MAY 2, 1896.

41 to 5c; sheep are nominally 3c per pound; and spring lambs are in tather better demand; at from \$t to \$5 each. Some calves of good quality are wanted, at from \$t to \$6 each. Hogs are steady and unchanged, at from \$3.75 to \$5.875 for choice off cars, with an occasional deal at \$t per 100 pounds; thick fat fetch \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Sows, 3c, and stags 2, per pound. Vinthe her on.



CINCINNATI, OBIO, Jan, 1804. It is about six years since I felt that some thing was out of order, although I didn't showp except that I looked pale and thin; a sort o numbness affected me so that I couldn't speay properly, my evesible was also impaired b sparks apparently moving in the eyes so that couldn't read, but after I took Pastor Koenig Nerve Tonic all these symptoms disappeared. Reel fresh and well again. May God bless Ren Koeniz. E. HAUN, Pastor.

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Thanks to the Almighty.

Thinking to Toronyo, Iowa, Feb, 1804. My wife had headache sixteen years, and 1 falling sickness seven years and could not sleep. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helped at once; my wife has had no more headache since; and 1 am oursed entirely. Thanks to the Ahmichty God for the Tonic. JOHN WELCH.

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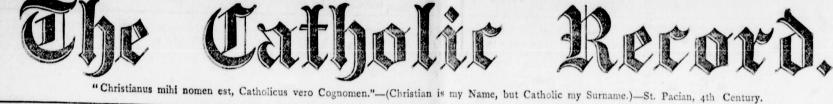


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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

## VOLUME XVIII.

#### Some Graceful Poems.

Boston Pilot. " Eddies" is the modest title of a neat little volume of poems by T. H. Wright, which comes to us from Wexford, Ire. They are marked throughelevation of feeling, tenderness out by and delicacy, and almost faultless ex-

pression. Here is an exquisite sonnet. orthy to be ranked among the most touching of the laments for unhappy Erin's hope deferred :--

CONSECRATION.

CONSECUATION. What shall I do, my country, for thy sake? Thou emerald gem on Europe's outstretched hand That sends to far Columbia's sister-strand A wave of recognition. Shall I break A sword in thy defence? or lightly wake The silence of thy sbrines that stud the land Like broken altar lamps at thy command With music soft as moonlight on a lake? Thy sword sleeps in the scabbard's close em-brace:

brace : Thy harp hangs mute. Thy sons, like crater dust. The severed atoms of a mighty race, Are blown abroad. Thy very virtues rust. God yet shall whee the tears from off thy face, I kneel in faith and patience. He is just.

And here is something which Our Lady's claints will like to read during her own month :-

A MAY CAROL The Spring has come though the world be old (The month of May is the month of Mary) And earth is like Heaven's street of gold. For the furze is out and the cowslip bold, Sing high in praise of Mary.

Where are ye going decked so fine ? (The month of May is the month of Mary) "We are going to Our Lady's shrine Where broods the milk-white Dove divine, Sing high in praise of Mary.

ay, may I join your companie? (The month of May is the month of Mary) for I would fain consort with ye, In paying court to her majesty. Sing high in praise of Mary.

Yea come with us, and as we go," (The month of May is the month of Mary) We'll pluck the lily flowers that blow Less pure than her virgin heart of snow." Sing high in praise of Mary.

And we will pray, O Mother mild !" (The month of May is the month of Mary) Since in thy arms the world has smilled, Grant that we twain be reconciled." Sing high in praise of Mary.

### THE POPE'S SUPREMACY.

Father Sydney Smith's Rsply to an Anglican Canon.

At the Plymouth Cathedral the Rev. Sydney Smith, S. J., lately made reference to an attack on the Papal supremacy by Canon Hammond, an Anglican clergyman of St. Andrew's, during a course of controversial lectures. I recognize, said the preacher, that

Canon Hammond's sermon alludes to a tract of which I am myself the author - a tract entitled "Papal Supremacy and Infallibility," published by the Catholic Truth Society. In this tract I have said : "There are three texts in the Bible which Anglicans dislike, in Matthew with 18 20 Luke with viz., Matthew xvi., 13-20, Luke xxii., 31-32, John xxi., 15-17. Anglican preachers give them a wide berth, unless compelled by a challenge from adversaries to discuss them, and then the discussion is of the most summary kind. It partakes more of the character of explaining away than explaining." On this passage Canon Hammond remarks : "He regretted that a recent Roman controversalist should have allowed himself to speak of these as

by the Fathers who gave them. When

the Rock on which the Church was three Petrine texts and to refuse obedi-

the Rock on which the Church was built is Peter or faith, seeing that the faith meant is in that case Peter's faith, not faith in the abstract. In the same manner those Fathers who say that Christ is the principal Rock, and that the number of the text was to and that the purport of the text was to ences will be which they must agree to communicate to St. Peter those Rock- tolerate. If you deny Papal supremlike qualities which are in Our Lord acy, you must accept what Canon Ham-primarily. Christ is the rock accord. mond calls "Polychurchism," that is, ing to them, but Peter the Rock-man, the dostrine that Our Lord intended and on this account distinguished by that Christians should be disunited and with unflinching delight upon the sun. the name of Peter. This, I pointed broken up into warring sects. I Let us meditate, lovingly and humthe name of Peter. This, I pointed out, as other Catholic writers are wont to point out. But it is a matter on which Canon Hammond has not ven. the practice usual with Protestant writ. ers. This is but one illustration of what L meant when L said thet A arely to the the protect of the the things He did with unflinching delight upon the sun. Let us meditate, lovingly and hum-bly, this Easter season, on this devout and Catholic method of the study of the Scriptures. And then shall we realize the practice usual with Protestant writ. what I meant when I said that Angli-can writers feel instinctively that it is making their intercourse more harmonibetter to rest content with a very sum-mary treatment of texts which from their point of view cannot safely be scrutinized with minuteness. Other illustrations I have not time to give, but readers of my tract will see how the Canon has left out of account the together in one communion until you argument by which we prove that St. have extracted cut of their hearts that Peter was Bishop of Rome, and those truly savage principle of absolute reby which we prove that the three texts liance on private judgment, and have rationally interpreted grant a suprem-

constituted authority. acy to the successors of the Apostles as well as to the Apostle himself. These arguments, whether conclusive or not, BETWEEN EASTER AND THE are, at least, forcible, and doubtless Canon Hammond would have dealt ASCENSION.

with them had not an instinctive prulence suggested that it was better to

Would we not like to know much more than we do about those great forty days that our risen Lord spent give them a wide berth. Another matter in Canon Hammond's on earth? We can never expe Another matter in canon hatmond s sermon I really cannot leave without a word of comment, for it recalls a per-sonal experience of my own. He says there is no historical proof of Papal supremacy, the proof tendered by Catholics being "gangrened by fraud." My own experience is that anti-Catho-lic readings of Church history are gangrened by fraud, and I know of many candid inquirers who have been brought into the Catholic Church by discovering that this is how the case really stands. The sermons preached by Canon Hammond again afford a striking illustration. He says: "If Beliarmine, one of the greatest of Roman controversialists, were to be trusted, he must hold that vices were ermon I really cannot leave without a completely grasp the meaning of the

trusted, he must hold that vices were can approach it as a history among good and virtues evil if a vicious Pope other histories, but of prior and un-- and there were many such — were pleased to say so." Now, when I was a young man a venerable Protestant clergyman, who had invited me into his library, pointed out to me a row of volumes on his shelves, and, referring to this average that Compare the second se to this very passage that Canon Ham- unique and so fascinating because so fund has quoted, said, "There is Bal-larmine. I never quote without veri-fying my reference, and I assure you commands and its lessons of holiness that he does teach that abominable doc- into the vicinity of all the codes of I thought I would go quietly nations or philosophers the world ever British Museum Library and saw, and mark how triumphantly it trine." to the British Museum Library and read the passage, with its context, surpasses them, and what impulses and in Ballarmine's works for myself. I in Ballarmine's works for myself. I enactments of wise morality and aus-did, and then I wrote back to that venerable man indignantly. "How did from it. But one thing we must never you dare, with your white hairs and forget in our reverent study. Holy you dare, with your white hairs and your reputation for piety, to palm off Scripture—the written Word of Godupon me such a fraud as that ?"

while it is a true history, is, neverthe-Anyone reading the quotations as less, and always, a mystery ; and it is gard to the existing differences

duties.

tend.

possible to God made man? This cal history of the country. However, method of study and thought gives an as this is the first conference of the elasticity and buoyancy to faith, resembling the angelic intelligences, and makes it fix its eyes like the eagle made flesh and dwelt among us ; and that truly, if all the things He did were written every one, the world it-

books that should be written.-Sacred Our Lady's Month.

self would not be able to contain the

BY LIONEL BYRRA. Not for thy grace alone, fair Month, of old Belauded in each blithesome singer's lay; Not for the jocund buds that 'neath thy

sway Their tiny petals stir, then swift unfold Their wealth of beauty to bedeck the mold And woo the wanton winds that round them

And woo the wanted of the play : Day : Not for thy sunny mien or carols gay, We bid thee hail and welcome manifold.

But chiefly that thou art Our Lady's time, Her gala month of homage, praise, and prayer, When myriad soul-harps sing in every clime Fond hymns of love to Heaven's Queen al an all Tho' May-Day rites of yore are buried

deep, Three decades now of Mary's days we keep Ave Maria.

## FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Great Meeting of Catholics and Pro-testants in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arrangements for the most remark able religious conference ever held in the United States have been practically made, says the Pittsburg Post. Fifteen priests and laymen of the

Catholic Church and the same number of Protestant ministers and laymen will shortly meet in Pittsburg for a friendly conference in regard to the bstacles which lie in the way of Christian union and will formulate plans, if

possible, for their removal. The project originated with several prominent clergymen and laymen of he city who are pronounced friends of Christian unity and who have for years deprecated the divisions in the Church which so powerfully militate against the progress of Christianity in the world. The fact forced itself upon them that there was a constant fire of one religious body upon another at long range, and the effect was not to promote Christian unity, but rather to retard it by engendering bitter feeling and widening the gap between the churches. It was thought that a conference such as the one proposed would bring the opposing forces close together, and enable them to exchange opinions in an informal way with some hope of a better understanding in re-

tery of Transubstantiation. The words: "This is my Body, This is my Blood, " are literally true. But what Body-what Blood? Of the In-definitely. fitness of things in daily life, of all 'good taste,' in short, in the highest sense.

There are those who see in the project the beginning of one of the most important movements in the ecclesiasti kind to take place in America, it is to some extent an experiment, and the outcome will be watched with great in terest by all Christian churches.

## THE MONTH OF MARY.

The month of May, or, as the Church o beautifully styles it, the Month of so beautifully styles it, the Month of Mary, is with us once more. There is computed at this season, the mula of so much at this season-the music of birds, the perfume of flowers, the bab-bling of brooks released from icy fetters, refreshing showers and sunshine -to lift our hearts to the Author of nature and grace : and how can we praise Him better, how render our homage more acceptable, than to present it through her whom of all His creatures He has honored most highly? To honor the Blessed Virgin is not only a delight to every Christian heart, but a duty. We are commanded to honor our parents, and Christ's Mother is the Mother of each one of us. The Fathers of the Church declare that when on Calvary the Redeemer of the world confided St. John to the Blessed Virgin, He constituted her the Mother of all the faithful.

How shall we honor the Blessed Virgin? What ought we to do in this month especially consecrated to her ? A saint will be our teacher. When dying, St. John Berchmans was asked to give some counsel regarding devotion to Our Lady, to name some practice of piety in her honor. He replied, "Anything, only let it be constant." The worth of prayers depends not so much on their number as on the fidelity with which we offer them. Nor is it necessary during May to multiply our practices of devotion. Of course we will all wish to do something extra, but the best we can do would be to increase our fervor, to pray with more attention and recollection. Let us do what we have done in former months of Mayonly let us do it very much better. A few prayers said regularly and fer-vently will be sure to be pleasing to

our Heavenly Queen, and bring bless ings many and great. May this month teach us true devotion to Mary-imitation of her virtues -and we will not only deserve to be ranked amongst her favored children, but when death comes it will find us prepared, and through Mary's interces sion with her Divine Son, we will be the possessors of a home in that land of never-ending bliss, where with millions of angels and saints we shall sing the praises of Mary for an endless eternity.

## VULGARITY.

Boston Pilot. A distinguished Englishwoman of etters, the Hon. Mrs. Theo. Chapman "A Dialogue on Vulgarity" in the Nineteenth Century, pays consciously The Rt. Rev. Richard Phelan, D. D. Bishop of Pittsburgh, has been conor unconsciously, a high tribute to the refining power of Catholicity, and the sulted in regard to the matter recently, and gave the project his indorsement. He said he would be present at the convulgarizing of common life which has ollowed on the breach of religious ference unless prevented by his official unity in England.

Catholic Example from England.

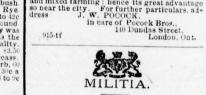
NO. 916.

Whatever may be said of the progress of the Church in America, it must be conceded that English Catholic seem to surpass us both in zeal and devotedness, says the Ave Maria. There is, alas ! little solitude in our day of newspapers and noisy speeches ; and religious truths must be thrust upon public attention, since they have so many clamorous, even though inconsequent, rivals. In England there is a powerful Catholic Truth Society and pamphlets everywhere. More-over, English Catholics promptly resent misrepresentation by the press. Reportors and especially editorial writers over the sea must be acquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church, or they come to grief ; for no mis-statement, unless obviously unimportant, is allowed to pass unchallenged.

There is no great Catholic Truth Society in the United States as yet, but at least we might have a powerful league for the defence of the Church. In every small city there are laymen as well as priests able and willing to combat misrepresentation in the pulpit and in the press, if only they felt that the responsibility rested on them. The pulpit would not be so violent if it knew that promptly on Monday even-ing the public would be set right ; and the press would not be so reckless if it knew that recklessness meant the humiliation of correction in its own pages or those of a rival, and a falling off of subscriptions and advertising patronage. Such an organization would result in an increase of interest patronage. in the Church, which is just what she desires. Truth gains everything from close scrutiny; she loses only by lack of insistence and the inactivity of men.

#### Validity of Anglican Orders.

The subject of the validity of Anglican Orders is receiving every atten-tion in Rome at present, writes a wellinformed correspondent. The three Commissioners, Canon Moyes, D. D., Dom Aidan Gasquet, and Father David, O. S. F., sent over from Eng-land by Cardinal Vaughan to present a report, are not only in daily consult-ation with the various consultors appointed by the Holy See to investigate the whole subject, but they have already had more than one interview with the Holy Father himself. It is needless to say that every stage of the proceedings is watched with the keenest interest by Leo XIII., whose anxiety concerning all that affects the spiritual welfare of England continues un-THE TRUE RELIGION HINDERED abated. In all probability some weeks will yet elapse before any definite pronouncement will be made, nor is it yet known in what precise manner the Holy Father will make public the decision of the Church on this really momentous question. It is certain, how-ever, that both the historical and the



SEALED TENDERS for the supply for the Permanent Force and Active Militia, of Necessaries, Barrack Stores and Camp Equip-ment, consisting of Boots, Socks, Under Cloth-ing "Shirts, Razors, Brushes, etc.; Russ, Sheets, Corn Brooms, etc., Blankets, Water-proof Sheets, Marquees; Saddlery and Num-nahs, will be received up to noon, Friday, sth of May, 18%. The Funders are to be marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, Tender for "Militia Store Supplies," and are to be ad-dressed to the undersigned. "The Contract for Roots is to cover a period of three years from the 1st July, 18%; those for Necessaries, Barrack Stores and Camp Equip-ment are for one year from 1st July, 18%. "Fitted forms of tender containing full par-ticulars may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa, at the offices of the District Pay-masters at London, Toronto, Kingston, Mon-treal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Winnibez, Man., and the office of the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 9, Halifa. "Every article of Necessarles, Barrack Stores, etc. to be furnished, as well as the material therein, must be manufactured in Ganada, and similar in every respect to the sealed pattern thereford, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned at Otiawa. This does not apply to marked for saddlery. Nether seated pat-ter samples, etcl No. 4 staffar. "No tender, will be received unless made on a 80c. 601c. ; rye. kens. but laid. 16.00 : ds, 5] lamb. lb., 7 r lb.,

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texts which Anglicans dislike, and to Canon Hammond gives it and as it is positively a real type and pattern of gretted such language because it was of controversy, would understand that was made flesh and dwelt among us. it was untrue."

it was untrue. For my part I regret that Canon are good and virtues are bad, and no approach our reading of the Holy doubt this is what Canon Hammond Bible, perceiving that it is made up of Hammond should have found it necesmeant his hearers to understand. As two things, a body and a spirit. Besary to impute to me so evil a frame of mind. But I will respond only by a matter of fact, the very object of cause, while its words have their exact saying that however much of what is Bellarmine's chapter (Controversy iii. and literal meaning as we comprehend chapter v.) is to prove that the Pope them, apparent to our senses as Jesus cannot say to the whole Church that Christ was truly Man in the eyes of untrue I find in his sermon I feel quite sure that he would not say anything a vice is good and a virtue evil. His mortal men ; these words have also, which he knew to be untrue. Bu then I must also reiterate my own proof of this-at least one of his proofs their inner meaning or interpretation, - is by what is called a reductio ad known and fathomed in its complete-absurdum, a kind of argument perfect ness by God alone — His meaning previous statement, and even claim his sermon as an apt illustration of what I meant. It deals with the three texts by and the miliar to Canon Hammond, by and this meaning corresponds to the referred to; but it deals with them with the which a proposition is proved to be divine nature which mortal men most the object of showing if possible that false because if true it would lead to often failed to see, when the Incarnate

they do not help us, not of showing an absurb conclusion. Bellarmine's Word dwelt among them, true Man argument is that the Pope cannot say and yet true God. that they help him ; although, seeing

that vice is good and virtue evil, be If men would only keep this axiom, how they stand out in the Gospel hiscause, if he could, the absurd conclu-sion would follow that the Church, always and reverently before them, tory, they ought to occupy an import-ant place in any system that claims to be the truth. In dealing, too, with the which is bound to obey the Pope, would many difficulties would be smoothed be forced to believe that vice is good away, and many doubts removed. It Catholic exposition of these three texts. and virtue evil. Bellarmine, to pre-vent misconception, be it added, is studies that a seemingly simple thought it is noticeable how slightly Canon Hammond ventures to touch the arguspeaking of Papal decrees addressed to will give out very much more meaning the whole Church on matters necessary or delight or information to one man's ments which we use.

Let me suggest one point as an illus-tration. Canon Hammond argues to salvation, such as being baptised or mind than to others. So likewise one that the text, "Thou art Peter, and going to Communion. In cases short of musician will render or interpret a this it is conceivable that a bad Pope theme from Gounod or Mozart far more upon this Rock I will build My Church," etc. (Matt. xvi., 16), cannot have seemed to the Fathers to have might give a wicked order to individu- beautifully than another and very dif. als, and the individuals, if the badness of ferently. One artist will catch some any very important meaning, or else they would have all interpreted in the bound to disregard it. This qualifica-low artist does not get the slightest tion Bellarmine expressly indicates in hint of. We all acknowledge this. In same way ; whereas, according to the the same way a Scripture student must computation of a certain writer, seven- his chapter. Now I am far from supposing that accustom himself to think what God, teen Fathers understand that the Rock on which the Church was built was Peter, forty-four that it was faith, six. Bellarmine, so as to have consciously written and sacred Word. It is some

teen that it was Our Lord Himself. In hid his meaning. But I do say that he thing deeper and more real and more urging this Canon Hammond was fol- is bound in honor to consult Bellarmine true than finite mind can possibly

lowing a course usual with Protestant divines. But in the tract he had been reading I had shown that these three he is bound in honor to make a public the unit of the tract he had been he is bound in honor to make a public ture unlike any other study, although interpretations are all in substance the retraction of so gross a charge against it also makes all other studies more same, and were meant to be the same the Catholic Church. union is impossible.

the Catholic Church. One more observation I will permit begin to consider God's part in them our soldiers return from a victorious myself. Canon Hammond, as we know, also, He being our Creator and the expedition, some may say that the is earnestly desirous to work for the Author of all wisdom. But the fascinbattles were won by the men them-selves, others may say that they were Christians. He goes to Grindelwald of of Holy Writ, considered under this are aiming at."

seives, others may say that they were won by the men's valor. But no one would suppose that, underlying this difference of opinion in as-signing the cause of the victories. So it comes to the same, whether we say

She makes "Civis," one of speakers, Among those of the Protestant says : " No doubt there is much less downfaith who have agreed to take part are

the Rev. D. McAllister, D. D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church; the Rev. J. T. McCrory of the United Presbyterian Church; J. Thresher and right cruelty, and much less open oppression of the weak by the strong, in modern than in mediaeval society. W. H. Hanna of Allegheny ; the Rev. And there is less roughness and rude ness on the whole. But we have this M. M. Sheedy of Altoona and the Rev. George Hodges of Cambridge, Mass. special product of vulgarity which they had not; a product whose essential will be the only clergymen from out side the city who will be invited to atcharacteristic is self-assertion - self obstrusion in social life. In those ages The attention of the promoters of the to which our modern enlightenment movement has been attracted to these often looks back with a supercilious clergymen by their recent publications eye, every man, however poor, could on the subject, which will form the basis of the conference. Father Sheedy feel that he was part and parcel of a great whole of society. It was an un-

has recently published a book on "Christian Unity" and Dr. Hodges has been using his pen freely in the same line recently. Both gentlemen conscious feeling, no doubt, for the most part, but it was none the less powerful. He had his proper place in this society, he had his betters and his during the present century the Catho are well and favorably known in Pittsfellows in things temporal ; and the burgh and have been absent from the city so short a time that they are ing power in the mediaeval world, almost ranked as local clergymen yet. ceaselessly proclaimed to him that in things eternal he had his own inde-The proposed meetings will not be controversial in their nature, and heated feasible heritage in her, equal to that of any prince in the land—in visible evidence of which he had as good a in the bar good a. In the National Review and the argument will be barred. It is the in tention to make an honest effort to find out the exact matters that stand in the way of organic union of the churches It these are agreed upon the question will be raised as to the possibility of removing the obstacles. If they should be found insurmountable, then the The man of the vulgus, the common question of united Christian work will people, no longer feels that he has his be raised and the obstacles in its way be found if possible. It is claimed that until these obstacles can be definitely sharing in a priceless heritage in a

located and agreed upon, intelligent effort in the direction of Christian vast spiritual society. In temporal affairs he is one of a class, to fight other classes who happen to be struggl-As one of the promoters expressed it ing, each against each, on the soil of yesterday, "both sides should stop firing in the dark and know what they "both sides should stop England ; but it doesn't matter to society at large how he behaves or how

It has not been definitely settled how bably has his little sectarian ideal for

theological aspects of the case will be fully gone into, special stress being laid upon the practice and intention of the Anglican Bishops during that most Calvinistic period of English Church history stretching from the days of Cranmer to those of Laud, a period concerning which Anglican High Churchmen usually prefer to be silent. However much Anglicans may dissent from the verdict of the Holy See, when once it is pronounced they will at least have no cause to complain of having had their case treated otherwise than with the fullest and most court. eous consideration. Nor should it be forgotten that it is the Anglicans themselves who have opened the question, and who have practically compelled the Holy See to pronounce a definite judgment upon a subject which the Popes have hitherto preferred to leave in abeyance.

#### The Catholic Church.

A recent writer has proven that lie Church has shown more vitality great Church Catholic, the most impos- than in an other epoch of her history. She has held her own in all Catholicountries, while in heretical schismatical and pagan lands the five millions

right in her great cathedrals, at her London Spectator, two Protestants splendid services, as the rich and great. have been treating of the "magnet-What a contrast now ! It is every man ism," by which the Catholic Church for himself, or every class for itself, and probably no God for any of us. Anglicanism to her own fold. Curiously enough, however, though both writers are sympathetic and largepost in the commonwealth, in the gen-eral order of temporal society, while to give the natural and obvious explanation of this attractive force glorious history, and stately ritual and the other reasons advanced do not account for it; but the fact that the Holy Roman Church, being the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, has all the marks of the true Church he fares. If he is 'religious,' he pro- of Christ is ample explanation of the phenomenon.

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## CHAPTER XV.

job.

tege ?"

these matters.

make some inquiries about him, for he

is said to be of these parts. I believe

it has been his search after this man that has led to the seizure of the whole

gang ; and, I take it, it must be he of

whom my brother speaks." "Clara's father, no doubt," said

Mary ; "I know he had suspicions." "Well, thank God, he is safe !" said

Mrs. Houghton ; " but how rash of him to go on such an expedition ! I felt

sure something was wrong when he did

Mr. Lindesay was going on to Pen-more, and promised, should Geoffrey

still be detained, to call in the evening

and give them a fuller report, and he departed, leaving the little party agi-tated by mingled feelings of alarm for

the past, thankfulness for the present.

an excusable feeling of pride that old

Geoffrey should have done so well, and

impatience for his appearance that they

might know more about it. But he did not appear, only about

his way back he would call for what

Mr. Houghton wanted. The letter was

"Dear Mary :-Lindesay will have

told you of the scrimmage here. They

there may be a disposition to take down.

