MARCH 14, 1896.

St. Joseph, Hall ! For the CATHOLIC RECORD. would that we could sing thy praise, at guardian of the Holy Child ! th and heaven thy name is blest— ste spouse of Mary undefiled !

Chorus. Joseph, hail ; thy name is blest, wery age, in every elime, anded down to be revered, heaven's decree, throughout all time.

Almoner of Heaven's high King, children turn to thee in need— Joseph ! throned with God on high with thy Jesus for us plend ! Saint Joseph, hail ; etc.

lgrim's guide, his hope, his friend, le journeying in life's devious ways elp us, Father, to the end, souls to hexwenly things upraise ! Saint Joseph, hail ; etc.

ph ! when our hour is come, h Jesus, Mary, be thou nigh-a thine arms we'll calmly rest, in thy love and peace we'll die Saint Joseph, hail ; etc.

uard the Church in every age, Pontiffs shield from every ill, eg of God to give them light r holy mission to fulfil ! Saint Joseph, hail ; etc.

-Joseph A. Sadlier eal, First Friday of March, 1896,

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

sr. PATRICK'S CONCERT. Ingements for the annual concert, on 17, have been completed. The best ble talent has been secured, and a most ble evening of Irish song and story te looked forward to. Miss Beaverly yon, of Toronto, a charming young t, who has made a reputation for her-England, as well as in Canada, has engaged. Mr. Harold Jarvis, of terms, will supply the humorous part entertainment. Mr. Geo. Angus will ome appropriate violin solos. Miss e Cowan, a popular young vocalist, of y, and the Musical Society Orchestra to appear. The concert is under the on of Mr. F. L. Evans. Tickets may at this office.



JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 1895. JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 1893. Idn't walk, was perfectly helpless, had to ed in a chair, and the doctors said i was in-, as they had tried everything without Alter taking only a few doese of Pastor a Nerve Tonic I seemed much better. Aking seven bottles the doctors were uch surprised over my improvement and me to continue to take the Tonic. It is thus now since I had the last epileptic fit. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1893. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1893.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. ISSE sed Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for the ar years, and the following cases were y it. A girl subject to epileptic fits five or is a day was cured by three bottles, and no return of the attacks for three years. In mate had seven or more attacks daily se she took the Tonic not more than one in three or four months. SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Usa-cases and a sample bothe to any ad dress. Poor patients also get the med-icine free. They have been prepared by the Rev. Father of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1556, and is now direction by the

NIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. ondon by W. E Saunders & Co.

NOGRAPHER ANTED

HOW OFTEN you see such a advertisement-and how few ther-are who are qualified to fill such positions. I make a specialty of fitting young men and young ladle for office positions by my individua-plan.

Terms reasonable. Instructions

by mail a specialty. FIRST LESSON FREE. ess or apply to

Vision of St. Patrick. The green sward is steeped in the moon's mellow light, Yet kneeling since Vespers doth Patrick

Picts and Scots :-

That once were mine own captors? I v born Noble : my father a Decurio : That privilege of birth I have exchanged (I blash not for it, and I grudge it not) For benefit of others, bartered so In Ghrist and given over to a race Extern to mine, all for the glorious hope Ineriable of that perennial life Which is in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

He speaks of the sorrows of his early

captivity, after he was carried away

to Ireland as a slave, with patience

such grace As till I came to Ireland I nor knew Nor ever hoped.

He looked back over the common-

no ill, Nor was there in me then aught slow as now For then the spirit of God within me burned

It is touching to note the humility of the saint who, at the very end of his

n comparison with the devotion of the

The special call which came to him from the Divine Voice, after he had

escaped from slavery and returned

something for his Lord.

still pray : For hundredfold prayer he breathes forth One God in Trinity of Holy name. ach night And as often communes with his Maker by This thought over-rules him. Tellday. "Look down on my labors, All-powerful One Bless thou the dear children I bring to Thy

ing of God's providence which has led him step by step to his calling, he lets drop precious details of his own Make them ever cling fast to the faith of Thy Son. I spurn with the tempter, his threats and his gold." In this leading of Providence tion of his desertion of his own race. This he boldly brings up to Coroticus,

Thus prayed our apostle, when forth on his

sight Bursts a scene that with rapture his glow-ing heart fills. He see the horizon all dazzingly bright, And fires lighted up on sweet Saul's ver-dant hills. With millions of praises he bows to the ground-

And

VOLUME XVIII.

For he knew by the lights that so brilliant

ly shone, His Gadelians would lumine the Gentiles around, And his teaching survive when the teacher

was gone. He raises him up, and continues to pray, Alas the bright vision no longer is there; The lights are extinguished and faded away, And Patrick is buried in all but despair. "Oh Lord thear Thy suppliant; take not

away The faith from Thy people so pious and true : Chastise them, but spare them this heavenly

And Mary, sweet Mother, my hope is in

Thus fervently prayed he, with tear-stream

eyes; ! as again he looks round in his And lo

grief. An angel all beaming with light he descries. Who tells him to fear, not for God sends re lief;

Then points to the hills that awhile were in gloom, And through the deep darkness there

glimmer's a star, And soon it grows larger and brighter-and It gloriously shines on the island afar.

The saint is enraptured, he pours forth his soul In praise to his Maker, with joy as before : For though ages of darkness and sorrow may

O'er Erin, her faith shall shine bright as of

Though the fierce storm of heresy vent all place unending toil of those youthfu days, no longer with a sense of their wretchedness, but with thankful heart its force, Though tyrants wade deep in the blood of

her sons, Yet ne'er can they parch up her faith's gushing source, Or lesson the stream that unceasingly because of what God then wrought in And often in the day saying my prayers, Daily then more and more did grow in me The fear of God. And holy fear and faith Increased in me, that in a single day I've said as many as a hundred prayers, And in the night scarce fewer : so that oft In woods and on the mountain I've remained, And risen to prayer before daylight, through snow.

No. Father Omnipotent ! ne'er shall the race, Whose Pagan sires no martyr blood can

At the throne of Thy justice, be lost to that Which passion and pride may make others

And though for a season oppression may twine snow, Through frost, through rain, and yet I took Around them her impotent *legal* restraints The light of Thy *justice* shall one day o'er

The see of Thy servant-the Island or Saints.

glorious career, counts himself as slow THE SOUL OF SAINT PATRICK A Beautiful and Scholarly Sketch of the Spiritual Side of Ireland's Patron. days when he was a boy, a wretched For then the spirit of God within me burned.

Catholic Unicn and Times The soul from Patrick's body toil-worn at last departed. God's angels all the night sang round it un-ceasing.

once more to his family and the comforts of a Roman military post, resembles not a little the voice which Together they ascended to Jesus, the Son of Mary. -Hymn of Fiace.

Nothing so builds up the interior tact with the

that his uncertainty concerning the definite manner of such wonderful action of the divinity of his soul is quite like that of St. Paul, when car-ried to the third heaven, knew not "whether he were in the body or out of the hear."

of the body." And, on another night, I know not, God knows, if 'twas within me or without, I could not understand, till at the close, He spoke in this wise—""IIe who gave His soul The spoke in this wise—""IIe who gave His soul The spoke in this wise—""I woke with The spoke in the spoke." I woke with the spoke in the spoke of the body

For thee is He who speaks." I woke with who seems to have been an only half-Christianized knight inclined for his

joy. And once I saw him-praying as it were Within me, and I saw myself as though Within myself, and over me, that is Over the inner man, I heard Him pray Strongly with urgent groans, myself the while wn selfish purposes to leave his Christian brethren a prey to the Pagan

What ! Was it then without God's promises Or in the body only that I came To Ireland ? Who compelled me ? Who me Amazed and wondering who should pray in

me, Till at the very ending of His prayer, He showed, a Bishop, I awoke and called To memory what His apostle says : bound In spirit that I should no more behold Kindred or early friend ? Whence come the sense Inspiring me with pity for the race That once were mine own captors ? I was

"The Lord our Advocate doth plead for us. This conscious indwelling of the Master Christ in the depths of his soul for December, Prof. George D. Heron, Master Christ in the depths of his solar sustained him through many trials. Doubtless the personal love of Jesus Christ is necessary to the most ordin-ary practice of the Christian faith. "Revolution of some sort is not far off." The martyrs, as has often been said, did not die for any ideal truth, but for either the revolution of some sort is not lar off. a Person in Whom they believed and hoped and whom they loved more than life itself. In the career of Saint Patrick a pecu-liarly bitter trial seems to have come

and thanksgiving ; for by this way of sorrows he has been led to his present liarly bitter trial seems to have come upon him concerning which he says : calling wherein he has been able to do

Some certain of my seniors came Against my toilsome, hard episcopate, And made impeachment of me for my sins. In that day truly 1 was tempted sore To fall both now and everlastingly. Before my happy humbling came, I was as is a stone that, in deep mire, Lies on the highway; and He came, Who can, can, And in His pity thence did lift me up And set me on the wall top. Not, indeed, that I Was worthy that my Lord His servant poor Should so far favor, after all the toils, The hardships heavy, and the captive years Borne 'mongst this people :--should bestow such grace

They found me, after thirty years, To charge me with one word I had confessed Before I was a deacon. In my grief And pain of mind I to my dearest friend Told what I in my byhood, in one day, Yea, in one hour had done :-because as yet I had not strength : I know not, heaven knows, If, at that time, I yet had fifteen years.

knows, If, at that time, I yet had fifteen years. With the strange contrition which great saints by reason of their com-pleter light concerve concerning the slight or few sins of their youth. Saint society. slight or few sins of their youth, Saint so Patrick goes on humbly to attribute pu the sufferings of his slavery to this sin, Then, whatever it may have been. with a surprising burst of faith, he beholds the road from sin through chastise ment to his glorious calling :

tise ment to his glorious cannig : I had not yet beheved the living God Even from my childhood; but remained in death And unbelief till sore classised I was By hunger, nakedness, and enforced to toil Daily in Ireland-for I came not here Self sent-until, indeed, I almost sank. Yet these were rather boous to me, because, So chastened by the Lord, I now am made What once was far from me, that I should care

care Or labor for the weal of others, I Who then took no thought even for myself. It is probable that those he calls his seniors " did not take quite the same spirits, which is, after all, a free gift of the Holy Ghost; and they may un-consciously be swayed by natural feel ings of jealousy, which propert these asked. asked. "Yor the Episcopal Church. I was told that this is one."

human efforts made during these five | ing each class of its duties to the other, centuries to pacify, to discipline and and especially of the duties of justice, to purify the savage natives among Thus religion teaches the laboring man whom they labored and of whom whom they labored and of whom and the workman to carry out honesely and well all equitable agreements freeively In the oft-quoted and misquoted Dark

the poor and oppressed found harbor

Luther, "Rome was building up a religion apart from the conditions ex-Did her teachings and prac isting. tices suffer so great a change and de-cline in a few hundred years? If so,

there must have been a steady retro-gression until we find her to day not even capable of standing in the enviable position of Protestantism and tak ing her chances in facing and coping with a social revolt.

AN ALL PERVADING CHARITY. We know to the contrary that her policy did not change, that she remained true to the lessons she had received from the God of charity. was this all-consuming love for their fellow-men which brought to the gibbet and to most cruel deaths thousands of heroic priests and holy women in Eng land during the reigns of Henry VIII and his virgin daughter Elizabeth We are not ignorant of the hardships endured by the priests in Ireland hunted down and proscribed, still venturing to succor the poor and unfortun-Might they not have sought an ate. easier mode of life, one fraught with less danger and toil? Assuredly yes; but they gave up all for the service of

Then, coming nearer to our own times and our own native land, when war and its attendant horrors was upon us, how many incidents were there not of unselfish devotion, self-sacrifice and heroism, on the part of Catholic priests and nuns, not only in the hospital, but on the battlefield. Perhaps they sought for glory or an immortal name? If so, they justly-earned it. But far higher and above the natural order was their motive. It was the same which influenced the first followers of Jesus-the love of their God, and the love of their neighbor. Not many years ago a fearful pestilence, the yel-low fever, visited our shores. From every section noble men and women volunteered to nurse the stricken and

administer to their wants ; but the first in the field and the last to leave were our priests and religeuse. Shall mention be made of the sainted Father Damien, who gave up his life to serve the lowest and most loathsome type of humanity, the lepers, ostracised from society and living on Molokai a semi-

dead existence ? And yet, indeed, are are told : "If

torts of a housing initiaty post, escargerate the least fault in men who resembles not a little the voice which came by day and night to Saint Paul— "Come over to Macedonia and help of your community once get the idea you are a saint, they will expect such been told a thousand times, but never great things from you that in the end great the section of the provide the provide

NO. 909.

transformed into Christian ly made; never to injure Capital, nor to outrage the person of an employer, never to employ violence in rep Ages, it was in the sanctuary of the ing his cause, nor to engage in riot church and at the monastery gate that and disorder; and to have nothing to do with men of evil principles who work upon the people with artful promand relief. When England was groaning under the iron rod of oppression, it was Stephen Largton, Archbishop of Can-terbury, who in concert with the was Charta from King John — that docu-ment which has since been regarded as the *chef d'ouvre* of legislation re-garding personal rights and priv-ileges. And yet, forsooth, Prof. Heron, tells us that at the time of Luther, "Rome was building up a re-Christian philosophy, but is an honor-able employment, enabling a man to sustain his life in an upright and creditable way ; and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power. Thus, again, relig-ion teaches that, as among the work-man's concerns are religion herself, and things spiritual and mental, the employer is bound to see that he has time for duties of piety ; that he be not

exposed to corrupting influences and dangerous occasions; and that he be not led away to neglect his home and family or to squander his wages.

"Then, again, the employer must never tax his work-people beyond their strength nor employ them in work unsuited to their age or sex. His great and principle obligation is to give to everyone that which is just. Doubtless before we can decide whether wages are adequate, many things have to be considered; but rich men and masters should remem-ber this: that to exercise pressure for the sake of gain upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To defraud anyone of wages that are his dues is a crime which

cries to the avenging anger of Heaven. Behold, the hire of laborers which by fraud have been kept back by you, crieth ; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord

of the Sabbath. (St. James, v. 4.)" "Finally, the rich must religiously refrain from cutting down the work-man's earnings, either by force, or fraud, or usurious dealing ; and with the more reason because the poor man is weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should be sacred in proportion to their scantiness. Were these precepts carefully obeyed and followed, would not strife die out and ease?

The March Intention.

In submitting to the associates of the Apostleship of Prayer as a particular intention during March the "Devotion to the Holy Family" Leo XIII. may be said to urge a continuance of petitions to the throne of grace for the same pur-per which he recommended at the beau pose which he recommended at the beginning of this month, when he urged us to pray for a revival of the Christian spirit. For it is in the family, the model of which was the household at Nazareth whereof Jesus, Mary and Joseph were the members, that the foundations of any revival of the Christian spirit which shall prove solid and lasting must be laid. The family is the individual unit of society, and unless that unit be pervaded by the spirit of Christ, it will be in vain to look for any revival of the Christian spirit in society at large. And certainly no better means could be advocated for rendering the family truly Christian in its character than the devotion which the Sovereign Pontiff urges us to practice during this month. In the Holy Family we have the model Christian father in St. Joseph, the cor responding mother in the ever Blessed Virgin ; and what better example could be set for childhood than that of the Infant Jesus? In the holy household of Nazareth was exemplified in a wonderful manner every Christian virtue. Peace reigned there with purity obedience was submissive to authority each member of that trinity upon earth strove to lighten the others' burdeos, and love of God and His holy service influenced the thoughts and actions of all Then, again, March is dedicated in an especial manner to the head of the Holy Family, who was the spouse of the mother of God and the foster father of the Christ-Child. In rendering addi-tional devotion to that blessed family during his own month we will, consequently, honor, in a way that cannot fail to please him greatly, the benign St. Joseph, and we will also win for our own homes the graces they need to show themselves truly Christian households, patterned, as far as may be, upon the model of the Holy Family of Nazazeth.-Sacred Heart Review. Official Directory. an Indian upon his shoulders over rock and torrent. As is probably the case t with all the supernatural vocations a which somehow transcend the ordinary call to help in the saving of souls, a special grace of God seems to have wrought a postle and his Master Christ. St. Patrick is everywhere conscious of his grace ; and he gives us details T

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

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

And he reproaches the faithless

Catholic Record.

This was the last message of holy

Ints was the last message of hory love for God and man of him who de scribed himself humbly— A proselyte and Pilgrim for His love Here amongst savage peoples. —Pilgrim.

IN THE SOCIAL CRISIS.

The Church Pre-Eminently Adapted to Lead the Masses.

never flowed will remit the sins of the existing order. For a religious re-vival springing from some vast and wondrous social love Christendom waits in fear, anxiety and expectancy.

The professor, to use his own words, is pessimilie with regard to the abil-ity of the Protestant Church to take the role of leader in the religious revival. He is, in fact, convinced of its total uselessness, for he says: "The uselessness, for he says: "The Church, as a whole, does not know

society. Protestant Christianity is practically a caste religion in spite of its missions, its exceptional institu-tional churches and its ludicrous willngness to receive the poor."

Ignoring, as might be expected, the act that the Catholic Church might possibly play a little significant part in the social crisis, Mr. Heron is placed in His a very perplexing dilemma. His own testimony of "the ludicrous will-ingness of Protestantism to receive the poor," ought to be sufficiently convincing; but an incident has lately occurred which particularizes and confirms this statement.

It was one of the greater feasts-Easter, I believe,-when a man evidently from the humbler walks of life strolled into one of the fashionable Episcopal churches in New York city.

SOCIETY.

their brethren.

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1896.

D TENDERS addressed to the under-ad, and endorsed "Tender for Sup-rill be received until the evening of the two the supply of Castings, re. Fuel, Oils, Paints, &c., &c., required peration and the branches, for the year 1836. and conditions of tender can be ob-the office of the Superintending En-St. Catharthes, on and atter Monday. ader will be considered, unless made , and in conformity with the forms and is above mentioned. partment does not bind itself to accept st or any tender.

By order, W. G. THOMPSON, endent's Engineer Office, atharines, February 29th, 1896.



he most instructive and useful pamph-nt is the lectures of Father Damen, prise four of the most celebrated ones by that renowned Jesuit Father, "The Private Interpretation of the The Catholic Church, the only true God," "Confession," and "The Real "The book will be sent to any ad-eccipt of 15 cents in stamps. Orders it to Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC BROOMS andon

ODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEENS AVE. tetive vision. impaired hearing, with and troublesome throats. Eyes asses adjusted. Hours, 12 to 4. (

man as coming in contact with the soul of a saint. Men change through the different ages. The manner of the more impressively than in his own time of Saint Patrick would seem to us simple words : as grotesque as his language would be difficult. But souls are always much

slave. -

simple words : A found myself at home A mongst the Britons with my family, Who all received me as they might a son, And earnestly besought me that at length, After these many perils I had borne, I never more would leave them. It was there In a night vision I beheld a man Coming as 'tweer trom Ireland. Victor he. Innumerable letters bore he ; cue He gave to me to read. I read one line, "The voices of the Irish," so it ran. And while I read, methought I heard the cry Of them that by the wood of Focluth dwell, Beside the Western ocean, saying thus, "Come it" All write one voice. It templed me to the the same, with capacity for love and sorrow, for desires lofty as the heavens and low as the nethermost earth. Fortunately, something has re-mained to us of Saint Patrick which lays bare the working and inspiration of his soul. Concerning the dates and events of his life there has been much

dispute among the learned. But all have agreed that the two curious documents called the Confession and the

All with one voice. It touched me to the Epistle of Coroticus are the genuine

productions. They resemble each other too much not to be from the heart, And I could read no more and so awoke— Thank God at last Who after many years. Has given to them according to their cry same hand. Full of sympathy and as Whenever he speaks with authority poetic as they are mystical, the one in it is always as one who has this author its earnest humility and the other in ity from the vocation God has given to its still more earnest remonstrance him. Thus he begins to Coroticus : against wrong done to Christian souls, I. Patrick—I, a sinner and unlearned, Here in Hibernia constituted Bishop, Believe most surely that it is from God I hold commission to be that I am, A proselyte and pilgrim, for His love, Here amongst savage peoples. He Who knows they lay open to us the inmost heart of We say "heart," because it is not merely the workings of his mind that are set down before us, but the sincere affections of the soul. All

this is done with constant reference to knows All things, knows also if this be not so. This special call seems to have been

Th

In

the religious ideas which impelled him along the difficult way of life. borne in upon his soul by something of The thought which seems to have that high divine action which was used impressed most deeply the soul of the in the case of Saint Paul. "I will show unto him what great things he saint is that he has been guided to his present life by the Spirit of God. He comes back again and again on this thought as did St. Paul. "It is not I, with the solution of story of voices of the Irish calling to him in his sleep is paralleled, in later times, in the life of the great Apostle but the Spirit of God that worketh in of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier. his life we read that, whilst at the

Thus he says of himself to Coroticus, me. who was doing a great wrong to Chris-University of Paris, dreaming of the literary distinction to which his family

the saint.

Not for mine own delight; 'twas God that stirred That strong solicitude within my heart, That, of the hunters and the fishermen Whom he aforetime for these latter days Had pre-appointed, I should be one. And he gives as the reason of writing his "Confession" that it is only a fit return for the favors bestowed on

And therefore now I will not hide, nor could I were it fit To hide, such boons, such graces, as Lord

Has deigned me here in my captivity.

they will make you a martyr. But in the midst of his trouble St. Patrick felt exponent of their ideas a vote of thanks for relieving them of so un-sightly a visitation. Had the same poor man appeared in a Roman Cathagain, and in a new manner, the abid-

ing presence of his master with him :

On that same day when these my elder one Rebuked me, in a vision of the night, I saw a script against me, and no name Of honor written; and the while I heard That yoice within make answer, "We ar

ligion, can unhesitatingly answer no. Our learned friend has only to open his eyes and be enlightened; or, if he here Ill styled by men, stripped bare of dignity." It was not." Thou art here ill-styled," it said, But "We," as if the Speaker joined Him will, let him search the pages of his-tory and he will find the Roman Cath-

self self Incorporately with me, and the voice Were His Who once said, "Whose touche

Toucheth as 'twere the apple of Mine eye. This sense of his union with Christ in

lived and died in poverty. working for the Irish people crops out constantly :-

Constantly :-. With fear and reverence Faithful in heart and uncomplainingly I serve this people, to whom the charity Of Christ assigns me, for my rest of life, If 1 be worthy ; that, with humble heart, And truthful lips, I teach it, in the faith And measure of the Holy Trinity. With the faith of the Holy Trii

With the faith of the Holy Trinity St Patrick's mission began and ended; the well-springs of the social sys-and the same may be said of the faithday? and the same may be said of the faith-tul people he left behind him. A last thought, to show how his

spirit has remained among the Chris- sinks into insignificance, did she not tians he formed, may be taken from play a most prominent part and in a the *Confession*. In the midst of their most successful manner? In the fourth century the barbaric ignorance, the Irish people have be tribes swept over the civilized globe come known throughout the world for making a chaos of the existing order. the love and practice of purity. How The work of ages was threatened with beautiful is the chaste generation in destruction. It was at that time that glory This, too, is the great ideal of against the crushing tide of ignorance glory This, too, is the great Saint Patrick for his people. and devastation. How did she do it

and his undoubted talent entitled him,

Nor aught knew of the Lord, have late be come The Lord's own people. And the sons of Scots And daughters of their kings, now sons of God And aughters of their kings, now sons of God And aughters of their kings, now sons of God And aughters of their kings, now sons of Christ. And one bless'd Scotic lady nobly born, A most fair person whom myself baptized, Came soon thereafter making her report Of intimation by a messenger, Sent her from God, with His admonishment, That virgiu abs should live and nearer Him. The violation of this high ideal by

THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

The incidents and examples quoted more than sufficiently illustrate the position of the Church in the past and the present with regard to the masses. olic church, would his presence have At all times have they turned to her as created a surprise or a murmur of disa child to its parent in suffering, gust? We of the Faith, knowing the oppression or want; and, verily, she history and teachings of our holy rehas not given them a stone for bread. The trend of the age, the continued strife between labor and capital, seems to argue a social conflict with which Agnosticism cannot cope, nor can socialism, for they are antagonistic to olic Church always the Church of the the moral and social principles upon poor, faithful to the instructions of her which society is founded. Protestant-Divine Founder, Who was born, Who ism finds itself in a position encumbered by the demands and interests of WHAT THE CHURCH HAS DONE FOR

mammon Catholicism stands alone, her doors With an experience covering a ever open, receiving equally the rich period of nineteen centuries, during and the poor. She alone has a comwhich she has witnessed many a social revolution, can it be said that she is and the poor. She atone has a com-mon meeting-place, the altar-rail, where, side by side, may kneel the working-man and the capitalist, the incapable of assuming a leadership to-When calamities arose and negro and the mongolian. Her doctrine is clear and well defined as to the mutual duties of capital and labor when situations confronted her in comand she denounces the oppressor of to-day as St. Ambrose centuries ago deparison to which the present crisis

nounced the great Theodosius. Witness in conclusion the words of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., in his encyclical on the Condition of Labor, and let the world at large judge whether there is not in the Catholic Church a vitality which needs no revival, which is constantly reviving and receiving its life from intercommunion with her divine Head. This living grace can and will meet the By sending forth men in every direc social crisis; and in Peter's barque tion who were impregnated with the society will weather the storm

The encyclical, after touching upon the condition of Labor, the right of



Nervous Prostration It is now a well established fact in

to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purify. ing and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsa. Read this letter: The way I have always heard the prophecy explained," said the latter gentleman, 'is simply this : that from the time of Caradoc the Wicked the continue of the Pendragons began

"For the last two years I have been s

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True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sar-maparilla does that tells the story.

