Catholic Record

1891.

Severe attack NARD'S LINI-er remedies for

SE

eals. My Rest,

FOR Scott's Cod Liver Oil es of Lime and

ON BUT BUILT

UND A DAY.

TIONS: THE ASS.

the Year Sanctided
Maxims and Sayings
both met. \$1.08

orical. Sayten of the
foot Holy Rade mer.

tions.

Kate Lives of two
Brother, U. 93 R. Dis.

Reflections userul.

Meminaries, net \$1.25

of the English slaucophy.

JANE FRANCES

LOUGHS and Prayers

loughts and Prayers

loughts and Prayers

loughts and Prayers

irs of the Divine Com-red edges 50 com ts. PHARINE De RID-cum Sisters, Albany. net. 10 cis. USALEM, AND GOL-bons and Prayers for Jerman by Rev. A. net and Evening Fray-ass, etc. 32mo. 30 35

gilt centre and

o. pade od sides. 1 25 THE SUFFERINGS

ORNS; or, The Little

BROTHERS oly apostolic See, AND IMPORTERS OF HURCH ORNAMENTS, anati and Chicago

WANTED

ns Publications.

I'CAWLEY, E at, TORONIS.

LY TO

London, Sat., April 11th, 1891.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated that His Grace Archbishop Cleary has had an operation performed on one of his eyes, and we regret to learn that there is some danger that loss of the Grace is still in Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

women of the United States the "Rever end Frances Tupper," a woman preacher who represented Michigan, declared that there are seven hundred and twenty women in the country who are "regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel," and another woman, Miss Florence Balgarnie, who was the delegate of the British Women's Temperance Association, said that she was the bearer of congratulations and prayers from societies in England representing ninety thousand women who are in earnest to be emancipated as the women of the United States are becoming emancipated. As yet the people of Eagland have not reached that state in which they are willing to place women in the pulpit, but it would seem that they are fast drifting thereto. But where in Scripture do we find women appointed to be preachers of the word of God, whether under the New or the Old Law? St. Paul, we know, does not permit it; but as a woman preacher once said when her attention was called to this fact : "Oh, that is where Paul and I differ." The reverend women do not like "Paul" at

IT is stated that the new Italian min istry are about to abandon the projected law introduced by Crispi to prohibit Bishops from exercising their functions unless they acquiesced in the persecuting measures of the Givern. persecuting measures which have been hitherto in vogue, and Signor Rudini seems to have the good sense to understand this. It is also said that other new measures will be adopted with a view to securing greater liberty to the Caurch; and, if so, there is no doubt the kingdom of Italy will gain in morality by granting them.

In spite of the jury packing system, which is by a species of irony termed a fair trial by jury in Ireland, the Government have had a severe defeat in the trials at Tippe ary. The charge against Michael O'Brien Dalton, Gill, and others was that of riotous conduct and assault on the police, on the occasion of the trial of W.n. this occasion that the police made a brutal attack upon the people, wounding many, among whom were Messrs. Morley and Harrison, members of Parliament. The police ewore, as usual, that there was a terrible riot, to quell which it was necesary to make efficient use of their batons. There was plenty of evidence to show that 22,260 Irish Canadians, and 7,765 Scotch the crowd was peaceful, and the breach of the peace was altogether on the side of the police; but the evidence of reand in the United States, 2,069. The spectable citizens would, of course, bave assessed value of real estate is \$125,000, been of no avail were it not for Mr. Mor. ley, who swore that it was a peaceful gath. ering and that there was no breach of peace, which would have been regarded as stitutions, and \$2 000 000 of churches such in England, until the police made their murderous attack. Mr. Morley's evidence evidently turned the scale, though the jury had been so selected that there were eleven Protestants and one Catholic upon it. In the cases of Dalton and Gill there was a disagreement; but all the other accused were acquitted, the verdict being "not guilty." The verdict is very properly regarded as a serious it is so considered by the Daily News.

An excellent lecture was recently delivered in Glasgow cathedral by Right Rev. Mgr. Munro, the subject being "Attacks on Revealed Religion in the University of Glasgow." Special reference was made to the series of lectures by Professor Max Muller, styled the "Gifford lectures." After Vespers Mgr. Munro, in the course of an effective address, said it was a strange thing that in a Christian universpublication and maintenance of infidelity in a seat which had been devoted from and by its foundation to the defence of divine revelation. In the light of the frequency with which similar lectures are now delivered in the universities and theological halls, it does not require much

of a prophet to answer the question, Whither is Protestantism drifting ?' It was long ago foretold that the end must he Rationalism in some of the many forms of Athelem or Deism; and we are evidently now on the eve of the general break up.

THE Rev. Father Craft, who was severely wounded during the last Indian outbreak in Dakots, and was at first reported to sight of the affected eye is feared. His have been killed, now prognosticates that there will soon be another outbreak unless the management of Indian affairs be taken Ar the recent Triennial Council of the out of the hands of the present Commisstoners and given in charge to the War Department. It is perfectly well known that the cause of the late troubles was the criminal mismanagement of the officiale, and he states that the mismanagement continues.

out of the New Orleans lynchings, have resulted in the withdrawal of the Italian Minister from Washington, owing to the dubiousness of assurances of Secretary Blaine that justice will be done to those who had a hand in the cutrage. Signor Rudini informed Mr. Blaine that in view of the acquittal of the prisoners by an American court the Italian Government must regard the accused as innocent of the charges which have been brought incident, as the men will probably against them of having been guilty of so show fight. The sympathy of the gen many murders, and he insists on due protection being afforded to Italian subects, and an indemnity being paid to the families of those who were killed. The latest message from the Italian Premier was addressed to the Marquis Imperiali de Francavilla, who is the Secretary of the Italian legation, and is now the only representative of Italy who remains at Washington since the with drawal of the Minister. The message is a reply to Mr. Blaine's last note, and in it the Premier says Italy has asked nothing but a prompt institution of regular judicial proceedings against the guilty ment. It appears, therefore, that the parties at New O. leans. He adds that promise of the new Government to it would have been absurd to claim make concessions to the Church is to be punishment for the offenders without carried out. It is well known to the the guarantees afforded by a regular Government that the popular will, if trial. The diplomatic incident, Premier manifested freely, would be against the Rudini says, can only be considered has declared in precise terms that the prosecutions will be commenced. In

the meantime the Italian Government takes cognizance of the Federal Govern. ment's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty existing between the two coun-

AT a Salvation Army meeting held a few days ago in Boston a Hindoo officer said that he finds more spiritual darkness in America than he ever found in India, whereupon an enthusiast in the audience shouted: "That's so; bless the Lord."

placed at 211,302 The work was done by Mr. Loveli, the directory publisher, and it is believed to have been as accurate a report as could be obtained. The Catholics number 158 000, Protestants 53,863. There are 120,121 French Canadians, 16 376 English Canadians, Canadiaus. Born ia England, 13,909 in Ireland, 15,129; in Scotland, 5,253, 000, of which \$20,000,000 is exempt from taxation. Of the property exempt \$5,700,000 is of Catholic benevolent inand priests' residences. Other churches and parsonages are exempt to the amount of \$1 600 000. The remainder of the exemptions consists of Government and municipal property and of special business exemptions.

THE Toronto Mail, always ready to carp at the actions and words of Catholic ecclesisatics, and especially of bishops, has the following in reference to His defeat for coercion and Mr. Balfour; and Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I:

"The Roman Catholic Bishop Charlottetown is charged with having interfered in the recent election. It appears that His Lordship addressed his friends in Prince county in these words: 'He (the Bishop) came, he said, as an old friend, as one deeply interested in their material welfare, to advise them to vote for the chief promoter of the propose tunnel across the Strait. Of course tunnel across the Strait.' Of course a bishop has as much right to cauvass as any other citizen. But an ecclesiastic on the stump waen no religious question is involved ought to be as uncomfortable as a fish out of water."

it is admitted that the Bishop only exercised those rights. The Mail, however, found nothing worthy of censure in the violent diatribes which it published from the pen of ex Bishop Carman against

Jesuits, and in fact all the prominent politicians of the Dominion, especially those of Ontario and Quebec. It is some consolation that no reputable person cares for either the Mail's censure or A HUNDRED evicted crofters of the

Island of Lewis, Scotland, having been ejected from their homes to make room for deer, have risen in insurrection against their landlord, their fields having been turned into grazing grounds to give the landlord and his friends more room for hunting. The crofters returned to Orissay Park and fortified themselves so as to be THE complications with Italy, arising able to resist all assailants who may en deavor to turn them out from the ruins of theirformer homes. They have defied the keepers of the game preserves, and are living on the landlord's venison. The land which was depopulated for purposes of sport consists of nearly one hundred square miles, and was previously a prosperous farming tract. The police have been sent to re evict them and serious trouble is expected to arise out of the eral public is decidedly with the crofters.