The man is, or ought to be, a Catholic

you, but say a few 'Hail Marys' for a

special intention of yours, ever, G. H.

to Mary, and ran as follows :

not come home for dinner.

STIRRING SCENES. Geoffrey's absence during the day excited no remark at Laventor, as his ordinary avocations, whether agricultural or magisterial, often so fully engaged him that nothing was seen of him from breakfast to dinner. But when the dinner-hour came, and still no Geoffrey appeared, the exception to his generally infallible punctuality was felt as an alarming domestic phenomenon.

Very reluctantly, and after waiting for the best part of an hour, they sat down without him, and had hardly done so when a note was brought in and delivered to Mrs. Houghton. It appeared hastily written, and contained only the following words : " Dear Mother : - Have been unex-

pectely detained at Tremadoc all day. Must be at Penmore to-night. Don't expect me till you see me. All right. "G. H."

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great bene-fit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a porfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." MRS. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont. "How unaccountable !" exclaimed Mrs. Houghton ; "who brought the note, Davis?" "A coastguard man, I should say he

was," replied Davis, the old butler; "I made bold to ask where master was, and he says as how by this time, he takes it, he will be at Penmore, having set off an hour ago with Captain Lindesay." "Something more about the smuggl-

ers," said Mary. " Don't be anxious, mamma ; you see, he goes under ample protection.

Needless to say, however, Mrs. Houghton felt it a strict part of her maternal duty to be exceedingly anxious, and to spend most of the evening in vain conjectures as to Geoffrey's business, and equally vain regrets that he should have started for Penmore without carpet bag or portmanteau. Anxiety and curiosity, however, were both at fault, nor did the early post next morning bring anything to throw light upon the mystery But at about 10 o'clock an unusal

visitor was announced in the person of Mr. Lindesay, the Vicar of Tremadoc, of whose powers as a teller of legends an example has been given in a former hapter, and whose brother was the 'Captain Lindesay'' mentioned above, chapter, the officer in command at the coast-guard station of Tremadoc. Although on neighborly terms with Geoffrey and his family, yet his visits were suffic-iently rare to make his appearance cn on this particular morning premonitory of something uncommon. "I feared," he began, "lest you

previous evening. Accounts varied, might have heard rumors of last night's affair at Penmore, and so have felt plan of surprise had been wholly de uneasy. I have just received a hurried dispatch from my brother, who says Houghton, they have had complete success in their promptitude were extolled by all. expedition, though it seems to have

been a sharp business. "But we know nothing," said Gertrude, "except that Geoffrey was unexpectedly called to Penmore last night, but why or wherefore he did not explain. Was it about the smuggl-French Bordeaux Clarets ers?

had been Mr. Wyvern-" "Oh, of course, if it had been Mr "Ah." said Mr. Lindesay, "I be Wyvern, fighting single-handed against ten giants with two heads each, would have been quite apropos. lieve the discovery of this desperate gang, smugglers or wreckers, or even worse, as they think, has been entirely By-the-bye, we shall have news of him, at last, I fancy. The post came due to Mr. Houghton's exertions. He has been indefatigable in hunting out these fellows ; and it seems my brother, letter. having received some fresh informa-tion yesterday, on which it was necessary to act without a moment's delay, ent a messenger in search of Mr Houghton and pressed him to accompany them, thinking the presence of a nagistrate might prove necessary if things became serious. Bit he is per-fectly safe; you need have no fear about him," he continued, observing Mrs. Houghton looking aghast and be

2295

DISEASE OF WOMB.

wildered ; "here is my brother's note He was in such evident impatience and he read as follows: "Dear J. :-All over, and a first-rate to be off that even Mary for a moment felt aggrieved. It seemed so hard that The rascals showed fight, and after such a serious adventure his first three of them were winged ; one seems interest should be at the castle and not in a bad way : turns out to be H.'s pro at home.

tege. Two of our men have got a "But you will look at your letters first?" she said; "sit there, and I will bring them. There is one from scratch or so, but nothing to signify. Let them know at Laventor that H. is safe. My word ! but he is a fellow. "C. L." Brittany.

"Ah," said Geoffrey, tearing open the envelope, and rapidly glancing his eyes over the contents, "so he has written at last. I'd best see that "Who does he mean by H.'s pro-ge?" said Mary; "it is all Greek to us, for Geoffrey never speaks to us of before I go.'

"I don't know much about it," re-plied Mr. Lindesay; "but, there is a certain Bill Fagan, for whom he has Mary watched his countenance as h read, and the next minute was startled by his sudden exclamation : "Angels been on the lookout for some months of heaven, but he has found him ! past. Mr. Houghton came to me to

"Found him," she exclaimed in her "found whom ? Oh, Geoffrey, do turn. speak !'

"Uriel," answered Geoffrey; "here, read-read aloud; I can't," and he handed the letter to Mary as he spoke She took it with trembling hands, but her voice failed her when she be gan to read, and she cast a pitiful look towards Gertrude.

"Give it to me," said her sister vou are no better hand at reading writing than Geoffrey is. What a packet !" she added, glancing at the well-filled pages. "Now listen, all of What a you, to the third volume of the Wyvern romance:

" Dear Geoffrey :

" ' You have been wondering at my silence, and a dozen times a day dur ing the last three weeks I've wished to write, only it seemed better to wait till I could speak for certain. I was afraid of any wind of the business getting to were equal to keeping a secret. Well, it is all out now. Unit midday came a mounted messenger in haste, who left a letter, and said he it is all out now. Uriel is alive. Aurelia was right, and I was right was bound for the castle, but that on too, in a way, for it was he whom we saw on the night of the shipwreck. From the moment Imogen recognized his likeness in the cartoon, I felt sure that the French fisherman was really have taken the rascals off to prison, all but one poor fellow, who is badly wounded, and can't be moved. I can't the man, and had no peace till I could get upon his track. But no end of business that had accumulated, while I leave, for he looks like dving, and was busy with the cartoons, had to be got through before I could leave Eugland. When I wrote to you three so I have sent for Father Segrave. weeks ago, I saw no prospect of being Send me some toggery by the bearer of this, and don't be in a flutter, all of able to do so, but, a day or so after, there came a letter from the St. Brieuc people which at once decided me. Would you believe it that Imogen had The "toggery" was sent, and the two girls resolved on walktaken it into her head herself to set on foot a search for "our deliverer," as she calls him? She had got together ing over to Tremadoc, and gath-ering what information they could a lot of information about tall fisherfrom the coastguard men or their men with yellow hair, who, if you were wives. They found the little village to believe her report, were waiting for in a state of some excitement, every examination in every port from Nantes tongue busy with the events of the to St. Malo; and she and her mother begged I would come and pay them my but all agreed in representing that the promised visit, while, at the same time, could help in the search after "grand vised, and partly carried out by Mr. Houghton, and his coolness and So, to make a long homme bleu. story short, I went, and had a most hospitable reception. I shall not take up your time with descriptions of " It is pleasant to hear old Geoffrey said Gertrude, "though I scenery and French chateaux, none of should as soon have expected him to which could hold a candle to Laventor distinguish himself in a ball-room as on (to say nothing of Merylin) As to the coast, it is almost as fantastic as your No, indeed," said Mary ; " if it own, and the wrecks about as numer-ous. They have lifeboats, too, and, of course, I could not keep myself from inspecting them. None compare with our own "Snowdon patent," but good enough in their way, and with fine crews to man them. "Now on a certain day I had gone

just as we were going out, and I saw a to a place called St. Florian, to look at a boat, which was reported to have "A letter from Mr. Wyvern !" said done great things in the way of saving life; and asking some questions about the crew, I learned that amongst them was a "big Englishman," who was re-ported to have saved more lives than my other single man in the province. An Englishman? what was his name?' It seemed odd that any English sailor should have a fancy for living in a French fishing village. They could not tell me his English name ; the name they knew him by was Archange, which had been com monly given him after he had made the pilgrimage to Mont St. Michel. Now, Geoffrey, when I heard the name something went through me that told me I had found the man. I bade them tell me all about him, learned that he had come about seven years previously, no one knew exactly why or whence. He gave himself out as an Englishman and a carpenter, and, in fact, he followed that trade, though he kept a fishing boat also, and feared neither wind nor weather. About a year after he had settled there he married a young peasant girl-a Jacqueline something or other — the village beauty. They had lived happily to gether for a year, but she died at the birth of her first child -le petit Uriel -a charming little angel, who was his father's darling. That was enough; and it was with my heart beating hard, Geoffrey, that I asked one of them to guide me to his cottage. "It was a queer little place, someway up the cliff, overlooking the sea with a rough sort of carpenter's yard on one side, whence, as we drew near, I heard the sound of blows as from an axe or hatchet. I dismissed my com panion with a small gratuity, and drew near quietly that I might observe the workman, whoever he might be, at my ease. A man stood before me, of gigantic stature, wielding an axe, as if it had been a feather. I had but a moment to admire his noble figure and well-set head, when the sound of my footsteps caught his ear, and leaning on his axe he turned to see who

exclaiming aloud; 'Uriel! Uriel!' "'Slait il?' said a child's sweet have kept back from joining the crew

volce beside me, 'me voici donc, voici le petit Urie!!' I looked down, and beheld a little fairy figure, with sunny hair and violet eyes—a boy, who had been playing among the chips, as he watched his father at his work, and who, hearing his own name called, had answered to my cry. It did not take many minutes for me to tell my tale. I spoke of the wreck of the French steamer at Tremadoc, and the rescue of the passengers by the crew of the 'Speranza;' of my lesire to find out the stranger who had that night joined their number, to whom, as I believed, I owed my life, and whom I could not doubt I now saw before me. But when I named Sir Michael and Merylin, and told him how the rescued passengers had been taken there and cared for, and how every one at the castle had heard of

the brave man who had done this gallant deed, he could not stand it, but sat leaning forward and covering his face with his hands. I went up to him, and laid my hand on his shoulder, 'Uriel Pendragon,' I said ; he started, and looked up; 'there is no room for concealment,' I continued; you are he, and you cannot deny

"No, he could not deny it; I say down beside him, and he told me all. tin, the trooper in Uriel's regiment His terrible disgrace for a crime of who really committed the crime for which he solemnly declared he was innocent : those five dreadful years on which the poor fellow was condemned. He confessed the whole to me last the rock of Portland, abondoned, as he felt at first in his bitter anguish, night, when he was dying, and I took down the deposition from his lips, and rook had it properly attested. Uriel is in-nocent, and this paper will prove it to the whole world." both by God and man-all the floods of despair that surged over him in his felon's cell, as he thought of his blighted name, his dishonored family, and his father's broken heart. But God was There was but one thing for Mary to do on hearing this explanation ; she threw her arm round her brother's merciful to him. There came to him in his misery, poor outcast of society, as henceforth he knew himself to be, this thought, that if all the world were neck, and fairly hugged him. Then, being a woman, she laid her head on his shoulder and cried for joy. to misjudge him and condemn him, many feelings were clamoring in her there was a world of unseen and faithful friends who could not be heart for the mastery, but, perhaps, for the moment the uppermost one was deceived, and who would stand by him till death. 'You will smile, Mr. Wyvern,' he said, ' because you do not know the traditions of our family ; a sense of honest pride in her dear old Geoffrey. And Julian, too, he had his share in it all; they divided the palm between them. "Well, now, then," said Geoffrey, but generation after generation we have been taught to consider our house 'you see why I was in a hurry to go as under the special guardianship of to the castle. I wanted to tell those Holy Angels, to whom our chapel Aurelia; but, saints alive! now is dedicated. You will think it a superthere'll be this letter of Julian's to tell stition, perhaps ; all I can tell you is that in my bitter loneliness I turned to her of as well. My word, Mary, it will be business ; d'ye think you could them for aid and comfort, and they come and help me out with it? did not fail me. It was the thought "No," said Mary, shortly and de-cisively; "you must go alone. It's of them that brought me back to trust in God. I do believe that they offered your own business, Geoffrey, and you my poor prayers in their golden cenmust tell it to her with your own lips. sers ; until I came to see with what mercy I had been stricken down in my Now, don't keep him another minute, Gertrude ; let him go at once ; only," and she gave her brother a parting pride, and torn out of my place in the false and fleeting world, the love of which would have been my destruc-tion.' Then he went on to tell me of embrace, " what a precious old Geof frey you are, no one in this world will ever know. his release from Portland and his de TO BE CONTINUED. parture for America. It was only the second day after they sailed that the A Cure for Drunkenness. accident happened of which we heard. He fell over-board, and felt the waters Rev. Henry Augustine Ottke, of Chatclose above his head, as he thought forever; but rising, to the surface tanooga, extracts from whose power ful discourses we have printed before, again, he was able to grasp one of the delivered a sermon on the cure of life-buoys they had thrown over, and drunkenness which advocates the grad kept himself afloat till he was picked ual elimination of the evil in place of up by a vessel homeward bound. At stringent measures of reform. Father his own request he was landed some Ottke does not urge teetotalism, but where on the Cornish coast, and begged makes temperance his text. We quote his way as far as Penmore. No one from his sermon: recognized in the poor ragged vagrant Is there no salvation for the thirsty the unfortunate heir of Mervlin, and sauntering tribe of mortals usually called drunkards? There is. And he was able to make inquiries without attracting suspicion. The tale he what is it? Temperance. Temperance, heard seemed to shut out all hope of my friends, is a virtue, and a cardinal restoration in this world. Sir Michael, he was told, had solemnly cursed his son, and sworn never to see virtue at that. Tipplers, dipsomaniacs, drunkards or by whatever name you will call his face again. He heard his father hem, are the most generous and spoken of as a moody maniac, whose whole souled of men when sober strange fits of melancholy madness Their stomachs, however, have been made men avoid the neighborhood of accustomed to liquor, and to deprive Merylin with a sort of terror. ' knew,' he said, 'that they now be them of every species of intoxicating drink would be to place too great a lieved me dead - and dead, indeed, I was to all that this world could give. My reappearance among them could only be a renewal of their restraint upon them. They must be gradually weaned away from the bottle as a child is weaned from the breast of bitter disgrace, the reopening of a deadly wound. I felt the kindest its mother, and I therefore suggest the following means : thing for me to do was to fade out of First, Monthly confession and Com munion. The humiliation attached the memory of all men, and to let the to the former and the strength report of my death remain forever unimparted by the latter will gradually contradicted. So I found my way hither, and have lived a not unhappy loosen and break the shackles of vice. Secondly, The drunkard should relife. If the sin of my house and family solve never to drink an intoxicant unhas been a guilty pride, in my deep humiliation it has now been explated, less handed to him by his wife or mother. Let the holy of holies of the and I may, perhaps, be the last of the Golden-Haired Pendragons who shall household be the dispenser; she will will never give him too much and the hear the doom of misfortune.' ' And you can bear this life,' I said ; 'and sacred hands of a faithful mother and dutiful wife will exorcise the alcopersevere in it?' 'Yes, Mr. Wy-verne,' he said, smiling; 'God has holic demon. Let the wife or mother give him a glass with his Let the wife or been good to me, and given me some-thing to live for.' I looked at the breakfast, with his dinner, with his thing to five for. I looked at the child, who was playing at our feet. 'Ah, yes,' said his father, lifting him to his knee, 'he, too, is a gift, my angel gift, as I like to call him : all supper, but no more. Follow these rules and within three months you will have conquered the demon of drink. You will come to the that is left me of my poor Jacqueline. But it was not of him I was thinking when I said I had something to live the Lord for all He hath done unto me. What gives me courage I have forsaken the cup of intoxication for. to bear my life is the work which God, as I and taken up the cup of salvation. I invoke the name of the Lord. think, has given me to do. In lifeboat service, in which I have taken part ever since I came to this country, I Aver's Pills are recommended by have found my call. Most of those who devote themselves to this work leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy would tell you the same. It is not a profession, but a vocation. They feel, for billiousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, one and all, that they have a call from jaundice and sick headache : also, to God to save life, and that they must relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia and answer to that call. When it came to rheumatism. me in my lonely widowhood it roused my heart to a new courage, and made The diffaction of the second s me content to live that I might spend my life in saving others. So now when the storm gathers and the billow So now, break, it sounds to me like a voice summoning me to the post of danger. consumption. Not what we say, but what Hood's Sars-parilla does, that tells the story of its merits and success. Remember Hood's cures. shelter ; stranger, as I was, I could not

of the Speranza.' "You see, Geoffrey, he is a noble soul, this poor lost Uriel; but, alas! he will not declare himself. In this resolution he is unalterably fixed, and nothing seems to shake him from his purpose. If, indeed, his name were cleared and his innocence proved, he would not refuse to come back to Eng. land ; but to return only to darken his family with the shadow of his disgrace he will not do ; and, indeed, one can hardly wish to persuade him. He has made me promise to keep his existence a secret from his family, unless in the seemingly impossible contingency of his innocence being proved, and this being the case, you must consider the contents of this letter a strict confi-dence for the present, and communi cate it to no one living.

O Geoffrey !" exclaimed Mary, "and here we are all reading it ! You should have looked it over first; we ought not to know." "All right," said Geoffrey, "it's a

most amazing business. You see, it was to be a secret unless his innocence was proved, and the proof of that I hold this moment in my pocket." "You?" exclaimed Mary. "Yes, I," replied Geoffrey; "it is, as I said, an amazing business. Bill

Fagan, as they called him, was not Bill Fagan at all ; he was Joseph Mar-

MAY '9, 18%.

"ONE PRAYER BY SARAH TRAINER S

"Most merciful Jesus, souls! I pray Thee by th Thy Sacred Heart and by Thy Immaculate Mothe Thy blood the sinners o world who are now in their are to die this day," rep Raudall, and paused with a

She had leaned back in dropping her pen and gazi contentedly from her w beautiful, so peaceful wa clear blue sky, flecked w clouds of dazzling while an the swaying, plume-like g tree-tops on a level with he the thought of God and he involuntarily, and half n she began the prayer, sca what it was. But sude flashed into her very bei realization of all its mean die this day !" Under this glad and glorious, where of leaves and the soothin waving branches made pleasure because of the beauty and musical whi were passing—where? S praying for whom? Sh asking what? For some whose eternity hung on th For the greatest of God's b most momentous and su God's mercies-the saving the very verge of destructi

How had it ever been p the words slip smoothly from untrembling lips ! done so countless times s honesty and earnestness formed the habit. Never surely never again ! Heart of Jesus, have a

dying !" she whispered, fe The door flew open and of summer wind and a flowers, Lily and Bess gether, fresh from a tenn full of merry chatter. seen and heard, all she poured forth in a torrent o Oh, I do wish you had Celie dear ! The flowers ful and the prizes and the

beautiful together." "Every one asked for Mrs. Burling brought her Very pretty girls, but a I wonder if all Baltimore

"Oh, nonsense, Bess ! forgotten the Keysers? lovely. But indeed, Celic You would have lik much. "Just look at her! I

she has heard a single w said. Such rudeness. I myself to it any longer. I am appreciated. Bess gathered up her flo

parasol, but paused in the parting shot. "What's the matter, G

thing happened? Any spiration?" she asked, over her shoulder with sa "Yes," answered Ce Her own voice startled he gone, I would have misse

praver." she thought. sure it was needed-speci A great awe fell upon h She had l Her prayer ? all her life, but she seen that day for the first tin the least and lowest are fect God's plans as He them. The thought enfo stood apart in spirit in a

"Celie, you are n There must be something

Lily's loving face was

own, with a sweet anxiet

eyes. Celie kissed her v "There is nothing darling. I am only thi

can do that another time

you did. You know I li

the interruptions and

callers and household du

tea table, the cheerful -for the Randalls alway

music and merriment a

there was for Celie a

strange new sense of r

come to her that day.

again the beautiful and

of the little prayer lin lips, and when she la

her pillow she whispe again, with a thanksg

new meaning to her. Many times in the day

she recalled the sudden

and gave a thought to

must have needed her.

ion grew upon her, beneficially, since it con

her to more compassions

more earnest devotion,

and more patient servic

her through the pity an

It was not a matter

but she dropped a won

now and then which k Bess often said of Cell

"a good stir-about." "She will make you

thing whether you wi

the unknown.

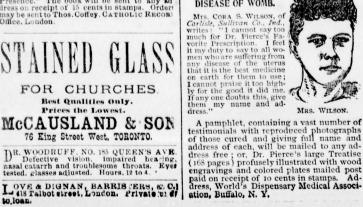
But through all the tal

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Mary ; " Are you sure ?" "Perfectly sure, my dear," said Gertrude ; "I saw the postmark : so we have only to restrain our curiosity till Geoffrey returns, and then, I suppose, we shall hear the great announce Mary did not reply, but it appears probable that speculations as to the

praised,"

a battlefield.

contents of the letter from Brittany occupied her quite as much during her walk home as her brother's gallant be-HE WOMAN havior in the fray at Penmore.

CHAPTER XVL

JULIAN'S DISCOVERY.

Not until the second day after his de parture did Geoffrey reappear at La-ventor, and then only to announce that he could stay but half an hour, as he had pressing business at the castle. He was received with pardonable enthusiasm by his two sisters.

"Business or no business," said Gertrude, " you do not stir hence until you have reported yourself to mamma. You are becoming a regular Brutus, Geoffrey : setting the defence of your country against Bill Fagan & Co. above your natural affections.

" Poor Bill Fagan !" said Geoffrey, gravely; "the country has nothing more to fear from him. He died this morning. "Was it Clara's father," said Mary,

"the girl whom Aurelia nursed at Penmore ?'

"Yes," said Geoffrey ; "a wonder ful business altogether. His name wasn't Bill Fagan, you know. They carried him to his own cottage when he was hit, and his daughter did what she could for him. He has confessed everything ; but I'll tell you about that o-morrow

Mrs. Houghton received her son as a mother might be expected to do who had endured eight-and-forty hours' suspense with more than the confused impression that he had been in danger, and had shown himself a hero.

Geoffrey laughed, and bade them not e in a flutter. "They have told you be in a flutter. a lot of lies, I'll be bound," he said ; you shall hear it all this evening, from one end to the other, only don't keep me now, there's good people, for I'm bound to be at the castle." was approaching. As he did so, his cap fell from his head, and at that moment the beams of the western sun fell on his countenance and illumined his golden hair. Impossible to forget It was so I felt that night at Penmore, that countenance ! and without wait where I had been driven in for ing for more I sprang into the yard,

will say a word in h that will go to the v keep things bubbling u for hours. The summer was ove and cloudless sky beyon was losing its setting of Busy life was at full tid along with the gay Celie, fortunate in h

day long in her quiet over her desk, copyin dexing for other peop ally dotting down h thoughts. Thither ca at all hours, pouring

#### MAY 9, 1896.

## have kept back from joining the crew

have kept back from joining the crew of the Speranza." "You see, Geoffrey, he is a noble soul, this poor lost Uriel; but, alas! he will not declare himself. In this resolution he is unalterably fixed, and nothing seems to shake him from his purpose. If, indeed, his name were cleared and his innocence proved, h would not refuse to come back to England : but to return only to darken his family with the shadow of his disgrace he will not do ; and, indeed, one can hardly wish to persuade him. He has made me promise to keep his existence a secret from his family, unless in the seemingly impossible contingency of his innocence being proved, and this being the case, you must consider the contents of this letter a strict confi dence for the present, and communi-

cate it to no one living." "O Geoffrey !" exclaimed Mary, "and here we are all reading it ! You should have looked it over first ; we ought not to know." "All right," said Geoffrey, "it's a

most amazing business. You see, it was to be a secret unless his innocence was proved, and the proof of that I hold this moment in my pocket." You ?" exclaimed Mary.

"Yes, I," replied Geoffrey ; "it is as I said, an amazing business. Bill Fagan, as they called him, was not Bill Fagan at all : he was Joseph Mar. tin, the trooper in Uriel's regiment who really committed the crime for which the poor fellow was condemned. He confessed the whole to me last night, when he was dying, and I took down the deposition from his lips, and had it properly attested. Uriel is innocent, and this paper will prove it to the whole world.

There was but one thing for Mary to do on hearing this explanation ; she threw her arm round her brother's neck, and fairly hugged him. Then, being a woman, she laid her head on his shoulder and cried for joy. So many feelings were clamoring in her for the mastery, but, perhaps, for the moment the uppermost one was a sense of honest pride in her dear old Geoffrey. And Julian, too, he had his share in it all; they divided the palm between them. "Well, now, then," said Geoffrey,

'you see why I was in a hurry to go to the castle. I wanted to tell Aurelia; but, saints alive! now there'll be this letter of Julian's to tell her of as well. My word, Mary, it will be business ; d'ye think you could come and help me out with it? "No," said Mary, shortly and decisively ; "you must go alone. It's your own business, Geoffrey, and you must tell it to her with your own lips. Now, don't keep him another minute, Gertrude : let him go at once ; only, and she gave her brother a parting " what a precious old Geof embrace. frey you are, no one in this world will ever know.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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A Cure for Drunkenness.

