bold. Who ravared for gain, and saved the spoils : Till his coffers were bursting with blood-stained gold. And millions of captives bore his toils.

Then fear took hold of him, and he cried : "I have gathered enough ; now, war should cease !" And he sent out messengers far and wide, To the strong ones only, to ask for peace.

"We are Christian brethren :" thus he spake : "Let us seal a contract. never to fight ! Except against rebels who dare to break The bords we have made by the victor's right."

And the strong ones listen ; and some applaud The kindly offer and righteous word ; with never a dream of decelt or fraud. They would spike the cannon and break the sword.

But others, their elders, listen and smile At the sudden convert's unctuous style. They watch for the peacemaker's change of

while his war forges roar by night and by day. Even now, while his godly messengers speak. His guns are aflame on his enemies weak. He has stolen the blade from the hand of his

to s6 each. firm at from 5 to 5kc per ibs in steady request. per pound. t 5kc for the very best 1 at 3k to 3kc. All kinds And he strikes the unarmed a merciless blow.

To the ends of the earth his oppression runs ; The rebels are blown from the mouths of his guns. His war tax devours his subjects' food ; He taxes their evil and taxes their good ; He taxes their sait till he rots their blood. UFFALO. April 1.-Cattle-Three Id for Monday's market, i cars on sale; market i all sold early; chcice allo; prime to choic choo; prime to choic

He leaps on the friendless as on a prev, and slinks, tail down, from the strong of and sinks, tai down, from the strong one away. The pharisee's cant goes up for peace; But the cries of his victims never cease. The stiffed voices of brave men rise From a thousand cells; while his rascal spics Are sponding their blood money fast and free. And this is the Christian to oversee A world of evil : a saint to preach ! A holy well doer come to teach ! A prophet to tell us war should cease ! A pious example of Christian peace ! —John Boyle O' Rell'y. 84.90: prime to choice (a, 55.00 to 56.15; fsir to lipped lambs. Stot5.25, a "tive and higher; bulk of at \$4.32; to \$4.35, with York weights at \$4.00; hs sold mostly at \$4.00; to \$3.50.

-John Boyle O'Reilly EARLY LIFE OF THE CHURCH

Dr. Shahan on Its Relation With the ate in the First Centuries.

"Church and State in the First Two Centuries " was the subject of a sermon recently delivered by Dr. Shahan, of the Catholic University, at the Catholic tected the innocence and purity of dral in New York. Among other their assemblies. They demonstrated things the preacher said : the absurdity of charging them with things the preacher said :

tinct from Judaism. Perhaps as early as the reign of Titus the distinction

was known. A lately recovered page

liberately planning the destruction of

the Temple of Jerusalem, because it was the common parent and support

of both Judaism and Christianity. The collection of the odious temple tax

by Domitian made clear the difference

between the two religions. Before the

year 100 A. D. Christianity stood face

to face with the Roman state. "The latter laid claim to the entire

at last its logical religion in the wor-

ship of the emperor, the deified state

represented by the vital flame or genius that directed for the time the

man who was charged with the destin-ies of Roman society. The Christian

acknowledged Caesar as king of this

world : but he acknowledged also an-

Best ... OCK he most modern an up-to-date Maps arts and Slave Black which we are ing Special Prices

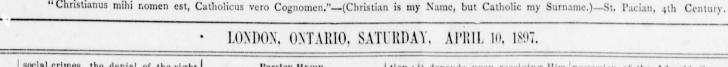
YER & CO. NTO, ONT. **.....**a.a.d



rard Streets, Toronto. taken positions, leav particulars about the rite. W. H. SHAW, Principa



other world above Caesar, the world of FFORD, ONT. the soul, the spirit, conscience ; for the the leading commercia Ontario; nine beautift gantly furnished; mode ales best in Canaca, stu-any time; write for beau W. J. ELLIOTT, Princips



LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1897.

social crimes, the denial of the right of the State to absolute unquestioning obedience and devotion on the part of every citizen.

"It was in vain that Christian apologists like St. Justin protested in the name of the society against the vilest imputations, and against the reproach of unsociability or hatred of the human race. It seemed to make no difference that the Christians were loyal to the existing authorities, prayed for them,

O nails most great, O cross most high, O thorns most sharp, O pierced brain, Alas ! Sweet God, what heart have I That is not rent to see Thy pain ? paid their taxes, were soldiers and sailors, bore their share of the public burdens. A long series of ancient laws was invoked against them - laws against magic, atheism, sacrilege, high

treason, illegal assemblies, introduc-tion of new religions. One of the O God most good, who hath Thee so Imbrued with blood, so rent and torn ? Who is the cause of all thy woe, Sweet God, how art Thou thus forlorn ? greatest of the Juris consuls, the re

nowned Ulpian, is said to have framed an entire penal legislation against the Christians. While Melito of Sardes Ah : 'twas I, 'twas I, alas : That made these wounds so deep and wide : For me He hangs upon the cross, For me, vile slave, my Lord thus died. persuaded the emperor that the new government was akin in age and purposes to the Christian religion,

the pagans saw in the latter the cause of all the crowding ills of the State, de-He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood hath everlasting life; and I will raise him up on the last day. For My flesh is meat indeed: and My blood is drink indeed.-St. John. feats, famine, pest, inundations, drouths, earthquakes, etc. Men like Pliny the Younger, Epictetus, Galen,

Marcus Aurelius, were mystified and angered by the steady resistance of the Christians to religious oppression, all the more so as the Roman authorities the more so as the roman advantues, in the absence of any fixed doctrine, hierarchy or ethics, asked only an ex-ternal submission. The concept of a ternal submission. The concept of a escaped them, for they were ignorant of the doctrines on which it was based. "From the injustice of the State the cluded. day of Lent to Frinity Sunday, both in-

The Church gives the faithful every opportunity for complying with her laws. To suit the convenience of everyone, the time is extended for more than three months. or during one fourth of the year. This kindness and generosity should not be abused, for although the grantest latitude is correct views of Christian doctrine. They published every slander and refuted it with suitable arguments. Accused of infamous crimes they demanded public trial and pointed to the for, although the greatest latitude is given, the spirit of the law requires us to receive the Blessed Sicrament on Easter Sunday or as near that great

"It was some time before it dawned upon the imperial authorities that Christianity was a new religion disfestival as possible. men for the fierce unreasoning masses of the ancient cities. Knowing the Roman veneration for antiquity, they was known. A fatery recovered page of Tacitus depicts that emperor as de-liberately planning the destruction of the Old Testament and they undertake to show that the Christian doctrines to be found, individually, piecemeal, in travestied shape, in the writings of the of the Greek and Roman phil-osophers. They are the first to make the proper sutures of the Christian fundamental teachings with the philosophies of Greece, notably with Platonism. Whatever is true, "The latter laid claim to the entire allegiance of the citizen and had found there is all and the local state of the distribution of the distribut penetrating the spiritual darkness. Socrates dying for truth and justice sake wins the approbation of Justin. Tertullian counts in the republican martyrs as sufferers for truth which is one and divine. Clement of Alexan dria will have it that Greek philosophy

ity entered the domain of letters by a

Passion Hymn. (These stanzas are extracts from a hymn printed in the London Tablet and attributed to Robert Southwell, S. J., a poet of high rank, and a martyr of the Catholic faith in the time of Queen Elizabeth.)

The Catholic Record,

O cruel death, O wounds most deep, O guiltless blood, O bitter pain, Alas! who can forbear to weep To see God's Son thus cruelly slain?

O dimmed eyes, O wounded head, O face deformed with black and blue, O Lord of life, how art Thou dead, How hast Thou lost Thy heavenly hue ?

EASTER DUTY.

Every Catholic knows what is meant by "Eister duty," but the memory is a very unreliable faculty and too frequently causes us to forget this imperative obligation. One Communion during the Easter time. This period extends from the first Sun

Christians appealed to public opinion. Their Apologists gave to the world the

At no other time of the year is it more becoming to receive the Body and Blood of Christ; no nobler act can terminate this penitential season ; no higher ambition can actuate the ferv-ent soul. It is Christian to desire to be, as far as human nature will per-mit, like the risen Saviour on that glorious day. He died to wash away the sin of the world, we should cleanse the soul from every stain of sin and resolve to offend no more: He permitted Himself to be laid away in the cold tomb, we should be buried to the folly and evils of the world ; He arose glori ous and triumphant, we should rise above and conquer the wicked tenden

leads men to Christ. Thus Christian

to Christianity the Roman Emperor Hadrian built a shrine of Venus over after the meeting they did not seem to the Holy Sepulchre. This sacrilegious monument marked the spot for two centuries, until the Emperor Constan-tine and his mother, St. Helena, centuries, until the Emperor Constan-tine and his mother, St. Helena, caused the idols to be removed, and after laborious excavations identified the holy tomb, over which a magnificent monument, known as the Anas-tasis, was erected, and beside it, on the hill itself, the Basilica Martyrion, which stood for three hundred years. These monuments, it is true, were destroyed by Chosroes II. King of the

Persians, A. D. 614; but they were immediately restored by Modestus, Patriarch of Jerusalem. In 1010 they Patriarch of Jerusalem. In 1010 they were again levelled to the ground by the Turks. In 1048, by order of the Greek Emperor, Constantine Monoma-chus, a new church was valued over many disposed to the who were by no

Golgotha. In the year 1103 the pres- those who complied with the arbitrary and structure was begun by the Crul conditions imposed. Then, notwith-saders, and completed in 1130. There standing the fact that Chiniquy could has been no substantial alteration made not appear on Tuesday, he was still since in the Courch of the Holy Sepui-chre. chre

ous and triumphant, we should rise above and conquer the wicked tenden cies of our passions; He was illuminat ed by a supernatural radiance, we should be clothed with the effulgence of divine grace. Every one of these effects is produced in the soul by a worthy reception of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist. To receive this Blessed Sacrament on Easter Sunday morning is to be Christ, like. It is certain that Lent can be ended by no action more acceptable to our selves. We may fast and abstain, may be more kind and charitable than mend.

tion ; it depends upon receiving Him
who alone imparts life, and with life,
peace, happiness and satisfaction.
Surely no other religious act is more
this important duty. — New World.possession of the Adorable Sacrament
which was instituted at the Last Sup
per, the empty tabernacles of Good
Friday show that she is not forgetful
of Calvary's Sacrifice, and she keeps
her vigils at the tomb until the alle
luias of Holy Saturday bid her prepare
for the joyful Feast of the Resurrection.guilt of sin so infinitely obnoxious to
His perfect holiness—that made Him
fall to the ground in extreme distress P
—Catholic Review.GOLGOTHA.That notorious old humbug, ex-Messenger of the Saered Heart.That notorious old humbug, ex-

Dae north of Mount Sion, outside priest Chiniquy, who has been exposed the walls of the city of Jerusalem, lay so often in this country and Canada the walls of the city of Jerusalem, lay the walls of the city of Jerusalem, lay the bill of Golgotha or Calvary, prob ably so called from its shape and bare appearance, which resembled that of a skull of bald head. This was the place chosen for the execution of our Lord. Here also was the grave in which He gloriously arose on the third day This place, which since the time of the to pay an admission fee to hear his crucifixion, underwent many changes, "tirades against Rome." So gullible

is now the site of the great church of are the English fanatics that Chiniquy the Holy Sepulchre, where the exact is able to get money out of them withspot on which the Cross stood and the tomb of our Lord was situated, are still mildest of his "terrible revelations." tomb of our Lord was situated, are surn pointed out with much probability. With regard to the identity of the place itself there can be no reasonable place itself there constant and unin-the *Catholic Times*, of Liverpool, thus describes this latest phase of the "ex-priest" business : "The supposed visit of Pastor Chini-

spot after the destruction of Jerusalem. visited neither place, and, if the con-So could all the Christians in and ductors of the meetings redeemed their around Jerusalem, who were naturally promise, received the proceeds of both drawn to this holy place. As an insult meetings for doing nothing. To judge meetings for doing nothing. To judge by the remarks made by the audience

though Chiniquy was not going to de-liver the lecture they had paid to hear, the money would still go to him. It is not everybody who can get his money Undern Errors. The Church stands for without earning it, but a lecturer against the Catholic Church seems to

chus, a new church was raised over meaus disposed to do s), and as a mat-the Holy Sepulchre, while a chapel marked the spot of the crucifixion on the money has not been returned to

pportunities to acquire spiritual trength, and the most slothful among l view.

While the six great powers of Christian Europe are guarding the interests of the Sultan of Turkey in Crete the Mahomedan subjects of that potentate, whom Gladstone calls "the great assassin," are butchering Christians in Arnenia. The Christians were in church when attacked. One hundred were killed, and the quarter of the town of Tokat in which the Christians lived was given over to pillage for eight hours. This took place about the same time that an officer of the blockading squadron sank a vessel that was taking food to the starving Christians of ing more than a Mahomedan agency in Europe?-New York Freeman's Journal.

Every one who approves laws against obscene or libellous utterances thereby gives his approval to the Papal condemnation of *unrestricted* freedom of speech and of the press, included in the famous Selfebus of liberty, as against license on the one liberty, as against license on the one hand and despotism on the other. Those who oppose her teaching, knowing what it really is, do so be-cause they are friends either of license or of despotism or of both. Erromaganic Secularism, when it is in Freemasonic Secularism, when it is in power, licenses all that is worst and always tries to suppress all that is best. - Church Progress.

Even those Englishmen (and Americans) who do not "dearly love a lord " must admire the unique way in which a Catholic peer, Lord Bute, chose to celebrate the silver jubilee of his marriage. To Cardiff and Rothesay each he presents five thousand dollars. the income of which is to be presented annually "to some girl of the poorer classes whose marriage might be impeded by the want of such a sum." Lord Bute expresses the wish that in awarding the money the mayor "should remind the bride and bridegroom of the origin of the foundation, and read to them the first eleven verses of the second chapter of the Gospel according to St. John." The verses referred to are those which describe the marriage-feast of Cana, where our Divine Lord worked His first miracle at the intercession of the Blessed Virgin.-Ave Maria

NO. 964.

ER & Co., Architects. ria S'., Toronto. SPITALS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

-THE LIQUOR HABIT. ment, known as the "Dyke very victim of the liquor mently cured of all crave or

its. Ave days all crave for stim-and at the end of twenty one e patient is restored to the in before he acquired the

The before the activited sub-regretable medicine taken by an be taken without the other person. No injec-s, No bad after effects, and om business duties. Corre-confidential. Copies of lea-fents cured in many parisof festors, and the sub-fect of the arthout or Record in every instance where the s directed. Fee for treat-nee, which may be remitted of the Carthoul or Record in ent direct to Dr. A. McTaz-venue, London, Ottarlo-

ials.

venue, London, Ontario. rom personal knowledge of le in this city by the Dyke management of the consuling MCTaggart, guarantees that be all that is claimed for the elis willing that we become each fee paid, until the end when, in the event of its fail-re authorized to return the who sen it. this city have been curea and only such families can be great happiness they now Coffey. lisher CATHOL to RECOMD. und i for thek fat and light

ound ; for thick fat and light id. Sows fetch 3c, and stags

Branch No. 4, London, tand 4th Thursday of every k, at their hall, Albion Block, t. G. Barry, President; Vice-President; P. F BoyLL, ary.

ational ctionary

THE UNABRIDGED, PURPOSES, BECAUSE n is easily ascertained, with of words easily traced, han superfluity of quantity GET THE BEST.

Christian there were two orders; the through it had yet much to suffer from emporal and the spiritual-two Kings. the State it had won a signal victory Caesar and Christ. They were sub by the conformation of its own adher ordinate and one was superior to the other. The words of the Apostle that ents, and by reducing its adversaries to an ignominious silence and the ap it is better to obey God than men are a plication of brute force. commentary on the distinction made

by Jesus between the Kingdom of earth and the Kingdom of neaven. They find an echo in the cry of Turtellian : 'We fear God but not the proemperors, like Marcus Aurelius, were consul.' All this was new to the ancient society, all the more so as the 'Caesarian insanity' was yet raging often its worst enemies, for they saw in it the destroyer of the national gods, in the imperial family, and the most who were, for them, the prop of the abject submission was seriously de-The bad emperors calla and Commodus are tolerant and manded by the 'lord and god' who even kindly disposed. A certain affin-ity between the head of a world wide happened to hold the reins of power. The Roman Jurists were already elabstate and a world-wide religion at orating their theories of imperial absolutism and in general the times racted the Emperors Tiberius Hadrian, Alexander Severus, persona

were unpropitious for any opinion that conflicted with those of the State officadmirers of Jesus Christ. The Emperor Philip, son of an Arab sheik of the Hauran, is said to have been a Christian. If Decius tried to root out "The State objected to any worship, save its own recognized gods or cults, by the nobles or magistrates. The

the religion Gallienus was friendly The imperial women throughout the mob of uncertain origin, the riff raff of the Orient, might adore them or not third century, from Julia Mammae and Ottacilia Severa to the wife as they saw fit, but Romans of standand daughter of Diocletian, are ing were not expected to take up with ever more drawn to the Chris tian religion. The choicer spirit any of the new Oriental worships. The private meetings of the Christians could not but be attracted by the suband their general withdrawal from limity of so holy a sacrifice. Only the heathen society were a grave cause of truth, it seemed, could inspire such offence, for voluntary associations had confidence and so renew a society eternally decimated. Alternate bland always been the horror of the imperial authorities, because of their political ishment and rage express the conduct suspiciousness. Then as time wore of the astonished imperial authorities on, seditions caused by the senseless until the day came when they yielded popular hate of the unfortunate harm-less Christians were a source of anxiety to the magnificent fascination of a religion that had proved its right to uni to the emperors, whose sympathies, as versality by the same means as the a rule, were on such occasions with the Roman rule itself, endurance, sacricity mobs, otherwise most detested by them. The slanders of the Jews, who fice, and faith, only of an infinitely hated the Christians for breaking the higher kind.

mpact of Jewish nationality and for the abandonment of a temporal Mes-No wonder that the ancients made siah, worked evil to the Christians in gods of the elements, so fit are they to inspire love and awe. Blessed are high places. The growing strength we in the faith that all beauty comes the Christian episcopate, its remarkwork of charities, the strange cosmo-politan sympathies of the Christians, in the minds of the emperers and their counsellors. Above all, the inflexible obstinacy of the Christians seemed to the Roman authorities the worst of able unity and prestige, the vast netfrom the hand of one Creator, and He

may be more kind and charitable than usual, more punctual in attending to religious services and complying with our duties of life, and these actions impart a satisfaction and consolation "The personal conduct of the em that are inestimable ; but after all they perors toward Christianity is one of are not the interior joy and happiness the most interesting chapters of the of knowing that we are at peace with great struggle. The so called good

God by having every sin canceled and erased, not the joy and happiness ex perienced by the consciousness of know ing that Christ visits us in person and ourishes our spiritual life with His body and blood. like Cara

Our Saviour does visit us in Holy Com munion. It is impossible to think therwise in the presence of the words: 'This is My body ; take ye and eat this is My blood ; take ye and drink Do this for a commemoration of Me. These words forever bind the Son of God to an earthly habitation. forever keep

burning the light of the world. He loves us too much and too well to leave us alone.