THE election at Sligo has resulted, as was expected, in the return of Mr. Alderman Bernard Collery, the McCarthy. ite candidate, by a majority of 780. Mr. Collery received 3 206 votes against 2,426 given to his opponent, Alderman Dillon. This, coupled with the fact that throughout Ireland only four Poor Law guardians were elected, favorable to Mr. Parnell's continued leadership, is an unmistakable evidence that the split in the Irish Nationalist ranks will scon be healed by the setting aside of Mr. Parnell. The Tories are anxious that the two parties should, as nearly as possible, balance each other, as thus there would be some reasonable hope that the split will last, and Home Rule be indefinitely delayed, but it is satisfactory to know closed when the Federal Government that their hopes are doomed to be disappointed by the reunion of the Nationalists in the near future.

THE Row. Howard MacQueary, who was made famous for his open disbelief of two important doctrines of Chris tianity, the Resurrection of Christ and His birth of a Virgin, and was practically expelled on that account from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohlo, is now preaching a series of sermons in the Church of the Massiah (Unitarian) in Chicago. There is no eccentricity or absurdity of doctrine which will not find a congenial atmosphere in which it may be taught among Protes. By a recent census of the city of tauts somewhere, though it be elsewhere and John Dillon. It was on Montreal, the population of the city is absorbed. Is it thus that pastors are being "carried about with every wind of doctrine ?'

MISSION IN SUDBURY.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Easter Sunday evening a two weeks' mission in Sudbury was brought to a happy termination. For fifteen days previously, three times a day, St. Ann's Caurch was filled to the doors by crowds of people all of whom were eager to gather up the flowing apostolic words and prestical instructions given by the to gainer up the flowing aposionic worlds and practical instructions given by the Rev. Father Sinnett, S. J., late of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, who had been invited by the Rev. Father Cote, the hard work ing paster of Sudbury.

The first week began March 15th

The first week began March 15th, Passion Sunday, and was exclusively for ladies. At 8 o'clock every morning the Rev. Father gave an instruction in French to the French portion of the congregation, at 3 p. m Way of the Cross, at 7:30 p. m. the sermon of the day, in English. The ladies' week was well attended, not only by Catholic ladies. day, in English. The ladies' week was well attended, not only by Catholic ladies but also by many non Catholic, some o whom came "just once" to see, and returned every evening after and "re-mained to pray." A general Communion for all the ladies brought their mission

to a close on March 22ad at 8 a. m. The men's week began at 10 a. m., March 22ad — Palm Sunday. In the evening the bright night seemed to invite the men to come, and by 7 p m. St. Ann's magnificent church was crowded, not only all the seats being taken, but also every aisle was packed. Among those who assembled on that first night were seen many non Catholics. Every evening was a repetition as to numbers of

The amount of good accomplished by the mission cannot be estimated. A general Communion on Easter Sunday

Immediately after the close of the lecture two ladies presented R w Father Sinnett with an address, on benalf of the ladies, referring in a touching manner to the good Father's efforts in their regard—

the good Father's efforts in their regard—
also another address presented by two
geatlemen, on behalf of the gentlemen of
the parish. The Rav. Father replied to
both in a most happy and feeling manner.
Father Sinnett made his good work
more lasting by establishing the Apostle
snip of Prayer, upwards of four hundred
and fifty ladies and gentlemen having and fifty ladies and gentlemen having

Rev Father Sinnett, S J., left on Mon day morning for Chapleau, to repeat his good work, amidst the good wishes and blessings of the grateful people of Sud-Yours truly, GEORGE McMAHON.

Sudbury, April 1st, 1891.

time in informing the Bishop of Boston of the spiritual destitution of this distant part of his flock, and did in reality obtain

of the spiritual destitution of this distant part of his flock, and did in reality obtain a priest for the Catholics of St. Albans in 1847. Seconding the zeal of Kev. Father Hamilton, Mr. Hoyt collected the neces sary funds for the erection of a church, and lived long enough to witness its dedication to Almighty God under the patronage of Oar Immaculate Mother. In Burlington, whither he removed with his family in 1860, he likewise left a striking monument of his zeal in the beautiful church erected chiefly through his exertions. His wife died in January, 1875, and before consigning her dear remains to the tomb he had resolved on consecrating the remainder of his days to the service of the Church. Mr. Hoyt was about sixly-two years of age at this time, but he was a perfect Litin scholar, and in matters of dogma had very little to learn. He began his seminary life at Seton Hall and was ordained by Bishop Corrigan, on May 26, 1877, receiving all the orders in the short space of six weeks, an exception which in itself speaks volumes for his ability. During the short span of years yet allotted to him Rev. Father Hoyt worked with the zeal of an apostle in New York city, where he was assigned to assist Rev. Father A. Donnelly at St. New York city, where he was assigned to assist Rev. Father A J. Donnelly at St. Michael's Church, Later he was stationed at St. Anne's, and in this latter church the call was heard, and this heroman had a man his state. who had won his shining laurels on the battle-field of life entered his eternal in which it may be taught among Protestants somewhere, though it be elsewhere abnoxious. Is it thus that pastors are appointed to preserve Christians from appointed to preserve Christians from appointed to preserve wind of the content of the cont the stroke of death seiz d him He gave himself his own icum, opened the tabernacle, Vist the misereatur and indulgentiam. These were the last words he ever spoke. hands fell, he turned with his last strength to the altar, and gently fell before it. Death came silently the

next day without any sign of conscious ness betokening that he knew of its Madame Hoyt entered the Society of the Sacred Heart in 1871 at the novitiate of Kenwood, near Albany. After some time spent at Providence, R. I., she was sent by her Superiors to the academy in this city, where for litteen years she labored like a true apostle, bringing sunsaine and happiness wherever she passed. The little ones wherever she passed. The little ones were ever her predilection, and into their pure hearts she instilled her own sident love for our Lord. Those who belonged to the Sodality of the Angels, of which she was for years the directress, will have forget the many little pracwill never forget the many little prac tices of devotion suggested to their piety by their loved Mistress. She seemed to ve constantly in the presence of God and could not refrain from speaking His name to those she met. Yet her piety was so attractive and winning—so truly a heart worship—that no one wearied of

When in September last Madame Hoyt was placed in charge of the Separate school no one dreamed that ere the year had sped her soul would be called to its reward. Her health failed from that time, and in December it was found necessary to in December it was found necessary to withdraw her from all duties in the school. When the Reverend Mother Vicar visited London in January she decided to try a charge of air for the dear invalid and accompanied her to Sault au Recollect, where the tenderest care was lavished upon this loved Sister. But the crown was woven; the work ended, and Jesus was eager to welcome His child. Steadily sinking for the past month, Madam Hoyt

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891. rights as a citizen by his ordination, and the first time he had meditated upon tery on the riverside, and thus, what concord and good-will amongst all classes that she may speedily cross the bar and anchor in that haven for the possession of which the so z miously strove? Requiescat in pace.

> ture. Memory calls up the sweetest and holiest incidents of girlhood's days and bids me place a lily bearing a message of bids me place a lily bearing a message of endearment on the newly made grave over which will be paced the modest cross with "Madame Hoyt" inscribed upon it. I knew her very well. An angel of the cloister she had been to me and to my companions. We were young and needed guidance. She knew the may end our tentage were over directed. DEATH OF MADAME HOYT, R.S. H.
>
> On Tuesday morning, March 31st, closed an existence dear to many hearts in Ontario. Madame Kate Hoyt had labored with indetatigable zeal in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, in this city, during the past fifteen years, and the news of her death will bring a pang to the hearts of a large number of her former pupils. Madame Hoyt was the daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Hoyt, whose death at the altar on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1883, will be remembered by morning to the light of faith in the path of truth, honor and duty. Nobly and sweetly did she perform her work of love. Her commands, endearing as benedictions, it were a delight to obey. And O what a life for imitation was her's: the early years of trial and doubt and struggle—born a stranger to the faith in which she has gone to rest—the world about her one of contention and contradiction. She conquered, for she was a chosen one—she conquered, for the light of faith in the path of truth, honor and duty. Nobly and sweetly did she perform her work of love. Her commands, endearing to obey. And O what a life for imitation was her's: the early years of trial and doubt and struggle—born a stranger to the faith in which she has gone to rest—the world about her one of contention and contradiction.
>
> She conquered, for she was a chosen one—she conquered, for the light of faith in the path of truth, honor and duty. Nobly and sweetly did she perform her work of love. Her commands, endearing to obey. And O what a life for imitation was her's: the early years of trial and doubt and struggle—born a stranger to the faith in which she has gone to rest. whose death at the altar on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1883, will be remembered by many. Father Hoytwas at one time an Episcopalian clergyman in the town of St. Albans, Vt, and resigned his rectory in 1846, "being unwilling to remsin a teacher and guide while his own mind was so unsettled."
>
> He was received into the Catholic Church on the 25 h of July, 1846, and in the following month his wife and sons were likewise admitted to baptism. Mr. Hoyt remained with his family at St. Alban's until the year 1859, edifying all alike by his fervor and zeal. He lost no time in informing the Bishop of Boston and so loving, sought and found its home and abiding-place in the Heart of Jesus, protected and sheltered, surrounded and comforted by like holy souls bearing the spotless white lily in the sanctuary of peace and purity and heavenly communion. Now that her work is done, and another little mound is fash ioned in the convent graveyard, innumerable and earnest will be the petitions sent to God's throne that a high place be given the angel He has taken home. She taught me to pray and to love above and beyond all the One whose kingdom it is my ambition to reach. Gratitude, then, bids me pray for that samtly mistress. I owe her much. The world and its ways will surely never dim in my memory the life-long love I should cherieb in her regard. The parting, and the reflection that her lips are closed forever, will for long reflect a shadow about my heart, and human nature bids me say:

me say:
"Come! and gaze on our face once more,
Bring us the smiles of the olden days.
Come! and shine in your place once more
And change the dark into golden days."