Rev. Henry Augustine Ottke, of Chattanooga, extracts from whose power-ful discourses we have printed before, delivered a sermon on the cure of drunkenness which advocates the grad nal elimination of the evil in place of stringent measures of reform. Father Ottke does not urge teetotalism, but makes temperance his text. We quote from his sermon:

Is there no salvation for the thirsty sauntering tribe of mortals usually called drunkards? There is. And what is it? Temperance. Temperance. my friends, is a virtue, and a cardinal ael. virtue at that. rsed

Tipplers, dipsomaniacs, drunkards, or by whatever name you will call them, are the most generous and whole souled of men when sober. ther hose ness Their stomachs, however, have been d of accustomed to liquor, and to deprive them of every species of intoxicating drink would be to place too great a be d, I restraint upon them. They must be ould gradually weaned away from the bottle nong heir as a child is weaned from the breast of its mother, and I therefore suggest the of a following means :-dest First, Monthly confession and Comut of munion. The humiliation attached to the former and the strength t the unimparted by the latter will gradually way loosen and break the shackles of vice. appy Secondly, The drunkard should redeep solve never to drink an intoxicant unless handed to him by his wife or ated, mother. Let the holy of holies of the f the household be the dispenser; she will will never give him too much and the shall And sacred hands of a faithful mother and 'and dutiful wife will exorcise the alco-Wy holic demon. Let the wife or mother give him a glass with his has breakfast, with his dinner, with his the supper, but no more.

## "ONE PRAYER !" BY SARAH TRAINER SMITH."

MAY '9, 18%.

what it was.

the very verge of destruction ?

from untrembling lips !

surely never again !

that !

much.

I am appreciated.

spiration ?'

Her prayer ?

"Most merciful Jesus, lover of souls! I pray Thee by the agony of Thy Sacred Heart and by the sorrows

of Thy Immaculate Mother, wash in Thy blood the sinners of the whole on the other side of the great table, "John Lorton is dead." "Dead !" cried Celie. "Dead !" world who are now in their agony and are to die this day," repeated Celia Raudall, and paused with a start. She had leaned back in her chair, dropping her pen and gazing idly and contentedly from her window. S beautiful, so peaceful was the soft, clear blue sky, flecked with floating clouds of dazzling while and framed in

It was all she could say. She could not think at all. "Yes," Bess went on; "we have just come from there. Mr. Lorton came home with the news while we were all laughing and talking over the housewarming they were to have when he came home and he and Minnie the swaying, plume like green of the tree-tops on a level with her eyes, that went into their new house. And Minnie was so full of happy life. You the thought of God and heaven came know they were expecting him home involuntarily, and half mechanically any moment. They have not had a she began the prayer, scarce heeding letter for four weeks, and in the last he said he was to start the next day." But suddenly there fashed into her very being a vivid

"And the next day - the next day realization of all its meaning. "To - it happened !" quavered Lily, with die this day !" Under this very sky. a burst of sobs. glad and glorious, where the rustling Celie comforted her. John Lorton leaves and the soothing grace of had been a brother to them all from waving branches made mere life their babyhood. Dear, kind, whole-souled, careless John Lorton! Her pleasure because of their innocent beauty and musical whispers, souls own tears flowed fast. "But how did it happen?" she

foaming tastes of life and demanding

with loving tyranny that she should

share or sweeten every draught. And

were passing-where? She had been praying for whom? She had been questioned. "Was it sickness? Was asking what? For some dying soul t sudden? whose eternity hung on that moment Bess clasped her hands tightly and

For the greatest of God's blessings, the laid them on the table before her. most momentous and surprising of "It was-he was killed - shot," she God's mercies-the saving of a soul or said, slowly, with evident self-restraint. Oh. Bess !

"Yes. It was as bad as it could be almost. You know he never would be How had it ever been possible to le the words slip smoothly and easily Yet she had careful of his associates. He was done so countless times since; in all always 'studying' them, as he said. honesty and earnestness she had first They got into a fight-some of the formed the habit. Never again-oh. rough, wild fellows he went with-not John himself. He tried to make peace, Heart of Jesus, have mercy on the it seems, and-and some of them shot him-shot him through the heart, killdying !" she whispered, fervently. ing him instantly. O poor, dear, old John !" And Bessie, too, broke down The door flew open and with a rush of summer wind and a breath of flowers, Lily and Bess came in tointo strong grief. "Celie," she said presently, "you

gether, fresh from a tennis match and never saw such grief and distress as full of merry chatter. All they had seen and heard, all she had missed, there is over at Lorton's. Poor Minpoured forth in a torrent of gay words. nie! She keeps saying over and over: 'To die so ! To die so ! Not even a prayer.' How little we know of each Oh, I do wish you had been there, Celie dear ! The flowers were beauti prayer. other ! I should never have thought of ful and the prizes and the girls - al other ! I should never have thought of Minnie Lorton taking it that way. It beautiful together." "Every one asked for you, Celie shows how much she loved him. Mrs. Burling brought her two nieces. is not a thought of herself-all are for him.

Very pretty girls, but awfully quiet. I wonder if all Baltimore girls are like "Thank God !" said Celie, softly. 'It will be the greatest comfort she can have, poor little widow! And it w ll help him, too. We have a right 'Oh, nonsense, Bess! Have you forgotten the Keysers? They were lovely. But indeed, Celie, you missed hope, for poor John never lost the ith. He always meant to do his best You would have liked it all so faith. 'before long.' Do you remember how he used to talk of it ?"

Just look at her ! I don't believe "Yes, indeed ! I can hear him now. 'Never mind, Mrs. Randall. I'll be all right before long.' Oh, the she has heard a single word we have said. Such rudeness. I won't subject myself to it any longer. I'll go where good times we have had together ! He Bess gathered up her flowers and her was always so unselfish. "And to think it was while we were parasol, but paused in the door for a

all so happy !" said Lily. "The 28th. In the morning, too. We were at the club tennis match." parting shot. "What's the matter, Celie? Anything happened? Any special in-spiration?" she asked, looking back Celie's heart seemed to stand still,

and then thrilled with thankful relief, over her shoulder with saucy interest. she rose and went to the window, stand-"Yes," answered Celie, quietly Her own voice startled her. "If I had ing there with her face turned to the fair sky.

gone, I would have missed saying that prayer," she thought. "And I am sure it was needed—specially needed." A great awe fell upon her. Needed? " O my God, I thank Thee !" went up in unspoken words. "I thank Thee that I did all I could for him in that last hour. Was it for him I prayed, be-She had been taught it cause of Thy loving lesson? Thou alone knowest! But Thou didst indeed all her life, but she seemed to learn it that day for the first time, that even teach me to pray that day.' the least and lowest are needed to per-"Celie," said Lily, "won't you go to Minnie? She asked for you, and I fect God's plans as He has planned

them. The thought enfolded her. She stood apart in spirit in a new world.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### JELUITS AT OXFORD. The Society to Open Its Hall at the University for Scholastics.

thither they came one morning in very sober mood, a little pale and quie The announcement that the Jesuits voiced. Lily was even more than a are to open a hall at Oxford for the little pale. "Celie," said Bessie, sitting down benefit of the scholastics of their society, this establishment to be under the direction of the well-known English Jesuit, Father Clark, will recall to dence. many minds the fact that it was Catholics who first founded the University of Oxford when that came into existence several centuries ago.

The idea of establishing a school at Oxford for the promotion of all the sciences and liberal arts in England is generally ascribed to St. Neot, who lived in the ninth century. This saintly personage is said to have persuaded King Alfred to found such a school at Oxford, and acting on the saint's suggestions, that monarch invited to his court a number of learned nonks, to whom he confided the direc tion of his school, making one called John the Saxon the head of the institution. One account says that St. Neot

himself taught theology in the University, but this conflicts with the fact that the saint's death is believed to have taken place just about the time the Oxford school was established. The date of its establishment is put by some writers at 877 and by others six years later. While King Alfred lived this new school enjoyed, through his liberality, a certain amount of prosperity. Just what sort of a school he founded is not agreed upon by historical writers. Some claim that besides the University, he established grammar schools, while others assert that these Grammar schools were in reality collegiate houses. It is certain that several of the learned monks whom the King invited to his court filled chairs in the University, among others John the Saxon and Grimbald. After the King's death the schools languished, and Oxford being burned by the Dane in the year 979, the schools are sup posed to have been destroyed. The Danish marauders visited Oxford again in 1009, and destroyed whatever they found of any value there. In the fol lowing century there came to Oxford from the University of Paris, wherein he had made a most brilliant course Robert Pulleyn, and he set to work to restore King Alfred's school, which he did very successfully,

TEACHING SCRIPTURE HIMSELF

therein, and giving the rehabilitated University great renown. In recognition of his services in the cause of education the Pope made him a Cardinal, and in that capacity he was able to secure many large privileges for the University, which from his day continued to grow in repute and influence. In 1230 the number of students at Oxford is said to have been 30,000 : the first collegiate foundation, after the University's restoration by Cardinal Pulleyn, dates from the year 1249; and Merton, the oldest college building, from 1270. In the conflict of author ity that arose between the Papal legate who was the Bishop of Winchester, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and for the adjudication of the weighty questions which the disputes of these digni taries gave rise to, the University sent to Italy to invite some of the leading canonical jurists of that land to come t

England, and Lombard Vacarius was sent to Oxford, where he taught law in the middle of the twelfth century. This Italian authority selected Oxford to teach in for the reason that the place was central, being removed from the Sees of the contending prelates, who bod apart in spirit in a new world. "Celie, you are not listening." to think. Go now." from the north and those coming from the south ; and each band had its own proctor, a feature that is perpetuated yet in the appointment of two proctors, albeit the students are no longer divid-ed. The head of the University was the chancellor, who originally secured his appointment from the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford was it is famous for being the seat of the located ; but who subsequently was elected by the masters, his election Thomas Bodley in 1602, and possessing needing the Bishop's confirmation, though, to make it valid. The university grew apace after its second foundation, and new collegiate establishments grew up around it. what extent the university is indebted to English Catholics may be judged from the fact that of the nineteen colleges of which it is now the centre, no less than fourteen were founded before the so-called reformation. The names of these colleges tell their Catholic origin, at least in

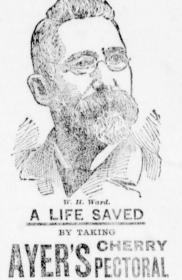
of the colleges before the reformation afterwards Bishop of Rochester, in were called *clerici*. The great major-ity of the fellows were required to take when it was built and endowed by priest's orders within a certain period after their election. This require-Bishop Willeam of Winchester : Oriel founded by King Edward ment, of course, involved celibacy, which, besides, was expressly imposed 1324 ; Queen's, established by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Phillippa, in 1340; University Hall, dat in some colleges, and, practically, in old times as now, was enforced by the ing from King Alfred's time; St Bartholomew's, supposed to have been founded by Henry I., and Trinity rule of life and the obligation of resi-This description of itself attests the Catholic origin of Oxford House, founded by Edmond, Earl o and its Catholic spirit up to the time Cornwall, in 1291. Oxford is included in the diocese of when it passed under other control.

The first of the Protestant or post Birmingham, and the Catholic popula ion there is now served by the Jesuit reformation foundations was Trinity Fathers, who have charge of the churches of St. Aloysius and St. Giles The fact that the Jesuits are at Oxford in pastoral capacity probably had no a little to do with this new movement which has in view the opening of hall for their students at the univerity. It is also stated that a similar novement will be inaugurated a Cambridge, but there the Catholi hierarchy will inaugurate it, and it i reported to be the intention of the same hierarchy to found a Catholic hall at Oxford, as the one the Jesuits pro pose establishing will be for

benefit of their own scholastics Cambridge is included in the diocese of Northampton, and the oundation of the university there was laid in the reign of Henry II., when Sof feid, abbot of Croyland, sent some learned monks of that establishment to the manor of Cotenham, near Cambridge, who, hiring a house in the latter town, taught there daily to a great gathering of students. From this sprang the university, the first collegiate institution of which, Peterhouse, was built at Cambridge by Bishop Balsham of Ely, in the year 1284. - Boston Republic.

#### Manning and Newman.

Archbishop of Canterbury and duly One of the best comments which we consecrated for that position in the have seen on the variance between presence of the King and his court, these two great men, says the London April 2, 1234. His efforts to in Catho'ic Times, is that of the editor of troduce reforms in his jurisdic the South African Catholic Magazine tion led to disputes between him It is so directly to the point that we can and the minor clergy, and these disnot forbear quoting it, though the subputes were misrepresented at Rome, with the result that the Pope withdrew ject is being exhausted. After touching upon the disagreement, the editor certain concessions that he had granted says :- The pity of it ! But it could the Archbishop. Not wishing to be not be otherwise. Each was a type of come embroiled in any controversy his own philosophy : Manning a Scho lastic Syllogist, clearly separating be with the Holy See, and not desiring to seem to sanction the abuses he could tween intellect, Will and Affection; not reform, Archbishop Edmund went Newman an Illative Sensist, taking a over to France and entered a Cister man as a whole and claiming to be him ian abbey, in Champagne, where he remained in solitude until his failing self taken as a whole. The former a knight of true Catholic chivalry smote ealth induced him to change his resi hard for the honor of God and could love dence to another religious establishment the man he was smiting all the time: at Soissy, in the same province, where he died Nov. 6, 1242, in the eighth year the latter, sensitive to the fingertips of his mind as well as to the of his prelacy. So great was his repuinnermost core of his affections, could, tation for sanctity that steps for his never understand the combination of canonization were almost immediately personal opposition with personal friendship. Hence in this famous ditaken, and the canonization itself was friendship. proclaimed by Pope Innocent V. in the vergence our whole sympathy goes with Newman, but our whole judgment The town of Oxford, whose original with Manning. Be it remembered, too name was Oxnaford, is of very ancient that Manning spoke the first word of foundation, and its early history, like reconciliation and refused to answer to that of the university, is largely a Catholic one. About the year 750 The the last word of impatience. strange thing is that Mr. Purcell can-Didan, prince of Oxford, built a nun not see the truth of Cardinal Manning's nerv in the place, dedicating it to the repeated assurances with regard to both lessed Virgin and all the saints, and Newman and Gladstone, that his friendship for them had never changed: indeed ommitting it to the care of he insinuates that the Cardinal was not HIS DAUGHTER FRIDESWIDE, sincere on this point-" He forgot that on the calendar of saints. Dur ing the Danish wars the nuns dwell for half a century he had not met or spoken to Newman more than half a ng in this establishment became dozen times." He forgot nothing. But somewhere he says of Gladstone: cattered, and afterwards the establishment itself became the residence of 'I have never ceased to pray for him ome secular priests. Bishop Roger When of Salisbury founded, for the conventevery day in every Mass." When Cardinal Manning met those Whom he ved before the throne of God "every day in every Mass," he had a right to claim unbroken friendship on his s de. Nothing, not even Mr. Purcell's bio ric there, transferring the See fro Osney, and making St. Frideswide's church the cathedral. At the same church the cathedral. At the same graphy can, for those who knew time he changed the name of that him, dim the gracious figure of edifice to Christ Church, which it has Cardinal Manning with his sweet severity and his saintly dignity. since retained. The town lies about The words from the last page of his forty-five miles west and northwest of diary are the transparent truth:--"I dare not say 'I have fought the good London, and, besides the university, fight,' and yet my life has been a conflict, and a career for the faith. and I hope I have kept it inviolate. \* \* \* I do not remember that I have compromised the right to receive a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. the Truth, or deserted it by silence, or There are also some noted museums in tiate the town, but its chief glory is the To university, with its pomp of buildings struck a low note." • Boils and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Remove them by making the blood pure which Hood's Sarsaparilla. *How to Cure Headache.* — Some people suffer nucld misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writies: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache." The Catholic foundations at Oxford



3

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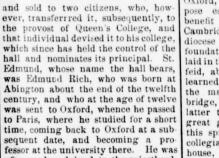
by the Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S. Author of "Plus IX. and His Time;" "Letters and Lectures on the British Colon-les," "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope;" "Malcolm and Margaret;" "St. Vin-cent de Paul;" "The Last Defender of Jeru-selem;" "Dominion Day;" "The North-West Territory and British Columbia," etc. The historical sketches which make up this very interesting volume of 200 pages appeared from week to week in the pages of THE CATHOLIC RECORD a few years ago. With the assurance that it will prove a via-mable acquisition, not alone to persons of

and sold to two citizens, who, how ever, transferrred it, subsequently, to the provost of Queen's College, and that individual devised it to his college which since has held the control of the hall and nominates its principal. Edmund, whose name the hall bears, was Edmund Rich, who was born a Abington about the end of the twelfth century, and who at the age of twelve was sent to Oxford, whence he passed to Paris, where he studied for a short time, coming back to Oxford at a sub-

ear 1246

ation now proposed by the Jesuits is to be connected, is named after the sainted Archbishop of Canterbury. In the middle of the thirteenth century it was purchased by the monks of Osney for educational purposes, but it was confiscated during

# College, which was established in 155 by Sir Thomas Pope. Jesus College, theWelsh one, is another post-reformation institution. St. Edmund's Hall, with which it is understood the found-THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.,



afterwards ordained to the priesthood, and in 1222 he was made treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. He preached the sixth crusade in England five years later, and in 1233 he was elected

Follow these rules and within three him months you will have conquered the demon of drink. You will come to the my : all church and, in the fullness of your line. heart, exclaim :- " What shall I render king the Lord for all He hath done unto me. live I have forsaken the cup of intoxication bear and taken up the cup of salvation. I invoke the name of the Lord." as I eboat part

ry, I Aver's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as work prompt and efficient remedy the most not a for billiousness, nausea, costiveness, feel, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, from jaundice and sick headache : also, to must relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia and me to rheumatism.

The unatism. He has tried it.—Mr. John Anderson, Kin-made bass, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, spend have received greater benefit from the use of now, IR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I noew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient nger. nsumption.

more, More, a for parilla does, that tells the story of its merits and success. Remember Hood's cures.

"I will," answered Celie, with the There must be something the matter.' solemn earnestness of the hour in her Lily's loving face was very near her simple words. " Pray for her, girls ! own, with a sweet anxiety in its brown And let us pray for him. Oh, we little know the worth of one real eyes. Celie kissed her warmly. "There is nothing the matter, darling. I am only thinking. But I can do that another time. Tell me all

prayer-from the very heart ! It goes straight to God, and He needs no time to answer it. He can answer while we you did. You know I like that." But through all the talk of the sisters, speak.' Bess and Lily felt the words she

the interruptions and distractions of spoke with the eloquence of vivid concallers and household duties, the merry viction. And Celie herself was contea table, the cheerful social evening scious of the new tenderness, the added -for the Randalls always had visitors grace, the heaven-sent power with music and merriment around them-there was for Celie a thrill of the which she went forth to weep with those who weep. It comforted and helped her to know that she had not been strange new sense of reality that had come to her that day. Again and suffered to fail in her duty to her again the beautiful and touching words neighbor, and that where she would of the little prayer lingered on her have indeed rejoiced to help one dear lips, and when she laid her head on to her, she had helped unconsciously pillow she whispered them once On that now ever memorable day sho again, with a thanksgiving for their had indeed prayel earnestly, faithfully, new meaning to her. Many times in the days that followed

for the souls beloved yet perishing-dying, yet meant to live forever with she recalled the sudden enlightenment the Lord. and gave a thought to the soul which And one of them had been

Do Not do This.

their own John Lorton. Even so come the lessons of our Lord must have needed her. The impression grew upon her, reverently and beneficially, since it continually stirred -gently, persuasively, at the right moment, to those who, waiting at His feet, desiring to learn of Him that bether to more compassionate thought and more earnest devotion, to greater love ter part they have chosen.-Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart. and more patient service for those near her through the pity and sympathy for

the unknown. It was not a matter for comment, but she dropped a word or a sentence now and then which kindled thought. Bess often said of Celie that she was

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 Sarsa-parilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured. 'a good stir-about." 'She will make you think of something whether you will or not. She will say a word in her quiet fashion HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, care fully prepared from the best ingredients that will go to the very bottom and keep things bubbling up in your mind for hours.

25c. There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti - Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give reliet. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal. so Nothing looks more unly than to so a The summer was over and the bright and cloudless sky beyondCelie's window was losing its setting of fair greenery. Busy life was at full tide and sweeping along with the gay summer idlers. Celie, fortunate in her work, sat all day long in her quiet room, bending over her desk, copying, paging, indexing for other people and occasion. ally dotting down her own gentle thoughts. Thither came Lily and Bess at all hours, pouring out sparkling,

A NUMBER OF INSTANCES.

They are University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College, Lincoln, All Souls', Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, St. Mary's Hall, Magdalen Hall, New Inn Hall, St. Alban's Hall and St. Edmund's Hall. Of these institutions one writer has said: "Their object originally was to support limited societies of students, who were to devote their lives to study -by no means, as at present, to edu cate large classes of the community Students, other than those on the foundation, seem not to have been re-garded by the founders as an essential

part of the college. The colleges arose partly instead of the old halls, and were partly at first connected with the mon-asteries, it being by means of these in-

WHOSE SITE WAS GIVEN stitutions that benevolent people were by Sir John Giffard to the Benedictines enabled to give permanent support to poor secular scholars. The originator of the collegiate system, in anything like its present form, was Walter de gives the diseased parts a chance to heal. ; Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person, when a sure remover of all warts. Corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure? Merton College, is entitled to the honor of having mainly contributed to fix the University in its present ians in 1435 by Thomas Holden; Mer-scorr & Bowse, Belleville, Ont.

and its magnificent park of some eighty acres lying along the banks of the Cherwell.

may be stated as follows: Christ Church, formerly St. Frideswide's, as nentioned above, founded first in the ght century by King Didan of Ox-ord, and enlarged in the sixteenth by

Cardinal Wolsey: St. George's Col-lege, founded in 1149, on the ruins of an old monastery, by Robert D'Oily, and Roger Tueri: All Souls', founded y Archbishop Chicheley of Canter-ury, in 1438; Balliol, founded in 284, for poor scholars, by the widow of Sir John Balliol; St. Bernard's, now St. John the Baptist's, founded in 436 by Archbishop Chicheley of Canerbury ; Brasenose, established in [511 by Bishop Smith of Lincoln ; Canterbury, subsequently merged with Christ Church, founded in 1349 by Archbishop Islip of Canterbury ; Cor-pus Christi, founded in 1513 by Bishops Fox of Winchester and Old-ham of Exeter; Durham, established in 1290 by the monks of Durham; Exeter, founded in 1314 by Stapleton of Exeter ; Glocester,

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nches of printed surface, and is bound in loth. A whole library in itself. The regular sell-end price of Webster's Dictionary has here-tofore been \$12.00. N. B.-Dictionaries will be delivered free of all charge for carriage. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. If the book is not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser it may be returned at our ex-pense. "I am well pleased with Webster's Un-able work. John A. PAYNE, Chatham, Ont." " I am highly pleased with the Diction-ary," wites Mr. W. Scott, of Lancaster, Ont.

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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Indiels." THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY. MESSNS, LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH, P.J. MEVEN and W.M.A. NEVIN, are fully author-ized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each isertion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-mishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Bonitace, and the Elshops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

inion. respondence intended for publication, as as that having reference to business, should irrected to the proprietor, and must reach ion not later than Tuesday morning. ears must be paid in full before the paper e stonged.

#### London, Saturday, May 9, 1896. THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Owing to the pressure of other important matters on our space, we have been obliged to delay till now some remarks we desired to make on the Ontario School report issued for the year 1895 by the Minister of Education, and which has been before us for some time.

The report gives the school statistics for 1894, and it indicates satisfactory progress on the part of the children, and in the status of the schools in every respect.

It is worthy of remark that though there is a reported increase of 1337 in the school population of the Province, the increase in the number of school sections and Public school houses has been only six during the year, whereas during the previous year, with a reported decrease of 2,735 in the school population, the increase in the number of Public school houses was 64. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that the number of new Catholic schools established during 1895 was unusually large, 15 having been start ed, whereas there was only one new Separate school established in 1893. The total number of Separate schools is now 328.

The number of Protestant Separate schools remains the same as in the preceding year, being 10.

The total attendance of pupils at the Public schools for the year was 593,840, being an increase of 440 over 1893, but the average attendance was much improved, the percentage of average attendance being 56 per cent., whereas it was previously only 54 per cent. It gratifies us to notice that the average attendance at the Catholic Separate schools was also improved, standing much higher than that of the Public schools, 59 per cent. being recorded for 1894 as against 58 per cent. during the previous year. There was also a very satisfactory increase in the attendance of pupils at the Separate schools, the increase being 1,695.