The world would be dark and cold without Him. The blackness of night would be ours were He not in our midst What is true of the world in general is true of each individual soul. A cold ness, a hardness and frequently a vici ousness take possession of it unless it is nourished by the bread of life. You may enumerate many persons, even peoples and nations, who, though estranged from the sacraments, are never theless good and virtuous That is be-cause they share in the blessings which Christianity imparts and bathe in the light which radiates from the Son of God. They reject Christianity, but are perfectly willing to enjoy its benefits; they hate the religion of the Redeemer, but they must know that without it they would be no better off

ocially than pagans. These are out of harmony with their surroundings. Thousands enjoy blessings that were faithful. intended for others. The Holy Eucharist, containing the

Real Presence, sheds rays of light upon the world and in this all men share ; it

Unwittingly Chiniquy is doing more city gate," he knows not whereof he

speaks, and ignores one of the first principles of historic research. in England. His misrepresentations are resented by decent non Catholics Weighed down by the heavy weight When he was to appear at Manchester the Catholics of the town distributed of the Cross, exhausted by the scourg ing and the manifold hardships, suffer extremely instructive leaflets contain ings and ill treatment of the morning ing truths about Catholicity and its and the preceding night, before the traducers, and altogether the result is sixth hour of the day, that is, towards noontide, our Lord arrived on the hill expected to be very beneficial to the Church.-Catholic News. of Calvary. Tradition tells us that

CATHOLIC PRESS.

while preparations were being made for the execution, He was shut up in a cave in the northern side of the rockwhich spot is still shown in the Church

As the worship we pay the Blessed Virgin is infinitely less than the divine of the Holy Sepulchre. Here He of-fered, as it were, the preparatory worship which is due to God only, immensely greater than the worship prayers for the great sacrifice which we pay to all the saints-for the saints He was about to consummate. As soon as the Cross was prepared are innumerable, but the Mother of

God is one-so the gift of piety offers and erected He was led forth from His to her continually a love, a veneration, confinement and was confronted again which is beyond all that we pay or is with the instrument of His torture. due to all the saints .-- Cardinal Man-What a pang of suffering must have ning. pierced His Sacred Heart when He be

held that gibbet, the mere thought of which, in the Garden of Olives, "You can make the clock strike before the hour by putting your hands pressed the drops of sweat and blood on it, but it will strike wrong. You rom the pores of His sacred body can tear the rosebud open before its let we cannot but think that, like time, but you mar the beauty of the His Apostle and martyr, St. Andrew, rose." So we may spoil many a gift or blessing which God is preparing for us, by our own eager haste. He is He hailed the Holy Cross with exultaion : "Hail, sweet Cross ! thou long desired, for a longing Heart prepared weaving our lives into patterns of beauty and strength. He has a per admirable Cross ! O lovable Cross O refulgent Cross, that dost shed thy fect plan for each. Don't pull at the threads of life. Don't endeavor to splendor over the entire world !'

Holy Week.

The closing week of Lent, with its ignorance of life. God's love is often solemn and impressive commemora-tions of the final acts of Christ's earthly expected and surprising blessings. career, is appropriately called Holy Sacred Heart Review. Week, and the large congregations

The agony in the garden is the most that flock to the churches during its days show that it is so regarded by the pathetic of the scenes in the passion of Christ. Then He was alone, in dark-

There are no more impressive serv- ness, and this anguish was so excruices than those which the Church holds ciating that He sweat blood. during this week in remembrance of was the cause of that terrible mental What these "fabrications" are he our Saviour's Passion and Death. suffering? It could hardly have been thinks it unnecessary to mention. vivifies in a supernatural sense the soul who receives it, for "except you eat of the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, you shall not have life in you." This vivification of the soul depends on your own co-opera-

At the Way of the Cross devotions held every Friday evening during Lent, the whole congregation ought to turn towards the Station before which the meditations and pravers are being read. In all the popular devotions-including the prayers after Mass, the Angelus, the "Blessed be God," the Rosary,, etc.—every one present is expected to join in the responses in a clear firm voice. Whenever the Holy Name of Jesus is heard, whether in a sermon, prayer, private conversation, or elsewhere, the head should be bowed; and the same sign of reverence should be given during the first half of the Patri-for example, when Gloria chanted after each of the Vesper psalms. These may seem like trifling matters, but they are a part of true Catholic practice and a neglect of them indicates a decline of the spirit of religion.-Church Progress

There is hope for Professor Goldwin Smith. He is beginning to say good things. His latest epigram is a shaft at Rev. Lyman Abbot and his "higher criticism." Dr. Abbot, he says, "has put Christianity on rollers." On rollers, indeed, he and others are trying to move it from its ancient plane to one more on a level with science, as our old friend Hudibras puts it :

As if religion were intended For nothing else but to be mended.

hurry the Almighty's plan. We must This privilege Professor Goldwin Smith appears to have thought belonged to the domain of history and political philosophy. Both he and the late Mr Froude trundled the history of Ireland about on rollers long enough to please English audiences. Yet in the same letter in which he condemns the roller and the jackscrew as engines for help ing religion along he speaks of the failure of "the Jesuit fabrications to What supply a firm foundation for religion.

2

"How Did She Burn Her Face

BY CHRISTIAN REID,

CHAPTER XXIII.

"LET ME HELP YOU."

pagan philosopher and Christian saint, soldiers of ancient Rome and

another, as it were ; there is not a

page of human history which does not

touch, in one form or another, this

great centre of human existence.

And it is like a burst of exultant music

when from the narrow, winding, deep-colored streets one enters the noble

of ages seems to lead to this-space to

Cecil's heart bounded with the

thought that she had no longer the

sense of alienation with which she first

entered here. She had felt then that

in all this greatness she had no part-

she was a stranger and an outsider.

cut off from the inheritance of all the

past, which stretched back in un-

broken continuity to the hour when

the Fisherman of Galilee entered the

city of the Cæsais. Everything sur-

rounding her, every sentiment, every

tradition, every embodied idea, ap

pealed so irresistibly to her love of

greatness, that she felt this alienation

as only a few souls feel it-a few who

cannot be fed on the narrow and color

less traditions of Protestantism, and

who, standing amid the mighty monu

ments of Rome, realize how great an

inheritance has been wrested from

"I cannot tell you." she said to her

"how painfully I felt myself an

companions, as they crossed the por-

alien when I entered here first. I

was a consciousness which over whelmed me so that I could hardly

with any fiction of 'a common Chris tianity,' for I saw here what I had fel

t is nothing. And I was among th

tain, she drew Cecil within the marvel

lous interior, where majesty of space

with a richness of color, a splendor of

decoration, passing all description. As they slowly walked up the vast

thinking aloud :

them.

tico,

kneel at the feet of Christ's Vicar.

through centuries.

That Was What People Asked About Our Daughter

Dreadful Itching, Burning Eruptions Cured

Smooth, Soft, White Skin Now. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass:

"Gentlemen: Our little daughter is now four years old. When she was about three months old, she had eruptions on her fac which were very disagreeable, and itched so much, especially at night, that it made her trouble a great deal worse. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night and it was necessary to watch her during the day. She would scratch herself when-ever she had the chance, until her clothes

Would Bo Covered with Blood. We had a great many doctors to see her, out they did not help her in the least. It was a terrible task to care for her. When we took her away from home, people would ask, ' How did that child burn her face ?' She was completely covered with scabs for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and her face is as

Smooth and White and Soft ns that of any child. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best family medi-cine that can be obtained. I take it myself for headache and that tired feeling, and I have found nothing to equal it. One peculiarity about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is pleasant to take and it is no trouble to induce children to take it. The doctors pronounced my little girl's disease to be eczema, or salt rheum." MRS WILBUR WELLS, Warren, Connecticut. N. B. Do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

A WOMAN OF FORTUNE gilded roof above, the splendid sculptured arches opening on each side glimpses into the chapels which line the aisles, the noble space that marks Author of "Armine," "Philip's Restitu-tion,""The Child of Mary," "Heart of Steel,""The Landot the Sun," etc., etc., etc. the soaring dome, under which stands the canopied high altar, and the glory of golden light which at the end of the tribune pours above the chair of Peter-all unite to form a picture From the hill "which saw St. Peter of unapproachable majesty and magnificence.

die "to the grand Basilica where his But it was when Cecil knelt at the body lies is not a great distance, and the road lies through one of the most marble balustrade which guards the opening before the great confessional interesting quarters of Rome. Every foot of the way is filled with memories that she was conscious of an emotion of the warlike clash and splendid tu-mult of ages when men did and dared far beyond the power of words to ex Ardent faith and passionate press. gratitude almost overwhelmed her as great deeds. Every tower and ruined she made her earnest solicitation that wall is written over and over again with records of history stretching back God would enable her to show by living deeds her sense of what He had Great figures seem to step forth on every side done for her.

When they left the church Tyrconnel was struck by the expression of martyrs of Christ, heathen emperors and mediæval kings, jostle one her face. There was a radiance on it and a light in her eyes as of one who had seen a vision. As they stood on the steps of the portico while their car riage drove up, she looked toward the Vatican and said to Kathleen : "The hands are the hands of Leo, but the voice is the voice of Peter, and it bade me go and work for man in token of piazza of St. Peter's, with its encircl-ing colonnades, its obelisk and spring-ing fountains. All the varied pageant gratitude for God. So I think I may safely believe that the way will be opened for me." "I am sure of that," was the earnest

It was the first time that answer. Cecil had spoken, save in general terms, of anything that had been said in the last audience which the Holy Father had granted her-a private audience, given at the special request of the Abbé Ravoux, who knew Rome well, and knew just what channels to employ to gain whatever end he had in view.

It was in a mood of positive exalta tion that Miss Lorimer went home that Such moods come probably now day. and then to all of us, but they come most of all to the impressionable and enthusiastic-especially to those who have dreamed high dreams and before whom seems to open a vista of possibil ity for their fulfilment. At such times we neither see nor heed all the difficult. ies that must encompass this fulfilment, as they encompass everything earthly Oar gaze is on the sunlit heights, and we do not mark the toilsome, cloudwrapped way that lies between us and the point we fain would reach. To Cecil, who had known little of disap ointment, it seemed as if a providen ial way had opened by which she even admire. Everything seemed saying to me, 'In all this you have no share.' I could not console myself night accomplish all the good she orged to do : she had only to pour the surplus wealth that burdened her into l'yrconnell's hands to see the fulfilment f plans so beneficent and wide reach efore-that Christianity is Roman or ing that they appeared the wonderful She was realization of her own ideals. number of those who stood apart from so absorbed in this thought that it it, and had no right in this ancient did not occur to her to consider how it would be possible for Tyrconnel to sanctuary save as a stranger and sightseer, admitted by courtesy within its walls !" accept and use her wealth, even though it were for ends wholly "But now you come as a child to her There could be no doubt that sonal. rightful inheritance," said Kathleen, holding out her hand ; and while Tyr Cecil was open to the charge so often brought against enthusiasts-her head connel lifted the heavy leathern curwas sometimes in the clouds.

Several days passed before she had an opportunity to speak to Tyrconnel on the subject burning at her heart. and harmony of proportion, such as man never planned before, are united But at last they were alone one afternoon in the grounds of the Villa Al bani ; the rest of their party were still lingering within the Villa, but they had passed into the garden. It is im-possible to imagine anything more nave toward the circle of starlike lamps which mark the tomb of the Apostles Tyrconnel said softly, as if beautiful than this spot, and, beguiled by the spell of its classic grace and loveliness, Cecil had almost forgotten her purpose until Tyrconnel suggested,

world will tell you that philanthropic schemes are of all schemes the least likely to make a profitable return. But why do you ask? Do you know of any one anxious to play at philanthropy ?" "No," she answered, and something

in her tone showed that she was a little wounded, "I do not know of any one anxious to play at philanthropy but I know some one who is very anxious, more anxious than I can tell you, to do some good-some real, lasting goodin the world with a superfluity of

money which happens to be hers." "Miss Lorimer !" The next moment he had seated himself beside her. 'Forgive me if I have misunderstood you," he said earnestly. "I see now that you are speaking of yourself. How can I thank you for such a generous thought ! It is like you - to wish to put out your hand and help wherever you know that suffering exists. I am grateful for myself and for my poor people, but you must see that it is im-possible for me to take what you so generously offer." "Why is it impossible ?" she asked,

turning on him a glance of eloquent appeal. "You do not know how long appeal. I have been desiring and seeking a way to spend my wealth in doing some real, practical good. And now that I have found the way, why should you deny me the happiness of doing it can never find a better way-of that I am sure, and you must be sure too. Let me help you, then. Let me put my useless money into those things of which you spoke-cultivated lands and good houses, and industries to give the people employment. That is just the work I have dreamed of. You will not -surely you can not-deny me the opportunity to realize this dream

How did Tyrconnel restrain himself from taking the hands she unconsci ously clasped in her appeal and lifting them up to his lips? He hardly knew. His heart leaped, his head seemed for an instant whirling us she leaned to ward him saying, "Let me help you !" All the love he had never before acknowledged suddenly asserted itself with a force that almost deprived him of self control. He did not know after ward how he resisted the temptation which assailed him so strongly-the temptation to speak, to cry out passionately, " I love you - I love you ! Ah f only he might pray her to share his labors, to help him indeed ! But the money of which she spoke stood like a barrier between them, and the thought of his own poverty nerved him to silnce. The conviction flashed upon him like a scorching flame that if he had ever meant to ask her to share his life he had waited too long-it was too late to speak after she had told him of her superfluity of wealth, and he had told her how sorely he needed money. Thoughts like these-thoughts on which a whole life hinge-can pass quickly. There was not a very long pause before he answered Cecil's last words with a gravity which chilled

her. "My dear Miss Lorimer, you forget that what you are asking me to do is to allow you to spend your money on my estate for the benefit of my tenants. You must see, if you will pause a mo ment and think, that such a thing is impossible in the world as it is at pres ent constituted. Your generous ardor leads you to forget this, but I ara forced to remember it. For your sake, as well as for the sake of my people.] wish that it were possible, but it is not. In the sharpness of her disappoint

ment tears welled into her eyes, and startled herself as well as Tyrconnel by suddenly dropping in a crystal He utt hower tion which she did not catch, for she was making an effort to speak composedly

part without uttering the whole? He felt like a man under a spell of malign enchantment as he walked by her side down the long, box-bordered avenue, and found no words which his lips dared utter.

> CHAPTER XXIV. "NOT OF-HIM."

Like all impulsive people, Cecil Lor imer had many a time been compelled to regret having spoken or acted too hastily ; but never before had she suffered from this cause so acutely as she did now, when realizing what a mis take she had committed in making an offer of pecuniary assistance to Tyr-That power of self-control connel. and instinctive repression of all outward signs of emotion, which the con ventional life of the world teaches se effectually, enabled her to resume her usual manner on rejoining the party in the Villa. She simply ignored the aching, stinging sense of disappoint ment and humiliation by which she had been at first overwhelmed, and which had betrayed her into that un characteristic burst of tears, as a brave spirit often ignores physical pain and infirmity when occasion requires. Not only to the brilliant company gathered that evening in Mrs. Severn salon, but to Tyrconnel as well, did she seem quite her ordinary self. But nature-particularly so high-strung a nature as hers-though it may, unde the constraint of a resolute will, manifest wonderful pluck and endurance in an emergency, must inevitably give way after a time ; and when she had at last gained the solitude of her chamber that night, and had dismissed her maid, all the restraint she had im posed on herself vanished-dropping away from her like a mask that thrown aside. Pale and agitated, she walked up and down the floor with hasty steps and clasped hands, selfreproachful, mortified, and miserable "How could I have been so stupid

so senseless, as to do such a thing she exclaimed to herself, in a paroxysm of unavailing regret. "How could I have imagined for a moment that he would accept from a stranger-one on whom he had no claim, and who had no claim on him-such an obligation see now that, as he said, it is impos Oh, what must he think of -what can he think but that I intended -that I wished-'

She flung herself into a deep chair that stood in a recess beside a window, and bowed her burning face into her hands, a few tears trickling through the slender fingers.