But it is not to be so. God's will be done. May beaven's brightest glories be about her is the prayer of her grateful and ever-loving Mamie.

THE LATE FATHER LAURENT.

PRESENTATION OF THE CIVIC ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

made a few elequent references to the decrased. He said he had ocular testimony of the good work done by the late Vicu-General amongst all classes, and assured the Archbishop that the expressions made use of in the address were works of singuity, voicing the feeling of

sions made use of in the address were words of sincerity, voicing the feeling of the ctitzens generally.

Archdishop Walsh in reply said:

"Your Worship and gentlemen of the council, I need hardly assure you that I am sincerely thankful for the honor and pleasure you give me by this friendly. pleasure you give me by this friendly visit and for your delicate courtesy in pre senting, in this way the illuminated copy of the resolution of sympathy and con-dolence with myself and clergy and Catholic people you were kind enough to pass on the occasion of the sudden death of the Very Riverend Vicar General Laurent.
This thoughtful kindness on your part is creditable to yourselves and the citizens you represent as it is gratifying to us and honorable to the memory of the de-parted. The city that knows how to henor the virtues of an eminent citizen de-serves to possess such men, and for-nishes a strong human motive and incennishes a strong human motive and incentive to virtuous, honorable actions and to useful and noble lives. The example you give on this occasion of good-will and friendliness towards your Catholic fellow-citizens is worthy of all imitation and cannot but exercise a salutary is fluence on this city and on the country at large. Such an action as yours and such an exthis city and on the country at large, Such an action as yours and such an example tend powerfully to bind men of different creeds and races into a homogeneous people, who, whilst holding fast to their religious convictions, will live together by weeks and smith and combine to their religious convictions, will live together in peace and smity and combine to build up a great and prosperous country, and this is a result which must commend itself to the bearts and minds of all good citizens and all honest and sincere lovers of the country. We are here to stay. We enjoy the happiness of free institutions and the protection of equal

seemed like separation was really not to for her removal to Montreal was the means of keeping her within the dear convent enclosure. Will not the gratitude of her former children now find expression in fervent prayers for her soul, expression in fervent prayers for her soul, that she may specify cross the bar and the fragence of kindness and the fragence of findness and the fragence of sweetness of kindness and the fragrance of blessed charley. I thank you once more for your presence on this occasion and beg to assure you that this illuminated copy of your resolution of condolence relative to the death of Vicar General Laurent Another pen will trace a few words of loving house. Another beart is burth-eved with sorrow because of the depar

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The tide of Irish emigration is unabat ed. Six liners during the past week took one thousand two bundred and forty-six emigrants, mostly of the farm. ing class, but including a few mechanics or tradesmen, from Munster and Conor tradesmen, from Aunster and Con-naught. The passages of these people were fully two-thirds paid by their rela-tives in America. All the White Star and Ioman Line steamers announced to sail have already full lists of passengers. The prospects are that for the next three months the number of emigrants will fully equal that of 1890.

Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain, two thousand persons assembled in Ptonix Park lately to assist in the depondential of the American of the American and the constant of the American demonstration of the Amnesty Associa-tion and protest against the continued imprisonment and alleged inhuman treatment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners by the British Gov-

The Cork Leadership Committee have not met for a week to judge on Parnell's shirking a contest with Healy. The committee refuse to meet until they receive specific assurances as to Parnell's intention.

With a heavy defeat at Sligo, in spite With a heavy defeat at Sligo, in spite of the opinion, support and votes of the whole Conservative minority and wholesale abuse of the election machinery by his partisan election officials, Mr. Parnell sinks into mere factional insignificance. The Tory leaders and editors, who have been indignantly repudiating political sympathy with Mr. Parnell, are very sick at the action of the Sligo Tories in resolving to vote in a the Sligo Tories in resolving to vote in a body for his candidate. The Standard deprecates this and cruelly ends its article with the words: "If he does not desire to face the penalties of cowardice he will no longer besitate to try conclu-sions with Mr. Maurice Healy at Cork."

Henry Labouchere, at a private meeting in London of the Radical candidates for Parliament, said Parnell had been beaten in two elections, and had snesked out of his challenge to Maurice Healy in the meanest and most contemptible manner. "Mr. Parnell," said Mr. Labouchere, "will not rarneil," said Mr. Lacoduciere. "will not carry more than six seests in Parliament, giving at least seventy to the Nationalists who supported Mr. Gladstone." He believed England had not lost a vote

through Parnell.
Gladstone declares that Parnell's statement that he (Gladstone) had received dynamites at Hawarden was an absolute falsehood.

A sensation was caused in the lobby of the House of Commons by a rumor that Mr. Parnell has been privately married The Mayor, Ald. Saunders, chairman of the Executive, and John Blevins yesterday afternoon (30th ult) visited St. Michael's Palace and presented Archblehop Walsh with the resolution of condidates and sympathy for the death of Vlar. General Laurent, passed by the council in December. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and bound and bore the city cost of arms. It made an exceedingly handsome volume.

In presenting the memorial, the Mayor made a few elequent references to the decreased.

Winnipeg, April 6 - A special from Ottawa is published nere announing that the Dominon Government has decided to allow the Provincial Act abolishing Separate schools, and also an Act abo: ishing French in the Legislature and journals and judicial proceedings to go into operation. In his report Sir Joan

Thompson says:
"It is doubtful whether the Legislature had the power to pass these Acts.
The constitutionality of them, however,
can be easily tested in the Courts by anyone who is interested in the use of the French language in legal proceed-ings or in the journals of the Assembly, and therefore the prerogative of disallowance has not been exercised."

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP CHAR-BONNEL.

On Thursday, 2nd inst, a solemn Mass of Requiem was sung in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, for the repose of the soul of the late Archishop Count de The service was very impressive, and the congregation, many of whom have a lively remembrance of His Charbonnel.

whom have a livery silected.

Grace, were deeply silected.

On the estafalque rested a white mitre and purple side. The Mass was celeand purple side. brated by Very R.w. Vicar General Rooney, assisted by Rav. Father Conway as deacon and Rev. Father Sullivan as sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop assisted in cope and mitre, supported at the throne by Very Rev. Vicar General McCann and Dean Harris. Bishop Official Control of the O'Mahoney was assisted by Very Rev. Dean Cassidy and Father McInemey, C. SS R. In the sanctuar, were Rev. Fathers Teefy, Dumouchelle, Chalandard, Walsh, O'Reilly, William, O'Donohoe, Walsh, O'Reilly, William, Cruise, Rohleder, McBride, and Mc-

On Sunday, Rev. Father Teefy preached an impressive sermon on the

The largest and finest cathedral in Australia is in the course of erection in Melbourne. It is expected to be finished within three years.

The following beautiful line the death of Miss Stella B Widow E. C. Strke, of D', a talented young lady of commend them to the

One tiny star! The Father sar With a rare light so tender to One tiny star! He marked i

A Worn-Out Wedding Ring.

Oh, what a simple thing To many memories bring Just this, the slender circlet wedding rine;
Fut fail the walls away,
Encompassing to day.
And tack do b roll, a shriveled so
sad and glad and gay.

A morn of rose and gold,
An ivied church, and old,
windows sparkle as if set with jewe Whose windows sparkle as a second of manifold;
Wh. rein, with love and pride,
A brideg oom give his bride
This ring to wear, till death shall dare the wedded lives divide.

A happy home afar,
Where little children are.
And where fore'er the light of love outshineth like a star;
Where labor early, late,
For patient hands doth wait,
And sense divine of duty done does all things
consecrate.

Forrow there comes, and pain, And once, and once again is upon a comn-lid fail in a blinding

rain.

But following the showers
Are sunny summer hours,
When into bud and blossom brightly brea
again the flowers. How tast the children grow!
How fast the children go
To other homes and other hearts from those
they used to know.
For them the world is wide,
But for those left beside
The old hearthstone it means alone those
who have wed—or died!