A good average attendance is one of the evidences of efficiency in teaching and school management, and it is highly gratifying to observe that in this respect the Separate schools of the Province have a good record in comparison with the Public schools, as the average is 3 per. cent. higher than

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### in the way. Nevertheless, we deem it right to give credit where credit is due, and to mention with praise those locali-

ties which deserve to be so specified. The highest average attendance was in Dundas, where it reached 89 per cent. The other localities where the average exceeds 75 per cent, are St. Thomas 83, London 80, Peterborough and Perth 78, Brockville 77, Goderich and Orillia 76. Parents in localities where the average falls so low as 50 or less may learn from these figures what might be effected by making some acts of self-sacrifice for the sake of their children, who are too frequently kept at home on the flimsiest pretexts. There are even certain localities in

which the attendance is exceedingly small. The localities which have the distinction of the smallest average per centage are Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie. and the counties of Grey and Lennox and Addington, in each of which the percentage stands at 42, and as there are ten schools in the counties named, knowledge that the Bill would thereby some of these must fall considerably below the low average mentioned.

The report does not give us any data whereby we can compare with absolute accuracy the relative efficiency of the Public and Separate schools, but the number of children reported as studying the three branches of book-keeping, algebra and geometry will give us an approximation on this point. We find by adding these number together, the percentage in the Public schools to be 10.9, and in the Catholic schools 10.8, showing that as nearly as can be ascertained the standing of the

children is about equal. At the Protestant Separate schools the average attendance is much below that of either the Public or the Catholic Separate schools, as it reaches only 37.7 per cent. of the total attendance. and in other respects they do not appear to be in a high state of efficiency as a rule. This may be inferred from the fact that of thirteen teachers, only

two have second class certificates, six have third class, and five temporary certificates or permits. These facts refute the assertions which are so frequently made by the enemies of Catholic education, that Catholics are so much influenced by an intolerant spirit that they are ready to establish inferior schools, separating themselves from their Protestant neighbors for insufficient causes. The law makes it possible for a Protestant minority in any school section to establish a Protest ant Separate school wherever the Pub lic school teacher is a Catholic, and it appears that even when Protestants are not in a position to establish an efficient school they are quite ready to take advantage of the Separate school laws, though they may not have any

other reason for so doing than because the teacher of their section is a Catholic.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

We have received the following letter from an esteemed correspondent in reference to the position taken by the ATHOLIC RECORD on the question of

somewhat the meaning of our remarks. We did not attribute the present failure of the Bill to the Government solely, nor as a whole, for we pointed out that in the late stages especially the members of the Government showed an earnestness for the passage of the Bill for which we gave them due credit. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that if this earnestness had been exhibited in the beginning for the purpose during the interim. of the session, which was ostensibly called for the purpose of introducing remedial legislation, that legislation could not have been successfully obstructed. Besides, we all know that the Government crisis which occurred at the beginning of the session between the reading of the Governor. General's speech from the throne, and the passing of the address in reply, was caused by internal dissensions in the Government. We cannot doubt that the resignation of seven members of the Cabinet was made with full

be endangered, and there is good reason to believe that the delay, and possibly the burking of the Bill, was the chief object of the seceders, or the majority of them.

We are not tied by any partianship, and so we are able to state our views plainly when the interests of the Catholic Church and people are concerned We think that the facts as we have stated them justify us in not completely exonerating the Government from being partly the cause of the delay ; and, in our desire to see justice done to our co-religionists in Manitoba, we do not hesitate to put the matter honestly be

fore our readers, so that they also may be able to form an intelligent judgment on the case. At the same time, we give due credit to those members of the Government who have consistently insisted on remedying the grievances under which the Catholics of Manitoba are laboring.

We have stated on more than one occasion that it is the duty of the Dominion Government to have justice done in accordance with the Canadian constitution, and it is our firm con viction that justice will be obtained, even though difficulties be thrown in the way by politicians whose principal object is the attainment or retention of ment towards unity should be a failure office. We do not believe that either political party could afford to ignore the rights of Catholics on this question and if Catholics are true to themselves throughout the Dominion they will make justice a certainty.

The CATHOLIC RECORD has given no uncertain sound on the question of remedial legislation. We have stated several times our preference that Manitoba itself should settle the difficulty it has created by the abolition of Separate schools. But we have stated unequivo-

cally that in the event of Manitoba's refusal to act, it is the duty of the Dominion Government and Parliament to give the remedy. As Mr. Green

way's Government has refused all

#### NO REUNION.

The special effort which has been in progress during the last two or three years, to bring about a reunion between the three principal Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, has ended in failure, though a number of prominent ministers and lavmen who had undertaken the task of reaching a satisfactory result have held many meetings These three Churches are known, respectively, as the Established, the Free and the United.

The delegates have issued a declaration in the form of several resolutions in which it is stated that in regard to important principles there is a large amount of agreement between the three churches, and that the discussions which have taken place were characterized by a brotherly spirit. The resolutions, however, express the 'deep regret " of the convention " at finding itself unable to agree upon a basis for an incorporating union between the three churches."

These Churches have all admitted down to the present time the same general standards of belief, the Westmins ter Confession of Faith and the larger and shorter Catechisms of the Presby terians of Great Britain, and an out sider would suppose there would be no great obstacle to a reunion between hem. Indeed one of the three, the United Presbyterian, seems to have been originally organized as a means of union between the other two : but its purpose was not attained, as, instead of effecting a union, it has only succeeded in making the breach wider, since it has made a third division of the Presby terian body, instead of bringing about a union of those already in existence In this respect the natural tendency of Protestantism to divide itself was exemplified, for though it is now pretty generally admitted even by the sects, that Christ intended there should be one Church, the first principle of Protestantism in all its forms, which is the right of each individual to settle for himself all doctrinal controversies, naturally results in division and subdivision. Such a principle is totally subversive of Christian unity, and so it is not to wondered at that any move

where such a principle is admitted. The chief difficulty which keeps the Presbyterian bodies asunder is the question of the authority of the State over the Church. One of the Free Church representatives declared that the Established Church is so completely under control of the State that it can not refuse obedience to parliamentary enactments even in purely spiritual matters.

This has not been directly denied by the Established Church delegates, but they state euphemistically that the civil power has not interfered with the spiritual independence of the Church. Thus, while the inherent supreme efforts at conciliation, we do not believe authority of the State is tacitly adthat Catholics need look to them any mitted by them, the representatives of

which may finally result in union, as they are not hampered by any affection for the Government loaves and fishes, which fall to the share of the Establishment.

The Free Church movement which resulted in schism took place more than half a century ago, and it extended to Canada, causing a schism here as well as in Scotland, for at that time during the regime of the old compact, there was some hope that Presbyterianism might be able to secure, along with the Church of England, the status of an Established Church in Canada. But as in the course of time all hopes of this disappeared, and voluntaryism in religion prevailed in this country, the way was opened for a reunion be tween the two Presbyterian churches,

A PECULIAR CONVERSION.

and this reunion was afterwards

effected.

The conversion of H. H. Holmes, the wholesale murderer, to the Catholic Church, in his prison at Philadelphia, has been made an occasion for abuse and misrepresentation of the Church by several A. P. A. papers of the United States. The Boston A. P. A. organs have been particularly venomous in this respect, representing that the fact is an evidence that it is according to the fitness of things that murderers should be or should become Catholics, as the Catholic religion is the source and home of all crime. These are falsehoods which are not deserving of serious refutation, as the purity of Catholic morality is well known ; but even though the crimes of the condemned man have been so great, there is room for his repentance even when the sentence of death is hanging over him, for God has promised to turn to those who turn to Him, however enormous their crimes may have been.

The Church does not guarantee the sincerity of criminals who profess to be converted, but when they give probable signs of sorrow for their sins she receives them mercifully, and does all in her power to prepare them for a happy death by placing before them for their consideration the most effect. ual motives of contrition, and endeavors to bring them back again to God. This is what has been done in the case of Holmes, but certainly the Church is in no way responsible for his past misdeeds. Besides, it is to be re membered that Holmes was not reared as a Catholic, and never belonged to

the Catholic Church, but it is to be hoped that he was sincere in asking to be received into the Church when sure death was impending over him. It appears that Holmes has always

been a member of the Congregational Church, and he states that he was baptized in childhood as a member of that Church. There appears, however to have been some doubt of his even having been baptized till he became a Catholic. This does not militate against the fact, for it is well known

comers as the choice of Illinois by an unexpectedly large majority-a major.

ity of 329 out of 1335 delegates. It is not merely the State of Illinois

which has thus repudiated Apaism, but the Republican party in the State which the A. P. A. professes to control ; and it must be remembered that Governor McKinley had other opponents beside those who opposed him on A. P. A. grounds. Not only was the influence of the A. P. A. unable to turn the balance against him, but it seems to have turned the tide altogether in favor of the man whom they tabooed, and the Republican party now snaps its fingers at the boasted 5,000,000 votes, which they know to exist only in the brains of Traynor, Stevens & Co., who control the A. P. A. But the American people will not submit to be controlled by such a faction. We may consider that the Illinois convention has sounded the death-knell to the A. P. A. nominations for the Presidency, that association having only made itself ridiculous by its boasts of what it would do during the coming campaign. We have not the smallest doubt that as a presidential campaign killed Know-Nothingism forty years ago, so the coming presidential campaign will kill Apaism or revived Know-Nothingism in 1896.

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The Apaists have the graciousness to acknowledge that they have received a most unexpected check in the result of the Illinois convention, and it is generally considered that it is indicative of an A. P. A. defeat all along the lines.

#### A HISTORY OF THE SORBONNE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS FROM 1252 TO 1896.

The above work, which is shortly to be published by subscription (price, fifteen shillings), from the pen of

MAY 9, 1896.

that of the Public schools, yet we must say that we are not satisfied that the record is not still better. It is not enough that the average pupil should attend school only fifty-nine days out of one hundred, and this is what an average attendance of 59 per cent. signifies.

Some pupils attend school very regularly, but these are very few. Out of a total of 39,762 in the Separate schools, only 1,722 attended over 200 days, whereas 15,549 attended not more than 100 days, and, of these, 6,924 attended fifty days or less. There is evidently great negligence on the part of parents, and much inappreciation of the necessity of securing a good education for their children. While it is quite true, therefore, that the attendance at the Catholic Separate schools is considerably better than at the Public schools, it is also true that there is gross negligence on the part of many Catholic parents in not sending their children to school regularly.

In regard to this point, we have looked at the details of the localities which have the best and the worst record.

To secure a good attendance, much depends upon the efficiency and good management of the schools, and much on the personal influence of the trustees, and, especially, of the pastor of the parish on his flock. When all this is as it should be, the attendance of the children at school is likely to be good. Yet we know that there are circumstances in which even the greatest zeal on the part of the pastor and energy on the part of the trustees will not present the results which are so much to be desired. The Separate school population may be spread over too large a space to secure good attendance, or there may be other difficulties

the Remedial Bill :

CATHOLIC RECORD on the question of the Remedial Bill : Toronto, 27th April, 1896. Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD : Dear Sir-In your editorial re "Remedial Bill," of 25th inst., I was not a little sur-prised to find that you attribute the failure of its passage to the Government, in the fol-lowing words : "We have not been over en-thusiastic in admiration of the Dominion Government, because we could not entirely exonerate them from being somewhat re sponsible for the delays which have resulted, in the laying over of the Remedial Bill till another session." I ask, in all fairness, could the Government have taken stronger grounds to prove to the whole Dominion that they sincerely desired to have this measure successfully carried and settled ? After the reception of the Privy Council's decision, did not the Government, on several occasions, endeavor to have the matter settled by leaving it entirely in the hands of the Manitoba Government? and was it not after having fit entirely in the hands of the Manitoba Government? and was it not after having the desirability of having some concessions made by his Government— but without avail-that the Dominion Gov-ernment took the matter up and did all in their power to pass the bill, feeling that they were simply carrying out a clause of the constitution in reference to minorities. I ask who is to blame for its defeat? Car-tainly not D'Alton McCarthy and his hand-fal of followers, but to the eternal shame of the leader of the Oppositon who, by the rais-ing of a finger, could have had the bill passed in one sitting. That the whole blame rests on his shoulders must be evident to any one of common sense, and apparent at a glance. What a contrast to find an ex-Grand Master of the Orange Lodges of the Dom-inion fighting for Catholic rights, and the would-be mouth-piece of the Catholics oppos-ing him by every means in his power ! And why? The cause is not hard to find, viz, to defeat the Government, hy coqueting with

would be mouth-piece of the Cathonics opposing him by every means in his power ! And ing him by every means is not hard to find, viz, t why? The cause is not hard to find, viz, t

why? The cause is not hard to find, viz. to defeat the Government, by coqueting with the Orange element in Ontario, and en-deavoring to pull the wool over the eyes of his French Canadian brethren in Quebec; but this contemptible trick will fail. All honor to Sir McKenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper and the Gov. rn.ment, for their noble stand, and who were prepared to rise or fall in endeavoring to carry out a solemn compact entered into by Manitoba, on its entry into the confederacy, and which was blocked by the "Catholic" leader of the Opposition.

Deposition. In conclusion, I sincerely state that if the ase were reversed, and that the Catholics of Manitoba were endeavoring to wrest from their Protestant fellow citizens a right secured by a solemn compact. I would be the first to raise my voice against such a manifest industion manifest injustice, I beg to subscribe myself, in the true sense of the word, An Equal Righter.

Our correspondent has mistaken

but must look where the constitution of Canada directs them, that is, to Parliament, and we expect that at the next session the Remedial Bill will be again introduced and passed

triumphantly. We hope that after the electorate of the Dominion shall have selected their it is not a part of the State's duty to de representatives, there will be a House of Commons which will set justice above party, and that it will no longer make the rights of Catholics the pawns of the chess board to be moved about to suit the political exigencies of the moment, as has been the case hitherto.

In reference to "Equal Righter's charge that Mr. Laurier is alone responsible for obstructing the Remedial Bill, inasmuch as he did not restrain those Liberals who aided in obstruction, we must point out that there were also Conservatives who do not profess to be McCarthyites, yet who joined in legates that they have no desire to enthe work of obstruction. It is difficult to say how far the authority of the lief in the right of the State to interfere leaders of the two parties would have restrained their followers, if it had They proposed, therefore, as a combeen firmly exerted, but in fairness to all concerned, it is to be said that, outside of the followers of Mr. McCarthy, there were members of both parties who joined in the disreputable work of obstructing public business to defeat a measure of justice to the Manitoba Catholic minority.

Beautiful May! again we welcome thee with thy budding blossoms, flow-ery garlands, perfume-ladened air, and the carrol of thy feathered warblers; but more welcome far are the devotions which the Church sets apart in honor of her to whom the religious exercises of this month are especially dedicated- the Virgin Mother of God.

The most expensive vice is the one that offers to pay its board in advance if you will only give it house room.

this Church endeavor to soothe them selves and the delegates of the other churches with the hope that the State will not exercise its powers any more in the future than it has done in the past.

The Free Churchmen maintain that cide between the doctrines of different denominations and to place one above all. the other on the plea that the majority should be favored by State support. They regard this as an act of intoler ance which ought to cease.

The Established Church delegates, on the other hand, maintained that the State should be Christian, because Christ is the Head of the State as well as of the Church, and that, therefore, the recognition of the Church by the State is desirable. However, the Established Church delegates inform the other de force upon the latter any doctrinal bewith the spiritualities of the Church. promise, that as a complete union is impossible between the various bodies, there might be a federal union whereby all contention concerning the rights of the Church might be avoided by passing the question over in silence, the more especially as belief in the principle of Establishment is not made a condition of membership or of com

munion in any of the Churches. The other two Churches would not

consent to a union on such a basis, as they regard the matter of the independence of the Church in the spiritual order as an essential doctrine of Christianity, and so the negotiations have failed. It is possible, however, that the opposition of the A. P. A., which

that very many Congregationalists live and die without baptism, as in that sect little importance is attached to baptism, and there are many other Protestant sects in which the same carelessness exists in regard to paptism, so that outside of the Anglican or Episcopalian denomination, it is pretty safe to say that scarcely 50 per cent. of Protestants are baptized at

## A KNOCK-DOWN BLOW.

Illinois is a particularly Republican State, and is generally regarded as giving the keynote to the Republicanism of the whole United States. It is, therefore, interesting to know that the Republican party of that State have utterly repudiated Apaism by refus ing to be guided by the Apaists in the choice of party candidates for the highest offices in the United States at the coming St. Louis convention Judge Stevens, secretary of the Executive Council of the A. P. A., announced only a few days ago that the organization controls 5,000,000 wotes, and that the Republican party must yield to it in the nomination for the presidency, Governor McKinley being de clared to be a candidate whom the A. P. A. has determined to ostracise, and therefore, the organization insists upon the selection of Congressman Linton, of Saginaw, or at least Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, as its second choice for the Republican nomination.

The Illinois State Republican pre liminary Convention for the selection of delegates to the general convention to be held at St. Louis met on Tuesday of last week at Springfield, and, despite

the United and Free Kirks may come claims to dominate the State, the Ohio to some kind of an understanding Governor has been nominated over all imitation,

John A. Randolph, is the first work in the English language, in book form, on the celebrated college, and is a fitting and timely tribute toits memory, the last vestiges of the old College building giving place now to a sumptuous and palatial edifice costing near y £1,000,000, for England was one of the four countries first represented in the Sorbonne at its founding. The author has left no stone unturned to make his work worthy of his subject, and as accurate as possible, a strong feature being the Documentary Evidence. Dates have been lengthily searched for verification to ensure accuracy, and everything has been chronologically chronicled, and that as briefly as possible, so as to leave it for the readers to investigate the history of the events mentioned with the aid of the seven hundred references whose works, with their dates, are given at the beginning of the book.

The illustrations, nearly a hundred n number, are chiefly from photos taken expressly for the work ; but there are numerous fac similes, the most interesting of which is decidedly that of the handwriting of St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Dumb Ox of the Sorbonne? There are twentythree specially-designed headings to sections and sub-sections of the work, and a specially designed title-page. To say that the author is a former pupil of the school of St. Luke at Ghent, Belguim, is sufficient guarantee for the artistic treatment of the special designs. The author's address is : J. A. Randolph, 2 Halsey street, Cadogan Sq., London, S. W., England.

As long as we live in this world we cannot e without tribulation and temptation.-The

#### MAY 9, 1896.

comers as the choice of Illinois by an unexpectedly large majority-a major. ity of 329 out of 1835 delegates.

It is not merely the State of Illinois which has thus repudiated Apaism, but the Republican party in the State which the A. P. A. professes to control ; and it must be remembered that Governor McKinley had other opponents beside those who opposed him on A. P. A. grounds. Not only was the influence of the A. P. A. unable to turn the balance against him, but it seems to have turned the tide altogether in favor of the man whom they tabooed. and the Republican party now snaps its fingers at the boasted 5,000,000 votes, which they know to exist only in the brains of Traynor, Stevens & Co., who control the A. P. A. But the American people will not submit to be controlled by such a faction. We may consider that the Illinois convention has sounded the death-knell to the A. P. A. nominations for the Presidency, that association having only made itself ridiculous by its boasts of what it would do during the coming campaign. We have not the smallest doubt that as a presidential campaign killed Know-Nothingism forty years ago, so the coming presidential campaign will kill Apaism or revived Know-Nothingism in 1896.

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peace !

on the brain

the county of Gloucester in 1867, and elected, and sat as the member for Glo ter till 1882. Hon. Mr. Anglin was Spe

The decer

DEATH OF HON. T. W. ANGLIN. is the new Cabinet which offers itself to the people for approval at the coming Intelligence has come to us from Toelections : ronto of the death of Hon. T. W. Anglin. Premier and Secretary of State-Sir Charles which occurred last Sunday afternoon at his residence on Simcoe street. The

apper, Bart. Finance-Mr. G. E. Foster. Railways and Canals-Mr. Jno. G. Haggart. President of the Privy Council-Mr. A. R Rainwayser of the Frivy Con-President of the Frivy Con-Marine and Fiberies-Mr. John Costigan. Postmaster General-Mr. L. O. Tallon. Public Works-Mr. A. Desjardins. Agriculture-Dr. Montague. Trade and Commerce-Mr. W. B. Ives. Interior-Mr. Hugh John Macdonald. Interior-Mr. Hugh John S. Wood. Inland Revenue-Lieut Col. Prior. Inland Revenue-Lieut Col. Prior. immediate cause of his death is stated to be Bright's disease. The deceased gentleman was born in 1822. He had taken a very prominent part in the political life of Canada for many years and was Speaker of the House of Com-Interior—MF, Hugh John Macdonald. Customs—Mr. John F. Wood. Inland Revenue—Lient Col. Prior. Militia and Defence—Lient.-Col. Tisdale. The following are in the Cabinet without port ilio:—Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Donald Fer ason (P. E. I.), and Senator J. J. Ross; Si barles Hibbert Tupper is Solicitor General at without a seat in the Cabinet. mons from 1873 to 1878. He was a man of many brilliant parts, of deep research, and at all times exhibited a

lovely nature - sincere, candid and truthful. As a Catholic he was a THE uneasy condition of Italy owing model indeed, was proud of his faith to the burden of heavy taxation under and ever willing to fulfil the precepts the policy pursued by the Government of the Church-not only because it was a in keeping up an immense armament duty to do so, but for the reason that which the people in their poverty are he loved the Church as a child loves a unable to support, has been again exemfond Mother. May his soul rest in plified by serious riots in Sicily. The people of Palermo attacked the house

From the Toronto Globe of last Monday of the syni, or mayor, a few days ago we take the following reference to the late and broke in all the windows, beside Hon. Mr. Anglin :

destroying a number of street lamps. After an illness of exactly a month Hon Timothy W. Anglin died early yesterday After an illness of exactly a month Hon. Timothy W. Anglin died early yesterday morning. His death was quite unexpected, he having been unusually well for a few days previously; indeed, on Saturday afternoon he went out driving, visiting the residence of his son, Mr. Frank A. Anglin, on Sussex avenue. He passed a comfortable night, but suddenly began to sink about 3:30 o'clock. Mar. Avelin was in the room and cave the They also set fire to the octroi officewhich is the office entrusted with the collection of duties on provisions and other articles brought into the city. Sentry boxes were also destroyed suddenly began to sink about 350 o'clock, Mrs. Anglin was in the room, and gave the alarm. Nothing could be done, however, and at 3:45 o'clock he passed peacefully away, no more than ten minutes after the seizure. The members of the family present in the house at the time were at his bedside. The cause of death was the formation of a old on the brain. wherever found. The military were called out, but did not succeed in suppressing the rioters, and several officers and privates were severely injured. An attempt was made to release the convicts from the prisons, The funeral will take place on Wednesday ing, leaving the house at 9:30 o'clock proceeding to St. Michael's cathedral expected that Archbishop Walsh will b but at last the mayor prevailed upon

the mob to disperse by promising that typered that Archibishop wash with be it at the service. deceased gentleman was born in Clon , county Cork, Ireland, on August 31 His father was Francis Anglin, wh in the employ of the East India Com He received his education in Ireland. the grievances of which they complained would be redressed. Sicily appears to be in a chronic state of dis quietude, as similar rioting takes place pany. The received his education in Trelind and in 1818, being then twenty-six years o age, Mr. Anglin came out to Canada, landing at St. John, New Brunswick. There he en gaged in the newspaper business, founding *The Weekly* and *Morning Freeman*, a paper that had great influence in the Maritime Provinces. He continued as editor and proprietor of this journal till 1879. While hence and in the newspaper business Mr. Anor there nearly every year, and about three years ago it assumed particularly formidable proportions.