"And yet it seemed to me-it does eem to me-reasonable, natural, that of my useless abundance I should endeavor to help those who need help so rely," she murmured. "He ought to have known-he ought to have understood ! It is ungenerous of him -it is unjust ! He is depriving these people who are in such dire straits of overty of the comfort and relief which word of his would bring them.

vill speak to him again ; I will ask him if he thinks he has a right to do this will at least make him understand -she lifted her head haughtily-"that was thinking only of the poor people, not of - him.

But she did not speak again on the subject ; for the more she thought of her terrible blunder, the more dis tressed and embarrassed was she ; and, despite her utmost efforts to avoid any change of manner, this embarrassment showed itself, when she met Tyrconne on the following day, in a certain reserve and coldness which cut him to the heart. He could not see that he had given her any cause for resent-ment, or that he could have acted differently ; yet he was miserable and self-reproachful-ready to blame himself rather than her for a misapprehen sion that had been caused by no fault on his part ; longing to ask in how he had offended her and to deprecate her displeasure, but having neither courage nor opportunity for such explan ation. In truth if opportunity had been afforded him-and it was not-what could he have said? If He knew that if he spoke at all the expression of his love would force itself from his lips; and he said to himself that to speak of love nou would simply be tantamount to an acknowledgement that he had held back so long as he did not know of her wealth, and came forward as soon as he was assured of it. For several days he debated with himself what he should, or rather what he could, do, and finally decided to go back to Ireland. It was useless to remain in Rome waiting for the impossible - a return of the frank, friendly association between Cecil and himself which had been such a happiness to him. There was more pain than pleasure in meeting her now, as he felt in every word, every tone, a change so subtle as to be indescribable in words, yet so decided as to admit of no doubt as to its existence. That she ment strove to conceal this change, especial ly in the presence of others, was evident ; but equally apparent was the fact that she did not succeed in doing so; that each one of their little circle perceived and wondered at it-each probably finding or fancying a different solution of the mystery. effect on himself was also noticed he could not doubt It would have been impossible not to notice it ; for though his manner did not alter, his appearance did. He grew thin and pale ; his face when at tone. rest wearing the same expression by which Cecil had been both struck and touched when she saw that face first so many months before. And to read the suffering thus legibly marked on it was hard to her-very hard. Neve yet had her woman's pride permitted her to acknowledge in words, even in the deepest recesses of her own

APRIL 10, 1897

thoughts, that she loved this man who had never expressed love for her ; bu she did admit to herself that she pitied him with that passion of pain and admiration blended together which seldom excited save by a contemplation of undeserved suffering.

It is not to be supposed that Kathleen Tyrconnel, with her quick sympathy and keen observation, was long in di vining the cloud that had risen between the two people whom she fully believed to be formed for each other She had carefully refrained from much as hinting to her brother the conjecture of the Abbe and herself concerning Cecil's fortune, knowing well that the very suspicion of such a thing would be a lion in the way of his seeking to win Cecil's heart. She had a hundred times felicitated herself on the opportune illness which brought them again together, and rejoiced with exceeding great joy as day by day she beheld the interest with which they had been mutually inspired from their first meeting deeping into a life long attachment. And to see all her ex. pectations suddenly fade away was the sharpest disappointment and pain she

had ever known. She did not speak to either of them on the subject, a natural delicacy restraining her from manifesting consciousness so far as Cecil was concerned : while an instinctive comprehension that it would be like touching a bare nerve of his heart to question her brother prevented her saying a word to him. Into the ear of her good friend the Abbè, however, she poured out freely her apprehensions and laments

"There is certainly something the matter between them," she said, interlacing her fingers, and looking wist into the kind eyes bent upon her. fully "What can it be? Do you think she can have refused him?

"I doubt if it is that," the Abbe an-wered. "Something is the matterswered. But do not be in too great haste o despond. It may be merely some ittle misunderstanding --

He paused and smiled. 'A lover's quarrel, you mean ?"

"Well, yes. Such an occurence would not be unprecedented." She shook her head decidedly. Neither of them is the sort of person or that," she said. "You know Ger ald-that he is not ; nor, I assure you is Miss Lorimer. It is so strange! she went on sadly. "I canno imagine the meaning of it, for even if as I suspected at first, he has offered himself and been rejected, that surely would not affect her so much Fron little things I have heard Miss Marriot say, she must be too much accustome to admiration to take the disappoint ment of her rejected lovers much heart. And she does take this t heart.

"For that reason I think we may hope that the estrangement is only temporary," said the Abbe. "Is her manner to yourself changed at all? "No; she is as cordial to me as even

only I see less of her. She always ha some excuse now for making her visit very short, and she never comes alone She and Miss Marriott were here hal an hour ago, but they stayed only a few minutes, said they were engaged to dine with some friends of theirs who have lately arrived in Rome, and could not see us again this evening.

"That was a reasonable excuse. "Yes, but only an excuse. Oh, she resumed after a momentary pause 'it breaks my heart to look at Gerald -- to see how he is suffering And was so certain that a brighter life was opening for him. It was not that so much of Ties Lorimar thought money-I am sure she is very wealth; though she never told me so. I though of it a little, I must confess ; for mone would make such a difference in his life. But it was herself. She has such a fine nature—so like Gerald's own And he loves her passionately ! I can see that. It breaks my heart The Abbe's own heart was very sad for her as he tried to say some words o encouragement and consolation, a which she shock her head hopelessly "I am so afraid," she said, " that h will go away and lose the opportunity of ever making up the difficulty, what-ever it may be ! Every day I expect him to say that he is going. Her fears were prophetic ; for almost as she spoke he came into the room, and, after greeting the priest with his usual cheerfulness and warmth, and talking for a few minutes on indifferent topics, he turned to her and said "I have had letters from Irelanddou't be alarmed !'--she had started nervously--'' there is nothing unusual in them. But my presence is needed there, as you may suppose. And since you are now well again I must gosorry as I am to leave you. He spoke very tenderly, then re sumed cenversation with the Abbe, in order, as she knew, to give her time to recover from the effect of his announce

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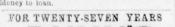
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erown On that dim sea of marble and of brass Showering, as angels on the sea of glass, Their amaranthine wreaths.'

"This shall come to pass-From yonder altar to their kingdoms down The kings once more shall pace, sceptre

"Doyou know our Irish poet, Aubrey de Vere?" he asked, ... "He has Cecil's inquiring glance. "He has written a beautiful set of sonnets which he calls 'Ucbs Roma,' and from which he calls 'Ucbs Roma,' and from he asked, in answer to which those lines are taken. There is hardly a spot in Rome where some thought of his is not recalled.'

"I know many of his poems," Cecil answered, "and I must find the son ets of which you speak. Kathleen as repeated several for me. I do not onder that this 'dim sea of marble shou'd suggest to him that which we as stretching before the hrone of God. I can never think of mything else when I see it spreading away before ma

Is is indeed a vista of unsurpassed eauty which this great nave of St. Peter's offers-the vast expanse of polished marble underfoot, the richly



of a very troublesome type and cured in a remarkably short while by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"I was troubled for ten years with eczema on mething terr he itching was s itch until the blo w the value of DR. CHASE'S OINT MENT, 1 ear old the same It wasn't lo her face. It wasn't lon he literally covered with i to keep her from a atching it we had to age her hands up. 1 was the AMASE'S OINTMENTSO highly advertised 1 made up my mind to pur-chase a box, which I did from one of our heading druggists. The first application I noticed a change. It was then I began to think about myself. With four of five applica-tions, to my surprise, I am complet-ly cured no sign of the disease, and my little girl's fac to-day is clear of all the scabs. I am only to glad to inform any person what a blessing DF "HASE'S OINTMENT has proved itself. "HIRAM FREY. "Wheel Maker, "Norwood, Ont." ge her hands up, ot no relief. See

after they had been walking for some time, that they should rest a while in a charming nook, where a fountain filled the silence with its musical murmur, and the white shapes of statues gleamed against the dark green of cypress and Cecil placed herself on a seat, and ther it suddenly occurred to her

that here was her opportunity. She looked up at Tyrconnel, who stood be side her, and with characteristic frank ness plunged at once into the subject so near her heart.

"Mr. Tyrconnel," she said, a slight tension of voice alone betraying her nervousness, "do you remember what you said to me about your difficulties n Ireland the other day at San Pietro in Montorio?"

"I remember," answered Tyrconnel. miling, "that I talked at length and very egotistically. You were good enough to encourage me in egotism by your interest. I hope you have not repented of it." CI T

No," she replied, gravely. was very much interested in all that you told me, and especially in your plans for improving the lives of the the people. They seemed to me very wise plans-such as are certain to sucneed and do good, because they would enable people to help themselves

"I am glad you think so well of them," he said. "Nothing is certain until it has been tested ; but I believe that they would succeed—if they could be tried. But," he added, "that is an insurmountable 'if.'

"It need not be insurmountable. she said quickly, "if you will let others some one who is very If help you. rich-richer than anybody need beshould offer you the means for this good work, would you refuse it?'

"Well, yes," answered Tyrconnel, after a moment's surprised pause ; "I should have no alternative but to refuse, because I could have no certainty that the money would not be thrown away. I would risk my own if I had it, but I could not risk that of some one else.

"Not even if some one else were more than willing for it to be riskedas willing as you could be ?"

"Not even then, for the responsibil-

"I did not mean to be so childish, she said, lifting her handkerchief to her eyes. "But when one hopes a great deal it is hard to bear disappointment. I had so long been looking for such an opportunity, and when I found it I did not think of being denied. It eems so simple a thing and so natural a thing to spend what one has in doing good, that I have never considered what the world would think or say in such a case. Therefore I have made, t seems, a great mistake. You must nardon me. I have troubled you an1 done no good.

"Troubled me !" he repeated, passionately. " Do you think it is troublling me to have showed me the possibilities that lie in such a heart and such a nature as yours? From this day you have made the world a better place to me ; for I have seen with my own eves how gentle and lofty thoughts transmute themselves into noble deeds. I wish I could thank you for the reve lation of yourself, as well as for all that you desire to do : but the only return I seem able to make is to wound you can. You do not know how hard it is to me." and disappoint you ! Forgive me, if

Something in the tone of his last words made her glance at him quickly. What she saw in his face or read in his eyes-what unconscious betrayal of himself he made-it is difficult to tell ; but she suddenly rose to her feet. "I am sorry," she said, "that I have made anything hard to you. It was not what I meant; but I have been told that I am visionary, and perhaps it is true. Probably this is some thing I should not have thought of Let us try to forget it. And now Mrs. Severn will be wondering where I am. Shall we find the others?'

It was with a sense of a horrible necessity that he turned with her down the path which led to the Villa. He knew that she felt herself misunderstood, that he seemed cold and unsympathetic ; he longed miserably to express a part at least of all that was ity would be mine. And the whole in his heart, but how could he express

"You must go?" she said, when lew minutes later they were alone, the Abbe having soon taken leave.

"Yes," he answered, with a sigh, "I must go. Maloney writes me that there has been some tampering with the people-with that black sheep Pat Riley in particular. It is very import ant for me to be there on this account is better on every account that and it I should go," he added, in a significant

He was standing opposite Kathleen and she looked up at him with such a questioning, apprehensive glance that

he smiled, though sadly. "What is it, Gerald ?" she asked wistfully. "Something is the matter -- I have seen that. What is it?"

"Nothing that words can mend, " It is only that I have was the reply. "It is only that I have come back from dreamland to reality.

APRIL 10, 1897

she loved this man who ressed love for her ; but to herself that she pitied passion of pain and ad-nded together which is I save by a contempla-rved suffering.

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deeping into a life long And to see all her ex. deply fade away was the ppointment and pain she

speak to either of them t, a natural delicacy rer from manifesting con far as Cecil was con le an instinctive compre-it would be like touching of his heart to question prevented her saying a Into the ear of her good bè, however, she poured er apprehensions and la.

s certainly something the en them," she said, interingers, and looking wists kind eyes bent upon her. an it be? Do you think e refused him?"

if it is that," the Abbe an-Something is the mattero not be in too great haste It may be merely some lerstanding ---

and smiled. 's quarre!, you mean ?" yes. Such an occurence e un precedented. her head decidedly. them is the sort of perso ne said. "You know Gere is not : nor. I assure you imer. It is so strange! on sadly. "I canno meaning of it, for even if ed at first, he has offered been rejected, that surely affect her so much. I have heard Miss Marriot ist be too much accustomed on to take the disappoint. er rejected lovers much to d she does take this to

at reason I think we may the estrangement is only "said the Abbe. "Is her yourself changed at all? e is as cordial to me as even less of her. She always has e now for making her visit and she never comes alone. iss Marriott were here half go, but they stayed only a es, said they were engaged h some friends of theirs who arrived in Rome, and could again this evening. vas a reasonable excuse." but only an excuse. Oh,

d after a momentary pause, "he said. "I love Cecil Loris my heart to look at Gerald mer with the one, exclusive passion of and He to us, and we can understand ow he is suffering And my life. But I am poor and she is tain that a brighter life was very rich. I shall never ask her to be or him. It was not that] ight, and love is attracted by love. But what kind of a person is the Inmy wife. so much orimer TO BE CONTINUED. am sure she is very wealthy finite? Revelation answers, one Nae never told me so. I thought Zola's Realism Defeated. ture but three Persons; one in sub-stance yet threefold in personality. e, I must confess ; for mone ke such a difference in his In his notorious novel, "Lourdes, This is a flood of light from heaven. it was herself. She has such Emile Zola depicts the suffering of a All that a father is, God is to men in thus communicating to them the law of His Being, which is expressed by the young woman whom he calls Grivotte, but who is widely known to be a cer-tain Marie Lebranchu of Paris, who words Son and Holy Ghost, Persons proceeding from the Father within the bosom of the Divinity Itself. These visited the famous shrine during the he tried to say some words of ement and consolation, a sojourn of the novelist and was general ly known to be in the last stages of familiar names open up to our contem plation a whole realm of light in which consumption. As Zola's novel was not written to our minds may bask and grow brighter in the divine effulgence. Our intellect proclaim the miracles of Lourdes, which he rather depreciates, but only the horror and pitifulness of the sufferings one sees at the shrine, it was part of his "artistic" plan to leave "Gri-votte" as he found her, a creature doomed to death. But Marie Le-branchu has defeated the purpose of adores the Infinite God beyond the line of mental vision. This is how the mysteries of the Holy Trinity, the Inthe novel by a complete recovery, -as palpable a miracle as ever was wit beside at Lourdes. She is now the picture of rosy cheeked, bright eyed bealth and the fame of her cure has so nealth and the fame of her cure has so electrified Paris that she is frequently called upon by the churches to make a collection for some charitable purpose. Not long since a sermon for the benefit now well again I must go^{-1} i am to leave you." oke very tenderly, then re-enversation with the Abbe, in and satisfy his boundless faculties, his aspirations and his hopes in illimitable of the hospital at Lourdes was preached at St. Ambrose's church in Paris, and perfection and in reciprocal love. the announcement that Marie Le-branchu would collect the offering re-The mystery of the Holy Trinity is sulted in an unusually large attendmust go?" she said. when a tes later they were alone, the ving soon taken leave. ance and a generous collection, though the church is one of the poorest in the The question whether Zola, in newer editions of his book, will proclaim the miraculous cure, is one that is interestto certain well-defined fields of perceping many persons in France and elsewhere; but as the lines of the novel tion. The ear fails to report remote uphold the natural, rather than the sounds; the eye discerns objects within supernatural, it is hardly likely that its line of vision, but beyond that line go," he added, in a significant he will exalt truth at the expense of it fails to report objects to the mind. The naked eye sees the moon and the sun and numberless stars thrown by the sordidness he calls art. the power of God across the firmament As bladness makes one look pre-As bladness makes one look pre-maturely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair Vigor is confi-dently recommended. Both ladies and gentleman precise it to any other the Milky Way where the unaided dently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other in the Milky Way where the unaided ning that words can mend," reply. "It is only that I have eye beheld but a white band athwart For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best dressing. ck from dreamland to reality.

"But she loves you," said the girl, a low, eager tone. "She loves you, in a low, eager tone. "She loves you, Gerald-I am sure of it." He shook his head. "No; the in-

terest she has manifested toward me is not for myself, but for the work I am trying to do. How do I know this?

From her own lips. She offered me money - any amount of money" - a faint smile, that had both humor and a dash of bitterness in it, moving his lips for an instant as he spoke. "She is for an instant as he spoke. very wealthy, it seems, though I did not know it.'

"I have suspected it," said Kath-"I wish you had told me-warned me," he answered. "But, after all, it

APRIL 10, 18-7.

me, he answered. "But, after all, it would have been the same if you had." "Dd she have you"-began the girl, but broke down, and only concluded the question by a glance. "Been rej-cted? No. Fortunately

"Yes, God help me, I love her. But

I shall never ask her to marry me." "O Gerald, I am sure she loves you!" eried Kathleen, with passionate earn-estness. "Don't let pride stand between you and happiness. Don't

throw away-" He motioned with his hand to her to stop. "You do not know what you are saying. You are entirely mistaken, as I told you before. It was not love for me that you observed in her -no !- or she would not have changed as she has. It was sympathy with my work. She might, perhaps, have married me in order to aid me in this work, had I asked her in time ; for if I had spoken before I knew of her wealth she might have believed that it was

herself I loved. Now, having waited apparently until I learned that she is immense. rich, she could not but suspect my motives to be mercenary." "How can you think such things o her !" the girl exclaimed, almost in dignantly. "She is incapable of such suspicion! She is so generous, so "She is incapable of such earch. noble--'

"Yes, she is generous and noble, he said, in a tone that sounded almost cold, so great was his effort to repress his emotion. "Do you suppose I do not know that? But it is the generous and the noble who most scorn the mer cenary and the mean-as she would take me to be if I now professed love for her. And so I should be, in a sense, since, as you know, I could not marry a woman without fortune, poor as I am myself ; and therefore were I to marry her it would be because of, if not for, her fortune." Kathleen looked at him in despair, it was so plain to her that he was want

only, as it were, passing by the happi-ness that might be his ; and so intolerable to feel that she had no power to prevent his doing so. "Gerald, dear Gerald !" she said at

last, " if you have no mercy on your self, think of her. You have given herevery reason to believe that your heart is hers. Are you going away without a word? I do not see how you can fail to perceive that it would be dishonorable in you to do so." Tyrconnel's heart gave a great

bound, the eye lightaned, and he flushed. Ah, if he could but believe this! If he could but believe that honor demanded the sacrifice of his prideof what he considered self-respect - he would make " he sacrifice, and perhaps gain happiness. But he could not be lieve it, and the glow vanished as quickly as it had come.