And so do fifty years Of joys, of smiles, of tears and unto a tired neart a faithful frie

Pass, and units appears.

soft dose he kiss the wan, fiwest lips, and passeth on.

While for her glows the rare red seternal dawn.

Oh, such a simple thing
To many memories bring!
'I's just the slender circle of a worn-out
wedding ring.
But yet, the little band,
Drawn from a quiet hand,
Does mutely tell a story well to hearts that
understand.

—Saturday Night.

-Saturday Night.

MOONDYNE.

BOOK FOURTH.

THE CONVICT SHIP.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

XV. THE NEW PENAL LAW.

There being no f-male passengers in the cabin of the Houguemont, it was decided that Alice Walmaley should remain in her room with Sister Cicilia till the end of the voyage. The only change made was in her dr ss, and this, by some strange fore-sight on the part of the little Sister, as it seemed, was quite extensively and fittingly

provided for.
Alice selected the quietest possible dress, and when she stood arrayed in it, after so and when she stood arrayed in it, after so many weary years in prison gray, she could not help glancing at her face in the glass, and blushing as she looked; and at this very protty and womanly moment, Sister Cecilia came upon her and gave a pleasant little laugh. Upon this, Alice blushed deeper, and turned her confused face away, while Sister Cecilia reached after it, and drawing it to the light klesed

ber aff ctionately.

"Wny, Alica," she said, with a provoktag smile, "you are quite a beauty."

Unquestionably, even a few days without the burden of bondage had worked

wonders in Alice's life. She was no longer moody; she instantly and naturally began to take fresh interest in everything she

saw and heard around her.

The ship cleared the Tropics and raced down towards the Cape in the vigorous Southern trades. The blustering winds and the rough see brought refreshment even to the feeble, and to Alice renewed strength. Her face lost the pallor of configurant, and her step become about finement, and her step became elastic.
The years of her imprisonment had kept
dormant the energies that waste with
exertion. She began to feel as youthful
and as cheerful as when she was a girl.

poop deck, a voice that held her rooted to the spot.

cannot foresee the result "-she heard these words—"but I shall go on to the end. I have loved her dearly always; and I shall at least, prove it to her before the dream is dispelled."

Alice held herself to the window, not Alice held herself to the window, not meaning to listen to the words so much as to obey the strong prompting of her heart to hear the honest ring of the voice. It was Will Sheridan who spoke—he stood on the poop with Mr. Wyville—and Alice knew the voice. After so many years, it came to her like a message from her gighted and hidded over the above her girlhood, and bridged over the chasm

No other words reached her; but the conversation continued for a long time and still she stood beside the window, her cheek laid on her hands, while she allowed

happy scenes. Sister Cecilia found her so, and play fully coaxed her to tell her thoughts ; bu Alice's diffi ience was so evident that the

The voyage round the Cape had no special interest; and a few weeks later the officers began their preparations for mbarkation. The air grew balmy e more, and the sky cloudless. We are just three hundred miles from disembarkation.

the mouth of the Swan River," said Sheridan one day to Mr. Wyville, when he had taken his observations. "Have you ever landed at Fremantle?"

"Yes, once—many years ago," said Mr. Wyville, and he crossed the deck to

observe something in the sea.

Throughout the voyage neither Sheridan nor Wyville had seen Alice Walmsley.
Each in his own mind deemed it best to leave her undisturbed with Sister Cecilia. Mr. Wyville was still impressed with the conviction of Sheridan's unhappy and hopeless affection for Harriet; but he was much perplexed by her forgetfulness of his name. However, when they reached Australia, one day rehore would clear up matters without the pain of preliminary

explanation.

Day after day, in the mild Southern air, the ship glided slowly on, and still the watchers on the crowded deck saw no eign of land. From morning light they leant on the rail, looking away over the smooth sea to where the air was yellow with heat above the unseen continent

There was a warmth at d pleasure in the

There was a warmth and pleasure in the promise it gave.

The straining eyes were saved the long pain of watching the indistinct line. The shore of Western Australia is quite low, and the first sign of land are tail mahogany trees in the bush. The ship passed the first sight-line early in the night; and next morning, when the convicts were allowed on deck, they saw, only a few miles distant, the white sand and dark woods of their land of bondage and promise.

The sea was as smooth as a lake, and the light air impelled the ship slowly. At noon they passed within a stone's throw of the island of Rattenest, and every eye of the island of Kattenest, and every eye witnessed the strange sight of gauge of naked black men working like beavers in the sand, the island being used as a place of punishment for refractory natives.

of punishment for refractory natives.

An hour later the ship had approached within a mile of the pier at Freemantle. The surrounding sea and land were very strange and beautiful. The green shoalwater, the soft air, with a yellowish warmth, the pure white sand of the beach, and the dark green of the unbroken forest beyond, made a scene almost like fairy land.

But there was a stern reminder of reality in the little town of Fremantle

reality in the little town of Fremantle that lay between the forest and the sea. It was built of wooden houses, running down a gentie hill; and in the centre of the houses, spread out like a gigantic star fish, was a vast stone prison.

There was a moment of bustle and noise on the deck, through which rang the clear commanding voice of Sheridan, and next moment the anchor plunged into the sea and the cable roared through the hawse-hole. Every soul on board took a long breath of relief at the end of the voyage.

A tug was seen coming from the wharf, the deck of which was crowded. At its mast heed floated the governor's flag. On the deck was the governor of the Colony with his staff, and a heat of convict officers from the prison.

The tug steamed alongside, and the

governor came on board the convict ship. He wore a blue tunic, with epaulettes like a naval officer, white trousers, and a cocked hat. He greeted Mr. Wyville with official welcome on account of his position,

ometal welcome on account of his position, and warmly expressed his admiration of his philanthropy.

"I understand you bring us a new penal system," said the governor. "I hope it is a stronger one than that we

"It certainly is stronger," said Mr. "It certainly is stronger," said Mr.
Wyville, "for it is milder and juster."
"Well, well," said the governor, who
was a testy old general, "I hope you
won't spoil them. They need a stiff hand
Now, I suppose you want those warders
from the prison to get your crowd into
order for landing. Shall I order them on
heard?" board ?

Mr. Wyville had been looking down on the tug, observing the officers, who were a rough crew, each one carrying a heavy came or whip, as well as a pistol in the belt, and a sword. He turned with a grave

and a sword. He turned with a grave face te the governor.

"Your excellency, I am sure, will see the wisdom of beginning with our new code at once. We have here the best opportunity to emphasize its first principles Shall I proceed?"

"By all means, sir; you have absolute control of your department. I shall

control of your department. I shall watch your method with interest."

At his order, the warders boarded the ship, formed in line, and saluted. Mr. Wyville descended from the poop, and carefully inspected them as they stood in sank "Go to the steward," he said to th

chief warder, as he came to the end of the line, "and get from him a large basket." line, "and get from him a large basket."
The man was astonished, but he promptly obeyed. In a minute he returned with a capacious hamper.
"Begin on the right," said Mr. Wyville, in curt tones, "and place in that hamper your platols, swords canes, and whips."
The warders scarcely believed their ears; but they obeyed.

one day she was standing beside her open window, looking out on the sea, when she plainly heard above her, on the when she plainly heard above her, on the depth and earnestness "I am going to depth and earnestness "I am going to read for you the new law of this colony, of which you are the officers. Its first word is, that if any of you strike or mal-treat a prisoner, you shall be arrested, dis-

charged, and imprisoned."

The warders fairly gasped with astonish ment. The old governor, who had listened attentively at first, opened his eyes wide then nodded his head in decided approval. Mr. Wyville read the heads of the nev law, emphasizing the mild points. As he proceeded, the faces of the warders lost all expression but one of blank amaze-The entire meaning of the las was that convicts were expected to rise from bad to good, rather than descend from bad to worse. In other words, it

was a law meant for reformation, not for In passing along the line, Mr. Wyville's eye rested on a silver medal worn by one of the warders. He looked at it keenly. What is that medal for?" he asked.

"For the mutiny of two years ago," said the chief warder; "this officer killed three mutineers.' "Take that medal off," sald Mr. Wyville

to the warder, " and never put it on again. We are to have no more mutiny."

The warders were then dismissed from the rank, and instructed to go below and

get the convicts in order for disembarka-tion. As they departed, Mr. Wyville gave them one word more.
"Remember, you are dealing with men

not with brutes — with men who have rights and the protection of law."

When they had disappeared into the hold, the old governor shook Mr. Wyville warmly by the hand.

"By the lord Harry, sir, this is excel-lent," he said, heartly. "This d—d colony has been a menageric long enough. make it a civilized country at last."

A PRISONER AT LARGE.