A CABLE despatch to the New York proprietor of this journal till 1879. Whil engaged in the newspaper business Mr. Ang lin entered politics, and in 1865 was electe to the Local Assembly of New Brunswick for the county of St. John as an anti-Con federate, and he became a member of the part Confederate. Times states that there has been a new rupture in the Irish Parliamentary Party, the followers of Messrs. Timothy rederate, and he became a memoer of anti-Confederate Government of Sir Alb Smith, without holding a portfolio, however In 1807 Mr. Anglin forsook the fi of Provincial politics, and entered Dominion arena. He ran as a c didate for the Dominion House the construct of Glomester in 1807 and Healy, Arthur O'Connor, and Vesey Knox, to the number of twenty-five having seceded from the main body They have announced that they will n longer attend the party meetings, or receive notices from the party whips, of the House of Commons under the Mac kenzie Government from 1874 to 1878. It 1883 Mr. Anglin came to Toronto, and settled here with his family, and for several years There are now, in consequence of this, three Irish Nationalist parties, where was engaged in newspaper work here, as managing editor of the old *Tribune* and editorial writer for the Globe. He continued in these pursuits from 1883 to 1887, at the we were hoping to see the factions al ready existing reunited. It is no won der that Irish grievances are not at devoting a part of his time to pol same time devoluting a part of instants to poin-tics, for in 1887 he contested North Simcot against Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, but unsuc-cessfully. Since that date, however, Mr. Anglin had taken no active part in politics. Mr. Anglin was for a number of years a member of the Separate School Board, and head here the separate School Board, and head here the separate School Board, and tended to by Parliament, when the representatives of the Irish people so easily desert their party to form chisms. Mr. Dillon's followers still had been also a member of the Public Library Board. He was one of the Public Library Board. He was one of the members of the municipal commission appointed by the Ontario Government, and likewise on the prison reform commission. He was outnumber both the other factions to gether, as he has still about forty followers. It appears that the immediate cause of this new dissersion was the

the prison reform commission. He was appointed Chief Clerk of the Surrogate Court in May, 1895, which office he held till his death. his death. Within the past few months Mr. Anglin rendered important services to the City of Toronto in his capacity as a member of the sub-committee of the Citizens' Committee which drafted the report upon municipal reform which forms the basis for the recent important legislation. Mr. Anglin's wide acquaintance with municipal affairs, the result of his services upon the commission to deliberate omission of, Mr. Healy's followers from positions on the commission whose duty it is to frame amendments to the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Healy, however, is not without blame, as he has brought on much dissension by his erratic course, and it

dowers and ornamented, as far as deservedly means will allow, in honor of Mary, politican than the Dake of Norfolk; and, during this lovely month. Every Catholic home ought to have some representation of the Heavenly Queen in or a more admirable specimen of the prominence, before which the family can pay their devotions to the "Mother of beautiful love." able to attend May devotions in great Roman Church possesses in all church, should make it a point to substitute some practice of devotion to the Immaculate Queen in their homes. Many Indulgences can thus be gained of Christ. We are not ourselves of at home. And all of us should erect a that Church, and hold no brief on be shrine in our hearts to the "Mother of half of her claims, but it seems to u Divine Grace" and there pay our daily

nomage to the "Queen." There is surev no Catholic who still has a spark of faith in his soul who has not a warm corner in his heart for our Mother .--Carmelite Review.

The zealous Paulist Fathers have tarted a new venture called the Mis ionary, to be the organ of missions to non-Catholics. It is a work that cannot be too earnestly recommended Protestant denominations spend annually fabulous sums for mission enterprises. But the so-called conversion among Protestants, and Catholic conversion are two entirely different matters. With the former it is sufficient to accept a general belief in Christ and a most general practice of Christian morals. With Catholics it means a re newal of the interior man ; the put-

ting off of sin and the embracing of virtue. It means the acceptance of the Church's disciplinary canons and liturgical enactments : it means frequently the sacrifice of many and dear interests-the severing of tender, long cherished ties of home, family or soci-All this is difficult to accom etv. plish. Hence the need of every encouragement to help the good work .-Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

Father Searle, C. S. P., i professor of astronomy at the Catholic University at Washington ; and his brother. Arthur Searle, a Protestant,

holds the same position at Harvard College. The cordial welcome which President Eliot gave the distinguished Paulist when he lectured at Harvard ecently is another sign of the decay of religious mistrust. President Elio emarked that Protestants as well as Catholics believe that between scien tific truth and revealed truth there can be no real conflict. He cited the names of many eminent scholars who found no clash between faith and knowledge, and concluded : "To eek for an instance at hand, there is Dr. Dwight, professor of anatomy a Harvard Medical School, than whom no man is more earnest in the pursui f science, and he is a true and devout Catholic." It is not long since a rant-ng bigot amazed Americans by pro Catholic. laiming, in a lecture at Harvard, tha nown what an immense number of the Church was an enemy to science It is more than likely that in the nex entury students everywhere will hear more speakers like President Eliot and fewer like the ignorant " Dr." Hershey. - Ave Maria.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that very beneficial results are follow ing the recent mission in this diocese to non Catholics. The Reverend Fathers have received scores of letters from our non-Catholic friends, thank ing them for their lectures and assur ing them that a great deal of prejudic has been wiped out. In some of the smaller towns the good results are already visible. There is a kindlier tone and better feeling among the ber of souls whose eternal fate is here volved.

Every Catholic Church in the world had a more brilliant Lord Chief Justice ural faith, he can have will have an altar, or at least a statue, than the present Lord Russell of d fliculty in electing those acts of hope, of the Blessed Virgin, decorated with Killowen; a Postmaster-General more initial charity and penance which the popular as a man and true old English gentleman than our kind friend, Major Gaisford ; yet these Those who are un. are specimens of the sons which the parts of the world amongst the two hundred and odd millions of Christians whom she has taught to name the Name half of her claims, but it seems to us that the slanders utlered against her, we doubt not all in good faith, are s unrighteous and vile that if we did no It follows, therefore, that those

enter an indignant protest against them the very stones would cry out shame upon us." - Catholic News. THE PROSPECTS OF SALVATION.

The following is an abstract of paper read at the recent Academia in Paul's seminary, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Arctander. We take it from by Mr. Arctander. the North Western Chronicle : The question of the possibility of

salvation for all men is one which has been variously appreciated in the dif they can never reach their supernat-ural end or see God face to face. It ferent epochs of the Church's existence From the very beginning of Christian ity a powerful party in the Church was disposed to limit salvation to Jews and to those who were willing to conform to the law of Moses in its strict litera sense. St. Paul by his preaching and practice dealt the deathblow to this narrow spirit. In the sub-apostolic age, when many of the leaders o Christianity were recruited from the noblest representatives of heathendom and when the Christians formed but a small part of a powerful heather world, the apologists and the early Fathers were very liberal in their estimation of possible salvation for the In the Middle Ages th heathens. Holy

WORSE THAN THE OPIUM Roman Empire was often consid-A recent despatch from Indianapolis, ered to be co-extensive with all that could be considered worthy of receivtates that the most interesting part of he closing day's session of the State ing God-saving grace. For the deal Feachers' Association was the work of ings of the Christians with the brarians' section, which devoted its Jews and Mohammedans in those time to a discussion of "the effect of times were of such a nature a pernicious literature on the young. the Christians to look It developed that the librarians had een conducting some original investiupon those outside of the Church and outside of the Holy Roman Em rations to determine how much weigh pire as the very embodiment of enmit toward God and His Church ; and, con to be given to the common repor that bad literature is largely responsible equently, many of the theologians for precocious criminals. those times were not inclined to tak work, quite so liberal a view of the possibi Hester of the Evansville High Schools ity of salvation for the heathens as did poke of an investigation that was the early Fathers take. Nor did th ade in the Evansville schools as to question at that time appear to be of s he kind of reading indulged in by the importance : for only in com pupils. Out of 714 pupils who paratively late times, since mission nswered the inquiry it was shown that and explorers have extended 107 boys and 53 girls were reading dime novels; that 65 per cent. of the their travels to the formerly unknows parts of the world, has it become boys and 69 per cent. of the girls who were reading trashy stories had lost

ouls live and have lived in utter morance of the gospel of Christ attendance upon school was com ence the question assumes in our ays an importance that could not have en dreamt of in the Middle Ages arthermore, from the reports of mis onaries and explorers, we are to day prisons for information as to the effect a better position to judge of the of bad literature. Superintendent actual condition of the heathens, and, Keely of the Indiana Reform School for insequently, better able to estimate girls, and the Woman's Prison, found the real prospects of salvation for those whom the gospel has never been eached. reading of trashy stories.

CAN HEATHENS BE SAVED ? The importance of considering this

Of the entire population

Superintendent Charlton of the Re-form School for Boys wrote that he uestion of possible salvation for wished he could speak of all that he athens cannot fail to impress us, had seen during the last sixteen when we consider the immense num-He mentioned many cases years. where criminal character was directly

no to defend, and great weapons for him to wield, since he has done more to sim-plify and strengthen the Church's organization than a dozen Popes have done in the last two centuries. Men of such character fight future campaigns many times over in their thoughts while all the world is at peace around them ; and when the time comes at last, though they themselves be gone, the spirit they called up still lives to lead and conquer, the weapons they forged lie ready for other hands, the roads they built are broad and straight for the march of other feet ; and they, in their graves, have their share in the vic ories that come after them -" Pope Leo XIII. and His Household" Marion Crawford, in the February Century.

Oh ! Balmy and Bright.

5

Oh! balmy and bright as moonlit night, Is the love of our Blessed Mother; It lies like a beam Over life's cold stream,

And life knows not such another Oh life knows not such another

The month of May with a grace a day Shines bright with our Blessed Mother ; The angels on high In the glorious sky, Oh they know not such another, Nay they know not such another !

The angels' Queen, the beautiful Queen, Is the sinner's patient mother; With pardon and peace And the soul's release, Where shall we find such another, Where shall we find such another?

O Mary's Heart, the Immaculate Heart, The Heart of the Saviour's Mother ; All heaven shows bright In its clear, sweet light, God hath not made such another, God hath not made such another !

But Mary's love, her plentiful love, Lives not in earthly mother ; Twill show us at last, When the strife is past, Dur merciful God as our Brothe

Our merciful God as our Brother, Our merciful God as our Brother

MANNING'S CONVERSION.

The Building Process Vividly Ex-pressed in His Own Words,

At the beginning of 1847 came a ong and dangerous illness, followed by a journey of convalescence and a stay of some months in Italy. An active, overworked man was thus brought suddenly within hail of death and to a ong period of inaction and meditation. Abroad Manning visited churches and monasteries, discussed questions with ecclesiastics, contrasted the warm de-votion of the faithful in Catholic countries with the chilly atmosphere of Proestant Swiss churches or the tepid one of English congregations in Riviera esorts. Sometimes in a monk noted "the balance and peace of a nan who had found his place and callng in God's kingdom for life," or was truck by the "full and dogmatic belef softened by a fervent charity," as in that aged Fra Luigi, from whom, with a kiss of peace, he parted at Assisi. He saw with admiration the interest in their studies. Their mixture of majesty, love and suppli cation "with which Pius IX. gave his pulsory, and most of them had serious difficulties in school. enediction urbi et orbi. Who knows what effect certain visions may have on a maturing mind, that sunset at he wrote to many reformatories and San Stefano, for instance, the "glowing, golden, soft blue sea, the church olitary by the shore, a chime of five bells ringing with clear musical pealin a garden by the sea a little girl of per cent that 36 of the girls admitted eight dancing to the chimes all alone, there had been led astray through the or that Mass at Florence at the altar of Philippi Neri, with the responses of invisible nuns, "very soft, tender, dis tant, plaintive?"

From Rome early in 1848 Manning wrote to Robert Wilberforce : "Things seem to me clearer, plainlier, shape-lier and more harmonious ; things which were only in the head have got down into the heart ; the hiatuses and gaps have bridged themselves over by obvious second thoughts and I feel a sort of processus and expansion going on which consolidates all old convic tions and keeps throwing out the prem ises of new ones." It was the building process which he expresses more vividly a year later : "In truth, every thing as it ceases to be vague and negative, as it becomes positive, real and intelligible, rises up with the faith and infallibility of the Church which is the body of Christ Christ and the temple of the Holy Ghost. He was like a man who has long tried o discern through mists the outline of a mountain. The mists gradually dis perse and the gray rock cliff stands out against the clear sky. The end was rapidly approaching. In December, 1849, he wrote : "I have tried to hold my peace, to lose myself in work, to take interest in other subjects which I dearly love and delight in, but all in vain; my whole reason seems filled with one outline."-National Review

to come closer home, Worthing has never had a more generous neighbor

Council of Trent requires as necessary dispositions for receiving the grace of justification. But justification is effected only by sanctifying grace, which grace in the New Law is annexed to the reception of the sacrament of baptism. Now the heathens have never heard of this sacrament, hence they cannot even receive the so-called baptism of desire. However, the theogians now generally agree that an mplicit desire of baptism is sufficient. And by an implicit desire is meant that the sinner is willing to do all that God demands of him as necessary for his salvation, without being able to advert to the nature of these means.

Council of Trent for the justification.

may reach their supernatural end and

beatitude. But according to the

testimony of many missionaries, a

even of this minimum in intellect

ual and moral activity, which is re-

quired to render them fit subjects

for God's grace to work in, and hence

would, however, appear to be in full

accord with God's wisdom and mercy

if He has prepared for such souls

place of natural happiness, similar to

that state to which it is generally be

lieved that children who die without

baptism are destined. In this state

their souls would receive the natural

reward for their naturally good acts.

and they could not mourn the loss of a

supernatural happiness of which they

must necessarily be utterly ignorant.

HABIT

In following

Superintendent W.

In following up his investigations

heathens fall

great many

## A NATURAL REWARD.

heathens who are in such an intellect BY FATHER FABER. ual and moral condition that they can, with the assistance of God's grace. place the conditions required by the

John A. Randolph, is the first work in the English language, in book form, on the celebrated college, and is a fitting and timely tribute toits memory, the last vestiges of the old College building giving place now to a sumptuous and palatial edifice costing near y £1,000,000, for England was one of the four countries first represented in the Sorbonne at its founding. The author has left no stone unturned to make his work worthy of his subject, and as accurate as possible, a strong feature being the Documentary Evidence. Dates have been lengthily searched for verification to ensure accuracy, and everything has been chronologically chronicled, and that as briefly as possible, so as to leave it for the readers to investigate the history of the events mentioned with the aid of the seven hundred references whose works, with their dates, are given at the beginning of the book.

The illustrations, nearly a hundred in number, are chiefly from photos taken expressly for the work ; but there are numerous fac similes, the most interesting of which is decidedly that of the handwriting of St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Dumb Ox of the Sorbonne? There are twentythree specially-designed headings to sections and sub-sections of the work, and a specially designed title-page. To say that the author is a former pupil of the school of St. Luke at Ghent, Belguim, is sufficient guarantee for the artistic treatment of the special designs. The author's address is : J. A. Randolph, 2 Halsey street, Cadogan Sq., London, S. W., England.

As long as we live in this world we cannot e without tribulation and temptation.-The be without Imitation,

acquaintance with municipal affairs, the result of his services upon the commission to inquire into the municipal affairs of Ontario, proved of exceptional value in the delibera-tions of the sub committee. The deceased gentleman had been twice married. His first wife was a Miss O'Regan of St. John, N. B., who died there. In 1862 he married Miss McTavish of St. John, who sur-vives him. Besides his widow the deceased gentleman leaves a family of five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Mr. Frank A. Anglin, is a partner, of the law firm of Anglin & Mallon; the second son, Arthur W., is with the Blake firm; a third son, T. W. Anglin, jun., is in the Bank of Commerce, and the two other sons, Basil and Edward, are being educated at St. Michael's College. The two daughters, Mary and Eileen, are living at home.

living at home. During his illness Hon. Mr. Anglin wa attended by Dr. Temple.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Four members of the Mafia society have been convicted of arson at Wilkes barre, Pennsylvania, and sentenced Harvard college introduced the lectur to twenty years of penal service in the er. Side by side on the platform were seated the two brothers, Father Searle penitentiary. The arson was concoct the Catholic priest and the director ed in sessions of the society, which is of the astronomical department of the a secret association imported from Catholic University at Washington, and his brother, a Protestant, professo Italy, and which has been guilty of innumerable crimes. The Italian Maof Astronomy at Harvard observatory Both had been students together at fias ought to have learned before now Harvard, and both have attained emithat such anarchical associations will nence in the same field of science. in not be tolerated in America. The spite of their diverging views of religion.-Catholic Citizen. character of the Mafia may be fairly estimated from the fact that the leader

of the Wilkesbarre gang, James Passavella, besides his guilt of arson, was sentenced to an additional five years

for robbery. SINCE our last issue, the resignation of Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier has taken place, and a new ministry formed with Sir Charles Tupper at its head. The reconstruction was completed with remarkable promptitude. Five new ministers have been taken in, of whom Lieut. Col. Tisdale is from Ontario, Messrs. Angers, Taillon, and Ross from Quebec, and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald from Manitoba. Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Ouimet retire only two cents a week to the individto give place to the new selections uals taking part in the glorious char from their Province. The following ity.-Catholic Columbian.

will be remembered that on the eve of eople. The ugly work of so-called the last general election he endeavored to create ill feeling in the party by making false accusations publicly against Mr. Edward Blake and other members of the Irish party.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

neglect of appointing, or rather the

On Tuesday evening, April 7, Father Searle, the well-known Paulist, who is professor of astronomy at the Catho lic University, Washington, delivered

a lecture at Harvard college on "As tronomical Science Not Opposed to Christian Faith." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Cathoic club of Harvard. President Eliot o

If one fifth of the Catholics in this country would set aside two cents a veek as a home mission fund, and at the end of every year buy with the money so saved, a copy of "The Faith of Our Fathers," or "Catholic Belief,"

or "Points of Controversy," or "The Catholic Christian Instructed," or "The End of Controversy," or the publica-tions of the Catholic Truth Society, and circulate the books so bought among their Protestant neighbors, at the end of 1896 two million books would be spreading the truth ; at the end of 1897, four million books would spreading the truth; at the end of six million books would be spreading the truth ; and so on, until the conversion of America would be made certain, and all at an expense of

patriotic societies had worked much the earth to-day more than two-thirds estrangement. This had been counter are not Christians, and to them we acted to a great extent. The intelli must add the millions and millions of gent community rapidly reaches its uman souls who, from the dawn conclusions as to where the right and the human race down to our own justice lies. As a result of the mission we chronicle conversions as follows Redeemer and His Church. Can any Twelve at McKeesport, eleven at Lerry these people be saved, or are they and five at Wilmerdin. In this cit ll, without exception, doomed to ever the enquirer's class has reached forty asting despair and punishment

all persevering. In the very near future twenty converts will receive Human reason would seem to rise in baptism. The Public Hall Apostolate nd all merciful God could have ex is to be made a permanent institution luded all the souls from all happiness nd destined them to suffer forever in the diocese. A house has been rented in Wilkinsbury and will be fur egardless of what their merits might nished without delay. It will be headquarters of the missionary Fathers.with the teaching of St. Paul and of the Church to believe that God wishes Pittsburg Catholic.

incerely and truly to save all men. It is gratifying to note that in this And the practical question, therefore country whenever a narrow-minded suggests ens in such a condition that Protestant heaps calumnies upon the they can be saved? Our guide Catholic Church a non-Catholic free in this matter must be the Council of Trent, which has la'd from prejudice comes to the front in defense of our faith. In England, too, down the dispositions necessary for justification, namely: faith, as the it seems, the bigots are rebuked by those of their own creed. We find an beginning and foundation of justificainstance of this generous spirit in the case of the editor of the Worthing In ion, and, furthermore, hope, initial telligencer, who lately gave a sound ve, and penance united with a pur lecture to an intolerant parson, the ose of sinning no more. As to faith Rev. E. K. Elliott, rector of Broad-God the theologians generally agree

hat two truths must be believed neces water. Commenting on a speech which tate medii and explicity, namely the Rev. Mr. Elliott delivered at a hat God exists and that He exists as a meeting on behalf of the "Waldensian missions" in Italy, and in which he munerator to those who seek 'Him. attributed all sorts of sins to the Cathotherefore, the heathen by his own lic Church, the Intelligencer naided reason is capable of knowing SAVS 'Of course the worthy rector believe a some way the existence of God, His

all he says or he would not say it, just rovidence, the immortality of the soul as he also believes that the Pope grantnd the natural law, then there is in ed 'permits to permit every crimeuch a man a sufficient foundation on under heaven,' and so on and so on through all the usual Protestant gamut. till the handsome, intellectual, aral faith is not the benign countenance of Rome's Pontiff changes into the veritable image of the man of sin, the anti-Christ of the Apocalyptic vision. To us the intolerable fanatic ism that perverts the minds and upsets the judgment of otherwise kind and charitable people is inexpressibly shocking, but to members of the Roman

raceable to vicious literature Mr. Hester read extracts from letters from prison chaplains and wardens in all parts of the country, all speaking of the evil effects of unwhole me literature. nes, have died in ignorance of their

This is a prevalent evil, and one that ought to excite the lively interest of every parent for its suppression. Very little can be accomplished by schools of teachers, though they can help, if pro per methods are adopted. To the per wolt at the thought that an all-loving ents themselves we must look for effect ive work in this direction.

And to Catholic parents especially w appeal for more faithful and vigilant erformance of duty in this connection It would seem more in harmony If they do not select and provide the reading matter that passes into the hands of their young, they can and should at least know what is procured elsewhere. They can take an inter itself, Are the heath est in the matter and foster the reading habit in their children and direct it in pure and wholesome channels

No sane parent would willfully per mit his child to acquire or cultivate the habit of opium-eating or any other habit injurious to the intellectua faculties and physical health, bu many view quite indifferently the growth of addictions that menace and must ultimately destroy the moral faculties and jeopardize the life o the soul. There is no agency that works with so great certainty to this end as the practice of immoral reading, and unless this be checked at the beginning an unhappy future for its victim can be calculated with almost mathematical accuracy. - Cleveland Universe.



which Gcd can construct the edifice of Leo XIII. is a leader by his simple alvation. For the grace of supernatbook is said to have been shockingly first grace, nature and energetic character, as well low; and, although Lady Burton needed \$50,000 badly, she threw page order of chronology, which is conceded as by his position and the circumstances o the infidel ; but preparatory graces of the times-the leader of a great or after page of the manuscript int ganization of Christian men and women are first granted to him, by which his fire until all was consumed. For this intellect is enlightened and his will spreading all over the world, the leader act she was set down as a vandal by strengthened. And when he, aided by of a vast bidy of human thought, the those who knew nothing of the pecun hese preparatory graces, does what in leader of a great conservative army iary sacrifice she made; bu Lady which will play a large part in any comhim lies, God will grant him the grace Burton was always a good Catholic necessary to make his natural faith su- ing struggle. He will not be here she was one of the Arundels - and her communion it must be deeply offensive pernatural. And when he has when the battle begins, but he will duty in the car also. England has probably never elicited an act of supernat- leave a strong position for his successor rest in peace ! duty in the case was plain. May she

Lady Burton's Heroic Faith.

The late Lady Isabel Burton deserves be remembered for at least one act n her remarkable career. Her husband, Sir Richard Burton, the distin guished traveller and Orientalist, had labored, it is said, for fifteen years on the translation of certain Eastern books that have never been put lished in any European language. The translation was completed the day be-fore Sir Richard died, and Lady Burton was offered a small fortune for the manuscript. But the moral tone of the

5

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

#### Catholie Columbian

Here is a lay-sermon for young men by a young man who is a reader of these columns-a lesson on the value of time and opportunity that should be taken to hear', since the hour and the man combined are destiny. Sometimes the golden moment slips away because we are unheeding. Be vigilant, and grasp yours while you may.

A Young Man to Young Men.

"What are you doing ?" is a question as often asked, perhaps, as the friendly one, "How are you?" or "How do you do?" The reply is frequently, "Nothing," or "Killing time;" and while it is a sad reflection and commentary upon one's self and country to have nothing to do, it is ten thousand times sadder to be "killing time," to be throwing away one's life in chasing phantoms and delusions, or realizing, when too late-

How pleasure, like the passing wind, Blows by, and leaves us naught behind But grief at last : How still our present happiness Seems, to the wayward fancy, less Than what is past.

It is a misapprehension, however, for any one to think that he is "killing time " by doing nothing or wasting it in idleness. Nothing but bitterness and regret follows wasted hours and lost opportunities ; and, therefore-

O ! let the soul its slumber break, Arouse its senses and awake, To see how soon Life, with its glories, glides away, And the stern footstep of decay Comes stealing on.

No, no, young man, it is time that is killing you, everything, everybody — whitening heads, dimming eyes, en-feebling minds and bodies, and bearing all rapidly, remorselessly, toward the grave and decay.

Decide at once to fight the battle of life earnestly, to capture the forts and outposts, to fortify its weak places, to garrison and protect its borders. Do not wait for sight to teach you caution, nor for hearing to teach you apprehen sion, but be up and doing, struggling to accomplish something for yourself and posterity, and to leave, as Longfellow says, -

# Foct prints that, perhaps, another, Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwreck brother, Seeing, shall take heart again.

Whatever your vocation, do your duty ; be it in the field or factory, at the altar or the bar, in the pursuit of wealth or knowledge, do your duty, first, last, always ; 'for in its faithful performance lies your greatest reward and satisfaction, since, in the final judgment, "Every man's good deeds will be declared, and his most secret sins disclosed ; and as no elevation of rank will then give a title to respect, no obscurity of condition shall exclude the just from public honor or screep the guilty from public shame :" and before Jehovah "Opulence will find itself no longer powerful ; poverty no longer weak ; birth no longer distinguished, and manners no longer pass unnoticed.