THE HOLY TRINITY. Belief in This Mystery the Test of Faith

Rev. J. M. Mackey delivered the thirteenth lecture of his masterly series last Sunday evening at S. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati.

His argument showed how constant ly man is in contact with mysteries of nature, in which he cannot but believe, while rationalists would have us reject the no less startling mysteries of faith. He said :

"A mystery is that which the mind can feed upon, yet which it cannot completely or adequately grasp. It must be something that is intelligible ions. in its terms ; something which can awake a responsive echo in the rea soning mind. Mere sounds to which no intelligent meaning could be given are nothing to the mind except sounds. uch sounds can hardly be called words - as words they do not come within the sphere of the mind of man. No! A mystery is not a senseless succession of sounds, or an irrational calculation, a charm. It must be couched in words which we know and must as

sert a relation or connection as to which we are not wholly ignorant. If I pronounce with reverential breath the formula of the highest mystery of all - "God is one Nature in three Persons "-- not one of these words is unintelligible, and the sentence itself is, on the very face of it, not empty sound.

The intelligibility of a mystery may be greater or less. To one it may be given to pierce more deeply into the heart of a mystery than to another, for a mystery is not a dead wall; it is rather a tropical forest, luxuriant and Every explorer may find treasures of light, of beauty and of riches, and may grow daily richer and rejoice the more, whilst the heart of the mystery is yet as far as ever from discovering itself to his utmost

The laws of nature are mysterious but the study of nature indicates and God to the spirit of man. discovers And God Himself reveals to man that which reason could never discover, the laws of His infinite being, and the laws of His goodness, His justice, His love and His mercy in His rela tions with man, an utterance of God which the human mind cannot adequately grasp. Thus the sentence "There are three Persons in one God" is a mystery, for it is utterly impos sible for man's mind not only to prove it on evidence, but adequately to know what it means. Again, the divine revelation formulated by St. John, "The Word was made flesh," is a mystery because one, at least, of the erms, is not adequately comprehens ble, and because the connection be tween them here revealed is also beyond our power to see as it is. Every entence that holds within it the name of the Infinite is in truth a mystery, for although the Infinite is knowable and intelligible to us, He is not comprehensible to us, that is to say, know able adequately and as He is knowable

in and to Himself. ****** But this new world is a world of mystery. The revealed mysteries draw us near to God by making us know something about Him. Men cannot be drawn to a being who shrouds himself utterly in the recesses of immensity and infinity. Revelation reveals God; describes Him by His attributes, and puts Him before us as personal, so that we can speak to Him

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the heavens. In like manner the Him.

God is most incomprehensible to man in the mystery of the Holy Trinity, and therefore faith in this mystery is the most honorable and the greatest nomage I can render to God. Were all creatures exhausted in an endeavor

ublime mysteries of the divine Being. Reason needs help external to itself

The required and desired help s positively given, as we know, by he history of God's dealings with mer and the record of His revelations to them. In His love for men God has revealed Himself to them, and com municated to them, all that sum of ruths necessary, in their present state of existence, to bring them into har mony with His will and secure for themselves the enjoyment of His glory in the immortality that awaits them in

ternity. Revelation is the means God has em ployed to bring men into closer com-munion with Himself, by the observance of the divine order of due relations. Obedience to this order is vir To revelation we are indebted for tue. our knowledge of the law of the In-finite Boing Unity of Nature and Trinity of Persons, one God in three persons, or three persons in one God. The mystery of the Father, Son and Haly Ghost in the Infinite Being is the first and the most august of all the mysteries of our holy religion. In ad-dressing the departing soul, the Church says :

created you; in the name of the Son who redeemed you; and in the name of the Holy Ghost who sanctified you. The three divine persons, though dis tinct, have but one divine will, one livine nature, one divine substance

for all the blessings and graces we en joy. The arm, the hand and th fingers form three distinct parts of a

Has a man thrown a great weight we say of him his arm has done it artistic piece of embroidering we say at once his fingers have done it the product of the same member of the divine Persons concur in the works at tributed to each Person in particular. very inadequate notions of the intimacy of the relations subsisting

To the Father Almighty Who rules the universe with supreme authority, we owe the homage of filial obedience. To God the Son, our Redeemer, we owe the homage of gratitude and love for the graces of redemption. To God the Holy Ghost we owe the homage of affectionate and absolute confidence for His indwelling in our souls, imparting to us the fruition of the knowledge of God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

ters and then proceed to "write them and He to us, and we can understand each other. Intellect responds to in-tellect, and will to will. Light answers light, and love is attracted by love. the organs of speech rolled out in successive waves over the ears of an as-sembly, transfers the thought of the speaker to all within reach of those sound waves. How is all this done? Echo answers, how ! We live in mys-tery. If we believed only what we understand we could not believe in our own existence. To know God is to love Him and serve Him and praise Him. When I believe the report of a traveller from other lands I honor his truthfulness. But if he reports things incredible at first sight, on account of their extraor will, with humble faith and love, will, with humble faith and love, him, I honor him by the evidence of my entire confidence that he could neither be deceived himself nor deceive me. When God declares in holy carnation, the Eucharist help men to scripture that He governs the world worship God. The man who does not worship God, worships himself, is his own center, lives for himself alone. Self is the ul-timate object of his acts. What a nar-tow world is his! The Christian soul row world is his! The Christian soul to move my heart. In all this there is When God reveals to me the mystery of the Holy Trinity, in accepting His word and the truth it teaches me, render God the highest and the great est homage it is at all possible for me to give Him. Here I sink in the clearly revealed by the words of Christ in xxviii, Matthew, when He commis-sioned His Apostles: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." As the mind of man is in the presence of the incomprehensible limited in knowledge and in ability to God, according to my reason, which know, so his bodily senses are limited knows God and knows that it cannot know Him adequately, as the finite cannot comprehend the Infinite. God alone comprehends God. He alone knows Himself as He is knowable. The greatness of God is known to us by our utter inability to rise so high

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Tells a Story of Years of Pain and Suffering. - Doctors Utterly Failed to Help Her and Morphine was Continually Resorted to - Became so Weak she Could Searcely Perform her Household Dutles.

From the Beaver, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stone have been residents of the township of Ernes town, about ten miles east of Napanee, this reason the grace of redemption through the precious blood of redemption in that time have gained the esteem of tion is applied to our souls by order of all their neighbors. For six years the Redeemen Himself, by the rite in previous to this time they had lived in which we are washed from our sins in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and the name of the Father and of the Son | was during their residence there that and of the Holy Ghost. We are bap- Mrs. Stone was attacked with an illnes that made her life miserable for years tized in mystery and our mystery. It is in relation to this mystery. In the acquisition of ordinary scien there she told the following story in the set of the following story in the set of the following story is the set of the s is simple to what is more difficult. In dence in Colorado, my illness first religion we begin with what is most came on. At the outset every two or difficult, the highest and greatest. To three weeks I would be attacked with confess God in Three Persons is the highest effort of faith. Nevertheless it is the first lesson the child receives times was so bad that I would scream The child begins where aloud with the pain. A doctor was scholars end. This faith is the root of called in, but the only benefit I ever all justification. God blessed Abra received from his treatment was

Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. Nou can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla be cause it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and-it's Ayers.

MISSIONS. We have now ready for Missions a full and

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10.10

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sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years

ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appli-

that made the record-50 years

it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the

better berry. But doubtles

also, He never did." Why

We can't. We are using the

same old plant that cured the

Indians and the Spaniards. It

has not been bettered. And

since ree make sarsaparilla com

pound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement.

on't we better the sarsaparillal

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through the injection of morphine in

to my arm, as a result of which the

pain would gradually passaway. The medicine which was given me, how-

ever, had not the slightest effect, and

the doctor appeared to be greatly per

plexed, and thereafter continually re-

sorted to injections of morphine when-

tacks continued at intervals until our

return to Canada, when they increased

in frequency and intenseness. The re-sult was that I grew very weak, and

my whole system appeared to be giv-ing out. My complexion turned a

yellowish hue, and I had little or no appetite. Latterly I would be at-

tacked with fainting spells, preceded by attacks of dizziness. I became

utterly unable to stand fatigue, and

could with the greatest difficulty per-

form my household duties. A doctor

was called in who treated me for some

time without benefitting me any

Then he gave me what I now know to

be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after

I had used two boxes I felt somewhat

better. I then purchased the pills my-

found that the pain was gradually de-

creasing. I could get rest and sleep at night, which had hitherto been almost impossible. I continued using

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for several

months, and the result is that they

have effected a complete cure, and I

I can assure you it is a great relief to

be free from the trouble that made my

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly

upon the blood and nerves, building

them anew and thus driving disease

due to either of these causes which

Pink Pills will not cure, and in hun

from the system. There is no troubl

am now enjoying the best of health.

self and continued the treatment.

These at

ever the attacks came on.

in mental power as to comprehend mind, unless obscured by sin, dis-covers the existence of God, the Cre-

ator and the Ruler of the universe. unifies and harmonizes the elements

ate their movements. The works of the Almighty betoken to man God's infiaite perfection, goodness and wis iom. But reason cannot penetrate the divine essence, nor conceive the

tized in mystery and our first instruc

in catechism. ham for the obedience that led him to sacrifice that which was nearest to his heart and to place Isaac on the holocostal pyre (Gen. xxii). So God will bless us for the obedience that sacrifices the very light of our life to the authority of His word. He will fill us with His grace, multiply the merit of our actions, enrich us with virtue, adopt us as His children, sanctify us in this life and glorify us in heaven in the name

of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. says: "Depart this life, Christian soul, in the name of the Father who Review has been asked whether or not

the Church has ever sanctioned, or does sanction, the re marriage of a divorced person while the first wife or husband and hence we thank the Holy Trinit lives ; and such inquiry has recently been addressed to it in consequence of certain statements that have lately ap

peared in the daily papers concerning a prominent singer. member of body, while taken together they constitute the member itself. one referred to generally prove unreliable and unfounded. It may be added, secondly, that, in individual

has he seized a dart we say of him his hand has done it; has he executed an Nevertheless these three operations are ody. The arm, the hand and the fingers concur in the execution of the work. In the Holy Trinity the three No comparison can serve to illustrate the operation of the Persons in the Trinity beyond giving us some

among Them.

The mysteries of faith should surprise no one, for we are a mystery to our-selves. We are wrapt in mysteries.

From the order that reigns in nature, nan knows there is but one God Who

and sustains their freedom of operation under the laws given them to perpetu

to comprehend God we would still be

as far from comprehending Him as the finite is distant from the Infinite. Faith in the Trinity is the foundation of all virtue and holiness. It is for

gain any greater knowledge of God than that He is infinite in His perfec-

ure—so like Gerald's own ! oves her passionately ! I can It breaks my heart !" be's own heart was very sa

e shock her head hopelessly. so afraid," she said, " that he way and lose the opportunity thing up the difficulty, what ay be! Every day I expect that he is going." rs were prophetic; for almost toke he came into the room,

r greeting the priest with his perfulness and warmth, and or a few minutes on indiffer s, he turned to her and said But my presence is needed you may suppose. And since

she knew, to give her time to rom the effect of his announce

" he answered, with a sigh go. Maloney writes me that s been some tampering with le-with that black sheep Pat particular. It is very import ne to be there on this account better on every account that

s standing opposite Kathleen looked up at him with such a ing, apprehensive glance that d, though sadly. at is it, Gerald ?" she asked "Something is the matter" seen that. What is it?"

Ask your grocer for



the Church sanctions the re marriage of a divorced person while the first husband or wife is still living. - Sacred Heart Review.

An Inquiry Answered.

Oa several different occasions the

stated, first, that such statements as the

cases, it is usually extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to ascer

tain the real facts. The parties con

cerned in such matters are not, as

public details which most peopl

general rule, given to making

trenuously endeavor to keep secret.

Inirdly, in cases where publicity is courted, it is not at all uncommon for

the individuals who seek it to mis-

state the facts purposely in the hope o

deluding the public into the belief that

the Church, which has no cognizance of their cases, or has actually refused

to listen to their demands, has acceded

to them. A case of this sort occurred

a year or so ago in New York, where

Archbishop Corrigan was represented

as having secured a dispensation for a "marriage," when the facts were that

he had nothing at all to do with the

matter. There are even in-stances on record — one occurred

to Archbishop Chappelle some time

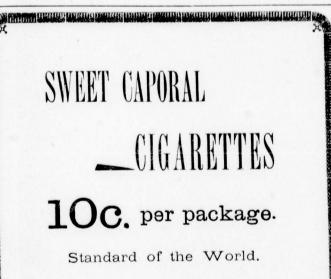
to whom they present their cases. The newspapers get hold of such mat-

In reply it may b

Don't Wait for the Sick Room

Don't Walt for the Sick Room. The experience of physicians and the pub-lic proves that taking Scott's Emulsion pro-duces an immediate increase in flash; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

dreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other reme dies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes In proves that taking Scott's Lemilsion pro-duces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption. The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine. genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2,50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Mc dicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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the world.

during the year.

The altars are also stripped of their

ornaments after the Mass of Thursday,

to prepare for the mournful offices in

celebration of the death of Christ.

The Blessed Sacrament is also removed

in solemn procession to a repository

specially prepared to receive It,

and It is retained there until the

time for the celebration of the death of

On Good Friday, as we have already

indicated, the death of Christ is com-

memorated by a mournful rite which

is called the Mass of the Presanctified.

because the Host whereby the celebrant

communicates was consecrated at the

Christ's death was the sacrifice by

ive, and sorrowful. We should cele-

our Blessed Lord rose from the

dead. For this reason it partakes

of the joyous character of Easter Sun

day to some extent. The "Gloria

and the "Alleluias" of Easter are used

in this Mass, and the bells, which were

silent on Good Friday, are used again.

Easter holy water, and the Paschal

candle are solemnly blessed, all of

which represent symbolically the

Resurrection of Christ from the dead.

These and similar blessings of various

objects by the prayers of the Church

are in accordance with the usages pre-

scribed in Holy Writ, as such blessings

were ordered under the Old Law, and

under the New Law the Apostle St.

On Holy Saturday the new fire, the

Christ has passed.

Mass of Holv Thursday.

for their explation.

Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro. and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, at rell as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach condon notilater than Tuesday moraling. Arrears must be paid in full befors the paper ten be stored

san be sto ondon, Saturday. April 10, 1897

HOLY WEEK.

In Holy Week, which is the last week of Lent, the Church commemorates in an especial manner the Passion or sufferings of our Blessed Lord. The two weeks constituting Passiontime are devoted to the commemoration of His Passion, but Holy Week especially so, because it was during Holy Week that the mysteries of His death and the Redemption of mankind were accomplished.

Palm Sunday is the first day of Holy Week. The antiquity of its observance is evidenced by the fact that it is mentioned in the ancient life of Euthymius who lived in the middle of the fifth century, and palm branches are used as well in the service of the Greek Churches as under the Latin rite. This proves not only the very early observance of the day itself, but also of this peculiar usage, long before the Eastern schism took place. The frequent occurrence of paim branches in early Christian mosaics and wall paint. ings found in the catacombs and else where also points to the same conclu sion.

Palm Sunday was instituted in memory of the triumphal entry of our Blessed Lord into Jerusalem before He was made a prisoner by the chief priests of the Jews and the Pharisees. When He approached the city humbly riding on an ass, the people, moved by enthusiasm an account of His many miracles, and His divine teaching, spread their garments and branches of trees in the way crying out "Hosanna to the Son of David. Blessed is He who cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest."

The word Hosanna signifies "save now" and the exclamation was a prayer for the preservation of Christ Himself, and for salvation and mercy for themselves through Him. . It is similar to and is quoted from the words of David in Psalm 117: "O Lord, save me : O Lord, give good success. Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

As yet the Pharisees and Scribes had not succeeded in directing the anger of the people against Jesus, and, anxious as they were to persecute Him and to put Him to death, they as yet feared the people, who loved and venerated Him because He had conferred

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

sectarian animosities and prejudices. and the wine into His Blood, and the act was received by the Apostles as the The same argument which the Com mittee thus uses has been frequently fulfilment of the promise which He had employed in this country also, with as made some time before to give His much confidence as if it were conclus-Flesh and Blood to be our food and nourishment for the (spiritual) life of ive and unanswerable.

Catholics and others who maintain On Holy Thursday it is the usage of the necessity of religious education do the Church that only one Mass is celenot ask the State to pay for the teachbrated in each church, at which all ing of their "catechisms, creeds, and the clergy receive Holy Communion, rituals " at the expense of the public. in memory of the administering of the They are quite willing to pay for this Sacrament by Christ to His Apostles. out of their own pockets, but they very In Episcopal cities that Mass is celebratreasonably demand that they shall not ed by the Bishop, who also consecrates be subject to a penalty for teaching during the Mass the holy oils used in religion to their children. If while administering the other sacraments paying for the education of their own children they are obliged to support a To prepare for the celebration of the second set of schools for the benefit of Mass of the Presanctified on Good those who do not wish to educate their Friday, on which day the sacrifice of children morally as well as secularly, the Mass is not offered up, two Hosts such a penalty is imposed upon them, are consecrated on Holy Thursday, one and it makes no difference in this reof which is used as usual during the gard whether the godless schools are Mass of the day, and the other is re maintained by direct taxation, or by served for the Mass of the Presanctian apportionment from the public treasfied to be celebrated on Good Friday. ury which they have helped to fill.