The disembarkation of the convicts was a novel scene to them, and to the officers directing their movements. The absence of shouting and violence made it quite unprecedented to the warders. The convicts reached the wharf on barges, and marched in single file up the little street marched in single file up the little street

Just outside the town, on a slope of
leading to the great gate of the prison of
exquisite lawn, running down to the

Inside the gate, in the centre of an immense yard or walled sand plain, the governor and comptroller general stood; at das the long line of convicts filed by, each saluted in military fashion, and It was late in the afternoon when the last convict passed. The governor was about to leave the ground when his attention was called to one more stranger from the ship, who approached. It was Captain Draper. He walked alowly, as if still feeble from his illness; but he was carefully dressed, and was really much more vigorous than he pretended. He raised his hat to the governor as he approached, and received a curt return of the salute, followed by a cold stave. The governor had looked into Captain Draper's case that forenoon.

"Shall I retain the cent, you Excellence ?" said Draper, with an chaevidate.

"Shall I retain the crew, you Excel-

"Shall I retain the crew, you Excellency?" said Draper, with an obsequious smile; "or is the ship to go out of commission for the present?"

"I don't know, sir," said the stiff old governor, not hiding his dislike and contempt; "and I don't care, sir. The ship belongs to the convict department." He turned on his heel as he spoke.

"Captain Draper," said Mr. Wyville, in an official tone, "you are relieved of your command. The ship goes ont of commission."

D.aper's face was a study of disappoint.

D. aper's face was a study of disappoint

D.aper's face was a study of disappointment at the news.

"The crew will remain—" he began.

"The crew will be taken to Adelside on my yacht, which will arrive this week."

"Shall I have quarters on board?" asked Draper, with an alarmed look.

"No, sir," said Mr. Wyville shortly.

"You must seek some other means of transport."

transport."
"But," said Draper, imploringly,
"there are no ships in the colony, nor are
any expected. I shell have to remain

"True," said the governor, who en-oyed the scene. "There will be no joyed the scene. "There will be no visitors here for twelve months to come,

Draper looked from one to the other of the men before him; but he drew no gleam of satisfaction from their faces. He gleam of satisfaction from their races. He began to feel a sinking of the heart, such as all cowards feel in the presence of darger. He instinctively knew that his cunning had been over-seiched, and was neeless. He knew not where to look for the hand that had played against him; but through every nerve the knowledge rushed on him that he had been overmastered by a super for intelligence—that he was beaten, dis-covered, and impotent.

covered, and impotent.

This knowledge came suddenly, but it came over whelmingly. At one glance he saw that he had been led into a trap, and that the door had just closed. He turned

to Mr. Wyville, creat fallen.
"If you refuse to let me go on the steamer, I might as well be a prisoner

Precisely," said Mr. Wyville. "Ercept that you will be a prisoner at large," said the governor. "There is a saying in this colony," he added laughingly to Mr. Wyville, "that there are only two classes here—the people who are in prison, and the people who ought to be. Come, now, the horses are waiting; we have a ride of ten miles to Perth before

we get dinner."

The governor, Mr. Wyville, and the gentlemen of the staff moved off, leaving gentlemen of the staff moved off, leaving Captain Draper alone in the centre of the prison yard. He regarded them with baleful eyes till they went through the gate and disappeared. Then he followed, emerged from the gate, and was directed by one of the prison guard to an inn or public house for ticket-of-leave men, where he took up his residence.

BOOK FIFTH. THE VALLEY OF THE VASSE.

I. ALICE WALMSLEY'S NEW BOME

The little town of Fremantle, with its imposing centre, the great stone prison, is built on the shore, within the angle formed by the broad Swan River as it flows calmly into the calm sea. At its

One day, at dinner, Mr. Little spoke to month, the Swan is about two miles wide. The water is shallow, and as clear at crystal, showing, from the high banks, the brown stones and the patches of white sand on the bottom. The only ripple ever seen on its face, except in the rainy season, is the graceful curve that follows the stately motion of the black swans which have made the beautiful river their

home, and have given it its name.

One mile above the mouth of the river, One mile above the mouth of the river, where the gloomy cliff hangs over the stream, are situated the terrible stone-quarries of Fremantle, where the chaingang works. Many a time, from the edge of the over hanging cliff, a dark mass had been seen to plunge into the river, which is very deep at this point. After which is very deep at this point. After this, there was one link missing in the chains at night, and there was little stir made and few questions asked. Not one swimmer in a thousand could cross a mile of water with fifty pounds of iron chained

to his ankles. For ten miles above Fremantle, the Swan winds in and out among the low hills and the wooded vaileys. is like a dream of peace There is never a stone in its bed great enough to break the surface into a whirl or ripple. water turns no busy wheels. Along its banks are seen no thriving homesteads. Here and there, in the shallows, a black man, with upraised spear, stands still as an ebony statue, while his wives and chil-dren sit upon the shaded rocks on the shore, and silently watch his skilful fishof a wide-backed plates. Along the wooded banks, the kangaroo nibbles the fresh grass, and the bright skinned carpet snake dives into the pleasant water, that has become almost his second home.

On a lovely bend of the river, ten miles from its mouth, stands the little city of Perth, the capital of the Penal Colony, and the residence of the governor. It is a petty town to day, of four or five thou sand people; it was much smaller at the date of our story. The main building, as in all West Australian towns, is the

a very spacious and sightly mansion. river stood a long, low building, within a Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

touching her soft hair with her hand in a

careesing manner.

"Alice couldn't hate even the convicts,"
she said, bending to smile in Alice's face.
It was evident that the loving nature It was evident that the loving nature was fully alive, and sending out already its tendrils to draw toward it everything within its reach. Sister Cecilia smiled kindly as she heard the girls, and saw their expressions of love for Alice. She, however, changed the subject.

"Mr. Wyville's yacht, with Mr. Hamer ton and Mr. Sheridan, will return from Adelaide next week," she said to Alice. "Here is the report in the Fremantic Heraid"

Alice turned her head as if interested Sister Cecilia continued

"And then they will start for Mr.
Wywille's home in the Vasse."
Alice stlently sank back in her chair.
Her eyes alowly withdrew from the newspaper in her friend's hand, and settled far away on the other side of the Swan, in s waking dream—and a dream that was not content. A few moments later she rose, and said she would walk home early that

evening.

"You like your new home and friends?" said Sister Cecilia, not trying to detain her, though the girls did. "I thought it would be pleasanter and more thought it would be pleasanter and more considerable. natural to you than our monotonous convent life. "They are very kind," said Alice ; "and

I love to work in the dairy and among the children. It reminds me of my own dear old home in England." She said the words without pain, though

She said the words without pain, though hes eves filled with tears.

"My good Alice!" said Sister Cecilia, taking her face between her hands in the old way; "I am so happy to hear you say that. Come, girl's, let us walk to Mr. Little's farm with Alice."

With characteristic wisdom and kindness, Sister Cecilia had obtained for Alice, shortly after their arrival, a home in a rich settler's family. Her mind, so recently

settler's family. Her mind, so recently freed from the enforced vacancy, became instantly filled with new interests, and her life at once took root in the new country.
When she had been settled so for about

when she had been settled at 17 about a fortnight, and was becoming accustomed to the new routine, she received a letter from Will Sheridan. She knew it was from him; but she did not open it among the children. When her duties for the day were done she walked down toward day were done she waited down toward the convent, which was only half a mile away; but when she came to the tall rocks beside the river, where she was utterly alone, she opened and read her letter.

It was a simple and direct note, saying "Good bye for a time," that he was going to Adelaide to leave the crew of the con vict ship there; but he should call on her, "for the old time's sake," when he re-

Alice read the letter many times, and Alice read the letter many times, and between each reading her eyes rested on the placid river. Once before, she had been haunted with the last words of his letter, "Yours faithfully;" and now she repeated and repeated the one sentence that was not prosaic—"I will come for the old time's sake."

A few weeks later she received a letter from him, written in Adelaide, telling her of the voyage, and stating the time of One day, at dinner, Mr. Little spoke to

her about the voyage.
"You brought us back a man we wanted in this colony, Miss Walmsley," he said; "the man who has made the "Mr. Wyville—yee," said Alice confidently; "he could ill be spared from any country."

"No, I don't mean Wyville; I mean Mr. Sheridan—Agent Sheridan, we call

"Yes, str," said Alice, her eyes lowered to the table "He's the cleverest man that ever came to this colony," said the well meaning farmer; "I hope he'll get married and settle down here for life."

"O, Sam, who could he marry in the West? There is no one here," said the farmer's wife.

farmer's wife.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Little; "there's the governor's daughter for one, and there are plenty more. And don't you know, the govenor is going to give Mr. Sheridan a grand dinner in the name of the Colony, when he comes back from

Throughout the dinner Alice was particularly attentive to the children, and did not eat much herself.
"Mr. Wyville is coming here to mor-

row," said Mr. Little, presently. "He wants to buy that meadow below the convent, to put up another school. He's a good man that, too, Miss Walmsley; but the other man knows the need of this

colony, and has taught them to ue."
"Mr. Wyville is a man whose whole ing. Presently, without a quiver of warning, the statue moves its arm, the long spear is driven under water like a flash, and is raised to bear ashore its prize conversation in his praise, telling many inidents of his care for the prisoners on the journey.