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able critics no doubt would have des-URIEL: Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE; OR, THE NEW UTOPIA," ETC.

"But who ever dreams of putting prophecies into plain' English ?" said Mabel, " or trying to get any sense out of them ?"

"I beg your pardon, young lady," said Paxton, looking at her out of his great bush of black hair and beard, "but there must be sense in anything that is worth listening to; so we must try to get at what is hidden away in this." Mr. Paxton was much too great a

cience that nervousness is due man not to be humored, as both Mabel

understand, and who seemed to say precisely what he meant without using

good fortune of the Pendragons began "For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and papitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensa-tions. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are saffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 66 Allee St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

sorry interpretation, indeed," he said. this were so, the fortune of the family should have begun to flow again

as soon as the younger son had filled his brother's place. It don't fit in. Either your Alice Spier the Span was a humbug, or there is more to come." "I have not the least objection to your passing that judgment on old Alice's reputation as a seer," said Lindesay ; " her rhyme is not exactly part of the canon of Scripture, and I have but told the tale as it was told to me.

"A bad habit, I am aware, Mr. Houghton," he said, as he threw away "And exceedingly grateful we are to the teller," said Lady Annabel. "Let us hope, from the interest Mr. the remains of his early cigar ; "but Paxton has shown in the narrative, he will some day give it to us in a poetic

Mr. Paxton laughed. "If I do, my lear madam," he said, "it will not be till I got the sequel, and with that Mr. indesay has not yet favored us." The guests now began to separate

those who had to seek their homes gradually took their leave and disappeared ; and as the family party also proke up, Geoffrey, was ushered to his own apartment, well pleased that the first half of his penitential exercise at

The breakfast-bell at Swinburne did not ring before half-past nine o'clock, a much later hour than any to which Geoffrey was accustomed ; and, as according to his wont, he had risen considerably earlier, and on descending below had found no vestige of animated existence, he had sallied forth into the grounds to look about him, and enjoy the invigorating influence of a sharp frosty morning in the open air. Very different, indeed, was the scene pre-THE CAPITAL CITY LEADS. sented, even in winter time, by Swin-burne Park, with its rare and magnificent evergreens, its close shaven turf, and its acres of glass houses, to the old fashioned garden of Laventor, which Geoffrey loved to keep in the trimmest order, but on which, as on everything else in the Laventor estab lishment, there was stamped that char-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Such

the running after great people and geniuses, and the trying to make pised, but which has proved so attract. ive to Aurelia Pendragon Geoffrey everybody stand in an attitude and aswas leaning over a stone balustrade. sume a character-well, all that is gazing at the slopes of the park, and considering within himself whether worldly, too, and quite as unreal, though, perhaps, it can put on a better show. But you are right in your principle, which, I take it, is this, that south downs or short horns would be the best quality of animal to put upon such a bit of land, when the unmisall worldliness is vulgar. takable whiff of a cigar came upon his "My stars !" cried Geoffrey, in irreolfactory senses, and a step on the gravel behind him warned him that he

pressible surprise, "what a thing it is to have the use of one's tongue! I didn't know I had said that; but it is as true as the Gospel, and that is why Julian Wyvern can never be seen to advantage in such an atmosphere. He has not a spark of the world about him.

"I am sure of it," said Paxton, only when he is a little older, and has knit himself together a little more illustrious stranger, tightly, he will come to understand that in every atmosphere a man should venture to be *himself*. He need not assume one sort of affectation to escape another. You don't do so, Mr. Houghton, if you will excuse the freedom of every one to feel at home with him. such a remark."

The passing reference to himself escaped Geoffrey's notice : he was considering how he could put in a good word for his friend, whom he sincerely believed that Paxton did not appreciate.

"Wyvern returns with me to day, he said, " and I would lay any wager we shall not have got out of the park gates until he will be himself again. I wish you could see him as he is at like so many violin cases, imparting Laventor ! you would not know him no music to one another, and perhaps having none to impart. But let one for the same fellow.

"Thank you," said Paxton, "I should like immensely to accept your and it needs but a touch to call out invitation. I hardly know anything I some melodious notes; and if, as should like so much.

Geoffrey was startled, and began to wonder what invitation he had given. It seemed to him that his companion are linked with unusual powers of sympathy, the great mind finds ways of giving itself forth to little ones so possessed a wonderful gift of making him say a great deal more than he sensibly felt by all, the vast superiorhimself was conscious of saying, or ity of the master intellect is scarcely guessed. And so it came to pass that, even of thinking ; but there was no time for explanation, as at that mobefore he had been an hour in the ment the breakfast-bell sounded, and house, Mrs. Houghton had assured her they hastened back to the house. daughters that Geoffrey's new friend

Not a little curious were the looks which some of the party directed tofirst inclination had been to remain wards the two gentlemen as they silent and awe-struck, was able to entered together. They seemed such impart to Geoffrey the consoling news strange-matched companions, and what was to Mabel the most extraordinary feature of the case, Geoffrey Houghton This gratifying intelligence was im-parted in her brother's study, when appeared so wholly unconscious that he guests and the other members of there was anything remarkable about the family had retired to their respectit. ve apartments, previous to re-assem-

"A thousand pardons," began Mr. Paxton ; "I had no intention of keep ng you all waiting ; but Mr. Houghton beguiled me into a talk on the terrace, and I believe we both forgot the time.

at times when he was likely to have any unusual duties of hospitality laid The two sisters exchanged glances. upon him. On such occasions she gen-'Do you really mean that you have erally contrived to pay him a ten minbeen walking out before breakfast at this time of year ?" said Mabel ; " it utes' visit, giving him little hints and scraps of information, which, she trustgives one the shivers to think of it." ed, he might turn to profit, sometimes "Yes," he replied, "I do actually even having an eye to his toilet, and mean that before you had opened your eyes to 'Phœbus' tardy beam,' Mr. giving it some finishing touches of her Houghton and I had taken several own. Geoffrey provokingly unconscious that turns on the terrace, and got deep there was anything to be afraid of in down into all manner of knotty questhe new element he had imported into tions.

" How delightful !" said Lady Annabel ; "what would I not give to have required to depart from any of his cushad a fairy taking shorthand notes on tomary ways and habits, in deference the conversation !

to so distinguished a guest. " Uncommonly glad you had not," to his own satisfaction, Paxton, an hour later, found himself seated at the thought Geoffrey, remembering the Dresden china. "But now," she continued, "you hospitable family board, and enabled

to make his observations very much at never give us the benefit of such deease. Julian and Rodolph were the lightful talks. What was it all about, Mr. Houghton ? You know we are all only other guests, and both of them were at home at Laventor. The dinenvying you ; somebody once said that ner went on as dinners do. Geoffrey

called

cule.

tional capital.

out of which he was making conversa-

TO BE CONTINUED.

As to Forgiving Sins.

Francis Dillon Eagan takes the New

all Mr. Paxton's thoughts were

MARCH 21, 1806.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

to himself ; "they are all beside them.

wonder if Mary has thought about the

moment appeared ; and in it the three

gentlemen having taken their seats

Beoffrey drove from the door of Swin-

burne Park, carrying with him its two

most illustrious guests, to the wonder.

and possibly to the envy of morethan

CHAPTER VII

AT LAVENTOR.

The arrival of Geoffrey with his two

ompanions made some little stir in the

nome circle of Laventor. Julian was

expected, but the appearance of the

was very agreeable ; and Mary, whose

that she did not feel a bit afraid of him.

bling for dinner. It was, in fact, the

ccustomed to devote to what she called

seeing after "her brother, especially

particular moment which Mary was

one he left behind.

selves, and so, I think, am I.

How They May Assist the Spouse of Christ.

dinner? Thank heaven, there's the dog cart." The vehicle in question at that Father Fulton, the well known Paulist, on the occasion of a foundation of a men's sodality in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, gave utterance to some remarkable thoughts. Some twentyremarkable thoughts. Some twenty-five years ago, said Father Fulton, a cry went up that spread throughout the whole world, and was calculated to cause more or less alarm among our people. The cry that was heard was simply this, that the Catholic Church was a thing of the past, that her power was completely destroyed, that she did not meet the requirements of the pres ent age, and that these had entirely baffled her efforts for existence.

whose claims to This cry was the effect of a well. espect were somewhat more keenly concerted plan on the part of the appreciated by the ladies of the party enemies of the Catholic Church to than they were by Geoffrey, could hardly fail to cause a sensation. It destroy her, under the impression that she was nothing more than a mere took but a few minutes, however, for human institution. The scientists said that she had long pandered to the There is a certain magic possessed by ignorance of the masses. While her really great minds which lies, perclergy were educated men, they were haps, in their power of communicating themselves. The shyness and embarshrewd enough to keep the knowledge of science far from the minds of the rassment which render intercourse people lest it should prove fatal to with some of our fellow-creatures so existence. The astronomer, their painful a penance may on examination be traced to the fact that no real whose knowledge penetrated the skies pretended that he had discovered intercourse has at those times taken truths that were contradictory to those place, and that we and they have taught by the Catholic Church; the geologist, who went down into the bowels of the earth, said he had unsimply stood in each other's presence, earthed facts positively contrary to her dogmas; the politician, or rather the be in the company of richer capacities, man versed in political affairs, spoke loudly of her as opposed to all kinds of free government-that she was the in Paxton's case, the gifts of intellect enemy of the republic ; the literary writer sharpened his pen, and, dipping it in gall, issued diatribes that were well calculated to poison the minds pleasantly, that whilst the charm is of readers against the Catholic Church. Add to these the ex cathedra prono ciamento by which the dogma of Papal infallibility was proclaimed to the world and the Syllabus condemning the poisonous and heretical literature. All these things excited the adversaries of the Church so far that they predicted the downfall of that institution. They said never more would she govern the intelligence of the civilized world. Again things were brought to a climax at this very time, when Germany, flushed with recent victory, persecuted her Catholic subjects at home and abroad. France, the eldest daughter of the Church, embittered by recent defeats, went back upon her mother; and her once faithful children, the very children of the Papacy, crowned the efforts of her enemies, and, entering the Papal city, the capital of Christendom, took from the Pope the patrimony of Peter, made him a prisoner in his own palace, and then cried, "Down with the Church." Her enemies asserted that she would never more arise to trouble the world. But, my dear friends, has the

Church ceased to exist? On this occasion she found Has that mighty institution lessened her power over the minds and hearts of men Has she ceased in her onward march, keeping pace with and aiding the prothe family circle; nor was he in the gress of our day? We know that every effort of her enemies proved futile in other days. In ages gone by least prepared to think that he was she witnessed the downfall of pagan-So, much ism, and on its crumbling ruins raised up her imperishable structure, which withstood the mighty hordes of Genseric and Alaricand and the onslaughts of Mahometanism. Three centuries ago she withstood the combined powers of Europe. Was it possible that in this nineteenth century she should bow down, crush d by the enemies of Chris

with zeal like vast infidel por of the Reforma

MARCH

nessed the mo the Church, wh went out from in battle array bined her sple lect, she con The faithful became as on earth and he her. In our asserted that Church had teachings wer of this age of bitterly oppo and free instit ual teachings the developme

when these t came forth to the falsity of was a thing o But the en not dead. A and Christ is

so long will th so long as th lowers, so lor his minions. new mode of tuted. The their wondro her. They l do not instit persecutions an age of in philosopher of vell that his been refuted a new metho never befor tianity has t insidious and the Catholic in our own d Knowing

Catholic Chu by, we rely Divine prot in the past moments ag the lessons Church has their own ever on the force attack children sto intellectual bear upon Church refu our own da what the t what mean and what

On these give you a The princi carried on manuer. Catholic Ch Christianit only a mig God, but th human poi and intelle understand with her it that conce There are under the objects, ha motive the There are men risin very door object-an per - tha crush out They hav trated mea ject, and h in bringin whole Stat out that of selves fel

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CHAPTER VI. SEOFFREY IN AN UNEXPECTED POSI-TION. ongue,

acter of "homeliness" which fashion

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS AHEAD

what is one to do in a household where the idea of the breakfast-hour oscillates between nine and eleven ?" "It's amazing," replied Geoffrey 'why, the afternoon must be beginning before they have ended the morn-How could one get through busiing. ness that way ?" "I fancy," replied Paxton, "that business is, perhaps, the last idea that would intrude itself on the mind of any resident at Swinburne." "I don't see why," said Geoffrey : "not business, perhaps, in the way of shops, or - or - anything of that sort ; but every man has his business." "You mean," said Paxton, delighted to disentangle the thoughts of his companion, and assist him to find a

'you mean that a man's business is his work, and that no man is worthy of being called a man who has no work to do, or who does not do it ?' Geoffrey was greatly astonished to find that he had meant to say so much, but on reflection he agreed in his companions interpretation of his thoughts and expressed his agreement by the brief ejaculation "just so."

"I have heard Mr. Wyvern spoken of as a great worker," continued Pax-"I have now spent three day ton : with him, and I have not yet been so fortunate as to discover his line, un less it be water-color sketching."

"Wyvern does not do himself justice," said Geoffrey, whose esteem for his friend was a motive powerful enough to drive him to find his English "He works, yes, certainly; is always at it, one thing or another; but,

I fancy, he don't care to be-wellnobbed, you see, and so forth."

"Yet he is called a genius," said BREAKERS AHEAD when pimples, eruptions, boils, and like manifes-tations of impure blood appear. They wouldn't appear if your blood were pure and your sys-tem in the right condition. They show you what you need-a good blood-purifier; that's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carries health xton. "Yes," replied Geoffrey : "it's a word they are uncommonly fond of using nowadays. Julian Wyvern is a very good fellow; but it nettles me considerably to hear every silly girl you meet talk of him as 'such a genius!' What do they mean, I wonder : all the fellows I knew at school who were called geniuses turned out to be sad idle doors "And you don't think Mr. Wyvern deserves that reproach !" continued Paxton. "Well, now, since I have been here I haven't seen him even play a game of billiards as if his heart was in it. He lies on the sofa, or plays cat's cradle with the children, or turns over the contents of old Miss Abbot's work basket ; but not two words of sense have I heard him put together. Geoffrey stopped short on the gravelwalk, along which they were making their way towards the house. " It'r the place," he said ; "it suffocates one, with its plate-glass and its Dresden china "Do you object to old china ?" inquired Paxton. By no means," replied Geoffrey, "What I mean is that in a place like this whatever you look at, if it is but a soap-dish, sets you thinking what it must have cost. This is one thing. Then, you see, I don't mean to excuse Julian for trying to look like an ass

Swinburne was happily over.

nized without dismay the black bush of hair owned by Mr. Paxton. Without dismay, for wholly indifferent to that gentleman's pretensions as the literary dictator of the age, and perhaps not very accurately posted as to his claims that position, Geoffrey had re

on

was not alone. He turned and recog-

marked him only on the previous even-

ing as one whose conversation he could

would have been Geoffrey's criticism

on the greatest word master of the day,

had he ever dreamed of passing any

criticism at all on the subject, nor is it

to be doubted that Paxton would have

appreciated his judgment as a far better

compliment than many lavished on

him by editors and reviews. For him-

tom to the study of characters and of

countenances, that after passing through a score or so of drawing-rooms, all filled with specimens of

humanity, masculine and feminine,

who seemed finished off to order in

about three or four models, all more or

less artificial, to come upon this un-

sophisticated bit of honest English

nature, looking so out of harmony with

the men and women around him,

piqued the great artist's curiosity, and

he was not displeased with the chance

meeting which gave him an oppor-

tunity of further examination.

self, he was so habituated by long cus

any roundabout expressions.



High-Class

It carries health mon Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, are cured by it. It invigorates the liver and rouses every organ into healthful action. In the most stubborn forms of Skin Diseases, such as Colt rans of Skin Discases, such as Salt-leum, Eczema, Tetter, Brysipelas, Boils ad kindred ailments, and with Scrofula, every shape, and all blood-taints, no latter from what cause arising, it is an lequaled remedy.

SCROFULOUS ABSCESSES.

Mrs. BELLE SWEENEY, of Flat Top, Marco, W. Va., writes: "About four years ago ook scrofula, and did ago I

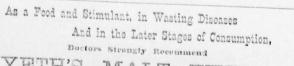
One of the most instructive and useful pamph lets extant is the lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated one delivered by that renowned Jeauit Father namely : "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic church, the only true Church of God," "Confession," and "The Rea Presence." The book will be sent to any ad arcss on receipt of 16 cents in stamps. Order may be sent to Thos. Coffey. CATHOLIC RECORT Office, London.

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menced using them and



WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT Dr. D., of Chatham, writes: "It is a most valuable aid and stimu-lant to the digestive processes.

when he isn't one ; but when people are shoving at him to show off as-as -a peacock, so to speak —____" "I see," interrupted Paxton, " the

peacock is not to be blamed for declinng to exhibit his feathers. But what the connection with Dresden soapdish

"It's all of a piece," said Geoffrey, foundering among the *debris* of his own ideas. "Just what Julian don't fit into-expensiveness, show-off, and

ht into-expensiveness, snow-oil, and talk about great people and geniuses." "Well, Mr. Houghton," replied his companion, "I think I catch your view of the subject. They are different as-pects of one and the same thing-what the world. Expensiveness vulgarest form of worldliness. Then

en "On this occasion the thoughts were

entirely furnished by Mr. Houghts, " said Paxton, " and I was little more than valet de chambre to his ideas, try ing to clothe them in well fitting gar. ments of words." Breakfast went on, and so did the

conversation, and not one of the com-pany but evinced a certain change of manner towards Geoffrey Houghton to what they had previously shown him. A simpleton he certainly could not be, who had been chosen for the coveted distinction of an hour's tete a-tete with the most distinguised man of letters all England could produce, and who could furnish ideas which the greatest master of the English tongue should think worthy of clothing with language. It was a wonderful state of things, and bid fair in an hour or two to lift our simple hero himself into the place of the lion.

"Are you really leaving us?" said Lady Annabel, addressing herself to Paxton, who had alluded to his speedy departure. "We had hoped to have York Mail and Express to task for kept you safe out of the London fogs

asserting in a recent issue that "In 1517 there came into Germany an agent of the Pope, raising money for the completion of St. Peter's by selifor one more day. "I am not returning to London today," replied Paxton. "Mr. Hough-ton was good enough this morning to ing Indulgences and forgiving sins of any degree for a stated sum in cash." "This assertion," said Dr. Eagan in a note to the editor of that paper, "if ask me to accompany Julian to Laven tor, and I really had not self-denial enough to refuse.

It would be difficult to say who was true, would have proved the Pope to most surprised by this announcement have been a monster of iniquity by -the assembled company, or Geoffrey himself. He had not the least recollecdelegating to an agent the power of forgiving sins not possessed by Almighty God. The pretense of postion of giving the invitation, and would as soon have thought of doing sessing the power of absolving sinners so as of inviting Count Gleichen or old Miss Abbott ; and he was within an inch of saying as much, when Julian, Church I would be forced to assume perceiving him on the verge of a disasthat its authorities are fanatics and its trous blunder, hastened to his rescue. followers are fools. But this would be "Now, that is first-rate," he said : "exactly what I have been wishing

it would be nothing short of a sin for Mr. Paxton to leave Cornwall without seeing the weirdest and most Arthurian corner of it. I was so uncommonly means the pride of money, by display. glad you thought of it; it was a real ing one's money's worth; that is the stroke of genius." "Genius again," growled Geoffrey

some old fashioned ways, and tianity ? persisted in carving at the head of his

by

The children of the Church underown table ; and, while so engaged, he stand well that, while she uses human was generally grave, or what Rodolph power, she is strengthened by power "solemn." He had early befrom on high. They well understand that the powers of hell cannot prevail come aware of the fact that the only way for him to do anything well was against her, and that, while, like her giving it his whole attention ; and Divine Founder, she may have her he had thus acquired the habit of putperiod of agony ; she may, as it were, sweat blood ; she may be scourged and ting an amount of gravity into his manner of doing small things which crowned with thorns ; she may appear often provoked that gentleman's rididead and buried, but when the world least of all expects it she arises trium-But though his carving absorbed too much of his attention during phant over all ; she claims victory over the early portion of the entertainment to give him the use of his tongue, it did not entirely deprive him of that of She reigns to-day as she has death. reigned in every age in which it was predicted that her power was brought his ears, and he was just the least in the world annoved to hear Rodolph to nought. flourishing a little on the subject of yesterday morning's walk with Aurelia,

Yet, my dear friends, while we reognize that our Holy Catholic Church is a divine institution, never without God's special help guarding her, his-tory tells us (and it is well that we should remember the lesson history teaches) that in every exigency she has met her enemies on their own ground, and she has always defended herself according to the exigencies of the time. In her earliest days, when her mem-bers were remarkably small in number -when her power, looked at from a merely human standpoint, seemed exceedingly weak-God in a most marvelous manner helped and sustained her. Then with the termination of her persecutions and the dawn of a brighter era, in the days of Constantine, the Church adapted herself to her surrounding circumstances. She waxed strong. She became a most formidable power even from a human point of view. She then could meet her enemies by human means. She opposed for a 'stated sum in cash' is so absurd that were it a doctrine of the Catholic phed average and the conquered and triumphed over them.

Again, when the power of intellect was brought to bear upon the Church and an attempt wat made to crush her out of existence by the pen of the philosopher, she opposed intellectual powers to her intellectual enemies. When the Moslem sought to overrun It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best. Christianized Europe, to place the and led on by a Bernard and otners

an unwarranted assumption, and there I must conclude that the writer of the sentence quoted is mistaken.' Open as Day.

Contraction of the second second second second

MARCH 21, 1806.

them CHURCH SOCIETIES. it the How They May Assist the Spouse of

Christ.