Do not procrastinate ; the present is the time for action. To morrow may never come-"To morrow," as saith the immortal bard of Avon, "is a period nowhere to be found in all the hoary registers of time, unless perchance in the fool's calendar." The past lies fathoms down and is cherished only for its memories ; the future is uncertain. Therefore "act in the living present ;" for, in the language of the Christian poet, Reginald Heber, "Life bears us on like a mighty river and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we can

of them in the service of Uncle Sam. Any ambition they may have fostered will simply die of inanition and they will become mere automatons like many other persons in the departments here. This is strictly true, and should be

man or woman would be to place either

kept in mind by the young men or women who hunger for government positions. Just what is the cause of it no one can say, but a few years of em-

ployment in the government service seem to unfit the employe for any active work in other pursuits. Washington is full of examples of lost ambition, sapped vitality and incapacity to work hard in private institutions. Possibly the ease of Government labor and the short hours have something to do with it. But even this will not account for the peculiar deterioration of the government office holder. The first taste of civil service employment seem to affect him as the first use of a 'deadhead" ticket affects some railway passengers. They are forever afterward reluctant to pay the schedule rate of fare.

The best advice to be given to any young man who is asking for govern-ment employment is an admonition to let it alone. Work in the national civil service is one of the peculiar mental and moral maladies of the century - unclassified by the physicians, perhaps, but nevertheless a real and distinctive disease.

#### A Correspondent Answered.

A Toledo reader of The Columbian inquires whether a Catholic young man can join the Young Men's Christian Association without placing his faith in peril, and also asks what and why secret societies are opposed by the Catholic Church.

The latter part of the last inquiry was adequately answered in our issue of April 4. In general, membership is forbidden to Catholics in those societies which have chaplains, rituals and religious ceremonies, and in all other associations which require from members an oath that they will not disclose, even to their ecclesiastical superiors and spiritual guides, the nature of the organizations ; or which bind those who join them, even by promise, without an oath, to blind bedience, no matter what orders are given. In matter of doubt, whether this or that society comes under the ban of the Church, a Catholic who contemplates joining such associations should consult his confessor or pastor on the subject.

The answer to our correspondent's first question depends on circum stances. Given a branch of the Y. M. C. A., all of whose members are mor ally upright, free from anti Catholic prejudices and devoid of proselytizing tendencies, a Catholic young man of staunch faith would, perhaps, expose his religion to little risk in joining that particular branch. The difficulty would be to find such an association and, generally speaking, the atmos phere of non Catholic organizations is anything but salutary to Catholic faith. With the existence of a flourishing Catholic Club at Toledo, what reason, though, has any socially inclined Catholic young man for affiliating with a non-Catholic society ?

Stray Chips of Thought. Good luck is often bad luck in dis

guise. There are some men in the world who don't work their brains hard enough to convince people that they have any.

Nothing flatters a man more than to

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

No young man should remain idle when there is so much to be accom-plished. Every hour should be spent profitably and advantageously, for to waste an hour, or even a minute, means perhaps the loss of the single golden opportunity of life, to grasp which would be of greater moment than to conquer kingdoms and live in lux-ury upon their spoils. Let him be imbued with the principles of good faith and moral obligations, carrying in his heart a touch of humanity ; and when old age arrives it will be grateful and resplendent, full of joy and satisfaction. J. P. B.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK. AN HOUR WITH A SINCERE PRO-

#### TESTANT. By Rev. J. P. M. S. XXXII.

TEMPTATIONS OF CONVERTS.

After having become convinced of your duty to submit to the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, still more after having done so with the help of God's special grace, you must not wonder if you are at once assailed with all kinds of temptations unknown to you before. The arch-enemy of God and man hates nothing so much as the Church of Jesus Christ. Hence he most willingly grants everything, and is, as it were, willing to make great sacrifices, if by doing so he can keep per-sons out of the true Church. In the Roman Catholic Church he recognizes the mystical body of Jesus Christ, and that infallible and all powerful mean instituted by Him, to lead men into the possession of heaven, from which he and all the fallen angels are for ever excluded. These temptations and annoyances, therefore, must be for you one more convincing proof that the Roman Catholic Church is the true Church of Christ. Don't be disturbed by them nor dispute with them. As Pilate said : "What I have written, I have writen"; so also say you to the tempter: "What I have resolved to be and to do, I have resolved." Be faithful in your prayers, and in due time God will command the storm of temptations to abate. The clouds of doubts and perplexities will disperse and a great calm will ensue. Whils the enemy intends to harm and ruin you, God wishes you to have a chance to prove your fidelity and generosity, and thus to take firmer and deeper root in the fertile soil of holy Church. To confirm and encourage you the more against possible temptations and annoy ances call to mind and convince your self of the following truths.

#### XXXIII.

TO TRULY PLEASE GOD. In order to truly please God we mus

not only abstain from evil, but also do the positive will of God ; but to do the will of God we must learn it : to learn we must make use of that means which He Himself has instituted to acquaint men with His holy will. This means is the Church founded by Jesus Christ, which you have become convinced is the Roman Catholic Church Consequently, every one who in all earnestness wishes to do God's holy will, and thus become pleasing in His sight, must listen to the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.

XXXIV. The question is not, whether we have all the same God, whom we all intend to serve ; but whether we serve Him in the manner He Himself requires ; for only when a servant does what his master demands of him can he expect not anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it can not be delayed; he thinks he has thought.

what is right, involves a contradiction It implies that a man may believe things to be true and do just what is contrary to what he believes. Besides, "doing what is right" includes also "listening to the Church." Hence, no one, knowing the true Church of Christ, and, after all, not submitting to her, can say that he does " all that is right." He transgresses wilfully and continually a most important com-mandment of God by not submitting and not listening to the Church, and is, in fact, a very great sinner in the eyes of God, whatever he may be in the eyes of men, should he even rival the Pharisees of old in external righteousness.

XXXVIII. STIFLING RELIGIOUS DOUBTS. "Out of the Roman Catholic Church

there is no salvation for those who know her to be the true Church founded by Jesus Christ, and, after all, refuse to submit to her ; neither for those who doubt whether the church they belong to is the true Church, but neglect to clear up their doubts, and thus remain by their own fault ignor-

ant of the true Church founded by Jesus Christ, who has solemnly de-clared : "He who will not listen to the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and publican" (Matt. xviii. 17), and, "He that heareth you, heareth me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth me "(Luke x. 16). Whatever edifying lives such persons may lead, they cannot be saved. They will be lost, not on account of the posit ve evil they have done, but on account of what they have omitted to do. There is good reasons to suspect that a great deal of the zeal at present manifested among non Catholics and their craze for performing works of charity, and in this, if possible, to outdo Catho lics, is reducible to an endeavor to stifle religious doubts. When such doubts assail them they look at them selves ; compare their good and moral lives with the bad and immoral lives led by so many Catholics ; heap up be-fore the eyes of their soul all the good and charitable works they have performed and are yet performing. Thus pleasing and admiring themselves, they dismiss all annoying doubts as to whether they are members of the true ing

Church, or not; and, being satisfied with themselves, they conclude that God, too, must be satisfied with them. Besides, the enemy of God and man is only too anxious to confirm such per sons in their false peace, security and self-delusion, and to succeed herein still better he is most willing to play the part of an angel of light, filling their hearts with false and counter feit sentiments of devotion and piety, urging them on to practise those mora virtues towards which they feel natur ally inclined. Thus he will succeed in preventing them from inquiring into the doctrines of the Church, and so will keep them out of her pale, and,

> XXXIX. BAD LIVES OF CATHOLICS.

consequently, out of the way of salva-

tion.

It is unreasonable and unjust to udge the Roman Catholic Church by the bad lives of many unfaithful members. Catholics are bad only in as far as they do not live as Catholics. The Catholic Church is a good tree, and as such can bring forth only good fruit ; but as you can find bad fruit on the best tree, so you will find also bad fruit on the good tree of the Catholic Church. But, as bad fruit on a good and healthy tree does not owe its being bad to the good tree, but to some

XLI. INTELLECTUAL PRIDE.

As it is wrong to judge an individal, so it is also wrong and unjust to judge families, societies, and even whole nations by their mere external conduct, which may be pleasing, polite and engaging, but cannot be truly good unless its motive be the de sire to do the holy will of God as made known by His holy Church. It is also in this intention of conforming our conduct to the will of God, as made known to us by the Church, that true education consists. Hence, a poor servant girl, knowing well her cate chism and anxious to live according to what she has learned from holy Church to be the will of God regarding her, is truly educated, whilst a lady o fashion, although a leader in society but ignorant or forgetful of what God, by the voice of His Church requires of her, whatever her worldly learning and accomplishments may be, is not educated at all, and possesses no re

semblance to the pattern of true per fection, which is God Himself. TO BE CONTINUED.

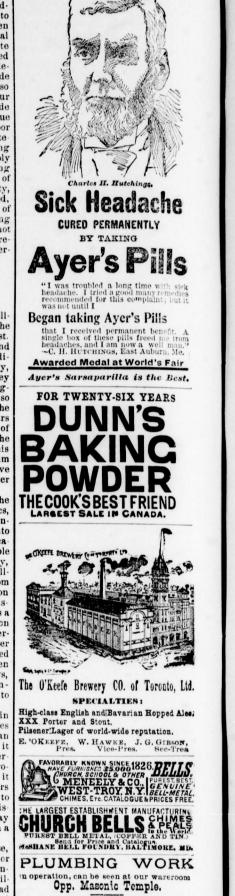
### THE PRIEST'S VOCATION.

The other day a very good and well intentioned lady informed me that she was educating her son to be a priest Some years ago she and her husband decided that this boy should be dedi cated to the Church, and, consequently while the lad was yet under ten, they would have him enter upon the relig-ious life, for, she said, "he was so good." The lad is fifteen now, and the mother feels very bad because she fears the boy does not relish the idea of studying for the priesthood. Still the parents hope to be able to dispel his deas of the present, and to coax him into the pathway that they have marked out for his future, says a writen in the Catholic Mirror.

While I am very glad to note the increase in the number of ecclesiastics. still I believe that nothing is more un wise than to force a young person into a life that is not evidently his voca tion. Parents may have the laudable desire to have a priest in their family, but they must remember that the "call or "vocation" must come from God. Numerous are the lives lost, on account of a hurried or careless decision in a matter of such moment. Asa rule these persons have entered upon a sacerdotal life without having a certain vocation therefor; only after their irrevocable vows are pronounced do they discover their error; then come regret, uneasiness, waverings. melancholy cravings for the unattain able, and, eventfully, acts that lead to correction, and finally to misfortune.

The vocation consists in certain qualities, dispositions, aptitude, tastes and inclinations which render a man fit to follow a certain calling. And if it is so for a lawyer, a physician, a mer chant, an engineer, or any other pro fession or business, much more so is it for a priest. The man who enters upon any worldly career is at liberty to leave it when he finds he was mis taken ; not so the priest. In no way is the parent qualified to decide upon a child's vocation.

Again, do I repeat that it is unwise unjust and extremely dangerous for parents to seek to impose their intentions, in such matters, upon their chil Long after the parents are dead dren. the young person—grown to manhood —may eat the bitter fruit of repentance and suffer a life of untold torture on account of a false filial devotedness that induced him to accept as his vocation the career chosen by those who were incompetent to guide him properly. Man. an Ungrateful Animel. As a race we succeed in showing a good deal of dissatisfaction with the weather, and grumble a great deal about it. In summer we're too hot, in wiater, too cold, and during bright spring days we complain that it won't last long. The great secret for doing away with all complaint is to dress appropriately. In summer, don't dress, wear a neglige suit and watch your neighbor work. You'll be cooler than if you worked yourself. But in winter, that's different, indulge in all the active work you can find, but instead of burdening yourself with a number of gar-ments, have your outer coats interlined with Fibre Chamois. It will keep out all wind, rain and frost, and yet is inexpensive, and so ight m weight that you must feel its pres-ence. Man, an Ungrateful Animal. Real merit is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures even after other usedrations fail. Get Hood's and only Hood



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upon things w We hear a days about th there are som tain that we d the supreme worship. A ometimes as and discipline unduly depre care and atte channels. N will find faul to assist and every means contrary, th tered and en But when it humanity, w edge the righ and if such r ies of progre must plead g But so far ering man a to say that th of the Churc level, and p motive and a ever entered advanced thi time to con been done b and by its di tinguished f. what it tells us truly, the Lord of thi creatures, th Him, and th if we are teaching ta confirms it. us above it. The first Faith. And does faith virtue by those things Faith, ther with God H For acity. God Himsel this an elev far greater iest philosop can at bes guesses ; fa possession truth. The seco virtue is H To what do reason teac we are Go subject to I receive from But Christi God not a Father : n Friend ; a the possessi and rewar eternity. With re Christian time only t ruling mot

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whether rough or smooth, the river hastens toward its home, till the roar ing of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel and the land lessens from our eyes and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of the earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal.

Aim high, and be not satisfied with the low and medium ; aspire to great things and worthily accomplish them. Be like Alexander, who, being asked in his youth to contend for a prize in the Olympic game, answered : " Yes, if I have kings to contend with." Enter the arena of life determined to succeed, fully equipped for the fierceness of its battles and the bitterness of its struggles. Achieve honorable success at all hazard and at any cost, but be victorious. Be assured in the words of Stobaeus, that " No slumber seals the eye of Providence," and that in due time the reward of diligence and application will crown the efforts of the day's toil and the burning of the midnight lamp.

The ambitious young man desiring to succeed worthily, is engaged every moment in a fresh pursuit. He allows unprofitable moments to register their own decay or to pass unobserved or unimproved, but grasps life's instant business with avidity, knowing "What is becoming is honorable and what is honorable is becoming." Neither does he forget the utterance of a celebrated Roman :- "Justice consists in doing no injury to men ; decency in giving them no offence," and he knows that to trangress this precept brings punish-ment and grief. Importunity and false promises may tempt him to falter tor an instant, but only for an instant ; for true courage, true manhood, will bring him to recollection and make him redouble his efforts in his resolve to achieve success. Keep out of Government Service.

In a recent interview Secretary Morton, referring to the matter of the civil service, said :

harm that could be done to a young around them.

Kind little acts are of the same blood as great and holy deeds. To speak the truth and perform good

offices are two things that resemble God. \* Every man ought to speak and act with such perfect integrity that no one could have reason to doubt his simple affirmation. Action and self - renunciation lead alike to happiness; for he who either acts or denies himself reaps the harvest of both virtues. Right action, under-

taken heedless of consequences, is indeed renunciation.

The effect of a man's actions must be known ; he can not hide them, and they will be felt for good or evil. He may bury the causes of his acts so deep in his bosom that they may never be known ; but their effects cannot be confined to such narrow limits. They must be felt and seen ; and therefore he "should be as careful of his words as his actions and be as far from speak ing as from doing ill.

A man may find as much pure de-light among his books as elsewhere. There he may become acquainted with the past and present, ancient and modern, philosopher and statesman; there he may find, as was said by the mightiest mind of modern times, Lord Bacon's, — whose writings are said to contain all the wisdom of the ancients -that "studies nourish youth, delight old age, are the ornament of posterity, the solacement and refuge of advers-ity." He will find that industry He will find that industry effects everything ; that eminence is not the result of accident, but of hard, untiring labor ; that everything depends upon industry and application. Success in every art, no matter what may be the natural talent, is always the reward of industry and pains. Had Cicero and Demosthenes been content to remain as they were, had they not persevered to improve, to go for-ward, to achieve something, Rome and Athens would have benefitted little by their genius and "the world would never have known their fame." They would have been lost in the undistin-

"Most undoubtedly the greatest guished crowd that sank to oblivion

XXXV. DECEIVING ONE'S SELF.

Whatever endearing expressions a child may make use of, and however generously and sincerely it may try to please its parents and make them loved and honored by others, it can never truly please them as long as it neglects or refuses to do that one thing which hey, above all others, require of it. fruit of the good tree of the Catholic So neither can any one truly please Church. God, however great and generous his endeavors may be, if he neglects or re-fuses to submit to the authority of holy Church, or neglects to clear up his doubts as to whether the Church he belongs to is, or is not, the Church

founded by Jesus Church. Such a one only deceives himself and allows himself to be deceived by others, and all the good works he may imagine he is performing are scarcely more than mere rubbish in the sight of God.

XXXVI.

When appearing before the judg-ment seat of our Lord, one may enumerate all the good actions he has per-formed and call upon the whole world as a witness of the irreproachable and edifying life he has led ; but all will avail him nothing, if he did not submit to the authority of the true Church, or, by his own fault, did not come to the full knowledge of it. Our Lord far less displeasing to God than the will tell him, that for the good works proud Pharise, notwithstanding the he has performed, and for the morally good and edifying life he has led, he has already received his reward on earth by having been kept free from the attacks of violent temptations, by having had success in his undertak ings, by having enjoyed the esteem and love of his fellow men, by having been praised and extolled by them even after death; but that he cannot expect a reward in heaven, which is reserved only for the obedient children of the true Church.

### XXXVII.

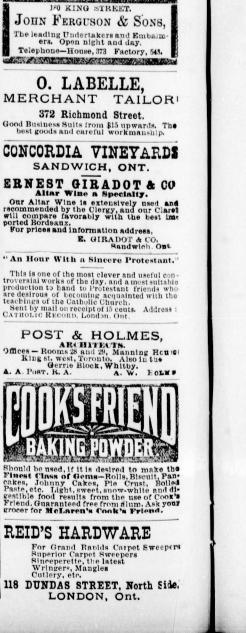
DOING WHAT IS RIGHT. The saying that it does not matter | whilst it is often withdrawn as punishwhat a man believes provided he does ment for intellectual pride.

bad influence from without, so the bad conduct of so many Catholics is due, not to the Church, but to some bad in fluence outside the spirit of the Church. He who lives up fully to the teaching and direction of the Holy Roman Cath olic Church will infallibly become a saint. All saints whose sanctity God has made known by miracles were children of the Holy Roman Catholic Church without a single exception, and saints are nothing else but the

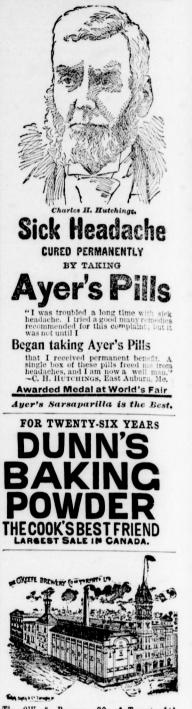
> XL. MORAL GOODNESS OF ACTIONS.

It is also unreasonable and unjust to udge and measure the moral goodness of actions by what they appear to be. The intention of the heart is the only measure for our good, as for our bad deeds. Actions little objectionable in the eyes of men may be highly displeasing in the sight of God, and actions very objectionable in the eyes of men may be little, or not at all, ob jectionable in the sight of God. Slaves of sensual passions, whose very appearance is highly disgusting, are certainly less hateful in the sight of God. than persons intoxicated with pride however respectable and even praise worthy may be their external conduct. Who could doubt that the public sinner in the temple, even before he so humbly asked for God's pardon, was proud Pharisee, notwithstanding the latter's dazzling exterior righteous ness. Hence, those who proudly re fuse to become children of the Holy Catholic Church, although they know or at least suspect, that she is the true Church of Christ, are certainly greater sinners before God, than Cath olics who willingly submit to the Church, but are not free from sins of sensuality. Sen-suality has at least the excuse of weakness ; not so pride, refusing to submit to the authority of the Church. This explains also why, in many cases, God does not deprive slaves of sensuality of the gift of faith,





#### MAY 9, 1896.



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### MAY 9, 1896. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

## Fifth Sunday After Easter.

THE THREE STEPS TO HEAVEN. Blessed is the man whose help is from thee his heart he hath disposed to ascend by rens." (Psalm Ixxxviii. 6.) Next Thursday the Church will cele

brate the feast of the Ascension of our Lord ; the day on which His sojourn in this vale of tears came to an end, when He entered upon the possession of that glory which He had won by His obedience in this world. In the Collect which is said at Mass on this feast we ask "that we who believe that Thy only Son, our Redeemer, ascended this day into heaven, may also have our hearts fixed on heavenly In order that we may things.' better able to enter into the spirit of the approaching feast, and even in this life raise ourselves up above its transitory interests, 1 propose to point out how our religion necessarily ele-vates the minds and thoughts of those who practise it, how it places them even now in the enjoyment of heavenly treasures, and how, therefore, our

minds should even now learn to rest upon things which are above. We hear a great deal of talk nowa days about the dignity of man, and there are some few people who maintain that we ought to make humanity tain that we ought to make humanity the supreme object of our care and the bicycle principle. The young worship. And newspaper scribes sometimes assert that the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church him in the future. - New Ideas, Philunduly depress mankind, and turn his care and attention into less deserving

adelphia. channels. Now, no one, I am sure, will find fault with those for striving There is a pretty story told about the naming of the Marechal Niel rose. to assist and help their fellow-man by every means in their power ; on the contrary, the Church has always fos-When the famous General Niel of the Franco-Austrian war, returning from tered and encouraged all such efforts. the scene of his many victories, passed But when it comes to the worship of through a certain small town, one of humanity, we are unable to acknowlthe peasant women of the place preedge the rightfulness of such a claim sented to him a basket of beautiful yeland if such refusal makes us the enemlow roses. ies of progress and enlightenment, we

must plead guilty. But so far from depressing and lowering man and his dignity, I venture garden in Paris. It thrived in its new to say that the doctrines and teaching of the Church raise him to a higher level, and place before him a higher She was greatly pleased with the motive and a loftier end than it has ever entered into the mind of the most lower, and on inquiry found it had no name. She smiled at the general significantly, and said, "Then I will advanced thinkers of this or any other time to conceive. This, I say, has been done by the Christian religion be the one to give it a name," and added, graciously, "I will christen it the 'Marechal Niel," and at the same and by its distinctive teaching, as distinguished from natural religion and what it tells us. Natural religion tells moment she bestowed upon the man us truly, that there is one Maker and the jewelled emblem which revealed to Lord of this world, that we are His him his promotion and gave him the creatures, that we must be subject to title Marshal of France. Him, and that punishment awaits us

if we are not so subject. Catholic teaching takes all this for granted, confirms it, builds upon it, and raises us above it. And how ? draw-back to the ambitious. Shabby clothes only add dignity and worth to

The first step in the Christian life is Faith. And what is faith? What does faith do for us? Faith is that virtue by which we accept as true those things which God has revealed. Faith, then, brings us face to face with God Himself and His divine ver-For the truths of faith we have acity God Himself as the Voucher. Is not this an elevation of the mind of man far greater than that to which the loftiest philosophies can lay claim ? They can at best give us opinions and guesses ; faith places us at once in the possession of eternal and immutable

truth

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are in keeping with youth. It would be a dull world indeed if the shout of young voices at play never greeted The second distinctively Christian us, the peal of laughter coming from innocent hearts as yet untried by the cares of the world. However, let my young readers remembert hat fun and virtue is Hope. And what is hope? To what does it raise us? The light of reason teaches us, as I said before, that frolic should come after, not before, any duties awaiting them. Never get we are God's creatures and must be subject to Him, and if so subject will receive from Him a fitting recompense. into the habit of putting off for another But Christian hope makes us look upon ies entrusted to you nonsihi God not as our Maker, but as our No matter how small they be, do them promptly and in the best manner of Father : not as a Master, but as a which you are capable. Always take a Friend ; and makes us look forward to the possession not merely of His gifts just pride in showing up your under and rewards, but of Himself for all takings to their best advantage. With reference to the third great Our Pictures on the Walls. Our Pictures on the walls. The frames are not expensive and the pict-ures they are plain. A brooding there where sunlight or the fire-light softly falls: The stranger would not note them, yet no hope of greed or gain Would make us think of parting with our pictures on the walls! Christian virtue - Charity - I have time only to mention that it makes the ruling motive of our lives the love of God for Himself because He is what He is. For before concluding, I wish to point out the greatest elevation to which we are raised. Take a man Nay, we would have no changes in the porwho is in the grace of God ; what is his traits if we could, For, gazing on the faces, we can see them as position? What does the possession of God's grace make him? I should not they were ; The father strong, and sisters in their lovely have dared to answer had it not been revealed by God and sanctioned by the womanhood, The mother sweet (and tender, and the baby in his chair. Church. It would not have entered into the mind of man to guess ; for that Their voices come at even or on quiet afterwhich man in the grace of God possesses is nothing less than a participation And while we look upon them we recall the of the divine nature ; to use the words dearer days : And still they seem to love us as when Hope of grave theologians, man's very being its sweetest tunes Went chanting low and tender here among the homestead ways. is placed in a divine state. If these things are so, and they are elementary Christian truths, have we The years have been so many, and the days not reason enough to have our hearts fixed, even in this life, on heavenly have gone so slow, we were undivided in the years the Since we were undivided in a set of mind recalls ; mind recalls ; And yet we feel less lonely as we on our journey go, journey go, things? journey go, With the faces ever with us-with the pict-ure on the walls ! As the strength of a building de pends upon the solidity of its founda-tion, so health depends upon the con--Memphis Commercial Appeal. dition of the blood. To expel impuri-The Boy Who Says "We." ties and cause the vital fluid to become Don't laugh at the boy who magni vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsafies his place. You may see him going to the postoffice with a big bundle of parilla is the most powerful and effect ive medicine in use. The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Oat., writes : "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathar-tic. ive medicine in use. his employer's letters, which he dis Substantly receiving refers similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I nevery used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Prils for Dyspepsior Liver and Kidney function. The relief experienced after to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that he is attending to business. He likes to have the world know that once said, "I would not give more have contenned when awake with a hosp inght." The boy who haves "we" his credit and reputation. He takes pleasure in his work, and hopes one heave taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nevous heave taking Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently removes these pasts, at once relieving the little sufferers. plays with as much pride as if they were

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. day to say " we " in earnest. The boy will reap what he sows if he has grit and sticks to his job. You may take 'Twas whispered one morning in heaven How the little child-angel May, In the shade of the great white portal Sat sorrowing night and day; How she said to the stately warden— Has of the bern and here. off your hat to him as one of the future

He of the key and bar— "Oh ! angel, sweet angel I pray you Set the beautiful gates ajar—

Only a little, I pray you, Set the beautiful gates ajar.