> We can see no valid reason to justify legislation which discriminates in favor of those who will not have any religion taught in the school room. We do not by any means deny that it is the office and duty of the State to employ adequate means to ensure that petitioners, who are all Catholics, the children shall be sufficiently and properly educated, but when it does this it should observe distributive justice by taking care not to impose a doubletax upon those who conscientiously believe that secular and religious instruction should go hand in hand. It is as much the business of statesmen to find the way of thus dealing justly

with all classes, as to provide for general education. We might conby which our redemption was effected, cede that the problem is a difficult and the offices of the Church are on one, but it is the business of statesmen that day peculiarly touching, impressto solve such problems, no matter how difficult they may be. Yet it is not so brate the day in mourning for our sins difficult as those who, like the United which required so precious a "sacrifice Presbyterian committee, do not desire to have it solved, would have us be

On Holy Saturday our Blessed Lord lieve. The Separate school systems of remained in the tomb. The Mass of Ontario and Quebec solve it satisfact. that day, however, was originally celeorily, and in England it is aimed to brated during the night between Satursolve it by placing the Voluntary day and Sunday, and though the schools on a more satisfactory basis by time of celebration has been antiextending to them that justice which cipated it is still regarded as the has hitherto been denied them. Mass of the night during which

The fact that British statesmen have become fully conscious of the injustice which has hitherto been inflicted on the supporters of the Voluntary schools, and desire to remedy it, apparently irritates the committee, and they are endeavoring to prevent justice from being done. With this object they raise the pretext that under the Voluntary school system as aided by a government grant, the State will supply religious teaching, and will thus countenance State Churchism. This is not the case. The State will not supply the religious teaching, as it will only pay for secular results in the Voluntary schools, whereas the religious teaching

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE, AND THE GOVERNMENT. The address of the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 30th ult., was in several respects a

remarkable one. It was delivered on the very day of the arrival of the Papal Delegate in Canada, and as it had special reference to the causes on account of which Mgr. Merry del Val was appointed by the Holy Father to come to Canada as his representative, there are many things in it which will be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Tarte began by reading the petition of forty-five Liberal members of Parliament to the Pope, among whom was Mr. Tarte himself. The petition declares that His Holiness had already been informed that certain prelates and members of the secular clergy in the Province of Quebec during the general elections of last June. intervened in a violent manner in restraint of electoral freedom, taking sides openly for the Conservative party against the Liberal party, and going so far as to declare guilty of grievous sin, those who would vote for the candidates of the Liberal party." The document also explains that the and "respectful and devoted children of the Church" believe that "such a state, if allowed to continue, might be extremely dangerous to the constitutional liberties of this country as well as to the interests of the Church itself. This is a serious charge, and as it will of course be brought to the consi-

deration of the delegate himself, and will be adjudicated by him, it would not be proper that we should prejudge the case by saying that it is entirely unfounded. It will be for the delegate himself to examine into the evidence and to pronounce judgment, and if he finds that the bounds of moderation have been really overstepped, to apply a remedy, and to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such things. The Bishops and clergy of Ontario certainly were not guilty of any undue inter ference, nor were they accused of it, and in reference to the Bishops of Quebec we must say that to our mind the mandement they issued previously to the election, and which appears to be their only official act on the subject, was not censurable in any degree. If some Bishops and clergy went beyond the terms of that mandement, it is to be seen yet whether they transgressed

the bounds of discretion. A mixed matter like the school question, which touches both the rights of conscience and our civil liberties, is peculiarly difficult and troublesome, and when rights of conscience are violated, as they have been in Manitoba by the school legislation of 1890, it is not merely the right, but it is undoubtedly the duty of the prelates of the Church to intervene in support of religious liberty. This is what the is supplied by the denominations under Bishops of Quebec did in issuing their joint mandement, defining the necessity of religious education, and we believe that even the passage which was cited during the debate, from that mandement, by the Solicitor General, was quite within their right. The passage was as follows :

school question. It refers solely to the part taken, or said to have been taken, by the clergy in regard to politics, but it does not follow from the fact that there is to be an investigation that the clergy have really interfered to any great extent beyond what was within their right.

It will be seen from these occurrences and statements that the mission of Mgr. Merry del Val is purely a religious one, as we indicated already to be the case. He is to investigate the complaints made by Catholics as such, and not to deal with the Government. It will be seen, therefore, that the foolish alarm which has been expressed by some Protestant journals, to the effect that the Pope was appealed to for the purpose of controlling the Canadian Government and Parliament is without foundation. Nevertheless, if the Delegate can obtain better terms on the school question by representing the justice of the case, there can be no reasonable objection to his so doing. It is the right of every one to lay his case before the authorities who are to

sentative to do so. While treating of the coming of the Delegate to Canada, Mr. Tarte took occasion to speak of the school question in such terms as would lead us to believe that he is opposed to Separate schools. He said :

"In Ontario, fifty thousand Catholic children attend the Public schools, and the Pope and Cardinal Satolli, and the Council of Baltimore gave the right to Catholics to attend such schools.' Further on, he added : "They (his opponents in Parliament) want everything separate. I want union everywhere. Why should we not be friends and brothers in this Dominion? Why should not my children and yours mix together and love each other."

It is true the language is not perfectly clear, but taken in connection with other expressions of Mr. Tarte in his speeches in the West, the meaning of this appears to be that we should not look for the re-establishment of Separate schools in Manitoba at all.

The Pope, Cardinal Satolli and the Council of Baltimore have not approved of schools where there is no religious instruction, except in the case that complete provision has been otherwise made for the religious education of the children who are sent to them. It is easily seen that this cannot be interpreted as meaning that such schools are to be generally used by Catholics, for we well know that the great major. ity of parents are either too busy with worldly matters, or not competent to give proper instruction, either in religion or any secular branch, to their children. Surely if it is desirable there should be competent teachers of the secular branches, it is at least equally important that there should be competent teachers of religion also. and this cannot generally be secured without good teachers in the schools. Regarding Mr. Tarte's statement that fifty thousand Catholic children attend the Oatario Public schools, we have to say that there are no statistics to give us the actual number, and such a statement cannot be regarded as perfectly accurate. Undoubtedly there are many Catholic children attending the Public schools, but over half of these are in localities where the Catholics form nearly the entire population of the school section, and they have therefore all the desired opportunities of the teaching of religion.

APRIL 10. 19.7.

pathies to the people of the United States, for whose prosperity he had offered up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass that morning. The sailors were highly pleased with the kind reception given them, and expressed their enthusiasm by hurrahs prolonged and enthusiastic.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE AND GREECE.

Several weeks have passed since it was announced that the European Powers had decided to prevent a war between Greece and Turkey, which might embroil all Europe by compelling them to take sides in the conflict. To effect this it was declared that coercion would be employed, if necessary, to oblige both the threatening powers to keep the peace.

So far the only coercion which has been actually put into force has been against the weaker power, Greece. Her warships have not been allowed to land in Cretan harbors, and even one of them has been sunk by an Austrian war ship. The Cretan in deal with it, and there is nothing to surgents have also been bombarded whenever they came within range of make it unlawful for the Pope's reprethe European fleets, and they have thus been unable to make any considerable headway against the Turks, though in nearly every case where

there has been an actual collision the Cretans have achieved successes. This bombardment of the brave

islanders who are struggling for their delivery from Turkish misrule has created intense excitement among the people of Great Britain, France, and Italy, in all of which countries public sympathy is entirely on the side of the Cretans, and the action of the respective Governments in endeavoring to repress the aspirations of the Cretans is almost universally condemned.

Meantime the European concert which has been so long talked of as desirable from reasons of public safety, has not proved to be very cordial. Russia and Germany are decidedly Turkish in sympathy, and these powers have declared that they cannot tolerate any dismemberment of Turkey. Austria's position is somewhat

more doubtful, but this power appears to be fearful of giving offence to its powerful neighbors, and is thus dragged into following their example. The other three powers are somewhat influenced by public opinion, and though for the sake of peace they have agreed on paper to the coercion of both Greece and Turkey, and especially the blockade of the Greek ports, they seem unwilling actually to enforce these severe measures.

The concert between the powers may apparently be broken up at any moment ; but whether or not this may happen, the Greeks appear to be determined to annex the island, the inhabitants of which also desire annexation to Greece, to which country they belong by ties of race and religion.

The Turks have now an army of 50,000 in Macedonia, while the G have between 40,000 and 50,000

APRIL 1 EDITOR

MR. N. CLAB evidently feels because of the p the Papal Del Merry del Val. while speaking Manitoba school said : " From with the delegat peared that he th of Manitoba she until he arrived. interview we co the kind. Mo Val simply said I toba Legislature before he arrive

MR. J. Ross during the de said : "He h woman in Canao from the public man's or woma Mr. Robertson the Toronto's. v to exclude Catho tions. We do member had the when he made t ciple. At all ev careful. In his mitted people to ciple, but if Mr it into practice, guish his public

AMONG the cl M. Emile Zola in is one who is nat It is well know Grivotte is Mar has not read Zol that it is too a but she knows ! the book, as he and height ar and she was i dition alluded 1 was in Lourdes. age to the holy stantly followin her accurately, ately pictures th very vividly h her dependence for a cure. SI stored to healt is regarded as o acles wrought a engaged in the for the poor in cessful, as cr churches where stitute of the city, and contri

A CENTRAL CO tablished in Du of the centenni of 1798. It is number of Iris Ireland for th police are alw Tory Governme plots by Irishn scented out a for the occasion

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so many favors on them while He went about doing good.

A few days later the wiles of the enemies of Jesus succeeded in persuading the people that He was a blasphemer, and when they apprehended Him on so false an accusation, the same crowd which had before honored Him with a triumphant procession clamored for His death upon the cross, the most ignominious punishment which could be inflicted on a malefactor. This occurred on Good Friday.

Oa Thursday of Holy Week, called also Maundy-Thursday, occurs the feast of the institution of the Most Adorable Sacrament of the Eucharist.

Christ's Last Supper was on Thursday, two days before the great Paschal festival of the Jews, which was kept in memory of their delivery from the bondage of Egypt. The Last Supper was for the celebration of the Passover. and Jesus took the occasion to institute the Paschal feast and sacrifice of the New Law which was to take the place of all the sacrifices which were ordered to be kept under the law of Moses.

While the Supper was going on, Jesus foretold that He would be betraved to his enemies by one of His apostles there present, and Judas was indicated as the guilty one who had plotted this infamous crime. Then He took bread, "blessed and broke and gave to His disciples saying : Take ye and eat : This is my Body. And taking the chalice, He gave thanks and used by the Committee has little weight gave to them saying : Drink ye all of whis; for this is My blood of the New furnish food for reflection to the mem-Testament which shall be shed for many unto remission of sins.'

aul wrote to Timothy : "Every crea ture of God is good, and nothing to be rejected that is received with thanks giving : For it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer."

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which is one of the sects into which Presbyterianism is divided, notwithstanding its delusive name expressive of unity, has taken a very determined stand against the Education Bill which is now before the British Parliament. Its Disestablishment committee has passed a series of resolutions on the subject in the hope of creating a public sentiment against the Bill. In one of these resolutions it says

"It is not a right of conscience, but a violation of the rights of conscience, for the State to provide Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, or Protestant Dissenters of any name, with schools where their catechisms, creeds and rituals are taught to the young under their care, at the public expense. It ought not to be felt a hardship, but a privilege of conscience, for those who hold the untenable opinion that the secular and the religious cannot be properly taught unless they are taught ogether in their denominational chools, to keep up such schools entirely out of their own funds.'

The fact that the Bill has passed Parliament by a majority of 205 is a sufficient evidence that the argument bers of the Committee, and give them occasion to suspect that there is a

bread was changed into Christ's Body are not warped by the influences of the ordinary Government majority.

whose auspices the schools exist. But as matters are at present the State puts a premium on the absence of religion. Thus a system of no-Churchism is favored, and it needs no argument to show that a no-Churchism favored by the State is a much greater evil than any State Churchism which could be devised.

The Voluntary schools of England, which are similar to the Separate schools of Canada, are not Catholic schools, but are of all denominations which choose to establish them. The majority are of the Church of England, but some are Catholic, and others Methodist.

To show the magnitude of the injustice which has been inflicted by pampering the Board schools, while the Voluntary schools were left to look out for themselves, we may mention one fact stated by Mr. Morley, though for a different purpose from ours, that at Newcastle there were 12,000 children in the Board schools, and the same number in the schools of the Church of England, beside those who were attending the Catholic and Methodist schools. In other towns, the proportion of children attending the Voluntary schools was much greater, and on the whole nearly two thirds of the children are at these schools, and only one third at the Board schools. Hence two-thirds of

the population of the country were placed under the disadvantage of paying a double tax for education for the benefit of the other one-third. This with the general public, and might is the anomaly which the Education Bill now before Parliament is intended to correct, but which the Presbyterian Committee wishes to perpetuate. The These were efficacious words actu- fallaciousness in their argument which Bill, however, is very sure to become ally doing what they expressed. The is very palpable to those whose minds law, as it is supported by more than

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"All Catholics shall abstain from assisting candidates who will not bind themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of legislation restoring to the minority the School rights guaranteed to them by the judgment of the Privy Council.

Bat beside the inherent right which Catholics, and indeed all citizens, whether Catholic or Protestant, have to educate their children religiously, the Manitoba legislation interferes with civil rights, rights guaranteed by the

constitution, and whether we regard the matter from a religious or civil standpoint we all have the right to object to such legislation, to agitate for its repeal, and to endeavor to re-

verse it by all lawful means which are usually resorted to in political contests to gain our end.

The document sent by the Catholic Liberal members of Parliament to Rome makes no reference to the Manitoba school question. It deals solely with the right of the clergy to intervene in political contests. No doubt,

and numerous a body of our legislators, deemed it worth while to send a special delegate to the country to investigate especially so grave a charge as it brought against the Bishops and clergy, and, probably, at ters which might ordinarily be brought before the Holy See.

As Mr. Tarte remarked, the petition ors and charged officers and men to be final results of the present inexplicable makes no reference to the Manitoba the bearers of his blessing and sym- complications,

It makes no difference in substance whether a school be "Separate" by name, or "Public," if this condition be fulfilled, and Mr. Tarte's statement is therefore delusive, when employed to prove that Catholics do not want or need Separate schools. Separate schools are wanted where the conditions are not such as we have described.

> As regards the other twenty thousand Catholic children (if the number be so large) who are attending the Public schools, they are almost en-

tirely in localities where Catholics are the action of the European powers has. too few to support a school of their own, so that the fact does not show is scarcely credible that they would what Mr. Tarte apparently desires to permit the Turks to overrun Greece. prove by it. Such facts, therefore, are There is no knowing, however, what no just ground that we should not they may do, in view of the extraorthe Holy Father on receiving such a have what the constitution guarantees dinary course they have already taken. complaint, signed by so respectable to the Catholics of Manitoba.

take matters very quietly while the A NUMBER of sailors from the crews Great Powers are undecided what to of two United States cruisers, the San do. He has managed to gain his own Francisco and Cincinnati, were present ends so far by working on their jealat the Pope's Mass in the Sistine chapel ousies of each other, and we can only on the 20th ult. and were afterward hope that the result will be the liberathe same time to deal with other mat. presented to the Holy Father by Mgr. tion of Crete, and the preservation of O'Connell, rector of the American the integrity of Greece, though we are

massed on their frontier. In spite of this disparity of numbers the latter appear determined to declare war upon Turkey, in order that they may annex Crete, and if possible Thessaly and Macedonia. The Turks are undoubtedly good

fighters, and though their Government is on the verge of bankruptcy it would be rash to predict that they would be losers in a war in which both these nations would be left to their own resources, but however the war might result on the continent the Cretans will not accept the autonomy which the great powers offer to guarantee them under Turkish suzerainty. They have had enough of Turkish misrule, and it is their desire to be freed from it at once and forever.

If the great powers carry out their threat to blockade the Greek ports. the Greeks would be seriously handicapped in their war against Turkey, as it would be very difficult for them to obtain supplies, but surprising as

been in siding with Turkey so far, it

The Sultan, in the meantime, seems to

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Archbishop preached to an St. Patrick's c Sunday morni with the neces belief of Christ He took the gr sador of God s manded of Ch formance of f ordinary men to be of the men looked to natural thing manded and m That they are is no proof the then. The M the Archbisho Glod and Mag

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le of the United prosperity he had acrifice of the Mass sailors were highly d reception given their enthusiasm d and enthusiastic.

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ve passed since it at the European to prevent a war d Turkey, which urope by compelles in the conflict. declared that ccered, if necessary, to atening powers to

coercion which has nto force has been r power, Greece. not been allowed narbors, and even een sunk by an The Cretan in been bombarded e within range of s, and they have to make any conagainst the Turks, every case where actual collision the ed successes. nt of the brave

ruggling for their kish misrule has itement among the tain, France, and ch countries public y on the side of the ion of the respectn endeavoring to ons of the Cretans y condemned.

European concert long talked of as ns of public safety, be very cordial. ny are decidedly athy, and these d that they cannot mberment of Tursition is somewhat this power appears ving offence to its rs, and is thus ing their example. wers are somewhat lic opinion, and tke of peace they per to the coercion Turkey, and especof the Greek ports, g actually to eneasures.