But, though Farmer Little again and again returned to the praise of Sheridan, who was his man of men, Alice sat silent at these times, and carnestly attended to the wants of the children. TO BE CONTINUED.

"That tired feeling" is entirely over come by Hood's Sersaparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

Constitution claims many victims.
Ward off this dread disease by the use of
Small Sugar-Costed Burdock Pills when

AN AMUSING IRISH STORY.

An amusing story of the late Daines Barrington is related, as follows: Having to appear for a plaintiff, in a case at Cionmel, he let into the defendant Having to appear for a plainth, in a case at Cionmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The man inveighed against, not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got to Dublin. the defendant, a Tipperary man named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the coursel. He rode all day and all night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the bidle of his smoking horse over the area, he amounced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intima-tion of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.
"Then give my compliments, and say
Mr. Foley—he'll know my name—will be
glad to see him."

The valet went up-stairs and told his naster, who was in bed, the purport of

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it's not a bare nor a brace of ducks he's come to present The man was leaving the bedroom

when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said: "By your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom. entered the bedroom.

"You know my business, sir," said be to Barrington. "I have made it a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time be cut a figure eight with his shillelah before the cheval giase,
"You don't mean to say you would

"You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage. "No," replied the other; "but get up

'Yes," replied Daines that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed.' "You won't?"

"Upon your honor?"
"Upon my honor."
"That is enough," said Daines, turning
over and making himself comfortable, and
seeming as though he meant to fail saleep. "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman and may rest as eafe as though I was under the castle guard."

The Tipperary Salamander looked mar-velously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore. aleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Halloa," said Mr. Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never cet up again. In the meantime Mr.

get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfest just ring the bell, and the best in the house just ring the bell, and the best in the house
is at your service. The morning paper
will be here presently, but be sure and air
it before reading, for there is nothing
from which a man so quickly catches cold
as from reading a damp journal," and
Daines affected now to go to sleep.

The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of
the confined.

the confined.

"Get up, Mr. Barrington, for in bed or
out of bed I have not the pluck to hurtso

The result was, that in less than an hour afterward Daines and his intended chast tiser were sitting down to a warm break fast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smcking chops.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

over what they romantically call "beau tiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while, no doubt, every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is, after all one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most try-ing one, even to the hardiest constituwhile to those with weak constitu tion, while to those with weak constitu-tions the season is one of positive danger. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, developes into catarrb, with all its disagreeable, and louthsome effects. disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrb, neglected, almost as certainly developes into consumption annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarrh. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the naus eous droppings into the throat and lungs, dispels those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure all—it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the heard or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country reason to bless its discovery. Balm may be had from all dealers or wil be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or \$1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville,

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

S 3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, who can three flowards belief to the situation or employmental which you can three flowards bollars a fear in their own localities, wherever they lived will also furnish the situation or employmental which you can earn that amount. No money for me unives successful as above. Easily and quickly sarmed, I desire but one worker from each district or county. I start the start of the start of

Dyspepsia

from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known groeer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weigh-

"Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the tomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable. for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsapait had Suffering rilla, as cured his wife of sain. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided,

my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken

I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsa parilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

-OBJECTS OF THE-

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United

Imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

Ist It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or masufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged:

phareed.
3rd. should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th Ciergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your olders to

THOMAS D. EGAN.

Catholic Agency, 42 Barelay St., New York, NEW YORK.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS. AMES REID AND COMPANY,

118 Dundas Street. London, Ont. BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells Clock Tower Bells. Fire Bells. House Bells. Hand Bells

Catalogues & Estimates Free JOHN TAYLOR & Co. are founders of the most noted Rings of Bells which have been cast, in Ju-ding those for St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a Peal of 12 (largest in the world), also the fannows Great Paul weighing 16-tons 14-cut. 2-qrs. 19-48s. JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the combine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON. Opposite Revere House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the hind in the Dominion. Note but first class

kind in the Dominion. None but first-c work turned out. Prices always moder STAIRED GLASS SILVERED. BENT. PLATE #5 MCAUSDAND KING

McShane Bell Foundry. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. VANDUZEN & TIFT. MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably knows to the publis size1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alare
and other bells: also. Chimes and Pears

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

FOR 1890.
Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS COFFEY. Catholic Record Office. London.
Also to be had from our travelling agents.

With steady radiance in Hon But storm-clouds gather! weeps long and sorely for a liver sisters, brothers, mo brother, Sadly they pray: "God's done." One tiny Star, sweet rays of

One little Girl, who stills th With Heaven's comfort in Ah! mother with her arms and her clear accents whis

love, Little you thought one yea shining One tiny Star, in God's bright Will you grieve for her?
has taken
so pure, so spotless, from a
One tiny Star has this cold
Shines where no sadness ca

Stella, sweet Angel, hovers Bears consolation on her sn One tiny Biar, serenely wate Rays from God's Heaven to brings.

Stella is praying, for Her of ing.
That God His grace may on Benish all sorrow, one fair A Star of Hope for you four

Quebec, 25th March, 1891.

CATHOLIC F

Buffalo Union and

Buddba is symbolized lotes, which is nothing, bud nobody is anything, and through various metamor that it was not worth the to not any ego and everything of what a lovely religio afternoon tea—so mysti nebulous? Does it seem s can no longer holds a can and then it is so "un Buddha seems like Sair Harris — there probably person." Pittaburg Cat

It would appear that Christian denomination disposed to strut and cro int folks have been putti they were observing the anniversary of the deatl of their Church, John Catholic Church is nearly contract of its being the church is nearly the contract of the page of the contract of the contrac century of its being founder was not a West Jesus Christ Himself. this Church, as He prom age; and to-day it show or efficiency. It will be when Wesley's Church away like the last winter While freethinkers

largely on the increase growing disposition is depreciate and denounce—it is a consolation Christian to learn that pilgrimages to celebrate increase. These pile revive slumbering fair wonderous vitality in materialistic age. In promoters of these plot to be the Augustin Land. A new work p describes about fourtee shrines to Oar Lady in New York Cat

John Kelly asks a One is: When were marry? The answer early ages when near came into the Oburch ried men were ordain priest after ordinatio to marry, either in the tal Churches. He for story originated that dulgences. It origin heart of Martin Lath of proof has ever been the charge. It is as on as Barou Munchause Maria Monk, or Haw Ten times one are to pondent asks an or Hugo. He was a bet who dezzled for a tic regarded as a classic Originally a Catholic came an infidel and works are attractive,

> Italy leads all t Europe in the nu landing at Castle C the misguided subje refuse to see how Government which Government which degree unknown to the benighted day equity were regardermany follows, send, Austria, Rusland. The whole 85 795, of which Namia received 45 vania received 45 New Jersey, 3,000 nearly as many, O lowing next in o Master Rudyar

the subject with all and-twenty hoary power having a thinks China may the opportunity gunboat, for insta tage of the "be condition of Buff Possibly, but M think what migh afterwards, and spanking-machin was turned loose can kick a sleepi biggest kind of

Catho The Easter seired any time g rilla, as cured his dyspepng the whole of new man. The been subjected heart subsided nausea disa stem began Years

ight and natural and I ascribe it

e Hood's Sarsaparilla g5. Prepared only ies, Lowell, Mass. Dollar

THE-IC AGENCY

veniences of this which are: art of the whole-sart of the whole-s, and has com-with the leading ers as enable it ty at the lowest ty at the lowest ing its profits or orders or masu-

e for them, and benefit of my ex-he actual prices t several different y separate trades ting of only one nsure the prompt orders Besidés, xpress or freight

EGAN. W St., New York,

DWARE.

RICES. ND SAWS. COMPANY,

ondon, Ont.

BELLS! S & CHIMES CHURCHES. ool Bells Tower Bells.

House Bells. Hand Bells.
logues & Estimates Free.
bunders of the most
ave been cast, influcathedral, London,
rld), also the famous
14.cwt. 2-qrs. 1945s.

R & CO., RING KERS

outside the com-London, Ont. SLEIGHS.

ON & BON, use, London, irge assortment of and Sleighs. This blishments of the lone but first-class

NT. PLATE 45 IND TORONT

BELL FOUNDRY.

& COMPANY , N. Y., BELLS to the public since pel, School, Fire Alare less. Chimes and Pear

r travelling agents.

APRIL 11, 1891.

Stella, a Star.

Ah! mother with her arms about you twin-

and her clear accents whispering words of

Little you thought one year would see her

One tiny Star, in God's bright Crown above.