"I can hear my mother weeping,

A can hear my nother weeping, She is lonely, she cannot see A glimmer of light in the darkness, When the gates shut after me : Oh ! turn me the key, sweet angel, The splendor will shine so far !''' But the warden answered, '' I dare not Set the beautiful gates ajar :' Spoke low and answered, '' I dare not Set the beautiful gates ajar.''

Then up rose Mary, the blessed, Sweet Mary, the mother of Christ : Her hand on the hand of the angel She laid, and her touch sufficed. Turned was the key in the portal, Fell ringing the golden bar, And lo ! in the little child's fingers Stood the beautiful gates ajar. In the little child's angel fingers Stood the beautiful gates ajar.

A Boy Patentee.

Its Name.

The Aims of Life. Every boy and girl should endeavou

b have an aim in life. Poverty is no

the poor boy or girl determined to re

does not look up will look down; and the spirit that will not soar is destined to

grovel." Riches and rank have no

wrecked more ambitious boys than any

qualities of the truly ambitious.

"He wh

ceive a good education.

shoulders.

olid men of the town. Let his em ployer do the fair thing by him check him kindly if he shows signs o being too big for his place ; counse him as to his habits and associates, and occasionally show him a pleasant pros pect of advancement. A little praise does an honest boy a heap of good Good luck to the boy who says " we !

#### Be Prompt, Boys.

Major Skinner tells in his autobio graphy, "Fifty Years in Ceylon, how his prompt obedience to an order suddenly communicated made the gov-ernor of the island his friend. He was then Lieutenant Skinner, twenty-one years of age, a member of the governor's staff and of his military family. One day, between noon and one o'clock, the governor, Sir Edward Barnes, seeing Skinner in the billiardroom, said : "What are you doing here, young-

ster? I thought you would have been at Negombo by this time. " "What to do there, sir?"

Not all the old heads are on old houlders. A patent was recently "What ! Have you not received your orders from the quarter master. granted to the sixteen-year-old son of I. F. Forward, of San Diego, Cal., for general?

"No, sir; I have not seen him toa propeller for boats, which is worked day. "Go to him at once, and be quick in

man has made a good start forward, what you have to do. It was near 2 o'clock before Skin-ner could find that officer. When he caught him he was ordered to proceed and we shall expect to hear more from

to Negombo-an old fort twenty-three miles north of the Government House -to make a plan of the la racks there and to prepare an estimate of the cost

of repairing them so as to fit them for immediate occupation. The lieutenant was annoyed, for he was engaged to a dinner-party that evening, to which the Governor and Lady Barnes were going. But he mounted his gray Arab, who could do

almost anything but fly, and as soon as he got clear of the fort started at a One of the flowers still clung to a portion of the root, and Niel, enamored gallop. At every sixth mile he drew bridle for two or three minutes, to of the flower, transplanted it to his soil, and when a large bush, covered give the Arab a chance to breathe. He reached Negombo at 4 o'clock, with blossoms, he presented it as a gift to the Empress Eugenie. having ridden the twenty-three miles in two hours.

Field-book in hand and with tapeline he made the measurements, jotted them down, drew plans of the barracks and wrote down the facts necessary for the estimate. Within an hour he was in the saddle on his return to Colombo, which he reached before 7 o'clock. H then dressed and arrived at the dinnerparty nearly as soon as the governor. The moment Sir Edward saw him he said : "Well, youngster, what are you

doing here? I thought I told you this morning to go to the quartermastergeneral for orders. "So I did. sir.

"And what did he tell you to do? "He ordered me to go to Negombo, sir, to take plans of the barracks, to report the number of men they could accommodate and to submit an estimate "Then what do you mean by neglecting those orders. You ought to

necessary connection with the sterling Idleness is the rock which has shiphave gone off instantly. "I have not neglected them, sir; I have been to Negombo, and your ex-

other cause, with the exception of in-temperance. Again a boy's or girl's manner tells. Fun and high spirits cellency will have all the information you require laid before you to-morrow morning.

The governor showed his delight by the glow of satisfaction on his face He repeated the exploit to the dinnerparty, dwelling upon the promp bedience. From that day the lieuten ant's promotion advanced, and when difficult or quick work was to be exe cuted he was selected to do it.

The Roads to Rome.



POETS' TRIBUTE TO MARY. Perfection of Womanhood the Theme of Noble Singers.

Mary, the most perfect of created beings, is the idea which has entered Catholic literature, Catholic thought and Catholic sentiment down through the glorious ages of faith to our own day. It rose in hymns and canticles from quiet old cloisters throughout the length and breadth of Europe. It penetrated into the Sagas of the North and was sung there by Olafs and Vladimirs, sweetly displacing the old pagan Freda, who, perhaps, had her origin in some glimmering of this truth. In the depths of the Canadian forests, by the Red River of the North and near the stream that Cartier discovered, the Indian heard of it from the missionaries, and together their songs arose to Mary, the perfection of

womanhood. In Ireland this idea of Mary became

a dominant force. Over "the fair hills of holy Ireland" it fell like a benediction. Irish heroes, the O'Neills, the O'Donnells and the Geraldines, unfurled their banners for "God and Our Irish women honor Mary most Lady. by their imitation of her. From child-hood till the green grass of their anci ent grave-yards covered them they looked up to the "Virgin ever blessed" as their model, their keeper, and their sympathizing friend. Irish immigrants bore the devotion to her over land and sea to the ends of the earth. Thus Denis McCarthy, in his poem, "The Emigrants," represents the home staying parents as addressing their departing children :

Go clear the forests, climb the hills, And plow the expectant prairies, Go in the sacred name of God And the Blessed Virgin Mary's.

Exquisitely does the same poet show as the "Bell Founder" in the morning of youth kneeling at the altar vowing

he ballads of Keegan and Callanan, in the inspired translations of Mangan, everywhere we find the Irish sic lending a sweet strain to Mary

ueen of Mercy. In England when the faith brought the Saxons ripened to fruition they seized upon the idea of Mary and claimed it as their own. The name of Our Lady was on every tongue ; it became a war cry. Kings fought under its protection ; the poor scholar, subsisting in his eagerness for learning on the charity of the rich, sang at their door the "Salve Regina;" and St. Richard, the great Oxford scholar,

died with the words of a quaint Latin hymn to Our Lady upon his lips. And give as it pleases thee, A share to the humble donor Of thy love and purity.

Charles Lamb has written :

Maternal Lady with the virgin grace, Heaven born the Jesus seemeth sure And thou a Virgin pure. Lady most perfect, when thy sinless face Men look upon they wish to be A Catholic, Madonna fair, to worship thee !

Longfellow has several poems to the

them

main.

him.

as follows :

ing to the Clementine edition of the Scriptures, with amotations by the Rev. Dr. Challoner, to which is added the History of the Holy Catholic Bible, and Calmet's Illustrated and Explanatory Catholic Dictionary of the Bible, each edited by the Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and prepared under the special sanction of His Grace the Most Rev. Jas. F. Wood, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. With references, a historical and chronological index, a table of the epistles and gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year and of the most notable feasts in the Roman calendar, and other instructive and devotional matters. With elegant steel plates and other appropriate engravings. This Bible will prove not only useful in every Catholic household, but an orna-ment as well. The size is 12½x10½x4 inches, weighs 12½ pounds, and is beautifully bound. For SEVEN DOLLARS (cash to accompany order) we will send the Bible will give credit for one year's subscription of The Xarnouze Recond. The Bible and The Record for a year's subscription of The Xarnouze Recond. The Bible and the Record for a year for Seven Collars. Subscribers who live where there is no ex-press office can have book forwarded to the one nearest their residence. Please note that if, on examination, anyone is dissatisfied with the purchase, the book may be returned at our expense, and the money will be refunded. Bibles similar to these have for years been sold by agents for ten dollars each.

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(WITHOUT CLASP.)

(WITHOUT CLASP.) Containing the entire Canonical Scriptures, according to the decree of the Council of Trent, translated from the Latin vulgate. Diligently com-pared with the Hebrew, Greek, and other editions in divers languages. The Old Testament, first published by the English College at Donay, A. D. 1609. The New Testament, by the English College at Rheims, A. D., 1582. Revised and corrected accord-ures, with amotations by the Rev. Dr.

## THE HOLY BIBLE.

#### A SMALLER EDITION

Translated from the Latin vulgate. Neatly bound in cloth. Size 10x7x2, and weighs 3 pounds 6 ounces. This book will be sent to any address on same conditions as the larger edition, for Four Dollars, and a year's credit given on subscription f youth kneeling at the altar vowing o offer some fruit of his labor to Mary to may Carols to The Carnolic Record. he Mother Divine. In the May Carols to The Carnolic Record. It is always better to send remittances by money order, but when cash is sent It is always better to send remittances by money order, but when cash is sent

My soul, lest it should truant be. Thy grave did guide to thine and thee; Now when the storms of fate ofercast Darkly my presence and my past. Let my future radiant shine With sweet hopes of thee and thine !

Lord Byron's " Ave Maria :" Ave Maria : blessed be the hour. The time, the clime, the spot where I so oft Have felt that moment in its fullest power Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft ! While swung the deep bell in the distant tow

er, or the faint, dying day hymn stole aloit, And not a breath crept through the rosy air, And yet the forest leaves seemed stirred with

prayer : Ave Maria ! 'tis the hour of prayer ! Ave Maria ! 'tis the hour of love ! Ave Maria ! may our spirits dare Look up to thine and to thy Son above ! Sir Walter Scott composed the hymn which Ellen Douglas sings in "The

Meek Virgin Mother more benign Than fairest star upon the height Of thy home mountains, set to keep Lone vigils thraugh the hours of sleep, What eye can look upon thy shrine Untroubled at the sight?

'the Father's work." She says of

They served a Maid more beautiful than

race. All heavenly as that Virgin was, she sprung: But for her beauty and celestial grace. Being one in whose pure elements no trace Had e'r unhertled of sin or mortal stain. The highest Heaven was now her dwelling-

place. There as a Queen divine she held her reign. And there in endless joy forever would re-

Her feet upon the cresent Moon were set, And, moving in their order round her head, The Stars compose her sparkling coronet. There at her breast the Vircin Mother fed A Babe divine, who was to judge the dead ; Such power the Spirit gave this awfal Child; Severe He was, and in His anger dread. Yet always at His Mother's will grew mild. So well did He obey that maiden undefiled."

this with a Catholic pen, casting no doubt upon the immaculate purity of

the Virgin Mother, and evidently writ

ing of it as an idea most familiar to

Dante Rossetti's "Ave" is in part

Could tell or heart conceive. Of human

Lady of the Lake." The first stanza is as follows :

as follows : Ave Maria, maiden mild, Listen to a maiden 's prayer ! Thou canst hear, though from the wild ; Thou canst save amidst despair. Safe may we sleep beneath thy care, Though banish'd, outcast and reviled— Maiden, hear a maiden 's prayer; Mother, hear a suppliant child ! Ave Maria !

Mother of the fair delight, Though handmaid perfect in God's sight, Now sitting beside the Three, Thyself a woman Trinity. Being a daughter born to God,

Mother of Christ from stall to rood And wife unto the Holy Ghost. On when our need is uitermost, Think that to such as death may strike, Thou once wert sister, sister like ! Thou headstone of humanity. Groundstone of humanity, Fashioned like us, yet more than we !

Ah! knew'st thou of the end when first Ah : knew ist thou of the end when hist That Babe was on thy boson nursed ? Or when He tottered round thy knee Did thy sorrow dawn on thee ? And through His boyhood, year by year, Eating with Him the Passover. Didst thou discern confusedly That holler sacanment when He, The bitter cup about to quaff. Should break the bread and eat thereof ?

What human tongue can speak That day when death was sent to break From the tir'd spirit, like a veil,

Its covenant with Gabriel Endured at length unto the end ? What human thought can apprehend That mystery of motherhood, When thy beloved at length renewed The sweet Communion served. His left hand underneath thy head And His right hand embracing the ? Lo ! He was thine and this is He !

Address THOMAS COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

There is a significant passage in an article which Mr. Bernard Holland writes in the March issue of the

National Review, of London. Alluding to Cardinal Manning's conversion, Mr. Holland, says: Many roads, it would seem, lead t the spiritual city of Rome. Some men have taken the road of historic learn ing, others that of a deep and mystic philosophy. Some have been led, ap-parently, by love of the beautiful; others by the desire to belong to the widest fraternal association on earth, extending to people of all classes and all countries. Others, again, have fol the lead of those whom they love or admire. Others, like Alexandrine de la Feeronays, in the touching Recit d'une

Soeur, in terrible suffering or affliction have sought divine consolation in a form of religion which, more than others, recognizes the power of intercession and spiritual communion tween the living and the departed. The road taken by Manning was that of high policy, the theocratic route. He was attracted by the greatness and

system, the antiquity and continuity of the Imperial Church of Rome. The nature of this attracting force, taking so many various forms, this kind of homesickness, which outsiders of very differing kinds have so often felt, is, at least, a fact which deserves careful Does the Anglican Church study.

exercise this indrawing power, or does the Russian?

Blessed Virgin, one of which might well be used as an inscription to Mur-

which the Madonna says : Wisely is my soul elate. That surife should vanish. battle cease; I'm poor and of low estate. The Mother of the Prince of Peace. Jcy rises in me like a summer morn. Peace, peace on earth! the Prince of Peace is been in the pea

Lady, thine upward flight The opening heavens receive with joyful song. Blest who thy mantle bright May seize amid the throng And to the sared mount float peacefully

along ! Bright angels are around thee. They that have served thee from thy birth are there : Their hands with stars have crowned thee, Thou nearlies there of stars Wordsworth, in one of his poems, ays

Their hands with states of air ? Thou peerless Queen of air ? As sandals to thy feet the silver moon does wear.

Other American non-Catholics besides Longfellow have shown that they are not lacking in appreciation of the Virgin Mother. James Hillhouse, a lowed the road of human affections and native of Boston (1789-1841), in the Laureate of England, wrote "A Tale of Paraguay," and the fiftieth stanza of Canto II. bears testimony to the reland of Puritanism, has in one long poem this passage ; ceived belief in the Immaculate Con-

poem this passage; Turn now where stood the spotless Virgin sweet Her azure and fair her golden ringlets; But changeful as the hues of infancy Her face. As on her Son, her God, she gazed Fixed was her look, earnest and breathless;

now Suffused the glowing cheek; now changed to pale; First round her lips a smile celestial played, Then fast, fast rained the tears; who can inter-

Perhaps some thought maternal crossed her breast

That mused on days long past, when on her lap He helpless lay, and of His infant smile. Whittier, in "Raphael," says :

There droop'd thy more than mortal face, O Mother beautiful and mild ! Enfo Enfolding in one dear embrace Thy Saviour and thy Child !

Bayard Taylor, in his translation cf Goethe's "Faust," gives a version of Margaret's prayer. The prayer in part is this :

Incline, O maiden, with sorrow laden

Thy gracious countenance upon my pain. The sword thy heart in. With anguish smart The sword thy heart in. With anguns snar ing Thou lookest up to where thy Son in slain. Ah, past guessing, beyond expressing. The pangs that wring my flesh and bone ! Why this anxious heart so burneth, Why it trembleth, why it yearneth, Knowest thou and thou alone !

Poor Edgar Poe's prayer to the Ma donna was almost as sorrowful as Mar garet's :

At morn, at noon, at twilight dim Maria, thou hast heard my bymn In joy and woe, in good and ill. In joy and woe, in good and ill. Mother of God, be with me still ! When the hours flew brightly by, And not a cloud obscured the sky,

Ave Maria ! Coleridge has a Christmas carol in

We will conclude with these lines from a German Catholic poet whose name is unknown to us:

O Mary, so gentle, of maidens most sweet, My love and devotions I lay at thy feet! As thou art my Mother, thy child I will be In life and in death I will love only thee.

O Mary, for thee is each heart beat of mine ! No breath that I draw but is measured by

thine. For ever and ever thy love will I crave. In life and in death and beyond the dark grave.

The sweet consecration, O do not deny ! May thy name guard my heart as the years

hasten by. When I call thee in dying, reach forth thy dear hand And lead me at last to that heavenly land. In 1814 Robert Southey, the Poet

-Yonkers' Catholic News.

Dana on the Bible.

In a recent address, Charles A. Dana, the well known editor of the ception of Our Lady, although it was many years before the proclamation of the dogma. The Indian woman, Mon-New York Sun, speaking of books nema, recalling the stories she had heard in her youth, describes certain which every one should read, placed first in rank the Bible, considering it not from a religious but from the standpoint of literary utility. "There is perhaps no book," he says, men who had come to the Indians' and, sent by the Great Spirit to do

whose style is more suggestive and more instructive, from which you learn more directly that sublime simplicity which never exaggerates, which recounts the greatest event with solemnity, of course, but without sentimentality or affectation, none which you open with such confidence and lay down with such reverence; there is no book like the Bible. When you get into a controversy and want exactly the right answer, when you are looking for an expression, what is there that closes a dispute like a verse from the Bible? What is it that sets up a right principle for you, which pleads for a policy, for a cause, much as the right passage of Holy Protestant as he was, Southey wrote Scripture ?"

Fatal Result of Delay.

Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! but prudently take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion im-mediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS,

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ESTABLISHED 1879.

#### Branch No. 4, London.

In conclusion, beloved Monsignor, we beg to tender you this testimonial of our esteem, Such an offering feeby tells how deep and real is our love and regard But it will help to de-fray some of the outlay incident to your dig-nity. Though your labors have been many in the parish, they have not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in your private means, but you have been guided by other motives and look for another reward. Your people trust that your days may be many among them, and that you will continue to feel that their best wishes and prayers will always attend you. Signed on behalf of the people of the parish. Monsignor Laurent replied to the address as follows: Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o clock, at their hall Albion Block Richmond Street. G. Barry, President; T.J.O'Meara 1st Vice-President; P. F BoyLk Recording Secretary.

## C. M. B. A.

Open Meeting of Branch 43.

Open Meeting of Branch 43. We learn from the Brockville Recorder of April 27 that an open meeting was held in the rooms of Branch 43 on the previous even-ing, it being the tenth anniversary of the in-auguration of the branch. The meeting was held for the purpose of ex-plaining to those whe attended, the rules and regulations of the association. The pro-ceedings opened at 2 o'clock, with Grand President O. K. Fraser, in the chair, who made a few appropriate remarks, and then called upon Mr. D. W. Downey, who very ably set forth the advantages of membership in the order.

chied upon Mr. D. W. Downey, who very ably set forth the advantages of membership in the order.
Mr. J. T. Noonan, Secretary of Branch 43, followed, and also spoke in the same line.
He was followed by Ald. J. J. Behan, Kingston, Grand Deputy of Eastern Ontario.
Mr. Behan made a very eloquent and forcible address, and it is safe to say that those who had the privilege of listening to the lucid manner in which he explained the constitution, derived a great deal of benefit. Mr. Behan proved conclusively that the C. M. B. A. was one of the very best assurance associations in Canada. He also paid a very graceful tribute to the Brockville branch, on account of the great prosperity achieved in so short a time, as it was just ten years ago since he came to Brockville to organize Branch 43.
Mr. W. J. Breder, Sacastary Branch 16.

account of the great prosperity achieved in so short a time, as it was just ten years ago since he came to Brockville to organize Branch 43. Mr. W. J. Bruder, Secretary Branch 16, Prescott, was the next speaker. He very concisely laid before those present his per-sonal knowledge of the great benefits of the C. M. B. A., and enjoined all those present who were eligible to become members. Dr. Ryan, Kingston, Grand Medical Super-visor, laid before the audience the qualifica-tions required by those who wished to become members, and also the cheap insurance to be obtained in the C. M. B. A., while compared with similar organizations. The proceedings closed by an address from the Grand Presi-dent, who went mto detail in regard to the history and work of the association, and very ably explained it. He also very eloquently referred to the memory of those who had gone to their eternal reward. It was demonstrated by the avaious speak

referred to the memory of those who had been members of that branch, and who had gone to their eternal reward. It was demonstrated by the various speak-ers that the C. M. B. A. had been in existence over twenty years, and during that time made wonderful progress. The Grand Coun-cil was inaugurated in Canada about sixteen years ago, and to-day the association num-bered twelve thousand and had paid out over \$1,000,000 in policies. The association also had a reserve fund of \$55,000. In connection with the association there is also a sick bene-fit that is paid weekly to these who belong to it.

it. The following visiting members were pres-ent: Ald. J. J. Behan, Dr. Ryan, Kingston; Messrs. Bruder, Conlon, Allen, Murdock, Martin, Granton, McDonald, McCoy, Pres-cott, and Mr. Jewel, Pembroke. Several applications for membership have since been made.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., Ottawa, Ont., the following reso-lution was unanimously adopted : Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to her reward. Mrs. Robitaille, the beloved sister of our esteemed Brother, L. G. Long, therefore be it

esteemed Brother, L. G. Long, therefore be it Resolved that the officers and members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., tender to our afflicted brother, and the family of the de-ceased, our heartielt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained; and pray that God may grant them grace to bear with Chris-tian fortitude their sad,"affliction. Be it, further, Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be placed in the minutes of this Division, and a copy sent to the family of the bereaved brother, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD. The above resolution was signed on behaft

RECORD. The above resolution was signed on behalf of Division No. 1, A. O. H., by E. A. Mara, John Maher and W. P. Batterton. Geo. Rathbone, Rec. Sec.,

you every measure of success in your new parish let us assure you that you bear with you the highest esteem and respect notonly of us, your parishioners, but also that of the citizens of this town generally. As a small token, therefore, dear Father, of our esteem for you we ask you to accept this purse and ever pray you will remember us and our families in your prayers to Almighty God, the Father and Giver of all. Signed on behaif of the congregation, Joseph Hill, Owen Garrity, John Foley, P. J. Bench, M. SICAL, USEDERS AND SERMON, in nine years, two months and five days : re-mains interred in the Catholic cemetery, Alexandria, Ont. R. I. P.

GEORGE STEMMLER, HESSON. Sincere and heartfelt were the many expres-sions of sorrow that were heard in our village last Thursday, when the bell of St. Mary's church was tolled announcing the death of Mr.

die.

The sympathy of the community is extended

) his beloved wire, who is now in her eigh rst year, and also to the family of five chi ren who survive him, all of whom live ner

Mr. Stemmler was born in Rottenburg, Mr. Stemmler was born in Rottenburg, Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1847, and emigrated to this country in 1847, settling near the village, where he resided until three years ago, when he moved into the village. R. I. P.

MAY.

Year after year the month of Mary is welcomed with the same feelings of

cordial joy, by all who love the Mother of the Lord and who range themselves

under her maternal care. It is the month of their queen. It is the season when they can give full expression to their admiration for her virtues, their

wonder at the dignity to which God

called her, and their confidence in her

tion He came down from His throne to

And Mary in Heaven longs for the

coming of May. She likes the hymns and the flowers and the acts of consecration

to her that promise imitation of her spot less purity. The incense of praise that is wafted up to her from her myriad

ations shall call me blessed."

and bountiful.

homage of her clients. O no !

without countless additional ble

responsiveness to their appeals.

coming to members of the Church

is as tender-hearted and as irresistible

work His first miracle even before His

time. The veneration of that mirror

of womanly perfection, the Immaculate

Virgin, serves to make holy purity be

Sexton's Eloquent Farewell. Full of elequence and pathos is the

ssings

She

charch was tolled announcing the death of Mr. Stemmler. The funeral on Saturday was very largely at-tended. The solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by our worthy pastor. Rev. Father Gnam, and a very appropriate sermon was preached by the V. Father Gchl, of St. Clements, which and donations to the beautiful church was the and donations to the beautiful church was serected here four years ago. He was also instrumental in forming the Separate school many years ago, when there were but two supporters, and now is a large school, with an average attendance of fifty-eight.