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000 and 50,000 ntier. In spite of numbers the latter to declare war upon at they may annex ible Thessaly and

EDITORIAL NOTES.

APRIL 10. 1897.

before he arrived in Canada.

guish his public life.

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is one who is named by him "Grivotte.

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will be ready by the time the visit

ors start on their trip. It is cerainly

a suspicious circumstance that the

plot has been talked of so long be

fore the proposed visit is to take place.

Plotters have had scarcely time to con

MR. N. CLARKE WALLACE, M. P., evidently feels very uncomfortable because of the presence in Canada of the Papal Delegate, Monseigneur paper the following interesting sketch Merry del Val. A few days ago, while speaking in the House on the Manitoba school question, Mr. Wallace

An eminent prelate has expressed himself thus on the matter: "Deus said: "From a public interview with the delegate in New York it appeared that he thought the Legislature the Bull he is called away who was the of Manitoba should have adjourned until he arrived." From the published interview we could infer nothing of Council the Education Bill was passed. the kind. Monseigneur Merry del But the case is rather different now. The Pope has taken his action and Val simply said he was sorry the Manithere is nothing to do but to let things toba Legislature passed the School bill gc on." This means that Mgr. Merry del Val was a medium of consultation, MR. J. ROSS ROBERTSON, M. P.,

if not a consultor, with the Pope. He is young, but young men often fill good places in Rome. A few years ago he was an alumnus of the Noble Academy during the debate on the address said : "He believed no man or when Cardinal Satolli was its rector. woman in Canada should be excluded About four years ago he received apfrom the public service because of that pointment as master of the robe and acting private chamberlain. last there are four-Mgr. Merry del mission and seeking to poison the Val, Mgr. Bisleti, Mgr. Misciatelli and Mgr. De Croy. Mgr. De Croy is chieffy gerated and utterly false statements Mr. Robertson is member for one of the Toronto's, where it is the custom to exclude Catholics from all civil posi-Belgian, just as Mgr. Merry del Val is tions. We do not know if the hon. chiefly Spanish. The other two are It-alians. Occupants of these four posts member had the Queen City in mind generally fill canonries in patria when he made this declaration of prinpasilicas, and I have heard that Mgr. ciple. At all events, he had better be Merry del Val and Mgr. De Croy have careful. In his constituency it is perbeen offered such canonries, and have refused. Mgr. Misciatelli and mitted people to proclaim such a prin-Mgr. Bisleti are canons of St. Peter's. ciple, but if Mr. Robertson ever puts These four are among the most immeit into practice, the lodges will extindiate attendants of the Pope, and they fulfill their duties in pairs alternately,

two being in service one week and two the next. They are all of noble birth, Among the characters described by M. Emile Zola in his book on Lourdes and if after the death of the Pope mak ing them their resignation is accepted. they always get a good exchange. Mgr. Merry del Val is the son of the It is well known that the original of Grivotte is Marie Lebranchu. Marie Ambassador of Spain and of the Amhas not read Zola's book as she is aware bassadress who was interviewed in February for The Catholic Standard that it is too abominable to be read. and Times. The Ambassador is the but she knows that she is described in head of the book, as her curly hair, her age and which counts a boy mar-tyr in the days of Moorish domand height are just as described, ination. Collaterally he says he is a relative of Cardinal Wiseman. Mme. and she was in the very sick condition alluded by M. Zola when she Merry del Val is of the De Zuluetos, a was in Lourdes. During her pilgrim. family of prominent Spanish merchants a London. age to the holy shrine, Zola was con Foreign Office in Madrid ; a second is stantly following her so as to describe an engineer ; the third is now Envoy her accurately, but he very inaccur-Canada. His name is Raphael ately pictures the sequel, as he depicts le acted for a time as tutor to the little very vividly her dying agony after

ing of Spain. her dependence on the Blessed Virgin Reports have recently asserted that ne wishes to become a Jesuit, and they nave a verisimilitude. Cardinal Ddescalchi passed from being Vicar of is regarded as one of the greatest mir Rome and Cardinal to be a novice in the society, and Cardinal Pecci was two years before his death re admitted to the society which he had left, availacles wrought at Lourdes. She is now engaged in the work of collecting alms for the poor in Paris, and is very sucng himself of a general Papal dispencessful, as crowds gather at the sation in 1849. Mgr. Merry del Val churches where she appeals for the de was educated first at St. Cuthbert's Col stitute of the poorest quarters of the

A CENTRAL committee has been established in Dublin for the celebration of the centennial of the Irish rebellion of 1798. It is expected that a large number of Irish-Americans will visit Ireland for the occasion, and as the police are always ready, under the Tory Government, to invent dynamite plots by Irishmen, they have already scented out a plot which is set down lain. It is expected that he will stay faithfully and correctly taken down lity unfitted the one and a rabid spirit for the occasion of this visit of Amerithere two or three months. he return there afterwards permancans to the Emerald Isle. The police ently as Mgr. Satolli returned to say that two steamers are to be char-America ?' tered to bring over as many Irish exiles that case he would receive episcopal as possible, and that many of the inconsecration. tending visitors are extremists who

THE PAPAL DELEGATE. SION W. J. D. Croke, the Roman correspondent of the Philadelphia Catholic Gatineau "Stretching" Again. Standard and Times, writes to that Some weeks since, I took occasion,

of Monsigneur Merry del Val : His departure is strangely timed. ludit in orbe terrarum. Just when the singled out from the whole staff to be Anglican Archbishops have replied to persecuted and hounded down. Pope's best assistant in Rome on the matter. While the English Bishops Secretary of the Commission, who de-were in Rome in 1870 at the Vatican rived the information which he im-

Of these chal

a house which is old One of the sons is at the

Queen Victoria celebrated her golden

abilee he assisted as secretary with Mgr. Zalewski to Cardinal (then Mgr. Ruffo Scilla. Will he assist at the dia nond jubilee celebrations? He has In reach, as certainly in oparism His special title is Delegate Apos-tolic to Canada. Hence he has been made a domestic prelate while still re-taining his rank as private chamber-

tary, Mr. Eilbeck, are probably the last Protestants in the country to bear hard against anybody because of his religious creed.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

through the RECORD, to draw public attention to some of the methods followed by the Commissioners, at Kings ton Penitentiary, in dealing with a few Catholic officials who have been The prominent part taken in the plan adopted of spying and pimping, by the parted to Messrs. Noxon and Meredith from a notorious convict-since libervitnesses, according to preced-ent in Penitentiary enquiries, Mr. ated-and from certain penitentiary mployes noted for their extreme anti Catholic prejudices, was described. o turn the inquiry into a burlesque, and in its mode of procedure-which Mention was also made in a general way of the questionable, nay more, the hould have been above board and mean and contemptible stratagems used pen to the press and the tax payers-o revive the defunct and odious Star o procure evidence which, if obtained, would be calculated to injure the hamber iniquity of the last century parties against whom it was sought. hat is what Mr. Fraser has done, and The conduct of a newspaper correspondent writing from Ottawa, to a his is well known here, and it will be emembered. He did more, by rivalwestern journal, regarding the Com g Mr. Thomas Noxon in the detect-e business. He was a party to the mission and seeking to poison the uel and unheard of ordeal which one the officials was compelled to pass which he pretended were comprised in hrough, namely, an examination four a report, which had not been then written, was exposed. That same scribe who signs himself "Gatineau," imes repeated and of several hours' duration, on each occasion, without a specific charge having been made, or a has written another letter in which he vitness called or a shred of proof of treats of the result of the Commission aught unbecoming a public servant adduced. The whole of this tissue of in the Kingston Whig of the 31st of March, in the same style of reckless petty persecution was founded on mere exaggeration as appeared in the St suspicion and falsehood. Questions Mary's paper. It is said, here, that were asked regarding private and the Commissioners sent, from Toronto, a draft report upon their inquiry to family affairs which would not be allowed in any court of justice, and it the Minister of Justice. But can it be possible that the correspondent of any s not to the credit of the venerable old nan, E. A. Meredith, that he did not newspaper would be allowed to have access to such a document before being at least protest - if he could not pre ent-such outrageous conduct on the submitted to the Privy Council and be part of his colleagues. But, it would seem that the Central Prison interloper fore the members of the Cabinet had approved of its publication in whole or ruled the roost and could bulldoze his in part? This is not like what Sir onfreres at pleasure. What could be Diver Mowat would sanction. It is to xpected of men who went to the heads be inferred, therefore, that either "Gatineau" has invented the extravcommercial houses, in Montreal. pronto and Kingston and charged agantly wild statements he has sup plied to the Whig or else they have em with having paid commission to penitentiary officers on supplies pur-chased from them, and that they had

been inspired by some party closely in touch with the Commission. If this latter supposition be true who primed Gatineau ? Not, surely, any one of the three Commissioners. No one else, except the Secretary, should know anything of the secret and hidden records of the investigation. Has the secretary been leaky? To judge from his intimate and hole and corner intercourse and hail fellow-well-met relations with convict Matthewson, it can be fairly and logically concluded that he would feel little if any scruple

in posting a kindred spirit, like "Gatineau," with points, true or false, which would tell against those "pesky Papists," you know. Upon what does the writer of the letter in the Whig ground his vague charges of "boodling and robbery," by lege, Uehan, County Durham, England, then at the Noble Academy and the Gregorian University. When tution itself? Such charges, if true, would involve the connivance and collusion of the principal officers of the prison, the chief Accountant and In-

spector of Penitentiaries, and the mond jubilee celebrations? He has dustried unscrupulous man has caused the greatest imaginable fluency in speech in English, and probably also in French, as certainly in Spanish. against several public servants Auditor General himself. This

THAT PENITENTIARY COMMIS- Meredith and Noxon, and the Secre- whether they took the same pains and citizens took part. The huge church trouble and made use of the same devices and traps to find out wrongdoing, on the part of the Protestant flicers, as they did in the case of the Catholics whom they pursued so close-ly. Did Mr. Noxon and Mr. Fraser-I am glad that old Mr. Meredith did The intended victims had been hosen before Mr. O. K. Fraser was dded to the Commission. A better not take part in all the dirty work choice of a Catholic to see fair play go to the contractors with whom the and justice given to his co-religionists Steward, the Hospital Keeper, the should have been made. Instead of in-Tailor and Shoemaker, Instructors and isting upon charges being formulated the Clerk of Works have had relations gainst persons brought before the to discover whether any or all of these ommission ; upon a fair and open trial of such charges; upon witnesses oring produced to prove any wrongdoing; and upon counsel being allowed to examine such officials asked or received commissions or boodled in any other way ? Should the commissioners neglect to do this-if they have not done it already-I need not indicate the conclusion to be

drawn. I have no intention of excus ing or defending Catholics, as such, it Fraser has lent himself they have done wrong. What I contend or, and what every right thinking man must contend for, is a fair trial and clear proof before any punishment s inflicted. It may be proper for me to state, clearly and emphatically, that not one of the officers pilloried and put to the torture by the commissioner and "Lord High Executioner Eilback, knows a little about this communication. Yours truly,

> ONLOOKER. Kingston, April 1, 1897.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATE. Enthusiastically Received Every-where.

His Excellency, Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Delegate to Canada, arrived in Montreal for his first official visit, by the train from Quebec reaching Dalhousie Square station at o'clock on Thursday evening, April 1, and never since the days when Mgr. O'Brien bore the Pallium to the late Archbishop Fabre, has any ecclesiastical visitor been given such a recep-Long before the hour at which the

rain was timed to arrive, says the Montreal Star, every spot commanding a view of the depot platform was seized y a crowd, every member of which, like the Athenians of old, was "eager to see or to hear some new thing." The end of the platform at which the train was to draw up was also taken possession of, while the stairs and wait he proof of this, when this assertion ng rooms in the station building were was false and groundless? No respect occupied by some of the less enterprisble detective in the civilized world ing, who hoped to see something of the ould stoop to such means to bring

proceedings, and were taking part in the reception anyhow. onviction home even to the worst A large number of the most prominent clergy and laity of Montreal were

llow such truculence. As a matter o act, our worthy commissioners se resent at the station. side law, equity and precedent in deal When the train arrived His Excel-

ng with the individual cases unde ency was accorded a most hearty welonsideration. They set at nought the ome. An immense procession was at ight which every British subject has once formed, and proceeded to the great Cathedral of St. James, where, nder the Magna Charta and the Contitution, that of a fair trial : this is not after the customary ceremonies were enied to the murderer or the burglar. concluded, an address of welcome was leither is put upon trial until a true read, in French, by Vicar General ill is found against him by a grand Bourgeault, to which the Delegate re ury, thus securing him against illegal plied as follows, in the same language treatment and the mockery of judicial

"Gentlemen,-You do not expect a nquiry conducted without any special harge or evidence of guilt. I am far long speech from me at this late hour is neither the place nor the moment from even insinuating that the ridi-But I must express in the name of the culous parody upon what a proper in-Holy Father and in mine my gratitude vestigation ought to be, just closed or for your kind reception. I was an-xious to come to Montreal, a centre so about to close, in our vicinity, would meet the approval of the Minister of important and so intelligent, and in the midst of which are united to the Justice or the Government, as a whole, were all the facts known to Sir Oliver spirit of business the most noble senti and his colleagues in the Cabinet. The ments of faith and union. Minister of Justice made a grave

"I beg of you, in the name of Hi mistake in the appointment of the two first Commissioners. They Holiness, your prayers, your confi-dence, and your co operation ; you will were not competent for the due and proper performance of the thus help me, each in your own cap-acity, to fulfil the mission of peace for which I came here. "Truth and justice, of which the

was crowded, and thousands stoed around the doors seeking ineffectually to secure entrance. Among those present were the Premier and Madame Laurier, Mr. Tarte, Tarte, Madame and Miss Tarte, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. R. W. Scott and his ons, Darcy and W. L. Scott, and Hon. ohn Costigan, Dr. Landerkin dessrs. Uriah Wilson, Hewitt Bostock, John McMillan (Huron) and many other Protestant members of Parliament attended. The clergy of archdiocese to the number of fortyfive, with many students, monks and others of the religious orders, occupied the chancel of the church. chairs were placed near the altar rails. the highest in the centre for the ablegate, the others for the Archbishop of Ottawa and Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface.

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The reading of three addresses of welcome, one in Latin by the Arch-bishop on behalf of the Church in general, one in French by Mr. A. A. Taillom, President of l'Institut Canadien, and one in English by Mayor Bingham, who wore his robes of office as Mayor, but spoke only for his Cath olic fellow-citizens, occupied not a little time, during which those present had opportunity to study the ablegate's features. The Papal representative is Spanish, with Irish blood in his veins, and has been rather badly used by the newspaper illustrators. He is, as one may see at a glance, a man of lofty ideals and strong nature. He is not vet arrived at middle age, but he knows the world as well as the lore of the Church. His calm, almost mask like face, with deep set, watchful eyes, is that of a cleric who is also a diplomat. command of language is remarkable in the extreme. He replied in Latin, French and English, and at Montreal the other day he talked in Italian and Soanish. One of his French hearers to-night says that his answer in that tongue was flawless in word and ac-cent. His English was no less notable. There is no man in the Parliament of Canada who uses our language with such mastery. His reply in English was in the following terms :

" Mr. Mayor, dear friends and brethren. Catholics of Ottawa :

"Allow me to conclude with a word of thanks and of greeting to you, the English speaking members of this Catholic community. If there is a difference of language between you and your fellow-Catholics of the Dominion I know there is no difference in the ardor of your faith and in the love you bear o the Sovereign Pontiff and the Holy See. I am most grateful for the good wishes you have expressed, and I desire to convey to you my sincerest gra-titude. Nothing could give me greater encouragement than to know that at every step I have you with me. You have expressed the conviction that your duties as loyal citizens and your duties as true Catholics go hand in hand. I fully endorse that statement. We often hear it said or insinuated that as loval subjects of the British Crown Catholics must be less loyal sub ects of the Vicar of Christ. Every child of the Church knows how false that accusation or insinuation is. It s a strange thing that any right-minded man should reckon on a loyalty which would be asked for and given with a sacrifice of conscience. It would seem easy, however, now to consolidate the duties of a loyal subject of the Crown and a loyal subject of the Holy Church, when the Holy See is occupied by .uch a Pontiff as Leo XIII., and the British Empire is ruled by a

undoubtedly good h their Government of bankruptey it predict that they war in which both d be left to their however the war he continent the cept the autonomy wers offer to guar. urkish suzerainty. igh of Turkish misdesire to be freed forever.

ers carry out their the Greek ports, e seriously handir against Turkey, difficult for them but surprising as ropean powers has. Turkey so far, it e that they would o overrun Greece. ng, however, what ow of the extraorave already taken. meantime, seems to quietly while the undecided what to red to gain his own king on their jeal-, and we can only will be the liberahe preservation of ece, though we are that will be the resent inexplicable The Precept of the Easter Duty.

ings. The Dublin corporation, how Every Catholic of sufficient age to ever, has no fear of this kind, as it receive Communion is bound to receive has granted the City Hall for the celt on some day between the first Sunebration. One would imagine that the day of Lent and Trinity Sunday, intotal collapse of the last pretended lusive. dynamite plot would make the police

The Easter duty is not merely an ob ligation to receive once a year. A person may receive a hundred times a that is what is expected from them, and year and yet not make his Easter duty ust as one may hear Mass every day in the week, and yet not fulfill the pre ept of hearing Mass if he stays away on Sunday. The law of hearing Mass is not to hear it once a week, but to hear it on Sundays and holydays of obligation ; so the law of Communion is not to receive it once or twice a year. but to receive it at the time appointed. coct anything since the celebration No other time will do. But some may say, "I have not

was determined on, and there could hardly be anything definite arranged mmitted any mortal sin since my last so far ahead of the time of the visit ; but the police evidently wish to show the time." Very good, perhaps you that they are always on the alert. are ; though it may be that Almighty God does not have as high an opinion

Archbishop Ireland on Miracles.