Will you grieve for her? One whom God has taken go pure, so spotless, from a world of sin. One tiny Star has this cold world forsaken, Shines where no sadness can its lustre dim.

Stella, sweet Angel, hovers ever near thee, Bears consolation on her snowy wings, One thry Star, serenely watches o'er thee, Rays from God's Heaven to thy homestead brings.

Stella is praying, for Her dear ones plead-

ting.
That God His grace may on them bestow.
Benish all sorrow, one fair star is burning
A Star of Hope for you foud hearts below.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Buffalo Union and Times.

"Buddha is symbolized by the golden lotos, which is nothing. If one does nothing in particular one arrives at the Nivana, which is nothing, Buddha is nothing, nobody is anything, and when one passes through various metamorphoses one finds that it was not worth the trouble, for there is not any ego and everything is nego. Think of what a lovely religion this is for an afternoon tea—so mystical, so astral, so nebulous? Does it seem strange that I been can no longer hold a candle to Buddha?

ean no longer hold a candle to Buddha?
And then it is so "undogmatic"—for
Buddha seems like Sairy Gamp's Mrs.
Harris—there probably "ain't no such

Pittaburg Catholic.

Pittaburg Catholic.

It would appear that the younger any Christian denomination is, the more it is disposed to strut and crow. The Method ist folks have been putting on airs because they were observing the one-hundredeth anniversary of the death of the founder of their Church, John Wesley. The Catholic Church is nearing the niueteenth century of its being founded; and its

refuse to see how blessed are they in a Government which taxes them to a degree unknown to their forefathers in the benighted days, when religion and equity were regarded as authoritative. Germany follows, and then comes Eag land, Austria, Russia, Hungary and Ireland. The whole number lauded was 85 795, of which New York and Pennsyl vania received 45 000; Illinois, 5 000; New Jersey, 3,000, and Massachusetts nearly as many, Onio and Michigan following next in order Mississippi received but three, and South Carolina ten.

Master Rudyard Kipling, examining

the subject with all the wisdom of his five.

and-twenty hoary years, finds the United

and-twenty heary years, finds the United States "temptingly spankable" by any power having a first class navy. He thinks China may do it, some day, and regrets that England will not, although the opportunity is so good. A single

biggest kind of a fool does it.

Quebec, 25th March, 1891.

one-communion-a-year Catholics need not wait for Trinity Sunday before approaching the sacraments. "To-day, if you should hear His voice, harden not wife RECEIVED INTO THE THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY AMONG WIFE RECEIVED INTO THE THE E-QUIMAUX. The following beautiful lines were written in the death of Miss Stella Burke, daughter of Widow E. C. Burke, of D'Autonii street, ye talente young lady of this city, and we commend them to the perusal of our your bearts."

we commend them to the perusal of our reader:

One tiny star! The Father saw it beaming With a rare light so tenner yet so sny. One tiny star! He marked it softly gleam—
With steady radiance in Home's happy skj.

But storm-clouds gather! Now, a gentle weeps long and sorely for a loving son, Fond slaters, brothers, mourn a loving brother, and should count the whole cost before But storm-clouds gather! Now, a general methor methor methor weeps long and sorely for a loving son, fore hand that other news theirs will ache because of their evil deed, their will ache because of their evil deed, their will store that they and should count the whole cost before doing the deed. Afterwards it will be doing the deed.

The editor of Scribner's Magazine makes a good point when speaking of the praises lavished on a rich man who has bequeathed a mint of money to found a hospital, it adds: "The fact that a man leaves a great fortune to charity by will is no proof at all that he was a generous man: He doesn't give his own money, he gives money that was his; that, perhaps, he held on to as long as he could, and that necessarily found a new owner as soon as the breath passed out of his body. It is impossible to be generous by will. A will does not give, it only regulates a division." So in order to be called generous, a person must give while he lives. The editor of Scribner's Magazine

oue, a person must give while he lives. Pittsburg Catholic. Public attention was called last week to what is becoming entirely of too frequent occurrence in institutions pro-fessedly benevolent. It was developed, on examination, that orphans in the Newburg, N. Y., Children's Home were being fed on bread and water, and that being fed en bread and water, and that it was more like a prison than a home. The evidence came out clearly that children had been put on bread and water for eight c ys at at a time, and that boys had been whipped with ropes. So long as the matrons and others in charge in such institutions, merely act from the "salary" point of view, such abuses are likely to occur. For the care of orphans and the sick, a high motive—a supernatural one—should actuate those in charge. This is why Catholic Sisters are so emmently qualified.

Quite a social commotion was created

Quite a social commotion was created in Washington City lately by the discovery in an association of ladies known as the "Wimodaughsis"—or something of the nature of McAllister's select "Four Hundred," of New York—that one of the members had blood "of color" in her veins. It shook the asso color" in her veins. It shock the asso-ciation to its centre. Of course discus-sion ensued. The minority takes the correct ground. Miss Annie Snaw in-dignantly declares that it is too near the end of the nineteenth century for any person laying claim to intelligence or even decency, to proscribe people of other races than their own merely on account of color, or because there is a Catholic Church is nearing the nineteenth century of its being founded; and its Founder was not a Wesley, but the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. He has been with this Church, as He promised, from ge to age; and to-day it shows no loss of vigor or efficiency. It will be strong and active when Wesley's Church will have melted away like the last winter's snow. other races than their own merely on account of color, or because there is a drop of negro blood in their veins, though it be undustinguishable. And she strikes home, with effect, when she exclaims: "I know of fair ladies who will whirl in the waltz with men of notoriously disreputable character, and mingle with women whose names have run parallel with scandal for years, and yet they would shudder to come into contact, in even a semi social way, with a pure, talented, industrious girl like Miss Smith, who is more than the peer of many of them." way like the last winter's snow.

While freetbinkers and agnostics are largely on the increase—thanks to the growing disposition in the world to depreciate and denounce Church authority—it is a consolation to the Catholic Christian to learn that the desire to make pligrimages to celebrated shrines is on the increase. These pligrimages tand to revive slumbering faith. They show a wonderous vitality in the Church in a materialistic age. In France the chief promoters of these plous journeys are said to be the Augustinian Fathers, who

N. Y. Catholic Review. care into the Church were married, married men were ordained priests; but no priest after ordination was ever allowed to marry, either in the Latin on the Oriental Churches. He forther ask how the story originated that John Tetzal sold indiagenes. It is careful that the story well for a fellow that the section that the sold story originated that John Tetzal sold indiagenes. It is soft in the story well for a fellow that the section that the story well for a fellow that the section that the secti

Toronto, Ont.

The public should bear in mind that Da,
THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has nothing in
common with the impure, deteriorating
class of so-called medicinal cile. It is
EMINERTLY PURE and REALLY EFFICACIOUS—
relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of
the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts,
besides being an excellent apecific for
rReumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Speaking of Tips. A tip is a piece of special or valuable information such as this, that Hagyard's Yellew Oil is a prompt and effectual cure for croup, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains or soreness of any kind. Known as reliable over 30

regrets that England will not, although the opportunity is so good. A single gunboat, for instance, could take advantage of the "beautifully unprotected condition of Buffalo," and levy \$5,000,000 tribute from it, as easy as winking. Possibly, but Mr. Kipling forgets to think what might happen immediately afterwards, and how very smoothly the spanking-machine would work when it was turned loose on Canada Aay fool can kick a sleeping mastiff, but only the biggest kind of a fool does it.

formation such as this, that they are found and it is a prompt and effectual cure for orong, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains or soreness of any kind. Kuown as reliable over 30 years.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the intreduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

The Easter Communica can be reall itching humors of the skin are removed by using D.; Low's Sulphus Soap.

Boston Pilot. The following toteresting letter has just ome to hand. As our readers are well aware, Mr. Lathrop is an eminent American author, as is also his wife, the daughter can author, as is also his wife, the daughter of the greatest American romance writer. Nathaniel Hawthorne. They were received into the Church on Thursday, March 19, by the Rev Alfred Young, of the Paulist Fathers, at Sr. Paul's Church, New York, and were confirmed by Archbisaop Corrigan on Saturday, March 21.

and were confirmed by Archbisnop Corrigan on Saturday, March 21.

New London, Conn., March 21.

My Dram Mr. Roche—No one ever suggested me becoming a Catholic, or tried to persuade me; although a number of my friends were Catholic. The attempt to inform myself about the Church began with the same impartiality, the same candor and receptiveness that I should use towards any other subject upon which I honestly desired to form a just conclusion. Notwithstanding that education had surrounded me with prejudice, my mind was convinced as to the truth, the validity and supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church, by the clear and comprehensive reasoning on which it is based. And, while the reasoning of other organizations continually shifts and wavers, leaving their adherents — as we now see almost every day—to fall into rationalism and agnostic denial, the reasoning of the Courch, I found, led directly into sublime and inspiring faith. This union of solid reasoning and luminous faith I cannot discover elsewhere.