MUSICAL VESPERS AND SERMON AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TORONTO, IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Monsignor Laurent replied to the address as follows: "Gentlemen of the Committee and My Dear People-To day it becomes our common and most pleasing duty to express our grati-tude towards the great and holy Pontiff now happily ruling the Church of God and whom it is our privilege to call by the endearing name of Father. The far-reaching nature of his supreme paternity is well exemplified by the fact of his noticing with favor this far distant parish of St. Mary's, Lindsay. We pray that God may long spare His Holiness for the good of the Church and the world at large. The carinoite furth social it. The choir of this church will render Mercadantes' Vespers in "D" on Sunday evening, May 10, and will have the assist-ance of extra voices for the occasion. His Grace the Archhishop has kindly consented to be present. The sermon will be preached by Rev. F. Walsh, C. S. B. A subver collec-tion will be taken at the door, and it is to be hoped the funds of this worthy society will be considerably augmented. nsiderably augmented

#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. The new parochial residence at St. Law-rence was opened on Sunday last. His Lordship Bishop Dowling and all the eity clergy accepted Father Brady's invitation to dine with him in honor of the occasion. Too much praise cannot be given to the people of St. Lawrence parish, and especially to the ladies, for the wonderful zeal they have shown in furnishing the presbytery in about two weeks. Many of the grint towards fitting up the house were costly and elegant and equally as well and in some respects better than any other parish residence in the dio-cese.

than any other parish residence in the dio-cese. The Bishop celebrated Mass for the Lor-etto Sisters in the chapel of their academy on Sunday. In the atternoon he visited St. Joseph's church, and addressed the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In the evening he attended Vespers at St. Lawrence church and spoke to a very large andience. He congratulated the pastor and people on the opening of the new residence for the priests, and he then said a few words regard-ing the Forty Hours Devotion, which opens at St. Lawrence church on May 6. The Hamilton Herald had the following report on Saturday last of Bishop Dowling's visit to the schools : BISHOP DOWLING CELEBRATES HIS EDIS. affection for them as the brethren of Christ and the beings for whose salva-BISHOP DOWLING CELEBRATES HIS EPIS

schools: BISHOP DOWLING CELEBRATES HIS EPIS-COPAL ANNIVERSARY. Nine years ago yesterday Bishop Dowi-ing was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Peterborough in St. Mary's cathedral here, and just seven years ago he returned to Ham-iton and was installed as Bishop of this diocese. The Bishop took occasion to cele-brate his anniversary yesterday by meeting the Separate school children and distributing testimonials of merit to those who stood highest in their classes during the last three months. His Lordship first visited St. Vin-cent's school, where the Ladies of Loretto have charge of over two hundred children. The school was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the Bishop was the recipient of several handsome bonquets of choice flowers. He was accompanied by Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay, Rev. Fathers Hinchey, Mahoney and Holden, superintendent of schools. A number of Sisters from the Academy of Lor-etto were present. The following programme was carried out : Opening chorus, " May Hymn, "senior and junior forms : addresses to His Lord-ship, Masters T. Fee and L. Dufty ; floral presentation, Masters F. Edwards and P. McInerney ; distribution of diplomas by His Lordship : song. " Little Teachers," junior papils : recitation, Miss A. Kiely ; song, " Anchored," senior forms ; calesthenic exer-cises, senior girls; closing hymn, "Holy God." The following pupils received testimonials of merit : shrines, is very grateful to her. It is the visible proof and fulfillment of her prophecy when she exclaimed to St. Elizabeth: "From henceforth all gener as a direct consequence of their de voutness to the Madonna and her

to day as she was at Canna when she persuaded Christ to

The following pupils received testimonials of merit: Senior forms—Misses A. Kiely, M. Fee, R. Beckman, M. Kiely, A Hutzler, C. Batterman, R. Cheesenan, Masters M. Crave, T. Best, F. Gottoroff, L. Casey, A. Beaurals. more and more honored among Catho-lics. It idealizes womankind. It sets

Junior forms — Misses C. Shepley, M. Curran, M. McNulty, L. Smith, J. Flynn, T. Holmes, Masters L. O'Brien, J. Towler, F. Beckman, H. Lahale, F. McNulty, J.

F. Beckman, H. Lahale, F. McNulty, J. Shepley. The Bishop congratulated the teachers and successful pupils on the good work achieved, and spoke words of encouragement to all. His Lordship then proceeded to St. Mary's Hall, where the children who have worked the best in the other Separate schools were assembled to meet him. The same clergy-men accompanied His Lordship, and Rev. Chancellor Craven and Rev. Father Brady were also present. The Bishop was the re-cipient here, too, of beaufield offerings of flowers. The Brothers from De La Salte Academy and many of the Sisters of St. Joseph were present. he ? And she loves them.

Joseph were present. The following was the programme: "Greeting to His Lordship," with address by Miss Madgie Duffy; bymn, "Come, Gather Round the Altar;" song, "I Love The Merry Sunshine;" hymn, "O Flower of Grace. The Bishop spoke of the pleasure it gave im to meet so many of the chidren and bo letter in which Thomas Sexton, the well known Irish leader who is about to retire, takes farewell of North Kerry, his old constituency. He bears frank testimony to his appreciation of

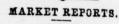
been very strong. On the 26th of July last I was attacked with pneumonia, brought on by a severe cold. I was confined to bed for almost eight weeks, when I was able to get up once more. During these weeks I was under treatment by our physician, and still continued taking his medicine. I did not appear to recover my strength however, and on the 14th of Nov. was again forced to take my bed, this time suffering from great weakness and nervous prostration. The doctors medicine now seemed to do me no good, and I grew gradually worse. I became so low that it seemed hardly possible that I could live long. The doctor said that

I was in consumption, and that medicine was of no more use to me. At this time an article was published in the paper concerning the cure of a young lady in Toronto by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and Mr. Turner at once bought some. After I had used about six boxes I began to get gradually better, my strength began to re turn, my appetite improved, and I had sound, refreshing sleep at night. boxes of Pink have now used fifteen Pills, and have no hesitation in saying that they have effected a wonderfu cure in my case.

In the case of Miss Hall the Pink Pills have also accomplished marvels. She was attacked with dizziness, severe headaches and fainting spells, followed later by swelling of the feet and limbs together with other symptoms of an aemia. Atter having been treated by a physician for some time without any noticeable improvement she decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After using a few boxes of the pills there was a decided improvement in her condition, and with the continued use of the medicine full strength, health and activity returned, and Miss Hall is

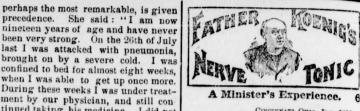
now feeling as well as ever she did in her life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner But she is not made vain by the were present during the interview, and strongly endorsed what the young She passes it up to her dear Divine Son, for it was, she knows well, for His sake and by His grace and through His merits that she was made beautiful ladies said, and expressed their thanks for what Pink Pills had done for them The experience of years has proved And she rewards those who pay that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or their devotions to her by obtaining from Jesus for them the favors that they need. Never does a May go by

shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles will avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or other remedy from a, dealer, which for the sake of the extra profit to himself he may say is 'just as good." Dr Williams' Pink Pills cure when other



medicines fail.

HARKET REPORTS. LONDON LONDO up a model of virtue. It makes chastity be appreciated and virginity be re-vered. Let the members of the Sodal ity of the Children of Mary, therefore, gather before her statue to sing pacans in her honor, to hear of her sanctity, to invoke her protection. She is their mother. Why shou'd they not love Why should they not expect her to listen to their prayers ?- Catholic Columbian.



MAY 9. 1896

CINCINNATI, OMO, Jan. 1894. It is about six years since I felt that some thing was out of order, although I didn't shout except that I looked pale and thim: a sort of numbness affected me so that I couldn't spea properly, my cycsight was also impaired b spatis apparently moving in the eyes so that couldn't read, but after I took Pastor Koenig Kerve Tonie all these symptoms disappeared. Feel fresh and well again. May God bless Ror Keeniz.

Thanks to the Almighty.

Toronto, Iowa, Feb. 1894. My wife had headache sixteen years, and F falling sickness seven years and could not sleep. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helped at once; my wife has had no more headache since; and I am cured entrely. Thanks to the Almighty God for the Tonic. JOHN WELCH.

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III.

49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Druggists at \$2 per Bottle. 6 for \$5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. When the publication of the Canadian Free-man cessed. A large amount of the Canadian Free-by subscribers. Up to this time, the publisher did not trouble them with accounts or ask for settlement. The financial circumistor account were in arrears for the Freeman Gubose who were in arrears for the Freeman Gubose who were in arrears for the the sub-debtedness of all is long since out the in-debtedness of all is long since out the sub-hope that a large number of his old frieds and supporters—or their children—will be leaching conscientions sense of justice and a scolled-tion of the Freeman's usefiness, in the dis-conscientions of the Freeman having been lost. The books of the Freeman having been lost. The books of the Freeman having been lost. The address J. G. Moylan. Please address J. G. Moylan. Daly avenne, Ottawa. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN



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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed and endorsed "Tenders for Works" SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tenders for Works" will be received at this Deriment until noon of Tuesday, May 16 for the lowing works : Rebuilding of Chemical bolowing works : Rebuilding of Chemical bolowing works at the construction of Sawage Olspool, works at the Agricultural College, Guelph : Porth to North Building, Asylam for the Insender to the In-sane. Kingston : Residence function is ad-for a Caretaker's Lodge on the grounds of Osgoode Hall. Toronto. Plans and Specifications may be seen at this Department and at the above named Institu-tions. (Sd.) WM, HARTY

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MILITIA.

#### DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. On Sunday, April 26, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, invested the worthy pastor of St. Mary's church, Lind-say, with the insigna of Domestic Prelate. This high office was conferred upon Vicar-General Laurent some three or four weeks ago by His Holiness the Pope, in recognition of his forty years of faithful and zealous service in the priesthood. The ceremony was of a most impressive character, the vest-ments worn on the occasion being brought from Paris by Dr. O'Connor. On this occa-sion His Lordship was the celebrant of the Mass being assisted by Mousignor Laurent and Rev. Father Maguire. The sermon was delivered by Ven. Archdeacon Casey, who said that the honor conferred upon Rev. Father Laurent was also meant as an especial mark of favor to St. Mary's congregation. At the conclusion of the High Mass Dr. Jynch read the following address, while Mr. John Kennedy handed Monsignor Laurent a well-filled purse, the gift of the congrega-tion:

To the Right Reverend P. D. Laurent, Pasto of St. Mary's church, Lindsay, and Vicar General of the diocese of Peterborough :

General of the diocese of Peterborough: Beloved Monsignor-We appear before yot to day on behalf of the people of St. Mary's parise, to congratulate you on the distinction recently conterred upon you by our Holy Petather the Pope, who has been graciously pleased to make you one of the prelates of his household.

pleased to make you one of the preliates of his household. It is a matter of rejoicing to your parishion, ers that His Holiness has done you so much honor, for we feel that the relations which havy existed between us for the past twelve years enable us to say that the honor has been well deserved, in as much as your life in Lindsay has been marked in a singular degree by wiss administration of parish affairs, and uniting devotion to the spiritual welfare of your people You had been a resident of Lindsay but a few months when the Catholk community suffered a great loss in the burning of the convent, but thanks to your energy and business capacity, a new building soon arose from the ruins, and the schools resumed their usual work under proper conditions.

new building soon arose from the value, and the schools resumed their usual work under proper conditions. The parish debt soon engaged your attention. When you became our pastor in February, list, the parish debt amounted to six 600, and pastor of sufficient magnitude to discourse a pastor who was a stranger amongst an. Stranger a pastor who was a stranger amongst an. Stranger a pastor who was a stranger amongst an. Stranger a pastor who was a stranger amongst an. The stread indebtedness, however, rapidly full astendity decreased, until in October, 1800, the stread indebtedness, however, rapidly full astendity decreased, until in October, 1800, the satisfaction of knowing that no undue pressure was felt by them in the discharge of the debt. Under your prudent management large im the your prudent management large im the provements have since been made in the church property. A handsome spire has been added to the church, the church structure has been enlarged and beautified, a chime of bells has been placed in the spire, and a property has been purchased for a new cometery. The moral and religious interests of the pople, too, have received your paternal atten-tion. The schools, under your paternal atten-tion, the schools, under your paternal atten-tion and the spiritual side of parish life has been enged in the social character of our people, and the spiritual side of parish life has been engelowed in the social character of our people, and the spiritual side of parish life has

<sup>1</sup> To the good of the Church and the world at large. <sup>2</sup> We also tender cur thanks to that noble prince of the Church. His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda, to whom the Holy Father has entrusted the immediate supervision and care of all missionary countries throughout the world, a large scale construction of the liberty of conscience, a fearless confessor of the faith, who, some years ago, in much-tried Poland, did not which from the dungeon in the discharge of his episcopal office and the defence of his people's faith. It is through His Eminence that the hoor you refer tohas been granted to this diocess of Peterborough and this parish of St. Mary's, Lindsay. <sup>3</sup> "But we have among us to day one who takes the place of the Cardinal Perfect and the Holy Father himself one with whom the Vicar of Christ shares the burthen of ruling in faith and charity a portion of the universal dock which the Supreme Shepherd has called unto Himself one whom it is our duy and happiness to obey and revere as our dishop, because Christ, through His Vicar, has set him up to govern that portion of the Church included in the diocese of Peterborough. To him our hearts go out in unfeigned admiration and respectful love for his unsuming love, for his uniring zeal, for his press to the Supreme Soutif, he remembered it in a special manner and solicited the favor which has come to us today. He has shown his condescension still further by coming among us in person to share our joy and to conterwith his own hands the distinction so graciously obtaine. "As for you, my dear people, what can your poor pastor say to you? For twelve years we have labored together in the work of the supplied the cheering sympathy in difficulty, has been tew, for no dark clouds could with stand the supplied the cheering sympathy in difficulty, has been waiting some good results, for which praise be given to the good foi ; and you, widear friends, may an ample reward be granted hare and hereafter. The good words of your address and your g

### ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. REV. FATHER M'PHILLIPS PRESENTED

WITH A PURSE AND AN ADDLESS.

#### Orangeville Sun.

Orangeville Sun. A gathering of a number of the members of St. Peter's church took palce at the resi-dence of Mr. P. J. Bench, Second avenue, last evening for the purpose of showing their esteem for Rev. Father McPhillips ; also to express their sorrow at his removal from the parish and to tender him their thanks for the benefits which they had re-ceived through his ministry for the past five years, and to wish him "God Speed." The matter had been arranged so quietly that the rev. gentleman had not the slightest idea of it until he entered the house. Mrs. Bench very kindly supplied a dainty fare-well supper, covers being laid tor forty. Speeches, tender in tone and highly appreci-ative in sentiment, were made by the chair-man and members of the congregation. The main purpose of the assemblage was then an-nounced by the chairman, and, having done so, an address was read and Father McPhil-lips was presented with a well filled purse. The rev. gentleman replied, heartily thanking them for the token of friend-ship and assured them of his appreciation of the gift, as friends, with whom he had associated for many years, had joined hand in hand to convey to him a last-ing remembrance of the days they had spent together. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent. THE ADRESS. To Rev. H. J. McPhillips. P. Orangezetle.

together. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent.
The ADDRESS.
To Rev. H. J. McPhillips, P. P., Orangeville :
Rev and dear Father-We, the parishine remeinder of the services with remeindered is some services which you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take this occasion to express to you our blick take the occasion of the services which you have present your send take the service which you they are been ever faithful and zadons, never sparing your self ball, and we might say they due to your period and particularly to they afficted, having on many occasions endance of your own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say filled they are you own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say they they on the provide they are you own health, and we might say they are you own health, and we might say they are you are your you have you been you own health, and we might say they are you have you have proved and they are you are your your parish. Coming, as you in the short space of two years were instrumental in having it completely wiped out, so that to day not one cent of indebtedness hangs over a exercise, it possible, in a yreatt your future field of labor is a much larger one where you can exercise, it possible, in a yreatter degree degree the greet taken is with which God has endowed you. Wishing

so many of the children, and he

The Dished spoke of the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of the children, and be entertained them for some time in his happy way of addressing children. He then dis-tributed testimonials and diplomas to the following successful pupils:
 Forn V.-Margaret Donohue, Elizabeth Sechee, W.-Margaret Donohue, Elizabeth Sechee, W.-Margaret, Donohue, Elizabeth Sechee, W.-Margaret, Nellie Magerus, Frances Sweeney, Nellie O'Donnell, Dora Forn V.-Clara Smith, Katle Zingsheim, Mina Murray, Jennie Birrell, Nellie Desmond. Form II.-Minnie Schuler, Bertille Sulli-vant, Murtel Doyle, May O'Connor, Irene Pres-mith, Annie Fee.
 Form II.-May Joyce, Katle Goodwin, Irene Daily, Irene Meegan, Lulu Byrne, Olga Gottor of, Zita Hastien, Clara Bisonette, Annie Long, Millie Snowdon.

off, Zita Bastien, Clara Bisonette, Annie Long, Millie Snowdon. DE LA SALLE ACADEMY, John Gillespie, Patrick Lahey, Austin Mc-Donaid, Wm. Sullivan, James Magerus, James McMahon, Edward Quinlan, Charles Casey, James Brown, Wm. Tracy, Austin Kane, Arthur TenEyck, Henry Sweeney, F. Fitz-patrick, Peter Maloney, Wm. Jamieson, Thomas Daly, Charles Blatz, Wm. Kelly, Wil-liam Murray, Charles Hanley, Michael Browne, Joseph Cullen, Joseph O'Keefe, Wm. Jesop, Francis Colgan, James Quinn, Thomas Brown, Edward Hickey, John Snea, Joseph Hurley. St. MARY's School. Form III.-Daniel Crotton, Francis Dillon, James Euright, Wille Ma-Grath, Gordon Weir, Duquesnay DeBelfeculle, James Fraw-ley, John Sullivan, James Kouber, Francis Smith. Form IL.-Albert Reardon, James Modeura

ath. orm II.—Albert Reardon, James McGuire of Wilmot, James McCabe, Thomas Nash

Form II.—Albert Rearbon. Fred Wilmot, James McCabe, Thomas Nasn, John Barrie. ST. PATRICK's SCHOOL. Form IV.—John Sinnott, Charles Farrell, John Wren, Willie Flynn, John Brick, May Doyle, Eva Slattery, Mary Kelly, Allce Byron, Form III.—Stewart Shannon. Reid Murphy Davis Eustice. Joseph Pirott, Andrew Laugh In, George Shields, Gertrude Brick, Esthe Doyle, Gertrude Laughlin, Rose Blatz, Mabe Love.

Love. ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL. Form IV.-Patrick Ronan, John Burrows Thomas Lawlor, Joseph Burns, Lottie Lawlor Mary Huches, Grace Byrens, Mabel Barry Minnie Beherns, Katie Clushman, Pauline Gallagher.

nie Benerns, Katte Großband, lagher, orm III. – Willard Berry, John Lawlor, nes Keating, Fred. Filgiano, William Fil-oo, Frances Mullens, John McKenna, John nan, William Downes, Winnifred McDonald, esa Golden, Margaret Canary, Gertrude

Doherty, Augusta Choate. ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL. Form IV.-Bella McKenna, Maggie Quin-lan, Autoinette Laliberti, Annie Falahee, Mary White, Maggie Cleary, Annie Kavanagh, Katte Dillon, Kalie Breheny, Joseph Carson, Walter Harris. Harris

Harris. Form III.—Frank Harris, Dennis McBride, Alex. Williamson, Bernard Kelly, Rose Mc-Mahon, Lilly Cullen, May Phoenix, Mary Quinlan, Alice Doyle, Katle Valentine.

#### OBITUARY.

#### J. A. GRANT, MONTREAL.

Died, on Wednesday, April 22, 1896, at Royal Victoria Hospital, John Alexander, son of John Grant, 4265 Richmond street Montreal (formerly of Glengarry, Ont.), age lication. Miss Christie, whose case is

the loyal support accorded to him, by his constituents during a time of bitter trial, that "period of dissension which

bred confusion of opinion where clear harmony had prevailed." He refers to the work which he has done in regard to Home Rule, "the question of national right ;" on the Morley land committee of 1894, and on the financial relations commission. Mr. Sexton recognizes that his work

on these subjects was the most import ant in relation to the future of Ireland that he has been called on to do. In conclusion, he declares that the new member for North Kerry will always enjoy any assistance which it is in his power to render, and he points once again the moral, "Discipline is the condition of success," for Irishmen as for others.

#### A DOUBLE RESCUE

 Timothy, 82.00; clover, 80.00 to 80.50; alsike, 85.00.
 Dressed Meats. — Beef, Michigan, 85.00 to 80.00 per ewt. Live weight, 82.60 to 85.50 per ewt.; Chicago, 85 to 85.50 per ewt.; pork, light, 84.25 to 84.50; heavy, 84.60 to 84.25; live weight, 83.00 to 83.50 per ewt.; muton, 85 to 85.60 per ewt; lamb, dressed, 85 to 87 per ewt.; live weight, 85 up er ewt.; spring lamb, 82.50 to 83.00 each alive; real, 84.50 to 55.50 per ewt.; ehickens, 10 to 11c per pound; fowls, 85 to per pound; spring ducks, 12/c per pound.
 Latest Live Stock Markets. Two Young Ladies Brought Back to Health and Strength - One was Threatened with Consumption Following an Attack of Pneumonia-the Other was in an Advanced Stage of Anaemia-Dr. Williams' Pink Pill Restore Health after other Medicines Fail.

#### From the Truro, N. S. News.

Among the residents of Truro there are none better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Turner. Mr. Turner is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a man whose word is as good as his bond. In his family reside two young ladies, Miss Maud Christie, an adopted daughter, and Miss Jessie Hall, a sister of Mrs. Turner. Both young ladies are known to have had trying illnesses, and were said to have been restored to health by a popular medicine, the name of which is a household word from the which is a nousenoid word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Judging that their story would be of popular interest, a reporter called upon them and asked for such information as they might choose to make public. Both young ladies were averse to publicity, but when it was pointed out that their

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, May 1, 1896. 016-2

rom log to 22 to 20 to 2 Wheth, so to see per bush, barrey, so to see per 100 lbs. Produce.—Butter, 14 to 16c per lb.; eggs, 9; cents per dozen; lard, 6 to 7 cents per pound; honey, 10 to 12¢ per pound; cheese, 10 to 12 per pound; hay, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton; baled, \$11 to \$13 in car lots; straw, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton; Beans, unpicked, 60 to 55 ca bushel; picked, 55 to \$1.00 a bushel; gtrass seeds, selling per bush. —Timothy, \$2.00; clover, \$5.00 to \$5.50; alsike, \$5.00

<text><text><text><text>

Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 15th April, 1896. 914-3



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213 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT. Mention this Paper.

stags, 2c per point is one per point ; sows, 3c ; and stags, 2c per point ; Supp ALO. East Buffalo. May 7. - Cattle, 3 cars ; steady ; prime steers, st. 25 to :4.40; licht butchers', s3.75 to :33.75; mixed packers and melloms, s3.55 to :33.65; estra heavy, :3.65 to :33.60; rouchs and stags, 32 to :30.15. Sheep and lambs-4 cars : steaty for light stock; dull for others; prime lambs, s4.65 to :50.10; good to choice, s4.66 to six; to ills to fair, s5.50 to :34.5; good to choice inst et also fair, s5.60 to :34; culls and fa'r, \$2.50 to :33.50.

per pound : spring ducks, 12/e per pound. Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO, TORONTO, Toronto, May 7.—There were on sale at the Western cattle yards this morning a total of 61 loads, including 2,000 hogs, about 60 sheep and lambs. 100 calves, and 29 milkers. The market for cattle was much better. The export trade has commenced, and this, tozether with an im-provement at Montreal yesterday, had consid-erable effect on our trade to-day. The price for shipping cattle rules low at present, rang-ing from 3/t 0 4/e per pound. For any kind of good cattle prices were much firmer, and a fraction higher to-day, and about all the cattle had sold by noon. Milkers were going better to-day, and choice sold up to 840 a head: inferior went as low as 20, but there is a demand for good milk cows. Caives are wanted at from 84 to 56 each. Good grain-fed yearlings are wanted at from 4 to 54c per pound. Sheep are in better request, at from 3 to 34c per pound. Spring lambs were in light supply this morning, and a few more are wanted at from r5 to 54 each. Hogs were essier to day, and while te was paid for prime bacon hogs. 26 is all that thick fat will bring, as these were too plentiful to day; stores are worth 32c per pound; EAST BUFPALO. East BUffalo, May 7.—Cattle, 3 cars; steady;