But it is not the question whether you Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, are good or not : the law is not to conpreached to an audience who packed St. Patrick's church in St. Paul last fess mortal sin at Easter ; far from it, one ought to have no mortal sin to con-Sunday morning. The sermon dealt with the necessity of miracles and the fess then or at any other time. the law is to go to Communion. One belief of Christians in the supernatural. should get leave to do so, of course He took the ground that as an ambasbut if you have no sin on your conscience, what is easier than to say so to sador of God something more was demanded of Christ than the mere perthe priest? You ought to be glad to formance of feats of science such as be able to say it.

ordinary men could do. He claimed It you are in mortal sin, get out of it be of the supernatural, therefore by making a good confession and Commen looked to Him to perform super-natural things. Miracles were demunion ; if you are not, do not fall into it by refusing to obey this most manded and miracles were performed. peremptory and most urgent command. That they are not done in these days Any one who has not received since Lent began, and refuses to do so on or is no proof that they were not done before Trinity Sunday, may indeed call himself a Catholic, but he is not The Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop, assisted by Fathers Glod and Magee. worthy of the name.

"Might and not altered or garbled-will not there afterwards perman-Mgr. Satolli returned to they ask in Rome. In "Gatineau's" letter to the Whig contains :

Ottawa, March 30.-The report of the Kingston Penitentiary Commission with the evidence attached will be apt to shock the country, which is saying a good deal in view of the fact that boodling revelations are rather an old story in Canada. The Commission will show that the tax payer has been deliberately robbed for years and years by officers of this institution, who have grown rich in consequence, and that the institution itself has been reduced to the last stages of demoraliza tion. It is to be hoped the Minister of Justice will make an example of the principal rascals. To dismiss them and let them retire to private life with their ill-gotten gains would be no punishment at all and no warning to other public officers. We shall never succeed in stamping out boodling and peculation till somebody is sent to

jail and kept there." The man who wrote the foregoing was too cowardly to mention the na confession : I am just as good as these of the officers whom he smirches by his people who are running to church all foul slanders. He or his equally cow ardly prompter might as well have done this, so far as Kingston is con-cerned; for there is no one in this city, who has taken any interest in of you as you seem to have of yourself. what has been going on at the peni-tentiary, since last November, who does not know that nearly all the time the ingenuity and the devious expedients resorted to by the Commission to show a raison d'etre for sitting longer than a month, at most, have been directed against two or three

Catholics who, as has been said already, were marked out for the axe. The correspondent goes on to say : " It happens that some of the incrim inated Kingston officials are Roman Catholics and they are trying to make it appear that the Commissioners were

prejudiced against them for that reason. No one will believe it. Mr. O. K. Fraser, of Brockville, brother of the late Mr. C. F. Fraser, was one of the

of partizanship the other for work which, in addition to necessary experi ence, required a vigorous and un clouded intellect, freedom from bias and prejudices, and, above all,

not competent for

riminal. In fact, the law does no

scrupulous regard for truth and justice. In placing Mr. O. K. Fraser on the Commission, as a Catholic represent ative, Sir Oliver meant well, no doubt but, in reality, Clarke Wallace, Sam Hughes or the redoubtable "Capting" John Gaskin, of our lik, would have filled the bill just as well, if not better so far as regarded the Catholics con cerned. So little does Mr. O. K. Frase: desire to appear as a Catholic that he has held himself aloof from all who pro fess that faith, since he came here, and refrained from all intercourse, even from speaking, to the Catholic Chap lain of the prison, Rev. Father Neville, a nephew of Archbishop Cleary. It was quite different with the Presbyter ian Commissioner-Noxon-who was a constant visitor at the Protestant chap

lain's - Mr. Cartwright -- where he rubbed against Dr. Strange and other staunch Tories. I may state that no stenographer was employed by the Commissioners, so that the fair minded and truth-loving Secretary could fix lights and manipulate the evidence as his

tender conscience might prompt. The Secretary has had an assistant lately whose record is far from creditable. If Sir Oliver but knew the scandal and disgust this person caused, here, as well as in Winnipeg and New West minster by the disgraceful exhibitions he publicly and frequently made, the gallant Knight would, or I am mistaken, soon dissolve the partnership between the chief mischief maker, in the public servic, and Mr. "Bob" Eil-

beck. I have stated plain facts in view of obtaining fair play and justice for men unfairly dealt by, in thus calling the attention of Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick to

and caution in taking action upon the report and evidence which Messrs. Noxon, Meredith and Fraser have placed in his hands. Before disposing of the ex parte documents of this tri-Commissioners. Apart from that, the unvirate would it not be advisable for occasion of a great popular demonstration in all his life he never felt in better to ascertain from them tion in which thousands of Catholic health."

rights are indestructible, are mostly felt and heard amidst calmness and peace. Forget your dissentions, gather closely around the head of the Church, have confidence in him, in his justice and in his love for you and you will thus assist me while assisting him to preserve peace and harmony in the bosom of the grand Catholic Church. May the Almighty accede to our wishes and help us in our work

The scene during the presentation of the address was most imposing, the chief participants being in the middle distance of the picture.

Immediately in front of the altar with its many lights sat the Ablegate attended by the Canons in purple and white, in front of him the Vicar General in cloth of gold surrounded by the Chapter in their purple and white vestments, and the attendants in black and white. In the back-ground were the white and gold walls of the great temple, with their few but beautiful mural paintings, and in the fore ground the great dark mass of the congregation, whilst high over all rose the great dome studded with jets of

> The reply being over, the clergy, with the exception of the Vicar General, withdrew, Canon Racicot an nouncing that His Excellency would elebrate Mass at 8 o'clock next morn ing.

The Toronto Globe of the 5th contained the following account of the reception accorded his Excellency in Ottawa :

The arrival of Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal ablegate, at the capital was attended with much ceremony. The ablegate reached Ottawa about 8:30 last evening. and was received by Mgr. Routhier, Vicar General of the Archdiocese, on behalf of Archbishop Duhamel. This morning he said the necessity of exercising great care Mass at the convent of the Grey nuos, and during the afternoon received

many visitors, among them Hon. R. W. Scott, the Secretary of State. A reception was tendered him this even-ing at the Basilica, and was made the

Sovereign so esteemed and so beloved as her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. I am happy to-day to have the occasion of manifesting on the eve of so memorable and joyful a jubilee the special regard which our Holy Father the Pope has for her Majesty. Accept once more my most loving thanks and let me reckon again on your confidences and your prayers. May God bless you all!"

MIRACULOUSLY CURED.

Father Cronin of New York City made Well Through the Intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes,

Another miraculous cure is credited o the powerful intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes at the well-known atholic shrine in southern France.

Rev. Edward F. Slattery, rector of he Church of St. Catherine of Genoa West One Hundred and Fifty third treet, New York City, announced on Sunday to his congregation that his young assistant, Rev. Dr. Edmund F. Cronin, who sailed for Europe during the latter part of January a physical wreck, is returning an absolutely well man, and he attributes his marvelous

recovery to his two weeks of prayer at he shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Father Slattery in speaking of Father Cronin's cure, said :

"The young priest had been ill for nearly a year. He was unable to perform his duties and was unattached by the Archbishop in the hope that a rest would effect a cure. Despite every care and attention, he grew worse

When he decided to try the holy waters of Lourdes and seek the intercession of our Blessed Lady it was thought he was far advanced with tuberculosis. He went direct to Lourdes. Here he remained two weeks, drank of the holy waters and performed the other devotions incum bent upon those who seek Our Lady's intercession.

"I received a letter from him last week in which he said he had entirely convalesced. He also said that he was now able to say Mass daily, and that

then.

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And entrinsingle. The came near near the freezes of Lake Huron, and redolent of the airs of Auld Lang Syne. The reverend gentleman was the guest of Mr. James Mc-Kenna, of Orange, Mass., and if good old Irish hospitality could make him at home, he must have felt he was among old friends instead of new. We only hope he may be able to repeat his visit before returning to his distant northern home. The Tryon, North Carolina, *Bee*, has the Talkwing additional reference to the visit of The Tryon, North Carolina following additional reference the reverend gentleman : It was a new scene to Father Kennedy as he entered the little temporar It was a new scene to Father Kennedy, as he entered the little temporary chapel to celebrate the Mission Mass among the North Carolina mountains. Canada had hitherto seemed a missionary country, but, compared to the South, it is the very heart of Catholicity: the small altar, with its background of blossoning peach trees and vineyard running along the mountain-side—the plainness and quaintness of every-thing—the faithful few, oh! s very few, gathered for Mass. It took one back to the early days of the missionaries and made one grieve to see how, in these days, the Church in the South is so little known, so maligned, or elso ignored—a country beautiful in all or else ignored—a country beautiful in all but its Faith where one hundred and forty miles separate priest from priest, but where, isolated as they are, they labor so faithfully and fervently for the glory of God and the extension of the Church.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. MRS. MARY MACDONALD, ST. RAPHAEL WEST. MRS. MARY Macdonald, of the 6th con. Tp. of Lancaster, county of Glengarry, in the parish of St. Raphael, Alexandria dio-cese, and relict of the late Archibald Mac-donal of the same place. — Breased was born in 1806, within a mile of the place where she passed the last for an indy one years of age at the time of her death, having survived her hashand sixty years. Her parents emigrated to this country from Knoidart, Scotland, in the ship McDonald, that sailed from Glasgow in 1786 with the first band of Highland Scotch cot-ounts from Knoidart, Scotland, in the ship McDonald, that sailed from Glasgow in 1786 with the first band of Highland Scotch cot-ounts and came to Clengarry county. — The late Mrs. Macdonald was the mother of nine children—seven sons and two daugh-ters—ci whom seven survive her. Of the two who preceded her demise John died in New Zentand while serving as an officer in a Britist regiment in the year 1875; and Cath-rine, widow of the late Angus Macdougall, died in Alexandria some two years are. Her surviving children are Angus, Ranald, Archibald, Alexander and Annie who live in Glengary county; Francis, who lives in gingston, and Donald residing in Aylmer, Median Seven conveyed to their last

Ringston, and Donaid resaming in Asymetry P. Q. Her remains were conveyed to their last resting-place in St. Raphael cemetery, where lie the bones and dast of many of her kindred and friends, on the 1st inst., accompanied by a large concourse of sorrowing fri-hols and relatives to pay their last tribute of venera-tion and respect to the mortal remains of a worthy and upright character. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in connection with the funeral is the fact that the pail-bearers were her six surviving sons, the oldest of whom is now about seventy years of age. It is the last labor of love which they are able to most noticeable feature in connection with the finneral is the fact that the pall-bearers were her six surviving sons, the oldest of whom is now about seventy years of age. It is the last labor of love which they are able to render to all that is mortal of a cherished mother who guided their steps aright when they were children under the maternal roof. Mrs. Macdonald was bereft of a wise and good husband when the eldest of her children was only thirteen years of age. To clothe, feed and educate a family of nine children, and instil into their minds the principles of a moral and Christian life, is no light under-taking under the most favorable conditions ; but under such adverse circumstances as toil, privations and diff uilties, and at a time when the conditions of life were not what they are to-day, the magnitude of the task was simply appalling. But the pluck and energy so characteristic of the Highland Scoth etharacter overcame all obstacles. Children were roared to manhood and womanhood, and their mother had the savisfaction of enj ying some years of well-earned leisure and comfort as a reward for a virtnous and edifying life ere the final summons came. She was a most devoted and exemplary Catholic, ready at all times to brave the sum-mer's heat or winter's c.id to occupy her accustomed place in the old parish church of St. Raphael nntil the in-firmities of age prevented her attendance. Hers was a narut that preserved its clam, unruffled disposition though all storms and vicissitudes, and it her mortal remains are not preserved in "storied urn or animated bust" the recording angel has not failed to record her name in the Book of Life and secure for her a glorious immortality. May her soil rest in peace! A.B.M. St. Raphael West, April 2, 1897.

MR. JOHN GALLAGHER EKFRID TP.

MR. JOHN GALLAGHER EKFRID TP. Seventy years ago close to the flourishing town of Killaloe, county Clare, Ireland, Mr. John Gallagher first saw the light and sun-shine of this world. For eighteen years he lived in the land of evergreens, and then, with a mind determined on making a home in a foreign clime, he embarked on the peril ous voyage of a sailing vessel to fight the battle of life in a land perhaps more friendly than the land of his nativity. For some years after his arrival he settled in Scarboro, and was married, in St. Michael's, Toronto, to Margaret Harrington, a lady who has been his loving halpmate through life, his teader nurse during his illness and who bade him a last good bye at his dying bedside. Shortly after his marriage the desire for a more westerly home became to strong to withstand, so westward he faced—and many an amusing story he would relate as to the manner of travel in those days—and settled in the township of Ekfrid, Middlesex Co., where he has lived a happy and peaceful life until the time of his death, when occurred on March 26th Lat.

and peaceful life until the time of his death, which occurred on March 26th, last, Mr. Gallagher upon his arrival in Elcfrid found the place he had bought covered with seemingly never anding stretch of frest tot even enough cleared whereon to erect a jouxe, but with a perseverance and deter minimum impossible for the present general in group to according to be deter tion even to conceive, he hewed his way deep into the heart of this woodland, and truthrally indeed it may be said, he leaves behind him i farm and buildings beautiful to behold with

its modern appearance and equipments. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through his farm, and he saw the first train that ran

the trials and privations of early pioneer life. His wife also was an amiable lady, a kind and loving wife and mother and an ever-charitable friend to the poor. She was called to her re-ward fifteen years ago. Since then, although having the best of care and attention, Mr. Evans was lonesome. Deceased took a prom-inent part in public affairs and filled with credit various positions. He was Reeve of this township for several years and was continuous-iy on the School Board. He was a Director of McKillip Insurance Company until his death. He leaves five sons and two daughters, all in good circumstances and fully maintaining the good standard of citizenship always upheld by their deceased parents. The funeral, which took place on 23rd March, was one of the largest over came to Irishtown cemetery. May be test in place ! Com. Beechwood, April 1, 1807.

MICHAEL DEANE, WINDSOR, ONT.

The many friends of Mr. Michael Deane Dominion Land Surveyor, of Windsor, Ont. will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on Saturday, the Sqi inst., at th family residence in that city, at the age of

amp residence in that city, at the age c eventy seven years. Mr. Deane was born at Birr, Queen county, Ireland, and received in Dublin hi professional diploma. He assisted in layin, ut the Great Western and other railways i control to the destern. In the Oreat western and other ratiways in Ingland, but when quite a young man came o Canada, and settled in Lindsay, where he emained till 1803, in which year he removed o Windsor. He was a devoted Catholic and was always forward in aiding in works freliging and hongenelange

and was always forward in aiding in works of religion and benevolence. He was for many years County Surveyor of Victoria Co., and was employed both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the laying out of many townships in the North and North West, and also in the survey of the Toronto and Nipissing and other rail way routed in Canada. Mr. Deane was the brother of Mother St

Mr. Deane was the brother of Mother St. Mary Frances, Superior of the Congregation Nunnery at St. Andrews, Ont., and of the late Mother St. Elise, who was previously Superior of the same convent. He was brother in-law to the Rev. George R. North

brother in-law to the Nev. George R. North graves, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The funeral took place from his late resi dence on Monday, the 5th inst., and proceeded to St. Alphonsus Church, where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Jas. Scanlon, the Rev. John Collins, O. S. B., of Assamption College, Sandwich, and Rev. Geo. R. North graves assisting in the associations of the another section. graves assisting in the sanctuary

Requiescat in pace!

FOLLOW THE POPE

Is the Advice of Archbishop Ireland.

Washington, D. C., March 28. Archishop Ireland, of St. Paul, preached to night at St. Patrick's church on Pope Leo XIII. This was an age, he said, of wondrous social and political transformations, of great in tellectual activity, of great discoveries and inventions. What should be the and inventions. position of Catholics towards the age t should be, he said, one of sympathy f zealous co-operation and prudent direction, and such was the position of the chieftain and leader, Leo XIII.

"Leo is the Providential Pontiff. said the Archbishop, " given to the Church in this new era of humanity to show that the Church is of all ages, as is her Founder, Christ. Holding fast to the divine organization of the Church and to principles of faith and morals, Leo recognizes the social and political changes which are coming upon humanity, and adapts the human forms of the Church to the new sur roundings. He recognizes the won drous discoveries and inventions of the age, and he blesses and encourages them, seeing in them the developmen of God's own creation ; he blesses and encourages progress along all its legitimate lines; he extols movements tending to the higher elevation and the greater happiness of humanitythe encyclicals of the Pope, especially that on labor and that on the Republic of France, prove him to be indeed the Pontiff of the age. Catholics should follow the direction of their great leader and aid him in fulfiling the di vine mission assigned to him to dominate in the name of Christ and of Christ's faith this modern world and conquer it to religion.