Father Fulton, the well known Paulthat ist, on the occasion of a foundation of a men's sodality in the Church of Our three seats, Lady of Mercy, gave utterance to some remarkable thoughts. Some twenty-five years ago, said Father Fulton, a Swinstwo nder. than

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cry went up that spread throughout the whole world, and was calculated to cause more or less alarm among our people. The cry that was heard was simply this, that the Catholic Church was a thing of the past, that her power was completely destroyed, that she did n the not meet the requirements of the pres was entage, and that these had entirely

the baffled her efforts for existence. is to This cry was the effect of a well. concerted plan on the part of the enemies of the Catholic Church to arty could destroy her, under the impression that she was nothing more than a mere , for human institution. The scientists said that she had long pandered to the ignorance of the masses. While her him. d by clergy were educated men, they were pershrewd enough to keep the knowledge of science far from the minds of the ting barurse people lest it should prove fatal to their existence. The astronomer, S SO whose knowledge penetrated the skies real pretended that he had discovered ken truths that were contradictory to those ave taught by the Catholic Church ; the geologist, who went down into the bowels of the earth, said he had unnce. ting earthed facts positively contrary to her aps dogmas; the politician, or rather the man versed in political affairs, spoke loudly of her as opposed to all kinds of free government-that she was the enemy of the republic ; the literary writer sharpened his pen, and, dipping it in gall, issued diatribes that were well calculated to poison the minds of readers against the Catholic Church. Add to these the ex cathedra prone ciamento by which the dogma of Papal infallibility was proclaimed to the world and the Syllabus condemning the poisonous and heretical literature All these things excited the adversaries of the Church so far that they predicted the downfall of that institution. They said never more would she govern the intelligence of the civilized world. Again things were brought to a climax at this very time, when Germany, flushed with recent victory, persecuted her Catholic subjects at home and abroad. France, the eldest daughter of the Church, embittered by recent defeats, went back upon her mother; and her once faithful children, the very children of the Papacy, crowned the efforts of her enemies, and, entering the Papal city, the capital of Christendom, took from the Pope the patrimony of Peter, made him a prisoner in his own palace, and then cried, " Down with the Church." Her enemies asserted that she would never more arise

But, my dear friends, has the Church ceased to exist? Has that mighty institution lessened her power over the minds and hearts of men Has she ceased in her onward march, keeping pace with and aiding the progress of our day? We know that every effort of her enemies proved futile in other days. In ages gone by she witnessed the downfall of paganism, and on its crumbling ruins raised up her imperishable structure, which withstood the mighty hordes of Genseric and Alaricand and the onslaughts of Mahometanism. Three centuries ago she withstood the combined powers of Europe. Was it possible that in this nineteenth century she should bow

to trouble the world.

MARCH 1, 1896

with zeal like him, they conquered the vast infidel powers. Down to the days of the Reformation, the days that wit. nessed the most cruel persecution of the Church, when nation after nation ties, in confraternities went out from her, stood, as it were, in battle array against her, she combined her splendid strength of intellect, she concentrated her power. The faithful children of the Church became as one, and all the powers of earth and hell could not overthrow her. In our own day, when it was asserted that the government of the Church had become effete, that her teachings were not up to the standard of this age of progress, that she was bitterly opposed to free government and free institutions, that her intellectual teachings were inconsistent with the development of scientific researchwhen these things were asserted she came forth to prove their falsity and the falsity of the cry that her existence think it is about time that we Catholics encouraged the old man to persevere, was a thing of the past.

But the enemies of the Church are so long will there be anti-Christ. And ers in some thoroughly religious so long as the true Christ has His fol- organization is it that we are to find lowers, so long shall anti Christ have our strength. I have come a long way his minions. At this present day a to meet you this evening. Your pastor new mode of warfare has been insti- had no idea of what I should speak tuted. The nations do not rise up in about nor had you the slighest conceptheir wondrous power and try to crush her. They know it is useless. Rulers do not institute their series of awful priest of God to lift his voice to warn persecutions because they are living in an age of intellectual progress. The philosopher of two centuries ago knew well that his lies and calumnies had a new method of warfare, and perhaps yet seen the full extent of it. been refuted. Yet I say that there is never before in the history of Chris

insidious and determined onslaught on the Catholic Church than we witness

their own field. Never aggressive, force attacked her, God or her own our own day it behooves us to know what the tactics of our enemies are, what means of warefare they employ and what their ultimate objects are. On these points I am not going to give you any startling news to night. The principal thing is that they are carried on in a most quiet and orderly manuer. My dear friends, outside the Catholic Church to day the enemies of Christianity understand that she is not only a mighty institution helped by God, but that regarded from a merely human point of view she is physically and intellectually strong. They well understand also that in order to cope with her it is necessary above all things that concentrated power be used. There are secret societies that, while under the appearance of benevolent objects, have essentially as their chief motive the destruction of Christianity. There are again formidable bodies of men rising up about us, even at our very doors, who tell us that their object-and they don't tell us in whisper - that their main object is to crush out to day the Catholic Church. They have used their most concentrated means to bring about their object, and have succeeded to some extent

ties, in confraternities that are he was now thinking of looking for a your children, and do not forget it thoroughly Catholic. We have any place to live nearer to the water, so yourselves—but always remember that number of societies that have the that he need not have to walk so far the eyes of the Lord in every place bename of being Catholic, but that are so only in name, for there is a differ-began to count 1, 2, 3, 4; the old man member that the eyes of the Lord in every place be-holdeth the good and the evil, and re-member that the eyes of the Lord in every place be-holdeth the good and the evil, and rename of being Catholic, but that are began to count 1, 2, 3, 4; the old man upon the just and His ears unto their ence. A Catholic society, thoroughly stopped and looked around him in surprayers, but that the countenance of the Catholic, thoroughly religious, is the prise, but the could see nobody. Then he began to walk again, when lo ! the began to walk again, when lo ! the lord is against them that do evil things ! day. We need men whose faith is voice continued of of what it was-shown by their practical piety, Catho-bie men who can be called up at a when he was answered, and told that moment's notice to have their Catho licity put to the severest test. This day were being counted and entered is the kind of men we need to day. It is time to recognize this. I am that if he removed, as he was thinking talking to night to an intelligent body of men and women thoroughly conversshould understand the necessity for and induced him not to shorten the

and Christ is adored upon this earth, right here by concentrating these pow- own weak and perverse nature, tempts tion that I should mention these facts, but I consider it high time for the

are before them. There is no danger to the Catholic Church itself as a body. but to Catholics as individuals and as a society. We see it, but have not

GOOD AND AVOIDING EVIL.

in our own day. Knowing what the history of the Catholic Church has been in days gone by, we rely almost too much on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's, Blackburn, England, on the Catholic Church has been in days gone Deter's days gone D in the past. As I remarked, a few the first epistle of St. Peter, 3rd chap-moments ago, it is well that we learn ter and 12th verse: "The order chapthe lessons history teaches us. The Lord are upon the just, and His ears Church has always met her enemies on unto their prayers, but the countenance of the Lord is against them that ever on the defensive, but when brute do evil things," Father Kirwan said : The presence of God is the great children stood in her defense. When truth that St. Peter places before intellectual forces were brought to the words of the Psalmist that I the words of the Psalmist that I have bear upon her the intelligence of the quoted, and he reminds us of this great Church refuted these enemies and in truth, in order to induce us to practice our own day it behoaves us to know virtue and avoid evil! "Decline from evil," he says, "and do good, seek after peace and pursue it, because the eyes of the Lord are upon the just, and His ears unto their prayers, but the countenance of the Lord is against them that do evil things." The remembrance of God's presence, that "His eyes are upon us when we do good," and that "His countenance is against us when we do evil things," i the strongest motive that can be proposed to us for doing good and avoid ng evil. This was the motive that God Himself proposed to Abraham to enable him to reach perfection—"Walk before Me," He said, " and be perfect." We should all become perfect, if we were only to walk before God remem-bering that His eyes are always upon

us, and by remembering what the Wise man says, "that the eyes of the from eternity to eternity; there is nothing hidden from His eyes." We shall consider what effect this great in bringing their efforts to bear upon straining us from evil, and we shall

land filled with zeal for the house of this good old man was on his way from we do wrong, and will punish us, God are seeking to draw together the the cave in which he lived to the well but that He is pleased with men of the Catholic Church. Let or spring for water, and as the well us when we do right, and the was whin only through your mind in them be united in societies, in sodali-was a long distance from the cave, will reward us! Teach this, then, to the variable was now thinking of looking for a your children and do not forget, it I am no clairworant. I do not not

the number of steps that he took every Rev. L. A. Lambert in The Freeman's Journal. of doing, his dwelling nearer to the water, he should have fewer steps to take, and consequently fewer good marks would be put down for him. This encouraged the id more for him. distance, and it should encourage us, concentrating our forces? Politically? distance, and it should encourage us, No ! Morally? Yes ! by all means And too, to persevere when the devil, or our us to omit our devotions or to break

any of our good resolutions. How it should encourage us all to do good-to think that God is keeping an account of all that we do! But it is not only the good that we do that God sees and keeps account of. He sees the evil, too, and He keeps account of that also. "He beholdeth the good and the evil," and "His countenance is against them that do evil things. What terror should not this cause to the evil and the wicked-to reflect that the eyes of their offended Judge are ever upon them, and that nothing that

they do escapes Him ! They may contianity has the world witnessed a more A STRONG MOTIVE FOR DOING ceal their dark deed from the eyes of men ; they may sin in the lonely place, or in the dead of niget, but they can sin unknown to God and unseen by Him. In every place His eyes are upon them, let them go where they will. Their conscience tells them this No matter where they are when they do wrong, the moment they do it-fear seizes them, and their consciences tell hem that an eye has seen them, and that they will be brought to an account for what they have done. Oh, if they would but remember that beforehand and drove -if they would remember Who it is that sees them - if they would remem-ber that the eyes of Our Lord are upon them, and that "His countenance is against them that do evil things,"-if they only remembered this, they would never do evil, they would never com mit sin ; they would not dare to do it, for if they would feel ashamed to com mit sin in the presence of those whom they fear and respect, how much more ashamed and afraid ought they not to be to commit sin in the presence and in the sight of God !

And this is what adds so much to the enormity of sin, and makes its guilt so great—that the crime should be com-ments, was so great that he died from neurosis ; an evidence of physical de generacy. Diseases, particularly nervous, have a tendency to develop itted in the presence of the Judge. it, without recovering consciousness. If the sinner only reflected before con We have been told by a physician of another case that occurred in New Orleans some years ago. The physimitting sin, on the nature of the an abnormal keenness in one or more offence that he was about to commiof the organs of sense. In the mind reader it is the sense of touch that is if he reflected against Whom he was ians were holding a convention there, about to commit that offence, and how he was about to commit it, in God's and one evening they attended a mind reading exhibition, and saw rendered abnormally receptive. It will be remembered that in the first holy presence, he would never dare to do it. It is because he forgets this—in hings done that interested them two cases given above the performreatly, from a medical point of view ances of the mind readers were followed After the performance a number of them visited the mind reader in his is because he closes his eyes against i by nervous exhaustion; in the case of Bishop death followed. The end of and allows his passions to blind him Lord in every place beholdeth the good and the evil," and that "God seeth that he goes and commits sin, for, as St use that he goes and commits sin, for, as St rooms at the hotel. They told him of the mind reader is death, physical Jerome tells us, when we find our selves tempted to commit sin, if we they had been much interested in his wreck or the madhouse. performance, and if he had no object "If mind reading be a fact," our tion they would like to make som would only remember that God beholds correspondent asks, "how can so strange a thing be explained ?" presence — should have upon us in inducing us to do good—and what effect it should have upon us in re-straining us from evil, and we shall towards tests to see if they could discover the neans by which he acquired his knowl It is strange only because we are unaccustomed to it. If all were mind edge of other men's minds. He said he had no objection to submit to any readers the faculty would become as reasonable tests that they might wish common place as that of hearing or seeing. We can no more tell how any one receives the ideas of another by hearing; in fact, hearing is but another whole States. We shall very soon find consider the means by which we may plied, "Yes, but first find me a place where God cannot see me." The solves fall. We say it in the helper God's presence so that we minded of to make, and that he would be under obligation to them if they would dis-The presence, so that we may be al- thought of God's presence has con- cover and tell him the how of it, for it erted the greatest sinners, and in had always been a mystery to himself ways induced to do the good and to duced them to abandon their evi He further said that he had always avoid the evil. "The eyes of the Lord are upon the just." What a conpossessed the power, and that for ways. "When I attentively consider, O Lord," says St Augustine, "that ong time in his youth he had thought solation this must be to the good and you have Your eyes continually fixed hat every one had it ; and that he was virtuous, and how it must encourage fifteen or sixteen years old before h them to know that the eyes of their upon me, and that night and day You discovered it was peculiar to himself. keep a constant watch over me, with Judge and their Rewarder are ever so great care, as if neither in heaven One of the physicians then said : upon them, that He is witnessing all will will you to do certain things, and nor on earth you had any othe their actions, and is recording all you do them, I will be convinced creature to govern but myself-when their virtues, and that He sees what hat there is no trick in the matter. consider you behold my actions, that you penetrate my most hidden and 'Very well," said the mind reader, 'give me your hand." He held the that He knows their motives and see secret thoughts, and that all my de the purity of their hearts. Men can hand for perhaps half a minute. Then sires are exposed to your view, I feel elinquishing it, he went to the door, myself filled with confusion." opened it, went out and closed it But alas! we feel no confusion, for w allow ourselves to forget this great pened it again and came in and losed it. This he did three times thought, and seldom reflect upon the He then went to the mantlepiece and presence of God ; and this is why we took a glass that stood inverted there-**柒柒柒柒** hink so little of committing sin, for as on, brought it to the centre table, S. Jerome tells us, if we only remem where there was a pitcher of ice water, pered that God beholds us, and that He and from the pitcher he filled the glass is ever present with us, we would never half full, as nearly as he could judge, consent to anything that would be dis At a and placed it on the other end of the pleasing to Him. Let us try, then, to mantlepiece. "Is that right?" said he. Yes, it was precisely what the keep ourselves constantly reminded of Glance this great truth, that Ged sees us. Let physician had willed him to do. anyone can see the difference be-tween the twin-bar of clear, pure us remind ourselves of it by often mak Another would make a test. "I ng acts of faith in the Divine Presence want you," said he, " to tell me where I live." " Very well," said the mind saying : "My God, I believe Thou and here present, and that Thou seest and Sunlight I live." reader, "give me your hand and think of where you live." He did so, knowest all things ; how unworthy am I to appear before Thee. I have dared to commit sin in Thy Holy Presence ; and in a moment the mind reader forgive me for what I have done. said : "You live in Charleston, South Carolina. Here we are on ---- street. will never be guilty of such an offence We pass now into — street. Here we are at your house; it is a two-story Soap again. Forgive us, O Lord, and render us worthy to appear before Thee brick, pailings in front, and three It is related that Pagan Egyptians stone steps lead to the door. Let us used to paint the picture of an eye on enter; parlor to the right, stairs to the walls of their temples to remind and other laundry soaps, but you'll **know** the difference when you use it because it cleanses with Let us go up ; there is a door them that the all-seeing eye of God was the left. to the right; let us enter. Ah, there ever upon them. We should try to folow their example in this respect, and is a sick man there." Here the physician interrupted him Less Labor Greater Comfort have in our rooms and on our walls a picture of the all-seeing eye of God. Some of you may have seen such a pic-ture, and we intend to order a number reader. "We will test it," said the of them Parents would do well to physician; "I will telegraph." He make use of these pictures in teaching did so, and in due time received an Oh, should not this encourage us to make use or these pictures in teaching and so, and in due time received an their children at an early age the great their so, and in due time received an answer that the man was dead. We have an example recorded of truth that God sees us—that He is "See," said he, showing the telegram to the mon was dead. the use of the man was dead. "See," said he, showing the telegram to the mind reader, "you are wrong." greatest of the Pontiffs that have occu-pied the seat of Peter, every bishop in the land and every priest in the failing and losing heart. One day and that He is displeased with us when

mind.

MIND READING.

What man knows about the laws of physical nature compared to what he does not know is a drop of water to the ocean. There can be but little doubt In concluding these examples w will give another going to show that that there are persons who can, to a one may not only know the thought o certain extent, discover some of the another by some unexplained means thoughts of others by touch. Careful but that one may at a distance excit tests have been made that lead to this or produce thoughts in the mind of an conclusion. A test was made some other. A B and C were acquaint-ances. One evening A and B were time ago in Chicago, where a man was enabled to open a safe by holding talking of mental influences of one the hand of the only person who knew kind and another, and A proposed a the combination of the lock. The nerv test of which C was to be the subject. ous tension of the operation so A said : " Let us now set our watches exhausted the mind reader that he had together. To-morrow you, B, will go to have medical aid. A man by the into C's store at precisely 9 o'clock ; at name of Bishop, who was much talked that time I will think of C with all the of a few years ago, did some surprising concentration of mind that I am cap things in the way of mind reading able of. I will mentally call him and A committee in New York undertool make every effort to attract his atten-tion, and you will note the result, if to test his powers. One of the members some time prior to the test hid a trinket there will be any." The next morning in a house in the city. The committee met at the hotel where Bishop was B, in compliance with the arrange lodging, and asked him if he could find the trinket.

b, in compliance with the arrange-men', entered C's store, saw him at his desk busy looking over his account books. "Good morning," said B; "fine morning." "Yes," said C "By the way, did you see anything of A lately?" "No," said B, "I have The conditions were that he was to be blind-folded, that he was to ente a carriage, take the reins and drive to the house, which was in anothe not seen him this morning ; but why part of the city, enter and find the hidden article. To all these conditions do you ask, are you looking up his ac-count? "No," said C, "I just happen to think of him." B made his report to he consented, stipulating that he was to hold one end of a piece of wire while he who hid the article was to A accordingly. It will occur to the reader how often hold the other, and that those who were he finds himself thinking of an absent to accompany him should see that he friend or acquaintance without being did not come into collision with other vehicles. When all was ready he tool able to associate any present event of thought with that friend that could his end of the wire, rushed quickly have led up to the sudden rememand nervously to the carriage, entered and drove with dangerous haste brance of him. Had that friend any thing to do with it at the other end o through the streets, turning many the mental telegraph? Generally corners, till he came to a certain house memories of the past are led up to by where he alighted and rushed to the events present to us and of which we door, almost dragging the other man are conscious, but there are rem after him, rang the bell, entered and iniscences that come to us, the path of went on a run to the third story, which to our minds cannot be found in entered a room, removed the covering present happenings about us. What from a fire place, and sought for th then, causes them? May not the cause be found in the mental action of hidden trinket among the kindling wood and paper in the grate. He the absent friend ? May not his think found it and handed it to one of the ing of us make us think of him? Wh committee, after which he was so ex knows? hausted that he had to be cared for. Our correspondent asks our opinion After another experiment, which he of mind reading. It is this: First, that it is a fact, and, second, that it is the result of a diseased organism, a accomplished successfully, this exhaus-

I am no clairvoyant. I do not pre-tend to know absent or future events. I simply described your present state of mind. When you thought 'Charleston,' I said Charleston! Thinking of your home, you thought of the streets leading to it—otherwise I could not have named them, for I was never in

Charleston ; you thought of the pail ings, the steps, the hall, the stairs, and the sick man, and I described all as you saw them. I went too far when I said the man was living. I should have said, 'You think the man is living.'"

leave mind reading to the perambulat ing mountebank, the peripatetic phil-osopher, and the physician versed in nervous diseases. It is too shallow or too deep for the average man. He is the happiest in this world, with nine chances out of ten of being the happiest in the next.

Gifts to the Catholics.

It has been favorably remarked in Catholic circles in Germany recently that the emperor has lately made a number of large gifts for the building or restoration of Catholic churches in Germany. He gave 20,000 marks to two impoverished Catholic parishes of Posen, this week.



was at last advised to try Ayer's parilla, and before I had finish fourth bottle, my hands were as

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

lown, crushed by the enemies of Chris tianity ?

The children of the Church understand well that, while she uses human power, she is strengthened by power from on high. They well understand that the powers of hell cannot prevail against her, and that, while, like her Divine Founder, she may have her period of agony ; she may, as it were, sweat blood ; she may be scourged and crowned with thorns ; she may appear dead and buried, but when the world least of all expects it she arises trium phant over all ; she claims victory over She reigns to-day as she has death. reigned in every age in which it was predicted that her power was brought to nought.

Yet, my dear friends, while we recognize that our Holy Catholic Church is a divine institution, never without God's special help guarding her, history tells us (and it is well that we should remember the lesson history teaches) that in every exigency she has met her enemies on their own ground, and she has always defended herself according to the exigencies of the time. In her earliest days, when her members were remarkably small in number -when her power, looked at from a merely human standpoint, seemed ex ceedingly weak-God in a most marvelous manner helped and sustained her. Then with the termination of her persecutions and the dawn of a brighter era, in the days of Constantine, the Church adapted herself to her surrounding circumstances. She waxed strong. She became a most formidable power even from a human point of view. She then could meet her enemies by human means. She opposed her own mighty strength to their brute forces, and she conquered and triumphed over them.

Again, when the power of intellect was brought to bear upon the Church and an attempt wat made to crush her out of existence by the pen of the philosopher, she opposed intellectual powers to her intellectual enemies. When the Moslem sought to overrun Christianized Europe, to place the cresent where the cross had been, she called upon her children to stand up as one man, and under the guidance of and led on by a Bernard and otners

selves felt. We see it in the ballot box, in the appointments of State, city and county officials ; we see it in the very halls of representation in our We talk of the Amergreat republic. ican flag and we scream as loud as the eagle herself about freedom of speech and of the press, and yet only a few days ago in our balls of legislation in an appropriation that was made to charitable institutions in the very district of Columbia, when the matter was men cannot see-their good intentions; brought up, the appropriation was refused because this money goes to Catholic purposes. This is the mode of not see this, and so oftentimes the just It touches our people in a very declicate spot. It is, perhaps, the most scientific mode of warfare since the very birth of Christianity. Now, my object to night is not to deliver a political tirade, but the Lord

and the good are falsely accused, and their most virtuous acts are attributed to bad or selfish motives. Often, inagainst the Church ever witnessed stead of being rewarded or praised by men, they are blamed, they are wronged, they are ridiculed, they are scorned and insulted-though all this does them little harm, for, as long as knows that I would be willing to speak they are pure and just before Go till I could not utter another word. matters little what men may think of I say I would give my voice as a sacrifice in denouncing from every pulpit them. It would not prefit them much to be stand up and in merely political affairs able to deceive men and to be regarded by men as just and virtuous, if they try to crush the Catholic Church, to stab her in a vitai part. They are enem- were not so before God ; while, on the other hand, if men think badly and ies of the republic that we as Catholics We judge rashly of them it does not do

discovered the land, we civilized it, them much harm, as long as they are we colonized it, we Christianized it; just before God. This thought, then, and yet to-day to our faces we are told support and console the good under all that we are here on tolerance-told to trials and accusations - the thought get out, that we have no business that God sees and knows all, and it enhere, and we fold our hands and we lister to all this, and we feel as if there ing and serving their Master, whose were no means of redress. Let me eyes are upon them, just as soldiers are tell you, my dear men, right here is encouraged to acts of bravery in the we are to concentrate our presence and in the sight of their com thoughts to understand what our posi-tion is in the world to day, to know that times the eyes of God are upon us. tion is in the world to day, to know that times the eyes of a strict account while the Catholic Church cannot be of all that we do. He records our destroyed by any means of which man of all that we do. is capable, as individuals we can be thoughts, words and actions, our harmed, and even Catholic nations trials and sufferings, and all that we might be wiped out of existence, for endure for His sake. He keeps an ac might be wiped out of existence, for endure for His sake count of all, so that He may reward us. God never promised that He would pre-Oh, should not this encourage us to

see e the whole Catholic Church. bedient to the behests of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., one of the

form of touch of feeling-so is sight. How is it that by moving your tongue and lips, producing a series of noises, you cause a thought that is in your mind to pass into the mind of another, or into the minds of hundreds or thou sands at the same time? To receive a thought from the mind of another at a distance by means of air vibrations is more strange and mysterious than to receive the same thought by means of immediate touch. The faculty of hearing is not strange, simply because we have from childhood grown accustomed to it ; yet it is more difficult to account for than for the mind reader's abormal faculty. Our advice to you is,

By the Late Lamented ÆNEAS MCDONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S. Author of "Pius IX. and His Time;" Letters and Lectures oo the British Colon-es;" "The Temporal Sovereizity of the ope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vin-"Letters and Lectures on the British Colon-les;" "The Temporal Sovereig: ty of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vin-cent de Paul;" 'The Lat. Defender of Jera-salem;" "Dominion Day;" "The North-Wess Territory and British Colembia," etc. The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 900 pages appeared from week to week in the pages of THE CATHOLIC RECORD a lew years ago. With the assurance that it will prove a val-nabe acquisition, not alone to persons of Scottish origin, but to the many admirers to its gifted author, we have much pleasure in amouncing that we are now prior at the Catholes of Scotland" at the very low tabe of \$1.00 etc., charges for carting prepaid. Address, THOS, COFFEY, Cutotis Corocid Offee

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A whole library in itself. The regular sell-ac price of Webster's Dictionary has bere

ag price of Webster's Dictionary has bere fore been \$12.00. N, E.-Dictionaries will be delivered fres d all charge for carriage. All orders musi he accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory w he purchaser it may be returned at our ex-

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 If an well pleased with Webster's Un-sheldged Dictionary. I find it a most value tible work.
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Address, THE CATHOLIC RECORD. LONDON, ONT.



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Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the waveful to the proprietor, and must reach ater than Tuesday morning. Ist be paid in full before the paper

London, Saturday, March 21, 1896.

SIR DONALD A SMITH. HONOR CUI HONOR.

We take the liberty of publishing, from a private letter, the following paragraph relative to Sir Donald Smith :

We have not in Canada a more deserving man. It is now many years ago since Father Lacombe made me acquainted with his character and worth. I will give you an his character and worth. I will give you an instance in which I was myself concerned. Some years since the ladies taking part in a bazaar here (Ottawa) for the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum requested me to ask contributions from some of my Protestant friends. Among Jothers, I wrote to Sir Donald. My letter reached thim at Montreal the day he set out for Europe. He sent me his cheque for \$150. This was beyond my most sanguine expectations. I wrote to him again to ask his sanction to give part of the amount to an-other charity. I received his reply from Nice, covering another draft for \$50, in order other charity. I received his reply from Nice, covering another draft for \$50, in order that I might give a portion to each institution. I have known him, on several occasions since, to contribute to our charities.

The name of this gentleman has been of late very prominently before the public. That such has been the case, we feel well convinced has not been in accord with his own feelings or desire, for there are few men in public life in any country so unobtrusive and retiring in character and disposition as the member for Montreal West. This modesty-so rare a trait among politicians especially-is all the more to be appreciated when his marked ability, his varied experience, his recognized qualifications and his exalted position eminently fit him to take a leading part in the political affairs of the country.

It is well known to our readers that as a munificent and large hearted bene factor, in the cause of charity, education and suffering humanity, Sir Donald stands facile princeps among the wealthy men of the Dominion. His princely endowment of McGill University and of the Victoria Hospital, and his generous contributions to the charitable institutions not alone of Montreal, but wherever else his aid is sought, are known throughout the length and breadth of the land. And this benevolence, particularly where the poor and afflicted are concerned, is exercised without regard to country or creed. We know, from many and reliable sources, that Sir Donald, in the exercise of his liberality, does not forget or overlook the needs and interests of our co-religionists. Some of the old missionaries among the Oblate Fathers, in Manitoba and the North-West, could recount numerous instances, in years long past, in which Sir Donald rend ered them substantial relief, voluntarily, when it was much needed and when he was not yet a millionaire. We venture the liberty of stating that the widely known and esteemed Father Lacombe-the venerable and zealous Indian missionary par ex. cellence, the Father de Smet of the North-West-would be able to bear evidence regarding the solid but unosten tatious proofs of Sir Donald's charity towards the missions, while Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory. In this connection we would remark that, what challenges admiration most in the character of Sir Donald Smith, as a philanthropist and public benefactor, is the fact of his making such good use of his riches while yet in the flesh. He does not cling on to them, as the vast majority of wealthy men do, with the tenacious grasp of the miser, until " palid death knocks at their door " and summons them to leave the treasures they hoarded, but which they failed, in life to turn to good account. Sir Donald acts wisely and well in regarding himself as a steward whose duty it is to distribute, in a conscientious and their own notions of what such teachmeritorious way, the goods with which Providence has blessed him.

Manitoba and the North-West Terria revival meeting in the city, nardo home, and to Dr. Barnardo himtories. The coming generation will be denounced the School Board before an audience of three thousand people, as better able to appreciate the good which Sir Donald assisted in accomatheistic and irreligious, for not allowplishing by securing an inheritance ing Miss Jessup to teach Christianity extensive enough to form an empire. in the school. He read the correspond-But little advantage, comparatively, ence between the teacher and the Board, and declared that the action of would have accrued from the ownerthe Board showed how much revival ship of this immense domain, in its isolated position. That we have, to-day, services are needed in the locality. He the Canadian Pacific Railway - one said also that the Board's conduct should not be allowed to pass un- petitioned the Government to that of the most remarkable and stupendpunished. It should be punished both ous undertakings of modern timesconnecting the former possessions of by God and man. the Hudson Bay Company, and the It remains to be seen whether the

A. P. A. will denounce Evangelist remote Pacific province with the other Schiverea as an enemy to the "little portions of Canada, is largely due to the indomitable energy, public spirit red school house" and to America and its institutions. As a matter of course and indefatigable exertions of Sir Donald Smith. He was the life and soul they will do nothing of the kind, for of the enterprise. He not only emthough what religion they have is inbarked his own money in it, to a very finitesimally small, their only objection large extent, but he was also the means to religious teaching is against Cathoof encouraging and influencing other lic teaching. It is the same way in capitalists to follow his example. And Canada. this was all done quietly and without In the State of Illinois the ministers

have also enaugurated a campaign to introduce the Bible into the schools in some form, but they have been somewhat more considerate than Evangelist Schiverea, as they have arranged such a book of biblical selections that it is supposed it will not be used as a means of propagating the doctrines of any denomination in particular. This book contains only selections from the moral and historical parts of Scripture, to the exclusion of those passages which bear upon controverted doctrines.

It is almost needless to say that a book of such selections cannot supply the place of a satisfactory Christian education, which must be based upon the teaching of Christian truth ; and, besides, the selections are taken as a matter of course from a version of the Bible which Catholics cannot accept, namely, the Protestant Bible, which has been in many places wilfully corrupted for the purpose of weakening passages which prove Catholic doctrines, or of misrepresenting those doctrines.

DR. BARNARDO'S IMMIGRANTS. Dr. A. B. Owen, the Toronto agent of Dr. Barnardo's Home for Waifs and Strays, has written a long letter to the Minister of the Interior complaining of the attitude of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council in regard to the importation of waifs to Canada from the Barnardo Home in London.

The Dominion Government has been paying a bonus of 82 per head for each one of these children imported into Canada, and it is against this encouragement to the importation of a very undesirable class of immigrants that the Trades and Labor Council very properly protests.

Our readers will remember that in November last one of these boys, Geo. E. Green, died at the house of Helen E. Findlay, of the township of Keppel, in the county of Grey. Miss Findlay was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, for having caused or at a letter sent from a farmer in Mara siderations are concerned, and for his least hastened the boy's death by ill

Government for such an importation.

He was certainly not a desirable

acquisition to the country, as the evi-

dence showed that he was unfit to make

his way anywhere, and, sooner or later,

he would have been thrown upon the

charity of the public. One witness

stated that he was lame, humpbacked,

scrofula.

value and advantage to Canada of gelist Schiverea, who is conducting graceful to the managers of the Bar- Province will not be subjected to the self, that such subjects should be sent by them to Canada, when they ought to be cared for in their own country, and we trust that the Canadian Government will not only withdraw the bonus it has been giving to Dr. Barnardo for his importations, but will also prohibit such importations for the future. This is what the Trades and Labor Council desires, and it has effect. Canada provides liberally for its own

destitute and orphan children, both by private donations and through the government grant which is given each year to charitable institutions, but the country cannot afford to support, in addition, the destitute children of England. The case of the boy Green is not an isolated one, as there have been many instances wherein children with inherited diseases have been shipped to Canada and placed with farmers with whom they have grown up and

have married into the families of farmers, thus helping to introduce their diseases into a healthy and pureblooded community. If boys are to be sent from England to find places in Canada, only those who are healthy and able to take care of themselves should be allowed to come ; but in the case of the boy Green, and in the many instances to which we have referred, it is evident that the medical examinations which are said to have taken place before they were sent were but a sham.

> tory, such as Independence Day in the It is, of course, to the interest of the United States, Dominion Day in Canpeople of England to get rid of these ada, the Queen's birthday, in all parts undesirable waifs and strays, who are of the British Empire, or the anniinfected with disease, and it has been versary of some great victory, as in the case that rewards have been given many other countries, but in Ireland by the Government to those who have shipped them away. We have not the great national festival is a religious one, in commemoration of the positive information whether or not these rewards have been given to Dr. conversion of the nation to Christianity. This marks the pecu-Barnardo, but it is highly probable liarly religious character of the that such has been the case. Irish people and their attachment Dr. Barnardo has written a letter

> to the faith of their fathers-an atwhich was published in some English tachment which has also been proved newspapers, stating that the boy by their firm adherence to the Faith, Green was healthy and physically through centuries of persecution as sound, but this is evidently not the heartless as that waged by Nero, Diotruth. There are too many witnesses cletian and other Roman Emperors to his physical and mental defects that during the first three centuries the doctor's statement should be credof the existence of Christianity.

Religion and nationality are bound to-We are pleased to notice that the gether in the minds of the Irish people Canadian press and people are of one by a chain which cannot be severed, mind on this subject, as the press have and it is to be remarked that those spoken with no uncertain sound in Irishmen who are most earnest in lovfavor of legislation to prohibit the ing their country, love also their religimmigration of pauper children of ion with the greatest devotedness. the criminal classes and of those who Religion inculcates patriotism and are physically and mentally incapis its surest prop, and we have conable of becoming useful and intelfidence that the loyalty of Ireland to ligent citizens. No time should

the Catholic faith will in the end be be lost in passing a law to rewarded by a benign Providence with this effect, for from all parts of that political liberty and autonomy the country complaints are made that which we believe to be necessary for there is a systematic importation of the peace and prosperity of the counthis kind, as may be seen in the reports of the Ontario Department of Agricultry

Ireland has been severely tried in ture. As a sample of what the farmers say, we may quote the following from the past by the ordeal of persecution, but of late years her condition has een somewhat ameliorated through the medium of better laws, though she has not gained all that is needful for her prosperity. be on the

MARCH 21, 1896.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

humiliation of forcing the Parlia

ment to interfere in its educa-

Provincial obstinacy to grant that jus-

tice to the Catholic minority which is

guaranteed under the constitution.

We shall be rejoiced if the Manitoba

Government should do what is un-

doubtedly its duty in this regard, for

in its refusal to observe them, the legis

lation of Parliament on the subject be

The Canadian Government has de-

clared that it will insist upon the pas-

sage of the bill to a second reading be-

fore the conference takes place, so as

to affirm the principle laid down in the

constitution. Then if Mr. Greenway

is willing to assure the passage of a

satisfactory Provincial law, the Domin-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We have this week celebrated once

heart, St. Patrick's Day. Other nations

celebrate as their great annual festival

days some political events in their his-

reading.

principles of honor and good faith.

THE Buffalo Express of last week published a criticism concerning the tional legislation, for the reason of opposition of the A. P. A. to the erection of a statue of Father Marquette in the Hall of Statuary in Washington. The editor closed his remarks with the following damty piece of fun at the expense of the Knownothings :

"It has been argued by the enemies of the statue that not one of the institutions of we have no desire to see legislation forced upon the Province against its Wisconsin or the country owes anything for Marquette, and that Joliet, La Salle or any-one of the missionaries or explorers who visited that region during the seventeenth and the early years of the eighteenth cen-turier, is as much entitled to a statue in the Capitol rotundo as he is.' This is very true. Few of our early explorers contributers of the seventeenth of the seventeenth of the seventeenth of the seventeenth and the seventeenth of the seventeenth of the capitol rotundo as he is.' will, but we are firmly of the conviction that it is the duty of Parliament to insist on the itol rotundo as he is.' This is of our early explorers contrib g directly to our institutions. 'work, much to their own incon re we had any institutions adherence of the Province to the constitutional guarantees under which Manitoba became a Province of their work, much to their own inconvenience, before we had any institutions. Columbus himself contributed nothing to our institu-tions—except indirectly, by discovering the continent. They were a sadly obtuse lot or men, those early explorers. They went around discovering before any one else was here. Moreover, most of them were foreign-ers. The A. P. A. would have done things better: it would have held back with its exploring until our institutions were well under way; and it would not have given native-born American citizens. But it is too late now to do the work over on correct principles, and we must take the early ex-plorers for what they were. In the circum-stances, the A. P. A. thinks the proper thing to do is to ignore them." the Dominion, and if Manitoba persists comes a necessity demanded by all the stances, the A. T. them." to do is to ignore them."

A RESOLUTION of sympathy with the ion Bill will not be pushed to a third Armenian sufferers was introduced into the British House of Commons by a Liberal member and was passed unanimously. Some more positive action to save the poor sufferers would more the festival so dear to every Irish be more acceptable to the people of Armenia, but it was explained by Mr. Curzon, on behalf of the Government, that between any port at which Great Britain could land an armed force and the scene of the outrages, two hundred thousand Turkish troops would have to be encountered in case of British interference. In the face of Lord Salisbury's declaration that Great Britain could not secure the co operation of any of the Great Powers in putting an end to the massacres, but would rather have met opposition from some of them, it does not appear that the British Government is to be blamed for confining itself to remonstrance with the Sultan. It is, nevertheless, disgraceful to the European powers in general that they permit the Turks to continue with impunity their ferocious conduct toward their Christian subjects.

One of the good results of the present agitation will be that a clergyman may ex-press his opinions on political questions without abuse or threats of having his slender income cut down. For that result Principal Grant and Principal Caven deserve no small amount of credit. They dared to express their opinions on public questions when it was considered unsafe and impolitic so to do. The clerical profession are the gainers.— Canada Presbyterian, Mar. 11.

Our esteemed contemporary, in common with most of the Protestant journals, has a very different standard whereby to determine what is right or wrong when Catholic Bishops and priests make any reference to matters which are mixedly political and religious. The Catholic clergy make it a rule not to meddle at all in politics, except to vote as private citizens, in which capacity they have the same rights as other citizens ; but it has occurred that they have publicly made known their sentiments, or told their people their duties where Catholic interests were at stake in politico-religious questions. But the Protestant clergy are praised by our contemporary for their interference in mere politics, or on religious questions which concern Catholics alone directly, and their interference in the latter case is almost always for the purpose of inflicting injustice on Catholics.

MARCH

the result paternal attit churches, and presses great ject for the re Christendom very distant of Christians shepherd. H ing toward t that his succ

work in thes

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14 It is not tempt which feel for Prin whose eldest has by his c by baptism although he lic. He trie Pope and vis ogy, but doe received wit Independent

> Progressi have recent preacher : newspapers never go to This is i

same illust editor of th Bishop Ry ago. The phasized th ould be e than in d through th Buffalo Cat

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they could exacted fr prohibition not join th modificatio evidence Church an welfare of guarding Catholic C The C

Church E the sub states the follows : by the purely pa or der Does not thirty-nir ative for Church. find the f stantiatio of bread of the Holy W to the This see than Dr. Rite doctrine cile his the auth Must h other ?-

As resident, governor and chief commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, Sir Donald Smith rendered most important service to the Dominion, by where a young lady teacher, Miss lending his great influence and support to the Government in their negotiations for the acquisition of the vast in disobedience to the orders of the territories in the possession and School Board, who maintain that the further, Canada has enough to do to under the jurisdiction and control school should be conducted on take care of its own poor, and it should of that time-honored and powerful purely secular lines. Miss Jessup

goodness of heart. Were it to become the Imperial

policy to allow the people of Canada, irrespective of party, to elect a Governor-General, the general consensus flicting, and the truth will, no doubt, would be, we doubt not, in favor of be elicited at the trial which will soon the subject of this article. Among take place. But it was clearly shown our public men we do not know of any during the inquiry that the boy was one who would prove a successful rival one who should not have been imported for that honor and distinction.

any display or parade, on the part of

the chief actor, who was quite content

to allow others to take the credit which

It is but natural, owing to his long

residence in Winnipeg, his old associ-

ations and the great interest he takes

in the province, that Sir Donald felt it

to be an almost incumbent duty to try

and do something in the direction of

an amicable and satisfactory settle

ment of that most unpleasant and em-

barrassing issue, the school question.

His sense of justice and fair-dealing to

the Catholic minority-so cruelly and

wantonly robbed of the rights and priv-

ileges which he had taken no small part

in securing for them-induced him to

visit Winnipeg, a few weeks ago,

in the hope of being able to effect some

arrangement with Mr. Greenway that

would be acceptable to all concerned.

But that broad minded and enlightened

statesman could not be moved : argu-

ment, persuasion and appeals to justice

and fair play were of no avail. The

Manitoba premier displayed, in full

force, the characteristics of the two

quadrupeds which are typical of him,

and Sir Donald's laudable intentions

were not, then, realized. They may

yet bear good fruit. Of one thing he

may rest satisfied, namely, that the Cath-

olics, not alone of Manitoba, but of the

whole Dominion, will properly appre-

ciate the motives which prompted him

and the efforts he made to right a

grievous wrong, the outcome of blind

It has been said that Sir Donald's

mission to Winnipeg was undertaken

at the behest of the Government or of

some member of the Cabinet. This

has been denied by the Premier, by

Sir Charles Tupper, by other ministers,

and most emphatically by himself.

Hence, there can be no doubt it was

undertaken proprio motu, and, there-

fore, all the more credit and thanks

are due to him, from those most inter-

ested-because most aggrieved-for his

disinterestedness, so far as party con-

and rampant bigotry.

was justly his due.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE

UNITED STATES.

While Catholics maintain and sup port their own schools at their own expense, as is the case throughout the United States, the parsons are foremost in declaring that they are enemies to American institutions, and in order to excite the public they raise the cry that the Catholics are endeavoring to destroy the Public school system.

Notwithstanding all this, it is evident that they are not themselves satisfied with the godless system of education which they have succeeded in establishing, and they take every opportunity to introduce religious eaching into the schools, according to ing should be, and to denounce the school authorities when the latter do

not fall fully into their views. An instance illustrative of this has

just occurred at East Liverpool, Ohio, Florence Jessup, insisted on using the Bible as a reading book in her school, corporation. We can only form, now, was dismissed on account of her English pauper boys who are not fit to

cownship, in answer to Departmental treatment. It would be unfair for us inquiries on the subject : to prejudge the case against Miss Find-"The good-for-nothing pauper and lay, as the evidence given at the precriminal classes seem to liminary investigation was very con-

ited.

increase in Ontario, and we cannot expect anything else so long as the Government imports this class from the slums of the large cities of Europe. We would be far better without this class of immigrants. They are already becoming a burden to the country, and nto Canada at all. Much less should they have a contaminating influence upon the native-born Canadians. there have been any bonus paid by

THE REMEDIAL BILL DEBATE.

The discussion on the second reading of the Manitoba School Bill is still proceeding as we go to press, but it is thought that a vote will be reached before this issue of the RECORD will reach our readers.

and almost blind. Others stated that, It is expected that notwithstanding on account of his poor eyesight, he Mr. Laurier's motion for the six often fell and injured himself, and that months' hoist, the bill will pass the he was of weak intellect and poor second reading by a small majority. bodily health, being covered with The Government has very firmly adhered to its promise to push

Mr. Allen himself, the Canadian the bill to a vote, though a agent of the Home, testified that the considerable number of the Govboy had lost one eye, and was weak in ernment supporters refuse to follow intellect, though he said he had passed them in this. Most of the Cona medical examination before two servatives, however, will adhere to doctors in London before being sent the Government on this question, and to Canada. He also admitted that it is expected that a sufficient number on account of his defective eyesight, of Quebec Liberals will also support the a farmer who had employed him in measure, thus to ensure its second a township of Brant or Norfolk, had reading. Messrs. Devlin, Beausoleil sent him back after four week's trial. and a few other Liberals have declared The boy's defects were such that he themselves to this effect. Other should have been kept in a charitable French-Canadian Liberals declare that institution instead of being sent to the bill is inadequate and will vote for

Mr. Laurier's amendment. It is believed that the conference which is to beheld by the Dominion and not be made a dumping-ground for Provincial Governments will end in a a very inadequate estimate of the persistent disobedience, and Evan- take care of themselves. It is dis- to make some concessions so that the life in this world, his soul in he next. of Catholic churches. This movement

We had last year a hope which we thought was well founded that even by this St. Patrick's Day a satisfactory Home Rule Bill would have been passed for Ireland's benefit. We were disappointed at the result of the general elections of last July which confirmed in power a Government hostile to Ireland, so that the justice which the country demands cannot well be expected from the present British Parliament, but this discomfiture is largely owing to dissensions of Irishmen themselves which weakened the cause of the Liberal Party, from which we had strong hopes of a good Home Rule measure ; but we still entertain the hope that the Irish dissensions may be healed, and that the demands of the country for satisfactory Home Rule legislation will at length be conceded,

if not by next St. Patrick's Day, at least before many more years shall have passed away. We are gratified with the recent declarations of the Liberal leaders in the British House of Commons to the

effect that a Home Rule measure forms part of the programme which the Liberals will continue to advocate. We have no doubt of final success, the result of which will be the restoration of a period of happiness to the people of Ireland.

The Church makes its sacrifices, so, too, the saloon. Its votaries offer on the counter, behind which stands its high priest, the bar keeper, the choicest tributes a man can give: his health, his reason, the happiness of his

MICHIGAN papers are horrified at the discovery that their State is becoming notorious for the number of murders committed in it. Not a week passes without several such murders being committed under most atrocious circumstances, and the Datroit Free Press of last Sunday says, "Human life was never before quoted so cheaply in this State as it is now." It would be well for the people of the State to consider whether there are not two strong causes for this condition of affairs : one is the absence of religious instruction in the schools, and the other the abolition of the death penalty for such crimes in the State. It is worthy of con-

sideration, also, that the A. P A. flourishes to a greater extent in Michigan than in any other State in the Union.

The Voce della Verita, of Rome, gives the gratifying intelligence that the movement among the Copts of Egypt for reunion with the Catholic Church is growing more and more videspread, and there is little, if any, go bt that its results will be lasting. Lot re towns have signed their adherence to the Catholic Church, and implore enrevenge Liberal tauntin dissensi ported among tainly e ficant t be mad are tole up be lespate savs : Parnel Parlia of Mr. took p preside Justin the par was h were d action gard t ment 1 details

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WIND BE CONTRACTOR IN STATE

MARCH 21, 1896.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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THE Buffalo Express of last week lucapublished a criticism concerning the on of opposition of the A. P. A. to the erect justion of a statue of Father Marquette in ich is the Hall of Statuary in Washington. tion. The editor closed his remarks with the itoba following dainty piece of fun at the exunpense of the Knownothings : l, for

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cept to vote as private citizens, in which capacity they have the same has rights as other citizens ; but it has oc-

MARCH 21, 1896

is the result of Pope Leo XIII.'s paternal attitude toward the Oriental churches, and the Holy Father expresses great confidence that his project for the reunion of the Churches of Christendom will be realized at no very distant day by a general return of Christians to the one fold under one shepherd. He is determinedly laboring toward this end, and he expects that his successors will continue his work in the same direction.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

"It is not easy to express the con tempt which the world has a right to feel for Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, nter the Catholic fold are the bright whose eldest infant son, Prince Boris, has by his command been converted baptism to the Greek Church, although he himself is a Roman Catholic. He tried to get the consent of the Pope and visited him to make his apology, but does not seem to have been received with any special affection."-Independent.

Progressive Pope Leo, is reported to have recently said to a distinguished preacher : "Write articles for the preacher : newspapers. People read them who never go to hear a sermon preached. This is in keeping with what the same illustrious Pontiff said to the editor of this paper, in presence of Bishop Ryan, over seventeen years ago. The Holy Father then emago. phasized the statement that a priest could be engaged in no nobler work than in defending Catholic truth through the medium of the press .-Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

The Holy See has modified its decree against secret societies having a bene ficial or insurance feature. Accord-ing to this amendment, Catholics who longed to such orders before the publication of the condemnatory de crees, may remain nominal members paying their dues and assessments, but taking no active part in the workings of the organization. This concession is made in the interests of persons who are so infirm that they could not get any company to insure their lives who are so old and poor that they could not pay the high premiums exacted from them. But the general prohibition remains - Catholics may not join the forbidden societies. This modification of the first decree is an evidence of the benignity of the Church and of its care for the material welfare of its children even while safe guarding their religious interests .-Catholic Columbian.