There are Catholics in every coun try who more or less consciously and effectively keep themselves aloof from Leo's leadership. They imagine they understand better than Leo does the situation of the Church in this age Wedded to contingent and perishable

per bush.; apples, green, 15 to 25c per bush.; ber of which are most loyal to the per bush.; apples, green, 15 to 25c per bush.; dried, 3 to 4c per pound. Dressed Meats. - Beef, Michigan, 85.00 to 80.50 per cwt. Live weight, 82.50 to 83.50 per cwt. (Chicago, 55.00 to 87.50) per cwt.; Chicago, 55.00 to 87.50 per cwt. Pork-Light, 84.50 to 84.75; choice.85.00; solution and the state of the state of the state weight, 83.25 to 83.50 per cwt. Mation-87.00 to 85.50 per cwt. Lamb-88.00 to 85.50 per cwt. Veal, 86 to 98.50 per cwt. Poultry-Chickens, 8 to 1°c per pound; alive, Poultry-Chickens, 8 to 1°c per pound; alive, pigeons, 15c per pair, alive ; ducks, 12]c per pound; greese.8c per pound. Hides and Tallow-Beef hides. No. 1, 6 to 7c per lb.; to 25. for 6c, per 1b. for green; calf skins, No. 1, Seper lb.; No. 2, 64 to 7c, per lb.; shearlings, 15to 20c each; lamb skins, 30 to 60 cents each. Tallow-21 to 20c per lb. Pope, most ardent to follow his directions and to work with him. self constituted leaders are too willing to pose as representatives of races, which they both misunderstand and misrepresent."

Reconciled at the Last.

When the death was lately an-nounced of General Cadorna, who commanded the Piedmontese forces which Victor Emmanuel, in direct contravention of his solemn pledges, sent into the Papal City in 1870, several of our daily contemporaries commented at length on the part the general took in the breach of Porta Pia and sought to create the impression that he died, as he showed himself then, an opponent of the Papacy and its temporal power. It now appears that General Cadorna long since became convinced of the tremendous wrong which he helped to perpetrate when he led his command into Rome and deprived Pius IX. of his sovereign rights. The facts in the case seem to be that the general, who was not a student nor an historian, simply acted upon the orders given him when he bombarded the Papal City. It did not take him long, however, to realize that the spoliation of the Holy See was a flagrant wrong inflicted upon the Roman people and a sacrilegious offense against the Papacy, and once that conviction came to him he repented of the part he had taken in its

perpetration, confessed his fault and sought and obtained reconcilliation with the Church. Well would it be for all the other participators in and profiers by the Piedmontese occupation of Rome if

they imitated the course of General Cadorna in avowing their errors and seeking the reconcilliation which the Church willingly granted him!

Out of sufferings have emerged the trongest souls: the most massive characters are seamed with scars martyrs have put on their coronation robes glittering with fire ; and through their tears have the sorrowful first seen the gates of heaven.-E H. Chapin.

A SUCCESSFUL ARTIST.

Mr. Joseph M. Kidd, of Athlone, is a young artist in our milst who is destined to be famous. Ilis pictures find a ready sale, even those representative of the most modern school of art, and supposed to be considerably in advance of the powler tests. in advance of the popular taste. "Beech Trees in November," a picture ex hibited by the artist in Toronto a short time ago, an example of this new school was sold recently to Mr. Eckhart, of Huron street, Toronto. In this picture bare spots of can vas are allowed to take part as notes of color, while the whole treatment of the subject is of the most dynamic aches?

he most advanced school. Mr. Kidd is taking advantage of the sea

Mr. Kidd is taking advantage of the sea-son and his surroundings to make studies of lambs which he expects to make use of in a large painting of "The Good Shepherd," which he has in contemplation. We are glad the bent of this talented artist takes this direction. He is the first artist in Canada to place on canvas original concep-tions of a distinctly religious nature. Mr. Kidd's religion appears in his pictures. We have many fine churches in Canada where we would like to see this artist's work; we hope to hear some day of his skill being de-voted to their decoration.

Cashler Teefy.

On the first of next month R. B. Teefy, at On the first of next month R. B. Teefy, at present the cashier and head bookkeeper for the Stockton Milling Company, will become the cashier of the San Joaquin Valley Bank. In his present position he has found many friends, and the number will not be lessened in the change. He has ever been popular with the people with whom he has had deal ings and he will bring business to the bank with which he is to be associated....Stockton, Cal., Independent, 21th March, '97. The young man referred to above is son of M. Teefy, E.q., the respected postmaster of Richmond Hill, Ont.

VOLUME Y

The Maid Am BY BISHOP

I saw a maiden in the When summer sun b Walking, like Ruth, i Close to a blooming the Where birds in chorn by.

The bending wheat And gentle winds ki cheeks; The wild flowers laugh looked down; The shadows lost their And the grim trees meek.

And as she walked she Mingling her notes w Mingling her notes w frain, In words which told long To the fair, youthful t Who wear immortal chain.

Caives were too plentiful to day, and while good caives are wanted at from si to so each poor stuff is a drug on the market. Good yearling and sheep are wanted, and a few spring lambs will go. Hogs were a shade weaker to day, with a downward tendency. The best price paid this morning was 50 H prilop pounds : next weak 5c will be the outside price for choice stuff : light hogs will fech 4c, and thin fat about sig per pound.

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Latest Live Stock Markets.

Totosro. Totosro. Toronto April 8.--We had one hundred loads of stuff on sale to day, including a couple of thousand hogs 20) sheep and lambs. 120 calves, and a few milkers. Shipping Cattle-Prices range from 32 to 40, with a lower tendency. Butchers' exitle was off in price from 32 to 83 a head. For a few extra selections 83 and 35c was paid, but good ordinary cattle sold easily at around 3c per pound, and some good stuff went at 29c.

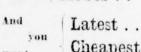
It around 3e per pound, and some good stuff went at 2g. Milkers were quiet at from \$16 to 30 each. Bulls for export are worth from 3 to 31e, but poor stuff is a slow sale at from 2 to 3e. Feeders and stockers are fetching from 2 to 3e per pound, of course. "according to qual-ie."

Calves were too plentiful to day, and while Calves were too plentiful to day, and while

APRIL 10. 1897.

Wool lambs were fairly steady; prime Michi-gans selling up to 8.6.25; good to chore lambs of 75 to 90 ibs, generally, 85.75 to 86.15; year-Hurs, 84.75 to 85.16 sc 5; unixed sheep, choice to prime, 84.75 to 84.69—the latter for handy wether lots heavy sheem not wanted and several loads of these and clipped lambs unsold at close.

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TORONTO, ONT.

FEW NEW STUDENTS

next week in either department of the

Jusiness College

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Cheapest Consists of the most modern and Quoting Special Prices E. N. MOYER & CO. ooooooooood

CENTRAL

Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto. Late students have taken positions, vacant seats. Get particulars about success. Call or write. W. H. SHI.

While I remember th With choir of tunef flowers, And that fair maide bowers.

NO DIVISION

Archbishop Irela

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Dangers of Ce Which Means R ership of Leo X (Special Corresponden Washington, D -Last Sunday, at Archbishop Irela

corn, Joy for me blows his And I, from earth,

MISION AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL. Never in the history of Catholicity in Ham-ilton has so much religious enthusiasm and religious fervor been manifested by the Catholic people as has been shown this week in the devotion of the people who came in throngs to attend the mission conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. During the week morn-ings hundreds of women could be seen com-ing almost before daylight to the cathedral to be in good time for the 5:30 a.m. Mass and instruction; and at the 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock Masses and exercises the women attended in great numbers. In the after-noon of the first three days an instruction was given at 3 o'clock for the school girls. On Friday afternoon an unusual ceremony took place. It was the blessing of intants and little children, followed by an address to mothers on the way to bring up their chil dren to be good children of God and true members of His Church.

and little children, followed by an address to mothers on the way to brinn up their chil drem to be good children of God and true membars of His Church. Before the coremony the little children of the appropriate hymns. It is a long time store so many infants and little children of the appropriate hymns. It is a long time were brought together in one edifice in Hamilton, and many passers-by seeing the source are urged to the carena of the appropriate tasks of baby carriages and perambulators lining the streets in the vicinity of the carbo-dia came urged on the targe edifice in Hamilton, and many passers-by seeing the streets in the vicinity of the carbo-dia came urged of the targe edifice way occupied by the women. Father O Bryan's and power for which he is well knows. Have aroused the dormant religions feelings in the hearts of the careless. His words, full of pathors and descriptive force, brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers. Father O'knistianity. He divided his subject into work for which he is well knows to the woman owe to Jesus Christ. Here said hat on the 25th of March we can from the fall of Eve until the announcement many of the subject what he lease the said that on the 25th of March we can from the fall of Eve until the Blessed Virgin that she should be the Mother of God. He spoke of the careling of society prior to the coming of our Saviour. Our Saviour came born of a lowly virgin. Who was Jesus Christ. This is he question of the into any? Some asid He was Elias, some said a prophet. But Peter answered trail, "Thou are shown and own of hose its approxed the is in the way was made head of the Church. Peter at the weak of the known on the disk pro-ter in the head of the Church. Peter an the mean in His works and teaching. But we know Him in the fulness of His life. We measure as we have known Him. He knew Him then in His works and teaching. But The glory of this world is often accom-we know Him in the fulness of His life. We panied with sorrow, -The Imitation.

Indian Famine Fund Acknowledg-

Government House, Toronto, March 23rd, 1897. Sir. – I am directed by His Honor the Ad-ministrator, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. accom-panying a post office order for fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents (\$58.8)) from the Council of the corporation of the village of Richmond Hill.

Thave the honor to be, Sir, your obedient ervant, Fred C. Law, Commander R. N, Official Secretary. servant, M. Teefy, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer, Richmond Hill.

NEW BOOK.

NEW BOOK. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Ben-ziger Bros., 36 Barclay street, New York City, are to be commended for their recent production of such a beautifully illustrated edition of the New Testament. The pub-lishers have aimed (successfully) at making this work specially suitable for the Catholic layman. It contains one hundred fine full-page illustrations, which will be found a great sid towards explaining the text. It is printed with good, clear type, and the bind-ing (cardinal and gold) is both handsome and durable. Altogether it is the most at-tractive edition of the New Testament that has yet come to our notice. Price, 60 cents.

west on this road Mr. Gallagher was a most devoted son o the Roman Catholic Church, and always re membered and fai hfully practiced the bi tiful truths he learned in holy Ireland.

the

membered and failhfully practiced the bean-tifial truths he learned in holy Ireland. He was very much esteemed by all classes of the community, Catholics and Protestanta alike, and in return he extended the hand of fellow-ship to each and all, regardless of the shrine at which they knelt. His sorrowing widow, son Michael and daughter Bridget are on the homestead. Besides these, Mr. Gallagher leaves the fol-lowing children : John of Ekfrid Township : Mrs. Danis Flood of Arva, South Middlesex ; Mrs. Wm. Fisher of Caradoc; Mrs. P. J. McManus, St. Thomas, and Cellen) Sister Annette of Loretto Abbey, Toronto. The funeral, which was very largely at-tended, proceeded from his late residence to Mount Brydgas cemetry, and services were conducted at the grave-side by Rav. Father McKeon, of Strathroy. The casket was borne to its last resting place by six nephews of deceased : John, Michael and Wm. Gal lagher, Michael and Thomas Burns, and Daniel Hagarty.

of deceased : John, Michael and Wm. Gal lagher, Michael and Thomas Burns, and Daniel Hagarty. It is sufficient proof of the esteem in which Mr. Gallagher was held to witness the vast throng representative of all denominations that crowded around the grave, to do honor, in following to his last resting place, their friend and neighbor. May he rest in peace !

MRS. P. WOODS, JR., DUBLIN.

MRS. P. WOODS, JR., DUBLIN, Death has been very busy in this neighbor-hood of late. claiming for its latest victim Mrs. P. Woods, jr., whose demise occurred on Mon-day of last week at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years. Deceased was the youngest dauchier of the late William Byrne, of Logan, and had been married three years. Possessing an amiable and cheer-tuil disposition she jastly enjyed a full measure of popularity, and when it be-came generally known that she had been called upon to obey the final summons a deep sathess overspread the neighborhood. One of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed here followed her remains to their last resting-place, in Irishtown cemetery. The hereaved nushand has the sympathy of the whole rest in peace!

JOSEPH EVANS, J. P., IRISHTOWN

JOSEPH EVANS, J. P., IRISHTOWS. A well known and highly respected resident of the parish of trishtown past pacerally way on Saturday. March 20, a ged about eventy five years. Decessed in the state of the apparent that his end was approaching and after receiving the last sacred rites of the boly Catholic Church he calmy resigned him self to the holy will of God. Treland. It each and young wile. He lived in the county of Waterloo, Ont. for a time, and in the county of Waterloo, Ont. for a time, and in the year 1850 came to this township (Mec-Killop) and boucht three hundred acres of deate. which he performed and and the sacre prothers and sisters and young wile. He lived in the year 1850 came to this township (Mec-Killop) and boucht three hundred acres of deate. It can be truly said he was a good neighbor, and many were the acts of kindness he gave his less-favored neighbors all through

forms which they mistake for the absolute and permanent, they would have the Church and the world stand still. Thus in France to-day, despite Leo's repeated invitations to see in the republican form of government which the people of the country have adopted representation of law and order and the legitimat; government of the nation, certain Catholics cling to dead empires and monarchies, and refuse to give peace to country and Church. Well, in his late address has Leo called such Catholics refractories or rebels. Be there in the future no refractories in America.

"There are, we must confess, divisions among Catholics in America-not, indeed, in matters of faith and morals, but in tendencies and move ments and adaptations of action to modern circumstances and surroundings. There should be for us one tend ency and one movement, those indi cated by the Pope. Opposition to his direction, however much it clothes itself among us, as among French Cath olics, with the specious titles of conservatism and traditionalism and relig ious fears of the new, is nothing but rebellion ; those who resist the direction given by the Pope are refractories and rebels. It is asked sometimes, are not Catholics divided on the lines of race? Not all, I speak for myself, and in what I say I know I speak for all true Catholics and loyal followers of the Pope. There is for me no race and no color and no language ; I rise above all such accidentals and recognize as my brethren all who work for God and truth. When French Catholics are with the Pope, I am with them ; when they are against the Pope, I am against them ; my position is the same with German Catholics or Catholics of other

races. If I differ from some of them, it is because of their ideas, not because of their race. It is well that this be understood ; efforts have been made to identify certain refractory tendencies with whole races ; this is wroug ; it is unjust to those races, the greater num-

What thou art, that thou art; nor canst thou be said to be greater than God sees thee to be.—The Imitation.

MARKET REPORTS.

BARKET KEPORTS.
LONDOR
LONDOR
LONDOR, April S. – Wheat, 72 to 734 5c. per sushel. Oats, 17 to 20 25 per bush. Peas, 80 to 45c per bush. Barley, 19 1 5 to 31 55 per bushel. Buckwheat, 14 1-5 to 29 25 de per bush. Barley, 19 1 5 to 31 55 per bushel. Buckwheat, 14 1-5 to 29 25 de per bush. The meat supply was fair, and good beef sold at 55 00 per cwt. Veal, 5 cents a pound by the carcass. Y cearling hambs, 81 col appect of the standard o

Potatoes were unchanged at 55 to 4°c. PORT HURON. Port Huron, 2° toh., April 8.– Grain–Wheat per Jush., 80 to 32c : oats, per bush., 14 to 16 : vorn, per bush., 20 to 32c : rye, per bush., 20 to 32c; buckwheat, 20 to 32c : rye, per bush.; bush: beans. unpicked, 25 to 30c a bush.; picked, 30 to 40c a bushel. Produce – Butter, 16 to 18c per 1b.; tergs, ke per dozen; lard, 5 to 6 cents per pound; honey. Sto 10c per pound; cheese, 10j to 12c perpound.

Hay and Straw-Hay. \$7.00 to \$8.50 per ton n the city market: baled hay, \$6.00 to \$8.60 per ton in car lots; straw, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per Vegetables and Fruits .- Potatoes, 15 to 20c.

HAW CURRY, BAKER & Co., Architects

70 Victoria S¹., Toronto. CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

WANTED Farmers' Sons and other WANTED industrious persons of fair education to whom **Seo** a month would be an inducement. I could also engage a few Ladies at their own homes. F. H. Linscorr, Toronto, Out,

AGENTS "Queen Victoria" is a yal Family and the people savi "The best 'Life' ever published." Easy to make \$5.00 daily. Some make twice that. Particulars tree.-THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Ltd. Toronto.

ALCOHOLISM-THE LIQUOR HABIT.

ALCOHOLISM——THE LIQUOR HABIT. A new home treatment, known as the "Dyke Cure" by which every victim of the liquor havit can be permanently cured of all crave or desire for intoxicents. In from three to five days all crave for stim-ulants is removed, and at the end of twenty one days' treatment the patient is restored to the condition he was in before he acquired the habit. This is a purely vegetable medicine taken by the mouth, and can be taken without the knowledge of any other person. No injec-tions. No minerals. No had after effects, and no loss of time from business duties. Corre-spondence strictly condidential. Copies of tes-timonials from patients cured in many parts of Canada. by permission isent on application. Cure guaranteed in every instance where the remedy is taken as directed. Fee for treat-ment, s25 in advance, which may be remitted to the proprietor of the CATHOLIC RECORD in London, Ont., or sent direct to Dr. A. McTag-gart. 531 queen's avenue, London, Ontario.

gait 534 Queen's avenue, London, Ontario. We can speak from personal knowledge of the good work done in this city by the Dyke Care for Intemperance, and the consulting physician, Dr. A. McTaggart, guarantees that the remedy will do all that is claimed for it. In proof of this, he is willing that we become the custodians of each fee paid, until the end of the treatment, when, in the event of its fail-ure to cure, we are authorized to return the same to the party who sent it. Many cases in this city have been cured since August last, and only such families can truly appreciate the great happiness they now enjoy. Thos, Coffey. Publisher CATHOLIC RECORD.



Our business is to fill heads with practical knowledge "fine leading commercial school in Canada to-day. Nine beautiful college rooms; excellen leachers; modercollege rooms; excellen teachers, in free ate rates; enter ai any time; circulars free W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal

C. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4, Londer Mests on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at Solock, attheir hall, Albion Blook, Richmond Street. G. Barry, President; T.J.O'Mearaist Vice-President; P. F BorLs, Recording Secretary.