The Catholic Champion, a High ion. Church Episcopalian organ, writing on the subject of transubstantiation, states the Anglican position to be as follows : "The position, then, taken by the Anglican Communion is a purely passive one, neither affirming denving transubstantiation. Does not the Champion mistake? The thirty-nine articles are the authoritative formula or creed of the Anglican In the XXVIII. article we following words : "Transub-Church. find the following words : stantiation (or change of the substance of bread and wine) in the Supper of the Lord cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but it is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture." of the This seems to be something more "purely passive." How does than Dr. Ritchie, who claims to believe the doctrine of transubstantiation, reconcile his belief with the above article in the authoritative creed of his Church? Must he not reject the one or the

nature, individual and social. 'Smith's Justice," and "The Debates He of the Alabama Convention. sake, but for the perfection of human entered the sleep of peace, hoping through the mercy of God to receive eternal life. R. I. P.—Catholic Renature, present no less than future, natural no less than supernatural, social no less than individual-this is view.

The converts to the Church in the Inited States within the past few veeks include a well-known Episcopal ian minister of Connecticut, the Rev W. P. Pelly, who is a graduate of Ox ford ; ex-Governor Woodson of Mi ouri ; and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. one of the leading women of New York This subject of conversions to the Cath

olic Church is one which ought surely o make thoughtful Protestants pause How do they explain that those who leave their various communions to

st minds and purest hearts amongs them ; and that the brightest of these tossed about on the waves of doubt, in variably find peace and serenity in that haven? Not to mention the gigantic converts of England-New-man, Manning, Faber, Hope-Scott, the

Wilberforces, and scores of othersthere were Bishop Ives, Dr. Brownson, Father Hecker, Dr. Hewit, James A. McMaster, Miss Eliza Allen Starr, and other brilliant minds and beautiful lives too numerous to mention. Why did these give up all worldly prospects to join a Church that in their day, far nore than now, was hated and despised And-on the Protestant assumption nore marvellous still-why did these storm-tossed spirits all find, as the last

named among them declared only the other day she did find, abiding and ineffable peace in that religion. -Antigonish Casket.

There is a current shibboleth that Catholics ought to carefully guard against: it is the word non-sectarian. What is really meant is secularism. For the Catholic there is no such thing as non-sectarianism. The Church is not a sect ; she is the Universal Church The sects are heretical bodies cut off from the Church. This is the meanng of the word sect. Now, the sects, without explicitly recognizing it, vir ually acknowledge their own partial and incomplete existences. Seeing differences amongst them, they imag Seeing ne that they are uniting on a common platform by temporarily closing their eyes to all their positive beliefs and indulging in the negation called nonsectarianism ; and they furthermore imagine that such an attitude is broad and liberal, whereas it is merely a sterile negative, an elimination of all religious belief. Let unwary Cathoics be not deceived and suppose that non-sectarianism is a charitable rap prochement of the sects in the direc-tion of the Church. It is simply a

denial of anything positive in relig-Any work, then, or undertaking in the name of non-sectarianism is logically forbidden to Catholics. Let them keep away from it. It is worse than naked Protestantism. - Church Progress. The recent "consecration," both in

New York and Philadelphia, of Protestant churches dedicated to the Blessed Virgin has served to call attention to the great growth of the Marian devotion outside the Church. The significance of that increasing reverence for the Mother of God among our non-Catholic brethren, forms the subject of a timely article in the current number Rosary Magazine, by Mr. Charles Robinson, who has grouped to gether the opinions of several eminent dissenting clergymen on this question. One of these-a Congregationalistpublicly praised the devotion of the Rosary in a recent sermon, and dethat he would like to be the

one of the ideas which it will take time and patient skill to bring home clearly the gladiatorial games. to minds biased by a false presentment of Christianity, and unsuspicious o any other. The devout Romanist is popularly portrayed as

serve to make a Roman holiday. ing in a state of mental paralysisemmed in on all sides with dogmati definitions, prohibitions, and restraints Nothing is more absurd than to fancy the Pope as a privileged tyrant whose every whim and caprice binds Catholics to assent and to obey under pain of anathema ; yet such is the image of Papal authority in the non-Catholic mind."—Ave Maria.

THE ETERNAL CITY. Lecture by the Bishop of Peterborough.

Although St. Peter's cathedral, Peterborough, is always well filled at the Sunday evening services, the congregation at Vespers the evening of he 8th inst. almost exceeded the seat accommodation. Many of the ing eading professional and business men from the other churches were also in attendance in order to hear His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, speak on

His Lordship, in opening his lecture, stated that he would confine his repoet : marks to Rome, its beautiful churches its picturesque monuments and its magnificent ruins, which he had the pleasure of seeing during his late visit

to Europe. On some other occasion in the near future he would discourse upon the Catacombs and on the other ities which he had seen in his trip. Among the many cities of ancient mands more than a passing interest and modern times there is one which for in its loathsome dungeon St. Peter by universal consent receives the glori-ous title of "The Eternal City." ous title of "The Eternal City." months before their martyrdom. The While all other cities contemporaneous prison itself is under ground, and bewith it in its origin have almost disappeared, it alone, notwithstanding that it has borne many sieges and braved all the terrors of war-that it has seen the fierce barbarian at its gates and suffered the ravages of fire and pillage -has survived for two thousand seven hundred years. It alone gives us an idea of the power and might, of the grandeur and magnificence, of ancient agan civilization. It alone of the this ities of to day has seen the rise and growth and spread of the later and of the present day have to bear should higher Christian civilization under which it is our happiness to live in beace, harmony and brotherly love. This city is Rome, the centre of pagan oower in the past, the centre of Chrisianity in the present. In Rome w neet the grandest monuments of antiquity. There, too, are gathered to gether the crowning works of art, the noblest that the genius of man has accomplished in twenty centuries. Truly has Rome been called "The Eternal

History tells us of the courage, bravery and fortitude of the ancient Ro mans, who, from a small nation grew into the most powerful the world has ever seen. A century before Christ appeared on earth their influence had spread throughout the then known world. In the south and east, Africa and Asia acknowledged the prowess of their arms, and Spain, Gaul, and even Britain, paid tribute to their consuls. Then came the emperors, and the nations submitted to their exactions. The great ambition of the generals and rulers of ancient Rome appears to have been the transmission and preservation of their names to posterity. With this object they raised the most magnificent amples, p laces, triumphal arches and originator of a similar devotion among monuments that have ever adorned Protestants ; another — a Baptist — lamented the lack of homage paid to any city. A few of these still remain-though corroded by time and falling the Blessed Virgin by his co-religioninto decay-to remind us of what Rome ists, and a third-a Presbyterianand its people were like in the days o likewise deplored the same tendency. the Cæsars. Imperial Rome sent out Only the other day a prominent Philaher armies to conquer. Her general delphian preacher waxed eloquent on returned flushed with victory, borne the graces to be obtained by the daily aloft on triumphal car, followed by recitation of the Angelus, while the long trains of captives ; these captives singing of that most precious of prayers, the "Ave Maria," seems to made slaves, were employed in the erection of these massive monuments of antiquity. Of these it is true only the crumbling ruins, broken pillars have become a prominent feature in the religious ceremonials of our separ ated brethren. It is not so long since and scattered columns remain. Beau-Episcopalian Bishop of Vermont, tiful in their decay, and magnificent in Dr. Hall, published a book on devo-tion to the Mother of God. The fact their outline, they still attest the genius of the architects who designed that several similar works by nonthem.

City

seats; the marble which covered them came the learned that, under fact that every different color and That the Church exists not for her own has long since disappeared and the the patronage of the Popes, they might bricks are fast crumbling away. This increase their knowledge and in writ-immense structure was capable of seat-Under their patronage als ing eighty-seven thousand, and was terity. Under their patronage also prected for the entertainment of the arose the halls of learning, the uniblood thirsty Roman populace. With-in the arena of the Coliseum were held From the The new Christian civilization spread fastnesses of Africa and the jungles of itself, prospered and grew, and the Rome of the Popes became its natural Asia were brought wild beasts, that man and beast in deadly combat might | centre.

Without the Popes Europe would To the Christian visitor few places in Rome possess greater interest than the Coliseum. Within its walls thousands of civilization and learning, leading of Christians in the first ages of the others on. To day, from every quarter of Church shed their life blood for the the globe, those who wish to perfect them selves in the arts go to Rome. How Faith we hold to-day. There innumerable martyrs were torn to pieces by the wild beasts; there legions of faithful believers gladly suffered death in de-Rome keeps her people in ignorance ! His Lordship then spoke of the varifence of the truths preached by the apostles. Those massive walls saw that arena red with the blood of countous churches he visited while in Rome. He stated that there were nearly four less martyrs, that sacred blood which has become the seed of the Church. many of them had been built with the Due cannot but admire, continued His material of the ancient monuments, and Lordship, the lofty courage, the patient the marbles and columns of the old

temples were used in the construction faith that filled to overflowing the grand souls of those Christians who of the new. Among other churches he allowed themselves to be torn to pieces referred to the Church of Oar Lady of allowed themselves to be torn to pieces rather than deny Jesus Christ. The Angels, where the porphry columns of rather than deny Jesus Christ. Coliseum, though only one-third still the Baths of Diocletian were employed. St. John Lateran is one of the cldest remains, mighty in its ruins, has

always been the admiration of tourists and most magnificent of all the basilicas in Rome. The altars and chapel and the theme of many a poem. It has always been the symbol of the greatness of Rome. So much so as to are very costly and beautiful, the ceil ing is very high panelled and beautigive rise to the prophetic words of the fully decorated ; adorning its immense billars are large marble statues of the twelve Apostles. This is the cathedral church of the Pope and by its beauty,

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall When Rome falls, with it shall fall the world." grandeur and magnificence is wel

vorthy of the distinction. Near St Close to the Coliseum are other ruins John Lateran is the Baptistery Conin which great interest is also centred. tantine, where are to be seen the great The Mammartine Prison, which was ronze doors which were taken from used chiefly for political prisoners, de ne of the ancient temples. These mands more than a passing interest, loors in opening and shutting emit a pleasing musical sound. and St. Paul were confined for eight tion is St. Mary Major. This church was built by a wealthy Roman nobleneath this is the foul dungeon so long man, who, in a dream, was told by the Blessed Virgin to build a church on a the prison house of the Apostles. Into this the prisoners were let down through a hole not more than two feet spot in Rome where the snow on a particular morning would cover the ground. Pope Sibenus had a similar vision. Thus St. Mary Major marks in diameter, and there was for them but little hope of their ever seeing the light of day again. This cell is about 8 x 12, with a ceiling only 6 feet in height. His Lordship had the the place where the snow fell in Rome in August. Hence the church is sometimes called our Lady of the privilege of saying Mass in ungeon. Commenting on its Snows. There are many beautiful altars and chapels in this church, dungeon. terrors he said that the little crosses we never dishearten us, and never would if we recalled to mind all that those The altar of the latter is one of the apostles suffered that they might spread the word and preserve the faith most beautiful and most precious in of our Lord Jesus Christ. His Lordship also referred to the prison where

beautiful and magnificent of all the St. Paul was confined when he first churches around Rom.e Its pavemen came to Rome, and where he also had is of costly mosaic. A double row of the happiness of celebrating Mass. most beautifully carved marble pillar This prison is marked by the Church of St. Mary in vialata. His Lordship adorn each side. A vast transcept crosses the church, at either end of then spoke of the ruins of the Baths of Curacalla and Diocletian, and of the which there is a magnificent altar. tupendous aqueducts that brought the One of those is a present from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. This altar is of malacite, beautifully ornaure water of the mountains and upplied the immense population of mented. In the centre of the building he city in the days of its past glory is the main altar, surmounted by and splendor. These aqueducts, which have in a wonderful way withstood the grand canopy supported by four porphrey pillars richly carved, the ravages of time, still bear witness to gift of a viceroy of Egypt. Around he great engineering skill of the the upper walls are medallion pictures ancient Romans.

of the Popes, each 5 feet in diameter. Of all the old pagan monuments, nowever, the one in the best state of These are done in mosaic, and cost \$7,000 each. From this an idea of the preservation to-day is the Pantheon. encouragement given by the Popes to was built thirty years before the Christian era, is circular in form and the arts may be gathered, where so crowned by an immense dome. The much money was spent in the fosterinterior diameter is 140 feet, and the ing of genius. walls are 20 feet in thickness. The

pening in the centre of the dome. Into first church in grandeur and around the walls are niches formerly front is a magnificent coloured by dorned by statues of the centre of the formerly front is a magnificent coloured by only light admitted is through an

Another church deserving of atten

specially the chapels of the Blessed

Sacrament and the Borghese Chapel

The church of St. Paul's, outside the

This

walls, is considered the second most

Rome.

every different shade of color is a different piece of polished stone.

Closely adjoining St. Peter's is the Vatican Palace. It consists of a great row of buildings erected at different times and for different purposes. Λ portion of it is used for the residence of the Pope. Other portions are used by certain Cardinals and Church digniaries for official purposes, but by far the larger portion for libraries, mus-

ums and galleries of painting and culpture. There are to be found the nost valuable manuscripts in the world to-day. The shelves of this library are anxiously sought by the *literati* of every country. There, too, are seen many invaluable paintings from the rush of old masters, as well as those painted by the greatest artists of more modern times. There, too, are the finest specimens of the sculptor's art of every age from Pericles down. Thus we learn what the Popes have done or literature and how they have ostered the highest art.

In conclusion His Lordship drew the attention of the large audience to the entire disappearance of all the ancient ities with the one exception of Rome, and stated that the Eternal City owes preservation to the continuous efforts of the Popes, without would have passed away like Babylon and Nineveh.

A NOBLE UTTERANCE.

In the course of an exceedingly elouent address to the Irish Catholic cieties of Toronto on Sunday afteroon, His Grace Archbishop Walsh, ormerly of this city, said : "I con-sider this parade an evidence of your ove for Ireland. That is right. stand by the Old Sod, its memories and raditions. At the same time, stand by Canada, too. This is your home; forty-five years in this country, and I love it. It is a country of noble intitutions and noble laws, a country where every man stands equal with his fellow-man. It a country God and nature intended to be great. Conider its majestic rivers, its far-reaching plains, its cloud piercing mountains. God intends us to be a great people, and I want the Irish to help to make it a great nation. Stand side by side with your Protest-ant brethren. They are a noble beople. There may be some bigots mong them, but most of them are in earnest. I love the people of Canada, Catholic and Protestant. Stand by each other, and take your part in mak ing this a great nation.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NON-CATHOLICS.

Mgr. Durier, Bishop of Natchitoches, n Louisiana, departs somewhat from he conventional form of pastoral in his Lenten letter issued to his people a fortnight ago. He relates a talk he had with the Holy Father, in which the Cope once more emphazises the great aw of charity in recognition of the brotherhood of man, and confounds those calumniators who assert over and over again that Catholics are hostile to and hate with a bitter enmity all those who are not of their communion Bishop Durier says:

Last year we were in Rome, at the feet of the Holy Father. The father gave his son a hearty welcome and was highly pleased to hear of his ever loyal and true children in north Louisi-

FREE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN CATHO LICS AND NON-CATHOLICS.

one fold

We told him it is our

The Holy Father is at present mak ing a supreme effort to unite all Christians in one Church, as they used to be n the beginning all in the

urred that they have publicly made known their sentiments, or told their 12 people their duties where Catholic in-

terests were at stake in politico-religious questions. But the Protestant clergy are praised by our contemporary for their interference in mere politics, or on religious questions which concern Catholics alone directly, and their interference in the latter case is almost always for the purpose of inflicting injustice on Catholics.

MICHIGAN papers are horrified at the discovery that their State is becoming notorious for the number of murders committed in it. Not a week passes without several such murders being committed under most atrocious circumstances, and the Datroit Free Press of last Sunday says, "Human life was never before quoted so cheaply in this State as it is now." It would be well for the people of the State to consider whether there are not two strong causes for this condition of affairs : one is the absence of religious instruction in the schools, and the other the abolition of the death penalty for such crimes in the State. It is worthy of consideration, also, that the A. P A. flourishes to a greater extent in Michigan than in any other State in the Union.

The Voce della Verita, of Rome, gives the gratifying intelligence that the movement among the Copts of Egypt for reunion with the Catholic Church is growing more and more videspread, and there is little, if any, we bt that its results will be lasting. Io'l re towns have signed their adherence to the Catholic Church, and implore encouragement and aid for the erection of Catholic churches. This mover but

other ?- Freeman's Journal.

Time seems already to have had its revenge upon the English Radico Liberal party that was but so recently taunting the Irish on account of their dissensions. The former are now reported to have serious differences among themselves that will almost certainly end in disruption. It is significant that this announcement should be made at the very same time that we are told of a better feeling springing up between the Irish factions. lespatch from London dated March 10 The first meeting of the antisavs : Parnellite section of the Irish National Parliamentary party since the election tion to the of Mr. John Dillon to the leadership took place in this city. Mr. Dillon presided and Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. Catholics are coming into existence is, Mr. Robinson declares, full of hepe for Justin McCarthy, the former leader of the future .- Catholic News. the party, were present. The meeting The proceedings was harmonious. were devoted to discussion of a plan of mirable essay on "A Change of Tacaction in the House of Commons in retics," already referred to in these gard to the Irish estimates. An agreement upon a plan was reached, but the details are not known." - Catholic Standard and Times.

people not by minimizing essential differences, but by removing the petty Two of the leaders in Congress of the old Know-Nothing party were the Honorable William R. Smith, of Alamisunderstandings which beget a fata bama, and the Honorable Emerson Etheride, of Tennessee. A few months wise as they are simple and direct : ago, the latter wrote to the former say-"All our children are in the Catholic Church ; it is time we were The time for Judge Smith is a huge speculation run in the intercame a few days ago when, at his ests of the Bishop of Rome ; that there the Church, whose last sacraments he gain which is quite sufficient to mainreceived before his death in Washing. ton, D. C., on Wednesday, February 26. In his long career he was mayor of Tuscaloosa, general of the Alabama militia, judge, member of Congress, Regiment, C. S. A., and member of the Church rules as a parent in the intercolonel of the Twenty-seventh Alabama before which he opposed the passage in rules in his own interest; that the he became President of the Alabama ity are not ends in themselves, but his State of the ordinance of secession, "Smith's Condensed Alabama Reports," the ultimate perfection of human ing. Over these galleries were the University.

His Lordship then gave a brief de scription of a few of the most remarkable of these picturesque ruins. The great Roman Forum was the first men-

tioned. Within the circuit of its ruins We hope to see Father Tyrrell's adare to be found the remains of the temples to the gods, of the senate and legislative halls and of the courts of pages, among the publications of the Catholic Truth Society. It is able and ustice. Only a dim idea of their general outline and splendid magnificence timely. It is progressive in a way that be gained from the few we like, and aims at the conversion of can now pillars and crumbling ruins that mark way. a place so renowned in the annals of the ancient city.

History also tells us of the beauty irritation of mind against the Church. and grandeur of the Palatine Hill These passages, for instance, are as with its costly palaces, its temples to "Protestantism has fixed in men's minds the idea that the Roman Church Apollo, Jupiter and Venus. Of these nly the ruins remain. Yet ancient Rome even in these ruins is magnifi cent. Of all the ancient buildings the is some scarcely definable temporal most stupendous is the Coliseum was erected in the first century of the Christian era, about the year 72, and tain the fraud in existence century was the work of the Jewish captives after century, and to enlist in the cause the sacrifices and best energies of thou- brought from Jerusalem by Titus. day. is the largest monument of pagan sands of devoted men and women, who are in no way sharers in the plunder. times that exists to day, covering six acres of land. It is elliptical in form It must, then, be made clear that the and one third of a mile in circumference. Its walls rose to the height of est of her children, not as a despot who 160 feet. There were eighty entrances maintenance of her power and authorformed of arches. These arches sus ity are not ends in themselves, but tained a succession of galleries which means to a further end — namely, to ran around the four stories of the build-

adorned by statues of the gods, which ave been replaced by altars where he Holy Sacrifice is offered. HisLordship nextturned his attention Christian Rome. For three centuries ide. e Christians suffered persecution, and

he Adorable Sacrifice was offered only the subterranean chapels of the atacombs or in hidden places in the ity. When the luminous cross, howver, appeared to Constantine and after is victory over Maxentius, and he was proclaimed emperor, a change came and the Christian religion was tolerated. In time many of the ancient emples came into possession of the Christians and were purified and dedi-400 feet. ated to the worship of Jesus Christ. When the seat of imperial power was

hanged from Rome to Constantinople he influence of the Popes began to be eit, and soon came the time when they were the only defenders of Rome. The Vandals, Huns, Goths and other tribes overflowed Europe and the armies of height of 160 feet. the Western Emperor were unable to stand before them. New nations arose. When Attillia came to Rome it was the far famed dome, which rises to the Pope Leo that stayed his destructive In the eight century the Lombards who had settled in Northern Italy sought in their turn to pillage

the city of the Popes, when the Holy Father appealed to Pepin for protec-When Charlemagne became Em

peror of what was afterwards known as the Holy Roman Empire, he bes owed on Pope Adrian the Sovereign Pontiff the lands which founded the States of the Church. This was the foundation of that temporal power of the Popes which has come down to our The barbarians had sacked Rome time and again. Now that peace once more reigned, the Popes devoted themselves to the restoration of Rome. and began to gather about them the great men of every nation. Thither came the artist, the painter and the sculptor, and they found work worthy of their genius in the erecting and decorating of the grand basilicas that rose on all sides. Thither but closer examination will disclose the

one and single Church warranted by the Bible, "the Holy Catholic Church 400,000 people standing. This colon-nade contains nearly four hundred of the Apostles' Creed. To carry out the Lord's express order, pillars, having four rows on either one shepherd,' the grand old pontiff These are so perfectly arranged uses his mighty intellect, and still more his loving heart. When that one standing on a stone placed as still more his loving heart. the tocus of the radii can see but one we told him that, in our own Natch row-the inner one. A slight step to itoches, Catholics and non - Catheither side reveals the other three rows olics, we are all one in social inter-Between these rows of pillars the space ourse, he gently said : "That is well, The is sufficient for a carriage drive. when there is no danger to the faith : colonnade is covered, and above it is a e one in society is the best means to continuous row of statues. On enter ing St. Peter's it does not seem so larg attain the desired end, which is to be one in Church." When we remarked one in Church." as one would expect, yet it is over 600 that at Natchitoches Israelites are feet in length and the transcept over among our best friends, he said : "We It is only after passing lo not wonder at it ; here in Rome the through the aisles the whole length Popes always had good friends among that the grandeur of the structure dawns on one. It is only after repeated Israelites. earnest wish that in all our Cathovisits that its immensity is realized. Its sculptures, monuments, paintings, pillars and altars are magnificent beschools we should have some lic non-Catholic children in order that yond description. So, too, the beauty of the gilded ceiling, which rises to a Catholic children may be better trained up to free social intercourse with non-Catholics when there is no danger to Three-fourths the way up the aisle and one stands under faith. Said the Pope: "And it is moreover our command that in Catholic schools non Catholic children should height of 448 feet from the floor. Thi never be troubled for not attending mmense dome, 140 feet in diameter, is Catholic worship." Our beloved friends, it ever was and ever will be upported on four immense columns Michael Angelo, the architect, is cerour cherished endeavor to proainly deserving of all the praise and mote good feelings among all men, without distinction of creed; admiration that are given him for the wonderful precision with which he cal-

ever was and ever will be a ulated the strength and position foremost care with us to foster free the pillars that were to uphold this intercourse among honest people of all creeds, when there is no danger to Pantheon aloft in the air. The mosaics in this church are of heir faith. Only mind the foregoing words of the Holy Father, and you the most beautiful and wonderful work their faith manship. Within the dome are the vill rest satisfied that the son takes four Evangelists, apparently about feet in height, but actually after his father.

The quill in the hand of St. Luke does not appear longer than an ordinary one, but measurement will show that it is 7 feet long.

These mosaics are all made in the Vatican, where this beautiful art is especially encouraged. Innumerable shades of colour are used in the formation of the various figures. At first glance they seem to be oil paintings, The Devil's Advocate is Dead.

worship."

Monsignor Agostino Capara, the Advocate of the Devil, has just died at Rome. The duty of the advocatus diaboli is to present the objections to the canonization of any person proposed as a new saint and to cast doubts on his miracles, while the advocatus Dei takes the other side.

6

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Catholic Columbian

The continuation of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's excellent address on "Busi will be eagerly read by those ness, who have perused the opening para graphs :

cost of the properties.

notable difference.

such institutions with the great corpor

returns to their shareholders.

shares of some of the greatest com-

and sometimes one third their cost.

These are corporations pure and simple:

upon the same oceans, which are man

aged by their owners and in which,

generally, one great business man is

deeply interested and at the head, we

find large dividends each year and amounts placed to the reserve fund.

It is the difference between individual

ism and communism, between the

owners managing their own business

as partners and a joint stock concern

of a thousand different owners ignorant

of the business. The same contras can be drawn in every branch of busi-

ness, in merchandising, in manufact

uring, finance. In transportation by

land as well as by sea. It is so with banks. Many banks are really the

soon become the leading banks, and their shares are invariably quoted at

the highest premium, especially if the president of the bank be the largest

owner, as he is in many of the most re

markable cases of success. In such

partnership corporations there is every

opportunity for the coming business man to obtain ownership which exists

in pure partnerships, for the owners of

stant watch for ability.

th manage affairs and are on the con-

In view of the fact that most forms

of business are now in the corporate form, and their shares are bought and

sold daily in the market, any one hav

ing a hundred dollars can become a

steamship owner, or a steel rail manu-

facturer, or a bank owner, or a railway

can become interested in any branch

of business. But such are the risks of

business, especially in the corporate

form, and the danger of investing, ex-cept one has intimate knowledge of the

oncern, that my advice to professional

men, and to our employees, has always

been to invest their money in real

estate, or in homes, or in first mortgage

should give exactly the opposite advice

to you, because you start life deter

mined to become business men. Invest

your savings with your employer upon

nterest, and few points will tell as

favorably upon him as the fact that

ou save and have confidence in him,

and when opportunity offers invest

them in the business, taking care, of course, first to know that the business

is well managed, and especially that

our employer is a rare judge of young

men, as he must be if he discov

ers you. You should sink or swim

with the concern if you once decide

that it is capable of survival. Your

preference should be to enter the

service of a partnership, or of a cor-

poration in form which is really a

partnership, being managed by the

few owners, but it does not matter

but where you come

very

much where you enter,

out.

Do

upon property, and avoid risk

shareholder, or anything he likes.

These

He

property of a few business men.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION. Let us trace the career of our future commercial prince a little further. This young man's services to the firm have been such as to render it neces sary some day that he should visit his The employer employer at his house. has been dining at the Cornell dinner, and for some reason or other he thinks he had better not go down town to business next morning, but he asks the young man to come up, as there is something in his department about which he wishes to confer with the man who knows most about it. That is how our Sibley young man enters the house of his employer, and probably meets a very important personage, the employer's wife. She, of course, has heard about him, and so have the young Desdemonas in the household, you may be sure, and with a more attentive ear even than their mother, although they may not have talked They are not wholly much about him. deaf : in fact, there is nothing the matter with their hearing and not much the matter with their sympathies when a young hero is concerned, and Sibley is a real hero. He may be already the greatest hero that ever lived to one grand woman, a mother, whom he watches over and supports. Do not be disappointed if you do not meet the daughter at present, the mother is good enough as a beginning. Madam is much impressed with Sibley, and a few pleasant words are exchanged. This is another step, num er three, in the young man's career It is not long before other occasion arise which call the young man to the house, where he is now 'favored upor his merits by the household, and to

whom his nature soon becomes known, and the master soon begins to ask him self : Is he honest and true? Let me pause here one moment. Gentlemen, this is the crucial question, the keystone of the arch ; for no amount of ability is of the slightest avail without honor. When Burns pictured the Genius of Scotland in "The Vision," these marvelling words came to him :

Her eye, ev'n turn'd on empty space, Beam'd keen wi' honor.

No concealment, no prevarication, no speculation, trying to win something for which no service is given : nothing done which, if published, would involve your shame. The busi ness man seeks first in his partner "the soul of honor." One who would swerve from the narrow path even to serve him would only forfeit his confidence. Is he intelligent? Is he capable of forming a correct judgment, based upon knowledge, upon distant and far-reaching issues? Young men, yes, and old men, also, marry it haste sometimes, which is very foolish in both classes. But there is this to be said for the partnership, it is rarely entered upon in a hurry. It is not one or two qualities which insure it, but an all-round character, desirable in many respects, highly objectionable in none, and with special ability in one or two. The clever graduate of Cornell we have pictured just fills the bill, and young Sibley becomes a partner at last in the renowned firm of Pushahead & Co.

We often hear in our day that it is impossible for young men to become owners, because business is conducted upon so great a scale that the capital necessary reaches millions, and there fore the young man is doomed to a salaried life. Now there is something your eyes open for a chance to become your eyes open for a chance to become interest in these is only attainable by capital ; you can buy so many shares so many dollars, and as the class I address are not willing to remain forever salaried men, but are determined, sooner or later, to become business men upon their own account, as masters, I do not believe that employment in a great corporation is as favorable to them as with private owners, because while a young man can look forward to a huge salary in their service. that is all to which he can aspire. Even the Presidents of these corpora tions, being only salaried men, are not to be classed as strictly business men at all. How, then, can a young man under them be anything but a salaried man his life long ?

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

asked if she could play the violin, and she said she "did not know, she had never tried." Now the other man who this par value is upon fictitious capital. That is so only upon some instances manufacturing companies especi Now the other man who jumped the stream had carefully trained himself; he knew about how ally I think the reverse is the rule. The capital does not fully represent the far he could jump, and there was one thing "dead sure" with him-he knew But there are many corporations which are not corporations, many in-stances of partnership in which the he could jump far enough, at any rate, to land at a point from which he could corporate form has been adopted, and wade ashore and try again. He had yet the business continued substanti-

shown judgment. ally as a partnership, and, comparing Prestige is a great matter, my friends. A young man who has the record of doing what he sets out to do, ations whose ownership is here, there and everywhere, we find a most notable difference. Take, for inwill find, year after year, his field of operations extended, and the tasks committed to him greater and greater. On the other hand, the man who has to stance, the great steamship lines of the world. Most of them, as Most of them, as you who read well know, fail to make admit failure, and comes to friends try-The ing to get assistance in order to make ; second start is in a very bad position indeed. It is this fact that renders it panies have been selling at one-half so important that a student of Cornell should graduate with honors if possible, and if we look at other lines engaged but always that he should graduate, complete, the task that he has begun, that he succeeds in the first great undertaking of a man's life; that when he to Cornell to become a C young wen become a Cornell graduate, he did what he set out to The first duty before you all, and not only the first duty, the first vitally important step in life, with a bearing upon your whole future career to an extent which it is impossible for you, looking only forward, to estimate, and only possible for one like myself, who look backward, is to do what you can set out to do at Cornell - your first patent of success is your graduating certificate, far more precious than any patent of nobility. Do not fail in this, because if you do, you enter life with failure written upon your brow.

COLLEGE GRADUATES IN BUSINESS The graduates of our colleges and universities in former years graduated while yet in their teens. We have changed this, and graduates as a rule are older when they enter upon life's struggle, but they are taught much Unless the young university more man employs his time to the very best advantage in acquiring knowledge upon the pursuit which he is to mak chief business of his life, he will enter business at a disadvantage with younger men who enter in their teens, although lacking in university educa tion. tion. This goes without saying. Now, the question is: Will the graduate who has dwelt in the region of theory overtake the man who has been for a year or two in advance of him engaged in the hard and stern educative field of practice :

That it is possible for the graduate to do so also goes without saying, and that he should in after life possess broader views than the ordinary busi ness man, deprived of university edu cation, is also certain, and, of course the race in life is to those whose record is best at the end; the beginning is forgotten and of no moment. But if the graduate is ever to overtake the first starter in the race, it must be by possessing stronger staying powers; his superior knowledge leading to sounder judgment must be depended upon to win the race at the finish One disadvantage he must strenuously guard against, the lack of severe sell discipline, of strenuous concentration. and intense ambition, which usually characterizes the man who starts before the habits of manhood are formed. The nabits of the young man at college. after he is a man, and the habits of the youngster in the business area are like to differ. There is another great disadvantage which the older man has to overcome in the most successful busi ness establishments. There will be found in operation there a system of strict civil service and of promotion without favor. It is, therefore, most difficult for one to find admission to the service in any but the lowest grades One has to begin at the foot, and this is well, better for all the parties concerned, and especially better for the young graduate. The exceptional graduate should excel an exceptional non-graduate. He has more education, and education will always tell, the other qualities being equal. Take two men of equal natural ability, energy, and the same ambition and characteristics, and the man who has received the best, widest, most suitable edu cation has the advantage over the other undoubtedly. All of you being exceptional young men, or, at least, with. having the advantage of Cornell, we are bound to expect you to be. You should take note of the disadvantages under which you labor by being handi-

ABOUT DRINK.

What Father Riordan, of Chicago, had to Say About it in a Recent Lecture.

" I venture to say that no priest has ever taken up the subject of which I am to speak to you to night without first praying to God for patience. No vice is excused in so many foolish ways as is this one, and none has a larger or more general following. I certainly have no desire to offend you, yet I can-not minimize the truth. And that truth I believe to be that no vice is so soul-destroying and none is so destructive of every kind of temporal happiness

"I always approach the subject half in anger and half in shame. In anger because of the foolish excuses made for the habit. I ask a man if he is ad-dicted to the vice. 'Oh, yes,' he re-plies, 'but I am not nearly so much addicted to it as hundreds of others. As if there were an excuse ! Think you that it palliates the misery of the sorrowing wife, who suffers from the abuse of a drunken husband, to know that other wives suffer in the same manner? Think you it makes the children contented who are sent to bed supperless because their father has spent in drink what he should have expended in food? "Think you that the man who suffers the loss of a leg or an arm be-

cause he was intoxicated feels less pain and suffers less from the loss of the limb because he is not the only one who has similarly suffered ? "I approach the subject with shame

that so many of those in whose wel fare, both temporal and spiritual, I. as a priest, take a deep interest are addicted to this vice. Do our people drink more than others? I do not wish to say, but I have a conviction that it would be difficult to change. In a sense, I do not care whether they I am ashamed and sorry do or not. that they drink at all.

"Why does any one drink ? Compare the evil with any other evil of which you know and reckon its consequences by the same standards. Among the evil results which are charged to other evils are lost energy, wasted money, lost lives, pain, sorrow and anguish, demoralizing influences, scandals, wrongs inflicted on others, ost peace and happiness. Reckon the results of the liquor habit by the same standards, and what an appalling list of facts is presented. We have statis ics, good enough in so far as they go, no statistician can figure the sorrows of the wife at home. N tatistician can figure the loss of selfespect which comes to the drunkard. No statistician can figure the number f home crimes which are locked up

but

oweverthey may be suspected, abroad. The statistics are alarming enough, but they are not all. "I asked 'why does any one drink ? We are told that, it is because of heredity, but that cannot be the reaon, because the children of hundreds of drunkards are sober men, and chiliren of perfectly sober ancestors are equently most debauched drunkards. We are told that many use it as a medicine. Undoubtedly this is true, but while many physicians prescribe it, many do not prescribe it, and those who advise its use advise it in small quantities.

in the home and are never known,

"We are told that it is a food, that it makes a man better and stronger for the use of it. Yet the doctors tell us that it is not a food and that it nourishes the system in no way. That is not the reason. "What, then, is the reason?

shall not attempt to say, but I believe

A WARNING TO GIRLS.

There is one thing we sometimes see

in the face of the young that is sadder than the ravages of any disease or the disfigurement of any deformity. Shall I tell you what it is? It is the mark that an impure thought or an unclean jest leaves behind it. No serpent eve went gliding through the grass and left the trail of defilement more palpably in its wake than vulgarity marks the face. You may be ever so secret in your enjoyment of a shady story, you may hide ever so cun-ningly the fact that you carry something in your pocket which you purpose to show only to a few, and which will, perhaps, start the laugh

that, like a bird of carrion, waits upon impurity and moral corruption for its choicest feeding; but the mark of what you tell, and what you do, and what you laugh at, is left behind like a sketch traced in indelible fluid. There is no beauty that can stand the dis figurement of such a scar. However bright your eyes, and rosy-red your color, and soft the contour of lip and cheek, when the relish of an impure jest creeps in, the comliness fades and perishes, as lilies in the languor of a poisonous breath from off the marshes. I beg of you, dear girls, shun the companion who seeks to foul your soul with an obscene story or picture, as you would shun the contagion of small-If I had a daughter who went out pox. into the world to earn her bread, as some of you do, and any one should seek to corrupt her purity by insidious advances, I would get down on my knees and pray God to take her to Him self before her fair, sweet inno cence should sully under the breath of corruption and moral death. No body ever went to the devil yet by one big bound, like a tiger out of jungle or a trout to the fly; it is an impreceptible passage down an easy slope, and the first step of all is sometimes taken when a young girl lends her ears to a smutty story or a questionable Then let me say again-and I wish I could borrow Fort Sheridan's bugle to blow it far and wide, that every girl might hear - close your ears and harden your hearts against the insidi ous advance of evil.

Have nothing to do with the desk mate or with a comrade who seeks to amuse or entertain you with conversaion you would not care to have 'mother" hear, and which you would e sorry to remember, if this night the death angel came knocking at the door and summoned your soul away upon its lonely journey to find its God .-Amber.

Who are Real Catholics ?

The Church suffers not a little in the stimation of many good people for the lack of discrimination between those who are and those who are not Catho-lics. Who are Catholics, is by no means a superfluous question. There are many so-called Catholics who have no real claim to the name. No one is entitled to the name of Catholic unless he be a practical Catholic. The Church is a living organism, and she bestow Catholic life upon those only who are in communion with her, and her means of conveying this life is the sacraments These are the only channels of her life, which is grace.

Unless, then, a man frequent the sacraments — in other words, is a practical Catholic – he cannot be said to be leading a Catholic life, and therefore has no title to the name Catholic Faith alone is not sufficient : faith with out works is a Protestant, not a Catho lic, doctrine.

A man who believes in the Church and does not practice what she teaches that in the great majority of cases and prescribes, is impractical and people drink because they see others illogical, and his faith alone will not

MARCH 21, 1896.

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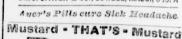
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one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."-Mrs. H. F. FEXWICK, Digby, N. S. use

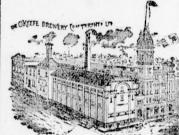
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming grav, back to its natural color." - H. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

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WHERE TO LOOK FOR OPPORTUNITIES.

Many a business which has long been successful as a partnership is put into a joint stock concern, andt he shares are offered in the market, and professional men, guilelessly innocent of business, and sometimes women of a speculative turn, and, I am sorry to say, many times clergymen and artists, are de luded into purchasing. The public buys the business, but they have bought the wrong thing. What they should have bought was the man or men who made the business.

You remember the Travers story ? A friend called Travers in to see a dog that he wished to buy to clear his conservatory of rats, and when the dog fancier undertook to show him how this dog demolished these pests, one great big old rat chased the dog. Travers's friend said to him :

"What would you do ?" Travers replied : "Bb-b-buy the rat.

The public often buys the rat. It would be an excellent study for

you to read frequently the stock lists of find some of the newspapers give the

interested in a business of your own, and remember every business can be made successful, because it supplies some essential want of the community it performs a needed office, whether it be in manufacturing which produces an article, or in gathering and dis-tributing it by the merchant, or the banker whose business is to take care of and invest capital. There is no line of business in which success is not attainable.

A SECRET OF SUCCESS.

It is a simple matter of honest work, ability and concentration. There is no question about there being room at the top for the exceptional man in any profession. These have not to seek patronage; the question is, rather, how can their services be secured, and, as with every profession, so in every line of business there is plenty of room at the top. Your problem is, how to get there. The answer is simple : conduct your business with just a little more ability than the average man in your line. If you are only above the

average, your success is secured, and the degree of success is in ratio to the greater degree of ability and attention which you give above the average There are always a few in business who stand near the top, and, fortunately for the Cornell graduate, there are always an infinitely greater number at and near the bottom. And should you fail to ascend, the fault is not in your stars, but in yourselves Those who fail may say that this or that man had great advantages, the fates were propitious, the conditions favor-able. Now, there is very little in this; any man lands in the middle of a stream which he tries to jump and is swept away ; and another tries the same feat

and lands upon the other side.

Examine these two men. You will find that the one who failed lacked miscellaneous companies. You will judgment ; he had not calculated the means to the end; he was a foolish list, and then note the par value of the fellow; he had not trained himself; shares and price at which you may he could not jump; he took the chances. purchase them. It may be said that He was like the young lady who was

capped by a later start in the race, and ternly resolve that the superior ad vantages you have had in your training shall be brought into play and used to the uttermost to enable you to overcome the distance at the start and put Cornell's colors in advance at the finish.

Do Not Do This. Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsa-parilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sar-saparilla faithfully and you may reaonably expect to be cured.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, care-ally prepared from the best ingredients.

fully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c. In his VEGETABLE PILLS, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For delicate and debilitated Constitu-tions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor. Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your lungs and run the risk of filling a con-sumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the dauger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to taste, and unsur-paysed for relieving, healing and caring all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

drink. Forsooth they take a most dangerous risk simply to oblige some person whom they consider a friend. Then, too, persons like you and me are responsible for some of it. We do not drink ourselves, perhaps, but we make We see a man staglight of the evil. gering along the street, pursued by a dozen street arabs, and we laugh his imprecations and at the ineffectual blows which he aims at his tormentors. And yet his children may suffer for food because of his beastly indulgence, and his wife may receive the full force of the blow which he was unable to strike the street boys

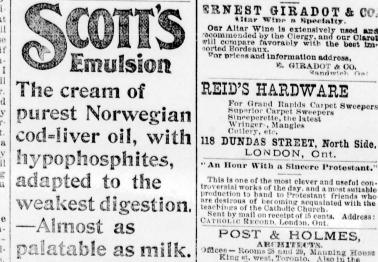
The next day we meet the man, sober again, and we receive him among us with as much complacency as if he had never degraded himself. We say, 'Poor fellow, it's too bad he drinks, he is so good hearted.' Good hearted ! Why, I tell you that that man has no heart at all.

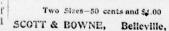
"Now, what I want the young peo ple to do is to steer clear of this terrible evil. Young men, take a vow that you will never touch it. You will never regret it. You will never lo anything by taking such a vow, and if you do not take it you may suffer un-told miseries. And, young women, I want you to take a vow that you will never marry a man who touches liquor. Many will not take this vow, and many, I fear, will break it after they do take it. But could you look for ward to the future you would do it. D you marry for a home? What a home will you have ! Do you marry for loving companionship ? You will awaken to the fact that your loving companionship is a myth and that you have nothing but sorrow ahead.

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may be extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blooddisease, the easier will be the cure In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Catholic communion. He is cut off from the life of the Church and is not to be accounted Catholic. May a re creant enjoys the name of Catholic, and his misdeeds are immediately placed to the account of the Church 'This is your Catholic !" is sneeringly remarked by infidel and Protestant But the fact is, that man is not a Catholic, nor does he in any sense respre sent Catholicity. He is no more Cath olic than the sneerer himself. It is unfair and unjust to the Church to class such a man as Catholic, and then attribute his failings to the faith which he never practices.

Out of Sorts.-Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indis-position. These symptoms, if neglected, de-velop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a bound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three night's in succession, and a cure will be effected.





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MARCH 21, 1896.

AYER'S 2 Hair VIGOR Restores natural DTER'S color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Statt Vigos Cart . Digby, N. S., says "A little more years ago my hair beg n g r a y and fall out. Af-ter the use o

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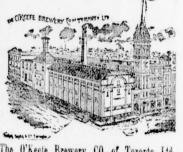
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one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."-Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

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MARCH 21, 1896.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS. Passion Sunday.

PURCHASED BY HIS BLOOD.

Pelerine Peary and I fell out (Or Pelerine he fell out with me); If I should tell how it came about, You would know as much as we. "Christ being come a high priest of good things to come, by his own blood entered once into the holies, having obtained eternal re-demption." (Heb. ix. 11, 12.) Anyway I was not to blame (Though Pelerine laid it all on me). But right in the middle grandpa came, And took us both on his nice fat knee To-day, dear brethren, is Passion

Sunday. Its very name teaches us that we are drawing near to the time What is the trouble with my little girl?' which is set apart by the Church, for Grand pa smiled so tenderly, That I looked down and pulled my curl, And said, "Why, Pelly's mad with me the purpose of keeping alive in our ories the most marvellous events which the world has ever known. Dear grandpa said, with a bigger smile, "Pelly, my boy, do let me see! Don't pout your lips in that ugly style; I wouldn't quarrel, it seems to me!" The time thus set apart is called Holy Week. It does not begin until next but it will be well for us to Sunday, Sunday, but it will be wen to us to this turn our thoughts in advance to this most sacred time, and to consider in "I didn't," he cried; "she's cross with what way we can best spend it for the

Then all of us laughed and kissed on the good of our souls. The first day of Holy Week is Palm 'Cause nobody really was cross, you see. Sunday. On this day our Lord en-tered into the Holy City of Jerusalem, and was greeted with the Hosannas of Cultivate self-reliance. Don't wait the very same people who a few days afterwards cried "Crucify Him! for others to find you work. Don't expect that your neighbors are going to look out for you. Men who have been bolstered up all their lives are Crucify Him !" From the entry into Jerusalem the Church calls upon us to follow our Lord step by step, until He reaches the Hill of Calvary; and eldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look round for somebody to cling to or lean wishes us to place ourselves in spirit at the foot of the cross to gaze on that blessed and awful sight. She says to upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down they are perfectly Go and behold your Lord and helpless, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such

your God bleeding with the strokes of the cruel scourge, torn with the thorns which were put upon His sacred head. Behold Him mocked and jeered at by cruel men; betrayed by one of His Apostles, deserted by the rest. See Him nailed to the accursed tree, raised high in the air like the brazen serpent

us :

in the wilderness ; behold Him worn out with His awful weight of suffering. bowing His head and giving up the ghost. Listen to His sacred voice praying for His murderers : "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Listen to the words of fearful woe, when He seemed abandoned by His Father: "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" Try during this week to make the sufferings of our Lord real to you, to bring them home to your hearts, to enter into them so as really to feel with and for your suffering Lord ! No better way of doing speaks ill of thee," wrote the philoso-pher Epictetus, " consider if his words this can be found than the reading in the Holy Gospels the accounts there given of His Passion and Death, provided you read these accounts with attention and devotion.

self, and the calumny can not hurt These are the events of all others which have ever taken place in which we have the deepest possible interest. Our sins are the burden of our lives, they weightjus down and bring us to the ground, they cut us off from the source of light and joy and peace; they fill us with a fearful anxiety as to people whose promise is as slender a tie as the spider's web. Let your given word be as a hempen cord, a what awaits us hereafter. How are we to get rid; of this burden? How are we to obtain pardon and forgiveness? What grounds of hope and confidence can we find? Were we to look to ourselves and to our efforts alone we might well despair. The sanctity and awful holiness of God might well fill us with fear and trembling. It is only in the love of God mani-

sufferings of Christ: then the time

Don't Give Alcohol to Children.

Dr. Schmidt, proprietor of an inebri

and wanting in body and spirits, so their allowance of alcohol was gradu-

ally increased to add to their resisting

powers. Later on they married and

undertook to fortify their system by

World.

should try it.

the use of tonics until finally their

this life and the next.

pression — but a man of forceful energized, self-reliant and reliable fested in the death and sufferings of character, a positive quantity that can Christ that we can attain the full conviction that we shall be forgiven if we return to Him. "Surely He hath be calculated to make upon. A Friend in Need. carried our sorrows : He was wounded for our iniquities, He was bruised for our An English boy wrote to the London

sins; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and by His bruises we are healed." This it is which gives to Times an account of how he cared for some birds during the severe cold of last winter. the events of this week an interest greater for each one of us than any I thought perhaps you would allow a which has ever taken other event place. All that took place was caused made the wild birds around our house "Of course, we feed them with bread and all sorts of odds and ends, and the by us: all that took place was done for us. Therefore, as we dwell deground is simply black with our hungry visitors. Even the suspicious voutly upon these various events, and witness the scenes which took place, the thought which we must ever keep rooks come quite close to the house for in our minds is: "All this was done for me: our Lord suffered in order to their share. 'A little blue-sit passes its day in obtain forgiveness for me, in order to our basement, heedless of sleepy pussy baking herself above the stove. wean me from my fondness for sin ; in " Most of all, I wish to tell you about order to bring me to confess my sins my strange bedroom companion, a with sorrow and true repentance; in order to open to me the gates of little robin, which has taken up its residence in my bedroom ; and, though heaven. Many persons are unwilling to give I leave the window open, he never up their sins : some who are willing find it hard to confess their sins. But goes out, except to take a short fly We pass the night together, and he however much repentance and confesmakes his bed in one of my foot-ball sion may cost you, did not the grace boots. which is to lead you to repentance and "The other morning he woke me up by singing on a chair at the side of my bed. I suppose he thought I ought to be confession cost our Lord a great deal more? Try to spend this holy season so that you may have a keen and lively sense of the bitter and cruel at my lessons.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

earned the money and started to col-OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. Another woman who has become fa-

A Misunderstanding.

Self-Reliance.

persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position,

making difficulties their stepping-

stones and deriving determination

from defeat, than vines resemble oaks,

or spluttering rush lights the stars of

heaven. Efforts persisted in to achieve-

ments train a man to self-reliance, and

when he has proved to the world that

he can trust himself, the world will

Three Wise Sayings.

The surest way to take the sting out

Plato was told

enemies spoke ill of him. hen," he said, "I must

that

of a reproach is to possess a good con-

ive so that no one will believe them.

Anaximander was informed that the

be true ; if so, proceed to reform thy

Be True to Your Word.

Learn to be a man of your word.

One of the most disheartening of all

things is to be associated in an under-

aking with a person whose promise

is not to be depended upon-and there

are plenty of them in this wide world.

chain of wrought steel, that will bear

the heaviest sort of strain. It will go

far to make a man of you-and a real

man is the noblest work of God ; not a

lump of moist putty, moulded and

shaped by the last influence met with

that was calculated to make an im-

trust him. -Catholic Columbian.

science.

thee.

' Then,"

mous for her work in pottery began by grinding her clay in a coffee mill and rolling it out with a pastry roller. So you see, when persons are determined to succeed they avail themselves of the nearest opportunity, and persevere in text books for the young is the one em-their work.

THE STORY OF TWO WOMEN.'

The last lecture of the winter course Saint John's college was delivered by Dr. A. J. Faust who discoursed on "The Story of Two Women." The two women treated were George Elliot the Catechism to the little ones; for "the and Theodosia Drane. The comparison of the lives and work of these in teresting personages in English life and letters, together with their relative influences on the manners and customs of their time, formed a nice piece of character study. The distinguished lecturer treated

cussed, pointing out especially their resemblances and contrasts and the formative influences that produced such resemblance or divergence.

He showed that both lived at the ious guides. same time, both were authors of dis-If the importance of the Little Cateinguished merit, but were affected by chism were everywhere recognized, their immediate environments, but and the obligation of parents and paswhile George Elliot moved in an attors to impress its lessons on the minds mosphere of Agnosticism and infidel-ity, the lot of Miss Drane was more of children, were fully realized, the folly of considering this an easy task, happily cast in an element intensely to be accomplished during an hour's religious. After a study of their anteteaching in a Sunday school, would be cedents we are not surprised to find great divergence in the after careers less general than it is. The decay of faith in the present generation of of those two remarkable women. Catholics, the elasticity of conscience, implety, indifference, and other evils so widely spread, are the bitter fruits George Elliot, ignoring the principles George Enlot, ignoring the principal of Christian morality, united her for-tunes to those of Mr. Lewes, whose lawful wife was still living. On the of this folly, which is by no means relawful wife was still living. On the contrary, Theodosia Drane, having stricted to our own country.

taken an active part in the Oxford movement, was led by force of convic-tion into the bosom of the Catholic Church, where she became an active the seductions of the world, to return and devoted member of the Order of to the faith once dear to him. But in Saint Dominic, under the name of Sisthe case of one whose religious instruc ter Frances Raphael. Here she detion has been neglected little is to be voted her great ability to the extension hoped for. Anaximander was informed that the boys laughed at his singing. "Do they?" he answered. "Well, then, I must try to sing better." "If any one must try to sing better." "If any one must try to sing better." wrote the philososwell the ranks of unbelievers every where.

character is her devoted love and admiration for the memory of her dearly beloved mother, whom she lost when fifteen years of age, when the need of a fond mother's care and solicitude are most necessary to the young. He cited many passages from her works where she depicted various excellencies in her mother's character. He next showed the influence exerted by each of those authors, and proved that the influence for good exerted by the life and works of Theodosia Drane was vastly greater than that exerted by her more intellectual contemporary. The discussion of influence of the laws Catholic religion. Their ignorance of Catholic doctrine is such that it was regulating Christian marriage on society and the baneful consequences of their neglect was an able vindication of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and her exertions to uphold practices they were lost. with all the force at her command the sanctity and indissolubility of the marriage bond.

THE RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

We refer to the attention at present bestowed upon the production of this The ritualistic movement in important little book. It is now more Protestant Episcopal Church, the carefully edited than formerly; and considered by many to be bring-ing it in dangerous proximity to there are editions in all languages, some with words of one syllable for the the Catholic Church, is led to day in youngest children. A happy sign in-New York by a handful of churches deed. whose ritual is avowedly that of the school-boy to tell you how very tame and fearless the cold and hunger have Those conscientious priests, dovoted may not unfairly be thought to have Catholic teachers, and dutiful parents, who teach the Catechism to children, sympathies in that direction, since one of them recently-Father Adams of the trying to impress its lessons deeply on their minds and hearts, are doing more Protestant Episcopal church of the to stop the leakage of which we hear so much, and to bring about the Redeemer-went boldly and openly over to that communion. The priests wear the Eucharistic conversion of non - Catholics, than vestments, the chasuble, stole, maniple, veil, and burse ; girdle, alb, cotta and all the authors, editors, and lecturers with whose doings everyone is made acquainted. Religious books, Incense is swung in smoking papers and lectures are important, of thuribles, holy water is sprinkled over

horoughly as a safeguard of the faith.

THEIMPORTANCE OF THE CATE. FATHER BURKE.

Interesting Reminiscenses of the Im-The end of Catholic education being mortal Irish Dominican.

the training of the will and the heart upon the motives and principles set "I remember," says Father Burke forth by the Christian religion, it fol-'the time when not one word of the English I now speak to you was on lows that the most important of all text books for the young is the one em-bodying the doctrines of Christ's Church, and that the noblest work in which any one can be engaged is the inculcation and application of the savtained always, and which gave a charm ing truths of His Gospel.

CHISM.

to his oratory, he said jovially, "My The last instructions of Pope Pius IX. father and mother have a brogue like me, but my grandfather and grand-mother had no brogue, because they spoke no English. His grandfather, to the clergy of Rome were that they should redouble their zeal in teaching child that grows up unconscious of the too, bore a pike in '98. duties of religion will ignore the duties of man." All the evils of the day may How did Father Burke become so un-

qualled an orator? We find the anbe traced to the ignorance of Christian doctrine. If many fall away from the Church, or abandon the practice of their carefully instructed in the faith, or theatricals; it also led him to Repeal he determined to give Dr. Williams' The distinguished fecturer freated factoring instructed in the onduct were his audience to a concise history of the because their lives and conduct were salient traits in the characters dis not seasoned with Christian principles. He was one of those presthe Hill of Tara. His initial platform effort was at a Repeal meeting in Gal-Weak faith and lack of faith, worldly lives and corrupt lives, are generally the consequence of apathy or criminal way. The expected speakers from neglect on the part of parents or religand young Dublin were delayed, Burke was put up to fill the time. Telling the tale himself, he says he was

"getting off one of his best schoolboy efforts when some unconstructed old Irelander in the crowd cried out, 'Ah go 'long out o' that, Nicky Burke, or I'll tell your mother what a gaum (fool you are making out yourself. Ever before this his bent was in the direction of oratory.

When he really began to preach he was careful to excess, and very nerv-ous. He would talk over his intended ermons with a friend, freely accept corrections, write it out, and on deliv

ering it would, from timidity, speak with his eyes closed. The practice of A young man who has been well-grounded in his faith may be trusted submitting his sermon beforehand to in leaving the paternal roof to live up an intimate he kept up long after he made his name, but of course he abandto it ; or should he yield for a time to oned the labor of writing out, and in

the heyday of his success there was nothing next to his resounding voice, that his critics admired more than his Renegades of this class mobile features and his flashing eyes. In one year he delivered seven hundred sermons. Once he stood in the About forty years ago a number streets of Rome entran ced by a selec of families, related and living in the same neighborhood, emigrated-some ion from Meyerbeer, and so forgot an appointment. He was as full of comic to the United States and others to anecdotes as an egg is full of meat. certain of the British colonies-from He would roll off the same stories in one of the most Catholic of all countries. French, in Italian, in English and in Irish. His powers of mimicry were tite, which had failed me, returned, Of the former band not one remains a Catholic. The parents had never been frequently exercised, and were of taught the Catechism, and they did not teach it to their children. The classical concert, and with surprising get around with my old time vim. I faith has simply died out among them, to the surprise and scandal of their relaaccuracy afterwards imitate every thing, from the orchestra to the prima ations in Australia and the mother donna. His Italian character sketches country. There are thousands of Italians in South America who not only astonished all who saw and heard them. In Dublin Father Burke attended the never go near a church, but are among the avowed enemies of the best concerts when he found it possible. Mozart was his favorite composer.

Upon pictures, too, Father Burke looked with pleasure : he took a keen an easy matter for infidels and secinterest in the works of the old mastarians to seduce them ; and as soon ters in Rome; though, if we believe as they began to neglect religious one tale, he was no judge of work of art. In the life referred to many There is one happy sign of more practical jokes are referred to him genial appreciation of the absolute necessity of teaching the Catechism but he was so prone to garnish a funny story and to raise a laugh against him self that a good proportion of them may

be taken cum grano salis. Object of Lent.

Few even of those who lead good

almost all go before God with a large account unsettled in this matter. How much worse would it be if there were no Lent; if the Church never insisted Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. on our chastising ourselves in any way, Beware of imitations and substitutes and seemed to treat such chastisement alleged to be "just as good. as of no consequence ! The very notion THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale Of All Medicines. of it would drop from our thoughts, as it has indeed long ago from the minds of those who have separated from the Church and ceased to possess the true faith.

LIFE ON A FARM.

7

One of Hardship and Constant Exposnre - Frequently the Most Rugged Constitutions are Broken Down - A Prominent Farmer tells of the Wonderful Recuperative Powers of a Famous Medicine.

From the Assinibolan, Saltcoats, N. W. T. Everyone around Yorkton knows. Mr. Dan. Garry, and what a pushing, active business farmer he was until la grippe took hold of him, and when that enemy left him, how listless and unfitted for hard toil he became. For months he suffered from the baneful after effects of the trouble, and although he still endeavored to take his share of the farm work, he found that it was very trying : he had became greatly weakened, had lost both appeswer writ large in his life. From early days he loved elocution, but to listen to and to practice it. Whilst at school this practice it. Whilst at school



Pink Pills a trial. He felt so utterly worn out that several boxes of the pills were taken before he found any benefit, but with the first signs of improvehe took fresh courage, and continued taking the pills for three months, by the end of which time he was again an active, hustling man, feeling better than he had for years. Mr. Garry tells his own story in the following letter to the Assiniboian :

Dear Sir-" After a severe attack of la grippe I was unable to recover my former strength and activity. I had no ambition for either work or pleasure, and, to use a popular phrase, "did not care whether school kept or nct. tried various medicines without deriv-ing any benefit from them. With not much hope I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was agreeably pleased to find after a few boxes, a de cided change for the better. My appeand I began to look for my meals half an hour before time, and I was able to continued the use of the Pink Pills for three months, and find myself now better than ever. You may therefore depend upon it that from this out I will be found among the thousands of other enthusiastic admirers of Dr. Williams' wonderful health-restoring medicine. Yours gratefully,

Dan. Garry.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysip-elas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treat-ment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down Few even of those who lead good lives do penance enough for their sins; find in Pink Pills, a certain cure.

THE SEGR**et**

BEAUTIFUL

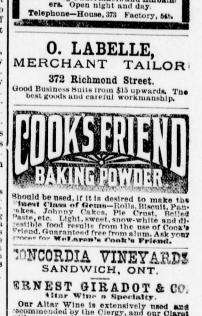
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CUTICURA

SOAP

S 3 A DAY SURE. SI will show you how to make



than Wine a Specialty. Our Altar Wine is extensively used and commended by the Clergy, and our Clarge will compare favorably with the best izn-sorted Bordeaux. Mor prices and information address, E. GIRADOT & CO.

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How to Succeed.

will not have gone by unprofitably, but will have produced fruit both for It may, with truth, be asserted that women have given the world few useful inventions, but no one will deny that she has a decided talent for inventing new occupations when the necessity of gaining a livlihood has been forced upon her. We have heard been forced upon her. ate home in Lucerne, Switzerland, says: "The statistics of my institute of one woman in Buffalo who earns a fine income as a house hunter. When her husband died and she prove that the majority of all women was compelled to seek a humbler home,

admitted have been weakly children, who, on account of their frail constitushe experienced such difficulty in finding one to suit her, she thought how tion, became used to alcohol in the radle. Later on they were given nice it would be if one could have some Tokay and iron wines, with or without one to hunt a house for one, and out of that thought grew the business knowledge of their physicians. Despite that the girls remained feeble | that is now a flourishing one.

Another novel employment for vomen in the larger cities is that of a rofessional marketer. A young Philadelphia woman has made of it a notable success, not only purchasing supplies for private families but for organic and mental disorders increased hotels and boarding houses.

When the author of a recent success to such an extent that it became necessary to put the victims of the 'alcohol cure' under restraint." - New York the money presented itself, she offered

her services to ber father as a field la-borer, and held her place unflinchingly through sunshine and rain until the last ear of corn was cribbed. She thus, it will do again. her services to ber father as a field la-Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsapar-illa possesses great curative value. You hand the provide the providet the provide the provide the pr

ourse ; and all rejoice to see their inthe face, and the sign of the cross made luence extended. But what is of inover the breast, with the genuflexion comparably greater moment is the whenever the altar is passed.

religious instruction of our children, Confessions are announced for cerand to provide teachers trained in a tain days and certain hours, and the Catholic spirit, as well as in the knowlostly confessional boxes stand against the side walls of the churches. edge of their religion, to impart it. The Let us be persuaded of the paramount never dying lamp, lighted at Easter, is

importance of the Little Catechism, seen burning above the altar and recalling the words of a great Pontiff red light burning in the sanctuary 'The child that grows up unconscious lamp signifies that the Blessed Sacra of the duties of religion will ignore the ment is reserved in the tabernacle on duties of man."-Ave Maria the altar.'

Services are announced on

notice boards as Mass, Low Mass, Solemn Mass, High Mass, Requiem TRULY ASTONISHING. - Miss Annette Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: Mass, Vespers and adoration, Matins and Complins. On the altar burn in-'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's numerable candles, as many sometimes children of a severe and dangerous as sixty or seventy, as well as the two cold. It was truly astonishing how huge candles known to the Roman Catholics as "Mass lights." The sacspeedily they found relief after taking this preparation. " rament is reserved, the Host is ele vated, and the pictures on the walls the subjects of the colored windows and

The Horse-noblest of the brute creation-when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it. the character of the choral service proclaim plainly and unmistakably spirit and influence of the Roman Com-

munion. "The only difference that I can see," said an advanced priest of one of these churches the other day, "between

our ritual and that of the Roman Cathblic Church is in the celebration of the Communion. In our service we give both bread and wine, whereas in the Roman Communion, the priest gives only wine. With this exception, the ritual of the one is also the ritual of the other.'

Pure, rich blood is the true cure for nerv-ousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

This is, then, a good reason for Lent but there is another which we are not so apt to think of. Many Christians, especially when they have health, strength, and plenty of this world's goods, have really very little wish to give them up, in order to pass, even could they do so at once, to those joys which the heart of man cannot con-Their treasure is here, and, as ceive. our Lord says, their heart is here, too. The great reason and object of Lent, is that we may do something to change this state of things; that we may ge our hearts off this world, and see our rea treasure. Shut the world out of your heart, that He may come in. Ask Him to come to you and make His abode with you. Then, when He is really your treasure, He will draw you where He is ; you will not have to try to get to heaven; you will go there of your own accord. To die to the world and

live to God, this is the Christian's true life ; and Lent was made to give this life to our souls.-Paulists.

Pleasant as syrup ; nothing equals it as a worm medicine ; the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.



BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS, GAVELS, BALLOT BOXES, CUSHING'S MANUELS. CATHOLIC SOCIETY REGALIA OF ALL KIND

PINS AND BADGES, C. M. B. A. REVERSIBLE BADGES FOR EASTER COMMUNIONS & SPECIALTY.

T. P. Tansey, 14 Drummond-st., Montreal, Que. ESTABLISHED 1879

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Ac. n. B. A Har. Network of the Montreal Graette that free was a large gathering of C. M. B. A. members, in the Genora Hal, on the even ing of the 9th. The regular meeting of President H. J. Ward, presiding, and there was a large gathering of the members of the Branch. Consider-able business was transacted, including the election of three new members, and there applications for membership were received. The meeting was brought to a close about 820 o'clock, as by this hour those present atives of the visious city branches. Grand Deputy Octatigan presided. District-Deputies P. Keynolds and Camiric Dandelin occupies the visious city branches. Grand Deputy Octatigan presided. District-Deputies P. Keynolds and Camiri Dandelin occupies the vision city branches. Grand Deputy Costigan presided. District-Deputies P. Keynolds and Camiri Dandelin occupies the vision city branches. Grand Deputy Costigan president Ward, Chancellor Feeley, Branch 20: President Polan, Branch 53: Chancellor O'Brien, Scretary Daley, Branch 84: Chancellor Coffey, President bohn Penfold, Branch 14: President Grand and Keynon Haro, Carle, Branch 83: President Spedding, Branch 14: President Grand and the Keynon Harnen 24: Scretary Choquette and Bro, Carle, Branch 14: Scretary Choquette and Bro, Langen Branch 14: Scretary Choquette and Bro, Langen Branch 25: Chancellor Charles and Bro, Langen Branch 14: Scretary Choquette and Bro, Langen Branch 14: Scretary Branch and Bro, Carles Branch 14: Scretary Branch and Bro, Carles Branch 14: Scretary Branch and Bro, Branch 14: Scretary Br

to take into consideration the advisability of the branches within the district entering into arrangements for the erection of a central C. M. B. A. hall. Chancellor J. Coffey was unanimculy elected secretary. Grand Chancellor Finn was called on, and briefly addressed the meeting. He stated that there were 17 Branches had a hall which they could call their own. This matter had often been discussed before, but no definite action had over been taken. Years ago the strength of the C. M. B. A. was not what it was now, and the time for action in the matter had often been discussed before, but no definite action had over been taken. Years ago the strength of the C. M. B. A. was not what it was now, and the time for action in the matter had arrived. Chancellor O'Brien, of Branch 54, fol-lowed; and, in a few eloquent remarks, en-drosed Chancellor Finn's stand. Chancellor Simoneau, Spedding, Girard, Potevin, A. D. McGillis, Brothers Penfold, Coffey, Car-penter, Shatkey, Eagan, and nearly all present, spoke favorably of the project, and, on motion of Chancellor O'Brien, seconded by President Carpenter, the object was en-drosed than been beneting, and the presidents present were requested to take the opinion of the members of their branches on the ave-mation of a joint stock company to carry out project. President Martin made a brief address, in the course of which he made of matelon O'Brien, the second Monday in April was appointed to receive the reports of the action.

The branches. Treasurer M. Clancy, of Branch 49, Tor-onto, is now resping the fruit of a course of steadiness, sobriety, affability and faith-fulness to duty as a guard at the Central prison. Such manifestation has merited the correcous treatment and kindly words of associate officers in that institution. After nineteen years of such meritorous conduct, Brother Clancy has been advanced to a more responsible position, which brings with a substantial increase of salary. It is to be hoped that our worthy Treasurer will long live to reap the benefits thereof.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Cayuga, March 9, 1896. At a meeting of Branch 25, held the 411 inst., the following resolution was moved by Bro. M. Clair, seconded by Bro. R. Sinnet and passed

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His inscrut Whereas, it has pleased God, in His inscrut-able wisdom, to take by death our esteemed Bro., Mr. John Lynch, father of Bro. Wm. Lynch, of this branch, we, the members of Branch 25, desire to record our sorrow at the sad event and our sense of loss to the bereaved family, as well as to the community bereaved family, as well as to the community. We pray that the Father of Mercy will com-fort the widow and family in this grievous

had deemed it otherwise, and we bow in humble submission to His holy will. Be it,

humble submission to His holy will. Be it, therefore, Resolved that this branch tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the sorrowing wife and other mem-bers of the bereaved family of our late brother for the great and irreparable loss they have sustained, in the death of one who was to them, indeed, a devoted husband and loving father, whose greatest care in life was to minister to their every want, and who seemed but to live for their comfort. Be it also

The second but to live for their comfort. Be it also Resolved that the members of this branch are happy to testify to the Christian and moral worth of our late brother. He had been a dutiful and obedient member of the Church he always loved. His last end was peaceful ; fortified with all the rites of his Church he surrendered his soul peacefully to his God with the confident hope of a happy immortal-ity. Be it, furthermore, Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of the branch, that copies be enent to the official papers and a copy be presented to the bereaved family.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

PARISH OF ST. MARY'S.

A week's mission was opened here on Sun day, March I, by the Jesnit Fathers Doherty and O'Bryan, commencing at High Mass, which was begun at 10:30. Through the week Masses were celebrated at 6, 7 and 9:30 o'clock and at 7:30 o'clock in the evening the Masses were celebrated at 6, 7 and 2539 o'clock and at 7,30 o'clock in the evening the rosary, sermon and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament were given. Although the weather was very unfavorable large con-gragations were present at all the services. The Fathers are eloquent and convincing preachers and held their audiences in wrapt attention. On Sunday, the 8th inst, the closing day of the exercises, at the High Mass Father O'Bryan preached on "Final Perse-verance," and imparted the Papal Benedic-tion, and in the evening Father Doherty preached on the "Catholic Rule of Faith," both discourses being masterly efforts. The pastor of the church, Rev. Father Brennan, who not only provided for their spiritual wel-fare, but also arich oratorical treat.

THE MODERN WAR UPON THE CHURCH"

And the Work of the Catholic Truth Society in Relation Thereto.

Society in Relation Thereto. (By the Secretary St. Mary's Branch, C. T. S., Toronto.) The article in your issue of the 14th inst., relating Father Roberts admirable address to the Men's Sodality delivered in Our Lady of Mercy Church, Philadelphia, in which he sy graphically describes the antagonism of the world at large at the present day to the Roman Catholic Church and her teachings, and of the great need of organized Catholic societies to in some measure offset this war-fare that it is being waged, must have im-pressed those who read the article, with the real necessity of such organizations. In this connection permit me to again draw the attention of your many readers to the active and aggressive work that is being done by the Catholic Truth Society Jalong the line of bringing information regarding Catho-lic belief and readings.

ine of bringing information regarding Cath blic belief and practices to those non-Catho ics who are in apparent ignorance of the facts and who in consequence of such imor-ance are so active in antagonism to Holy Mother Church. The following adaptation from the Paulist

Moner Church. The following adaptation from the Paulist catalogue explains this great branch of our work, and one that is re-actionary in its character-re-actionary because any Catho-lic, no matter how well informed he may be, gains not only information, but has his piety made more fervent by reading the beautiful works published in the biographi-cal and devotional series of this Catholic Truth Society : "The Canadian people are a reading people and a thinking people. Not always and uniformly deep in their reading and think-ing, to be sure; but still it would be folly to iguore in them a certain predisposition to devour printed matter and to discuss prob-lems social, political and religions. There-fore, we must not neglect to put before them, in the form to which they take so kindly, the reasons why they ought to be Catholics. Much has been asid about the apostolate of the press, and much more ought to be said and done to develop and apply the prunciples, which will be plain to any one who thinks a moment. "The first need is to manufacture the bullets"

"The first need is to manufacture the bullets So there must first be a supply of the right sort of literature—an abundant supply, at the lowest possible price. Every means must be adopted for getting this literature into cir-culation, so that it will be easy for any one to secure, for the benefit of an interested non-Catholic friend, a full and sufficient explana-tion of any particular point in question. In a word, the country should be *flooded* with for any one to escape it altogether. More-over it is although the fore the definition of any cona word, the country should be *itooded* with Catholic literature, so that it will be difficult for any one to escape it altogether. More-over it is, although the first, not the greatest meed. It is necessary that there should be this supply of ammunition; it is still more necessary that there should be soldiers to use it, and therefore the second need is to get every one to fire them. What is mainly needed is the active co-operation of the large body of intelligent Catholics in utilizing the literature which issues from the press. Non Catholics may occasionally stray into one of our bookstores; curiosity may prompt them to open a book or two. But we cannot expect that many of them will voluntarily avail themselves of these means. Why should they do so? Or why should they go out of their way and spend money for what is distasteful to them ? The fact is, we must be the active agents in bringing the truth to their notice. How? Cartainly not by any importunity which will be bothersome or discourteous. That will only disgust and repel. But there are of explanation, followed up by the loan or gift of a tract or book suited in its tone and topic to the person with whom we are dealing, will do wonders. Sometimes hearts are ten-der and minds are open to the truth. Then they welcome the definite authoritative teach-ing of Holy Church. If, then, we are pre-pared, both by sympathy and by knowledge, what may we not do for Christ's Kingdom and the scules of our fellow men? This re-quires zeal, but it also requires tact—if we may say it, *Divine* tact." aay say it, Divine tact." The Catholic Truth Society makes this apostolate of the press an important part of its work, and heartily invites the co-operation of all Catholics. A little money spent judic-iously in this way is casting your bread on the running waters. Lists of publications may be had by applying to the Secretary C. T. S. P. O., Box 576, Toronto.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

FAREWELL GIFT TO REV. FATHER PHELAN.

Peterborough Examiner, March 13. At the Library of the Catholic Association on Thursday evening, in view of the impend-ing departure of Rev. Father Phelan to a new field of labor in North Bay, a few gentle-men representing the hosts of personal friends of Rev. Father Phelan in town, presented him with the following ad-dress, accompanied by a handsome dress-ing case, which presentation was made by Dr. Moher. The address was read by Mr. Thomas Cahill, who prefaced the reading by the remark that Rev. Father Phelan was the first native of the town who had been reared and educated and advanced to the pristhood in Peterborougb. The following is the address :--To the Rev. C. J. Phelan : Peterborough Examiner, March 13.

The following is the address :--To the Rev. C. J. Phelan : Reverend and Dear Father, -- Your many warm friends in Peterborough have learned with regret of your intention to depart from amongst us. For though we rejoice at the sacred dignity that has lately been conferred upon you, and though we know what a grea-virtue is submission to the will of your super

kress step by step until we saw you raised 15 th aoly priesthood three weeks ago, at the earl, age of twenty-six. And not only in study have you been so pro-minent, but also in the social circle have you your feilows in athletic circles. The lacross-field as well as the halls of learning has with nessed your achievements; and the friend gathered here to bid you farewell and godspeed attest the warmth of your ritendship. We have come not only to express our appre-ciation of your many abilities and virtue which we so well know you to possess; but also to wish you every success and happiness in your new home. We hope you will find North Bay pleasaut and congenial; we know that the members of the Catholic congregation thery will find Your Revence worthy of their besy respect and kindest regards, and we trust by heir warmth and generosity they may partially recompense you for the sacrifice you make the stoff God and minister unto them. It is our prayer that our Almighty Father may bless your if the ad work, that ile all before you, devoted to His service. And we hope that at some future time His Lordship, our beloved bishop, may see fit to call you back among your may friends and relatives to duy in your ative city. In conclusion we would ask you to accept the

your many friends and relative to Gutty in you attive city. In conclusion we would ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a souvenir of our esteet, and good wishes in parting, and may it ofter remind you of the warm friends you leave be ind in Peterborough. Stored on behalf of the committee. and g

d in Peterborough. Igned on behalf of the committee, Cahill, H. LeBrun, J. Dolan, B. Morrow J. Moher, M. D., J. P. Hurley, W. Ruc

ns. Rev. Father Phelan in a few words of grac and feeling eloquence returned his th the kindly sentiments of the address, s deeply affected, and the natural emoti-led to conceal, was shared by many n. Archdeacon Casey added a few wor

Inted out what a satisfaction it m , Father Phelan to be so well re He was worthy of the praise whi s contained, and he felt sure that hi ioners would esteem him as highly stoomed in Peterborangh, when esteemed in Peterborough, when to know Father Phelan as well as he

are established in the test bound of the series of a series of the serie

NEW BOOKS.

The Casket Printing and Publishing Co., of Antigonish, N. S., have lately put into pamphlet form the very interesting sketch, "A Catholic Heroine: or, the Story of Sister Flora Macdonald, non of the Convent of Latrappe, Tracadie, N. S., which appeared in the columns of that paper from week to week.

A new, Catholic novel that is destined to have a large sale—since it is a story of to-day, and its characters are just such people as we meet daily—is now published by the Benzigers of New York. Maurice Francis Egao, LL. D., thus refers to the work: "In "The Circus-Kider's Daughter 'there are all the incidents that make a novel attractive. But there is no glamour about anything. The calcium lights are not turned up to make the sun of every day pale by comparison. There is no blurring of the line that divides right from wrong, and one cannot help feel-ing better for having read Nora's love story."

arrangements of a class-room. It would be well were the Education Department to pre-pare a set of school plans for the use of Trustees. BISHOP KEANE Preaches a Sermon at the Winter

School.

"Then spake Jesus again unto them saying, I am the light of the world; he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of (St. John, chapter v. 12.)

This was the text chosen by Bishop Keane, for the sermon he preached to the immense congregation that greeted him in St. Joseph's Church. New Ore at High Mass on the first Sunday lans in Lent.

The same splendid simplicity that charmed his audience when this distinguished Catholic divine appeared on the lecture platform at the Winter School characterizes his pulpit dis course. It would indeed take a simple mind not to comprehend, and a callou heart not to feel the warmth and the meaning of his sermons.

One of the supremest heritages Chris has left for the benefit of humanity, he argued, was the clear definition of Himself. "I am the light." He went over the picture, the magnificent pic ture Byron has drawn of the universe in total darkness and in a prose way showed the chill and the hopelessnes of the physical world in such an awful state. Well had the poet said, too, that "it was not all a dream," this Well had the poet said, too, frightful nightmare of a picture. The annals of the world's history showed many pages recording a darkness of dense. Without love there soul comes about a moral darkness and chill as complete as the physical one the poet has depicted in his matchless Always in proportion as men verse. and nations have strayed from God's laws, have they plunged into error and entailed corresponding sufferings. With Christ came love and light. As Cardinal Satolli had so wisely said, it was impossible that God should have given man such high intelligence and so subtle and innate an everlasting perception of the right from the wrong without imposing the obligation and without conditioning the gift with man's obedience to his perceptions of righ and wrong. It is eternally true that God is light and there is no darkness in Him. God gave to His creatures light that they might not walk in dark ness. He is not the God of darkness. and in His works there is no darkness The temptation of Eden was a struggle against the light. It was a temptation offered to the intellectual nature and the carnal desires of man, the setting up of the powers of the latter against the dictates of the other. God is the God of light and of intelligence. The petter knowledge we have, the better light. The evil one never tried to lead men to better light. His story ead men to better light.

tells us repeatedly the fate of men and of nations who have strayed away from the light of the world, when humanity ecame divided into two great families of masters and slaves, when in Athens or instance, there were forty thousand free men and four hundred thousand

slaves. Forever in such periods of his tory, love had died out because the light was out. It was because of the darkness of the soul that Christ was

sent to bring back the light that men might no longer grope in darkness, but know God and themselves. He not only gave them the fullness of light, but brought back love into the world

Satan said that he had rather dwell in hell and be free than be a bondsman in heaven. Christ brings the "truth that it may make us free." The Bishop said that this declaration of Satan

enough for his intelligence to grope through his doubts and lead him into the light. Such was the testimony to the speaker of the president of one of the greatest colleges of old England, and he did not know that it was singularly true with our system of education here. The great truths of science and all learning that the ages had accumulated were taught without one single hint of the great primal truth to which all facts and all science and all knowledge pointed.

The speaker took a higher view of the religion that should be inculcated than the public servant wears in form while at the same time prostituting a public office to private interests, or which put on the cleak as a device and out-ward showing. He was speaking of the sort that is suggested by every question that comes with the pursui f knowledge, and which meets man in

How to Meditate on the Passion.

the privacy of his heart.

As the Passion is the subject of the neditation of every sincere Christian during the holy season of Lent, noth ing is more important than to know what is necessary in order to meditate with fruit. All the Saints tell us three things are required : Our meditation must be-

(1) Humble ; for the Passion is un like anything else in the world, it is unfathomable to human reason - a bottomless ocean of mystery. Reason must bow its head and confess its in ability to grasp the mysteries that even Faith sees only darkly and through a glass. The story of Christ's humiliation is to the proud a sealed book ; they see nothing attractive in Christ suffering has no beauty that they should admire Him. I mus therefore begin by praying for humil ity

(2) Full of confidence; since the Passion is the source of all our confid-ence. It is the proof of the exceeding love wherewith Christ loved us. Ho can I fear with the sight before me of Christ suffering for love of me?

It is, too, a medicine for every pos-sible evil, for every temptation, for every sin ; whatever the malady of my soul, the Passion of Christ can cure it. At the foot of the cross each mortal wound will be made whole.

Persevering ; the beauty of the Passion does not appear all at once. The world considers it a degradation, the careless and the indifferent pass it by unmoved ; even the faithful Chris tian scarcely penetrates beneath the surface of that Divine Mystery, unless he prays earnestly and continually to appreciate it. Only gradually and by legrees are we drawn by the sacred attractiveness of the cross.

Before I begin my meditations 1 must ask God for this spirit of humil ity, confidence, persistency

Be not solicitious for the morrow God, who has guided you until the present day, will guide you to the end. Rely peacefully, with a holy confi on the sweet arrangements of dence. Divine Providence.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOSEPH WRIGHT, VANCOUVER, B. C., Intelligence reached this city, on the 5th instant, of the death in Vancouver, B. C., on that date, of Mr. Joseph Wright, a native of London, and son of the late John Wright, builder and contractor, of the firm of Wright & Durand. The sad news created heartfelt regret amongst the acquaintances of the deceased young man. Mr. Wright was well known in this city, and was much admired for his estimable qualities. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the citizens at large. The Vancouver (B. C.) World of the 7th has the following: "The funeral of the late Joseph Wright occurred this afternoon, Very Rev. Father Eunomeleu officiating, It was attended by a large number of old friends, among them being Messrs, W. J. McGuigan, M. C., J. J. Blake, Thos. F. McGuigan, Lt. Col. Tracy, F. H. Mitchell and J. C. Abray." MR. JOSEPH WRIGHT, VANCOUVER, B. C.

MARCH 21, 1896.

\$6.00 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.; Chicago, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; pork, light, \$4.75 to \$5.60 per cwt.; pork, light, \$4.75 to \$5.60 per cwt.; matton, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; particle. \$100 per cwt.; nuiton, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; cwt.; earlier, and \$100 per cwt.; matton, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; cwt.; earlier, \$100 per cwt.; matton, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.; cwt.; earlier, \$100 per cwt.; particle. \$100 per cwt.; cwt.; earlier, \$100 per cwt.; earlier, \$100 per cwt.; earlier, \$100 per cwt.; earlier, \$100 per bl.; \$100 per cwt.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per cwt.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per cwt.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per bl.; \$100 per cwt.; \$100 per bl.; \$100



JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 1893.

Jeppenson Viller, IND., Sept. IS I couldn't walk, was perfectly helpless, he be moved in a chair, and the doctors said i we curable, as they had tried everything wit avail. After taking only a few doses of Pr Koenig's Nerve Tonic I seemed much be After taking seven bottles the doctors very much surprised over my improvement advised me to continue to take the Tonic, six months now since I had the last epilept Westryerow D. C., Sept. 15 WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Washkoros, D.C., Sej We used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Toni-ast four years, and the following ca-ured by it: A girl subject to epileptic fi ix times a day was cured by three bot jas had no return of the attacks for thr Another inmate had seven or more att. SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

A Valuable floot on Nervous Jia-dress, Poor patients also get the med-dress, Poor patients also get the med-field of the second second second second This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wavne, Ind., since 1576, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5

Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E. Saunders & Co.

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A New Novel of Absorbing Interest. THE OUTLAW OF

CAMARGUE,

The story opens with a charming picture of Provencal manners toward the end of the last century, showing the simple, happy life of the people, their daily pursuits, their sports, their loves, the reverence of the tenant for the feudal lord, and the unaffected piety of peasant and peer. The story onens with a charmin lord, and the unaffected piety of peasant and peer. The description of the rude, semi-barbarous game of bull-throwing is as exciting in its way as the chariot race in "Ber Hur." Suddenly the quict of the scene is broken." and the Revolution, with its murderous knife and incendiary torch, is ushered in. This part of the book is deeply touching, and calous indeed must be the heart that is un-moved by the deep and unswerving devolion of old Bernard for his foster child, or the greed and treachery of the scoundrel Marius. Our space will not admit an extended sketch of the piot, but we assure our readers that the book will well repay a reading. . C. Abray. MARKET REPORTS.

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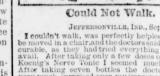
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affliction.

affliction. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Lynch, relect of the deceased, and a copy to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publica-tion. J. A. Murphy, Rec. Sec.

Strattord, March 12, 1896. At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13 Strattord, held March 11, 1896, the following

Stratford, held March 11, 1896, the following resolution was unanimously adopted : That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Thomas, son of our re-spected Brother, Michael Kelly. Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condol-ence in his sad affliction. Also Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to him, and also published in the official organ. E. J. Kneitt, Sec.

E. J. Kneitl, Sec. Stratford, March 12, 1896, At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, Strat-ford, held March 11, 1896, the following reso-lution was unanimously adopted : That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the mother of our respect-ed Brother Edward Fitzgerald, Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condol-ence in his sad affliction. Also Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to him, and also published in the official organ. E. J. Kneitl, Sec. Hall of Branch 101 Waterlos Ed. 35.

Hall of Branch 104, Waterloo, Feb. 25, 1896. At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 104 it was moved by Bro. John Bierschbach, and seconded by Bro. Franz Walz, that the following resolution of condolence be tendered to Bro. Edward Dahm, and carried manimosty.

tendered to Bro. Edward Danm, and carried ananimously: That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the father of our respect-ed Bro., Edward Dahm, Resolved that we, the members of Branch 104, tender Bro. Edward Dahm and mem-bers of his family our sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

bers of mis name, our symposi-hour of sorrow. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Dahm, and also to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. John Biershbach, Rec. Sec.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 57, Orillia, held in its hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, the following resolutions of condol-ence on the death of Brother John Fox were adopted : Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this earth our esteemed Brother, John Fox, in the midst of his manbood, when humanly speaking many years of a useful and honorable career would seem to be in store for him ; but God

The second s

LEO XIII.'S MESSAGE TO IRELAND.

London, March 5. — Monsignor Kelly, the rector of the Irish College in Rome, has, by the authority of Leo XIII., sent the following communication to John Dillon, M. P. : "I am to report that, to day, after a dis-course with the Holy Father, in reply to an address from the Sacred College, I said : "Holy Father, our members of Parlia-ment have recently elected a new chairman in the person of—"

"Here His Holiness interrupted me, say

ing ; Dillon, is it not ? Has he accepted ?'

¹¹ f. Dillon, is it not? Has he accepted?"
¹² T answered :
¹³ Y Nes, Holy Father, and to day he charges me to lay at your feet his homage and felicitations, and at the same time to implore your benedicton."
¹⁴ The Pope manifested by his look and attitude particular and paternal acceptance of your message. Then he said :
¹⁴ Y Nes ; I bless him, and let them be unit-ed, let them be united.?
¹⁴ He laid his hand impressively on mine, evidently wishing to inculcate unity as the desired fruit of his blessing."

"A Short Statement of the Question of Anglican Orders," translated from corres-pondence of the *Civilla Cattolica*, vol. 4, Quaderns 1092, Dec. 21, 1855. Publishers : John Murphy & Co., Balti-more, Md.

The forty-seventh (carefully revised and enlarged) edition of "The Faith of Our Fath-ers," by Cardinal Gibbons, is now ready. The work deals with questions pertaining to the usages of the Catholic Church, with the most direct simplicity. Nothing is hidden, nothing evaded. It contains 481 pages, with copious index, and is bound in cloth, gilt. Price, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

New Holy Week Book, "The Office of Holy Week," by the Abbe Alexander Maz-zinelli. 16mo. Cloth. Red edges. Price, 50 Cents. This new edition contains the ordin-ary rubrics, a summary of the psalms, and explanation of the ceremonies and mysteries for each day of Holy Week and Easter Sun-day, toge her with observations and reflect-ions by the rev. author. ar each day of the with observations and teach on by the rev, author. Ons by the rev, author. Publishers : John Murphy and Co., Balti-

SEPARATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A convenient and well appointed building costs little more than an inconvenient and boorly appointed one. Many of our rura suildings and not a few of the urban ones are

poorly appointed one. Many of our rural buildings and not a few of the urban ones are about as unsuitable for school purposes as one could well imagine. The trustees of town and city schools should when about to build, consult a professional architect. All the roor buildings have been planned by in-compatent person. The great defects in one-roomed buildings dation. First of all, there should be no windows in the well to have a blackboard the full length of that wall, and not to have the middle of it interrupted by a projecting the greatest faults in rural school buildings. If the chimney must be built at that end, build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of wall (in case of a build it on the outside of a single of there should be a smaller one on each side of the room. The best material for boards is slate : it is expensive, or, rather, the first cost is high, but it will last longer than the building itself. There is a com-position cellel liquid slating which makes a splendid board when put on in the right way. There are many excellent boards are abolately useless. Monter adjunct to a building, and one is a commodious porch. Trustees would do well to consult the may know nothing of architecture he is very likely to know something about the internal

was as delusive to day as it was centuries ago, and men were found hearken ing not to the words of Christ. Satan words epitomized the history of Eden. They were the essence of the mind which brought about the fall of men and of nations. The beacon light of rescue was held out in the words of the Christ. The truth that is to free not the doubt that dwells in agnostic The truth that is to free ism and vain questions, was the key note to human happiness and prosper ity.

The misguided genius of Ingersol brought to a serious moment by the presence before him of the mute and lifeless body of a dear brother had declared that "Life is a narrow veil be tween the two bleak and barren peak of two eternities. We cry aloud, and the only answer that we get is the echo of our wailing cry." What What a picture of the "truth that was to free of Satan's boasted hope of freedom realized! Ingersoll was once addressed by an eminent judge, it is said, remarked upon the entrance of that conspicuous agnostic, "Did you see that happening in the street just

then?" "No, what was it? asked Ingersoll. "A sturdy man meeting a lame man walking op crutches, snatched his crutch from under him, and the lame man fell in the mire of the street, helpless ' "The wretch !" exclaimed Ingersoll. "Let's see if we can't capture him. You

are that man," responded the judge 'You assert that humanity limps along on the crutches of a lame religion, and even that crutch would you knock from | under it !"

We need more active religion in the world. Look at the press of the day, with the tone of skepticism in it ; witness the tone of skepticism pervading our government. The light of th world finds no place in the curriculum of school systems, and youth grows up with all the doubts which the humanity of ages have suffered to solve for itself. Our great colleges and universities receive a young man with the simple faith of his parents; in one year he is a skeptic ; in another a scoffer, and lucky is he who can remain long

London, March 19. — Wheat, 75 to 78c. per bushel. Oats, 23 4.5c per bush. Peas, 51 to 69c per bush. Barley, 31 15 to 33 35c per bush. Buckwheat, 23 2.5 to 28 4.5c per bush. Rye, 39 1 5 to 44 4.5c per bush. Cron, 39 1.5 to 42c per bush. There was a large supply of beef and prices were weak for the quality, at \$4 to 55 per cwt. Lamb 9c a pound by the carcass. Dressed calves 5 and 6 cents a point. Dressed hogs \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Turkeys 10 to 11c a pound. Fowls 50 to 70c a pair. Buiter21c a pound by the basket. Eggs 13 to 14 cents per dozen 4 few apples sold at \$3 per bartel. Potatres 25 to 30 cents a bag. A large number of young pigs were offered at \$5 to \$7 per pair. Hay \$12.50 to \$14 a ton.

Hay Siz. 60 to \$14 at on. TORONTO. Toronto, March 19.— Wheat, white, \$2c.; wheat, red, \$0c.; wheat, coose, 623 to 65c.; peas, common. 58 to 65%c; oast, 28 to 29c.; rye, 47 to 40%c; barley, 38 to 41c.; buckwheat, 36 to 40c; ducks, spring, per pair, 40 to 50c.; coese, per bb. chickens, per pair, 40 to 50c.; coese, per bb. to 8c; butter, in 1 b. rolls, 16 to 18c.; eggs, new laid. 18 to 20c; otions, per bush., 30c; potatoes, per bag, 18 to 20c; apples, per bbl. 15c to 82; hay, Timothy, 817.00 to \$18.00; straw, neaf, 81.40; beef, hinds, 44 to 7c.; beef, fores, 3 to 14c.; spring lunb, carcass per 1b. 64 to 5c; dressed hors, 84.30 to 4.80; Latest Live Stook Masteria

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO Toronto March 19 - Prices for good cattle vere a dollar to a couple of dollars a head bet-Were a dollar to a couple of dollars a head bet-ter, and business all round was more brick. For choice picked lots of cattle 3jc was pid ; loads of very good were worth 3c and occasion-ally 3jc; medium to good sold at 2j to 2jc, and common at from 2j to 2jc, per pound. Good lambs are now wanted at from 3j to 4jc, per pound; for very choice a shade over 4jc, might be paid. Sheep are nominal at 2jc and 2jc, with practically no demand. Calves are scarce, wanted, and dearer. Milk cows are unchanged, but steady, at 33.80 per 10s younds as the top price. At prevalent floures all grades will sell. EAST BUFFALO.

Buffalo N, Y, March 19, —Cattle closed firm -ali sold. Hogs closed dull and weaker, with late sales of both light and good 170 lb York-ers at 4.25; mixed. 4.20; h-avy, 84 10 to 44.15; pigs, 84.26, but ali sold. Sheep and lambs closed firm, and all sold.

 Breep and lambs closed if irm, and all sold.
 PORT HURON.
 Port Huron, Mich., March 18. -Grain--Wheat per bush. White, 65 to 70c; No. 2 red, 65 to 7c; coats, per bush. 30 to 35c; peas, per bush.; barley, 60 to 35c; buckwhat, 20 to 35c per bush.; barley, 60 to 35c per los. 25 to 25 cents per bush.
 Produce.-Butter, 13 to 16 per 10.; ergs, 10 to 125 per doz.; lard, 6 to 7c or pound; honey, 10 to 125 per doz.; lard, 6 to 7c or pound; honey, 10 to 124 per pound; cheese, 10 to 125 per pound; cheese, 10 to 125 per pound; cheese, 10 to 125 per sound; barded, 31 to 131 in car lots; straw, 55 00 to 37 00 per ton; beans unpicked, 60 to 75c a bushel; picked, 75c to 31.00 a bushel Dressed Meats. - Beef, Michigan, \$4.50 to

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