In carefally examining the matter, I observed that expositions of doctrine were presented by the Catholic Church in a pos-

In carefully examining the matter, I observed that expositions of doctrine were presented by the Catholic Church in a positive manner, with a confident appeal to the intellect; and her replies to attacks made by adversaiss impressed me as remarkably calm, thorough, free from malice or abuse, and imbued with a profound apirituality; strongly contrasting, as I hardly need remind you, with the prevailing tone of those who resist or disparage her divine claims.

The Church revealed itself to me as broadly liberal and gentle towards all man-

broadly liberal and gentle towards all man-kind; thus worthin justifying, in my estimation, those titles of Catholic and of stimation, those titles of Catholic and of Mother Church by which she has always been known. Moreover, the present active spirituality of the Church does not stop short with this life, or end in that pagan acceptance of death as an impassible barrier, which one meets with in Protestant denominations. It links together religious souls of all periods, whether now on earth on in the world beyond, by a communion which is constant and transcends time. Those with wnom our mundane lives have been joined to bonds of personal aff.c.ion, or by the higher interests of the epirit—those whose visible presence death has taken from us for a time—do not cease, in the Oatholic Church, to be still one with us, in heart and soul. to be still one with us, in heart and soul. Neither, in this communion, are the saints, forgotten merely because their human careers were ended long before our day.

The Church retains ali, living or dead, in The Church retains all, living or used, in a great company which connects earth with heaven, at every moment. This is what one might naturally expect, if Caristianity and the spiritual are supreme.

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE PARSON LATHROP.

SATING THE BEADS.

It is accounted an uncommon sight here wonderous vitality in the Church in a materialistic age. In France the chief promoters of these pious journeys are said to be the Augustinian Fathers, who annually conducts pligrimage to the Holy Land. A new work published in France describes about fourteen hundred of these ahrines to Oar Lady in that country alone.

John Kelly asks a lot of questions. One is: When were prierts allowed to marry? The answer is: Never. In the early ages when nearly all adults who care into the Church were married, married men were ordained priests; but no ried men were ordaine

quickly than they can read an entertaining newspaper, and go through with them more easy than they can read the Ordinary of the Mass.

The real reason of the neglect, however, is found in a certain false pride that springs up in the mind of young men when prayers and religion are mentioned. They forget that the men who pray are the men on whom the majority action. They forget that the men who pray are the men on whom the majority settle honors, and lose sight of the fact that a sanctified soul never fails in producing a clear mind and a healthy body.—Son Francisco Monitor.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

Hagyard's Pectoral Basam gives prompt relief in coughs, colds, hoarseness, whooping cough, croup, asthma or bronchitis. It is the most pleasant and perfect throat and lung healer in the world for children or adults. Price 25c. Sit down and think.

Trans'ated for the Catholic Mirror.
Rev. Father Grouard, Obiate of Mary Immaculate, in a letter addressed to Father P-acal, thus speaks of the Esqui maux: How difficult it is to open the road of salvation to these poor, infidel people! A miracle of grace is needed to change these natures, and miracles of this kind are not impossible. Prayer can obtain everything. The Oblate missionaries are scattered over the immense territories of the extreme North-West, and are already planting the standard of the cross at the month of the Mackerzie. They have arrived at the extremity of Ameri-Trans'ated for the Catholic Mirror

weeks. To be sure he will be repaid in summer by witnessing a month and a half devoid of night, but this will give him little consolation, as the eternal ice of the poles prevent the earth from giving forth any fruit as a result of culture. The flesh of the reindeer and the fish must be his food ordinarily. I say ordinarily, for the boats which bring up food demand such exorbitant prices that it is out of the question to procure what might otherwise be desirable. The Esquimaux tribe appears to be quite numerous; that is, the one with which we are acquainted. Its language is different from that of the one with which we are acquainted. Its language is different from that of the other tribes. They are small of stature, robust and vigorous, but much given to vanity, as may be readily seen by beholding the huckle bones with which they adorn their bodies, thrusting them through incisions made in the cheeks and lips. Among them there is no such thing as faith, law or morality. They are given to rapine and piliage, and often to accure their ends will use the most barbarous means. They are wild and fierce by nature; and, through their atrocities, have become the terror of suvrounding tribes, nature; and, through their atrocities, have become the terror of suvrounding tribes, who regard them as dangerons creatures. They live on raw meat and fish prepared with grease and the oil of the whale. With this last named oil they smear their bodies and their ciothing. They live in huts of ice during the long winter and resemble foxes in their bodies, having to all appearance nothing of the human body but the visage. Everything here tends to discouragement, as everything seems to go beyond the will and the strength of man. And yet shall we let these poor people linger without the light of the true faith in the shadow of death?

Our bishops and pilests do not intend to

of the true faith in the shadow of death?
Our bishops and priests do not intend to
let them perish. They see beneath these
rough exteriors so many souls created to
the image of God and redeemed by the
blood of Jesus Christ—souls destined to
enjoy that happiness without end. The
difficulties are many without doubt, but
what difficulties and trials do not travelers
and explorers undergo for a passing and what diminities and trials do not travelers and explorers undergo for a passing and material gain, for a fissting, ephemeral glory! The Apostle of Jesus Christ, desoured by the thirst of souls, z-alous for the extension of the kingdom of God, configent in the home of a future life, must

encouragement to spur him on to renewed efforts, to renewed conquests. I cannot but offer my most sincere thanks for all these who aid us by their prayers.

Epiphany Apostolic College.

A DISCOVERY IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The political battle is over, but the battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged else the grim resper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be gathered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls who should be epipying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet prematurely old, who auffer in silence almost untold agonies, the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restors wasted sitelity such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally efficacious. For over-work, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken down manhood, they are a certain specific stimulating the brain. rein. broken down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are nature's restorative and should be used by every weak and debilitated person. For sale by all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DR. LOW'S WORM STRUP has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet long. It also destroys all other kinds of worms. THE MOST AGREEABLE, restorative tonic and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

Guticura

* Soap *

* Soap *

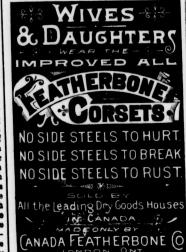
* For A PLEVIONS

BABY HUMORS.

DABY HUMORS.

DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY,
Deblotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with
chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails,
and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured
by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvellous beautifier of
world-wide celebrity, it is incomparable as
a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet
and without a rival for the Nursery.
Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the
whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and
prevents inflammation and clogging of the
pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and
most complexional disfigurations, while it admits
of no comparison with other skin soaps, and
rivals in delicacy the most noted of toilet and
nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined
sales of all other skin soaps. Price, 36c.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
Address POTTER DRUG AND CREMICAL CORPORATION, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A Aching sides and back, weak kidneys,
and rheumatism relieved in one minute by
the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 30c.



ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.
PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING
Furnished in the best style and at prices
low enough to bring it within the
reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.



INSURANCE. PHENIX FIRE INS. CO'Y.

AGRICULTURAL ISS. CO'Y.

A share of your pairenage respectfully so licited for tress old and wealthy companies.

Losses promptly paid. Life inturance effected.

J. H. FLOOD, Agent.

438 Riemmond Street London.

Two doors north of Free Press office.

BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO.

Manufacturers of CHURCH.

> SCHOOL AND HALL

FURNITURE.

Write for Illustrated atalogue and prices.

BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y, London, Ont., Can.

SMITH : BROS

Plumbers, Gas-Fitters, Steam and Hot Water Heating Engineers.

172 KING STREET, LONDON Telephone No. 538.



STATUTES OF CANADA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Statutes and some of the publications of the Government of Canada are for sale at the Government Stationary office. Also separate Acts. Revised Statutes. Price for 2 vol. 55. and for supplementary volume, \$2.50. Price list sent on application.

B. CHAMBERLIN.

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.

THE DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mecbanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:
Having a large amount of money on band we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term with privilege te borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

Office — Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.



FOR THE

CHILDREN'S LUNCH Make Sandwiches with

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

Spread on Thin Slices of

Bread and Butter.

Delicious! Economical! Nutritious!

THE QUEBEC LOTTERY AUTHORIZED

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891 Jan. 14, Feb. 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9. Tenth Monthly Drawing, April 8th, 1891.

LIST OF PRIZES 3134 PRIZES Priss worth \$15,000 ... \$15,000 00

1 " 5,000 ... \$5,000 00

1 " 2,500 ... \$2,500 00

1 " 1,259 ... \$1,259 ... WORTH - \$52,740.00 CAPITAL PRIZE 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740,00 S. E. LEFEBVRE MANAGER. 81 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CANADA. ASK FOR CIRCULARS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

HEALTH FOR ALL.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR BORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COMMENTED BY SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

Sit down and think; 1st, that dyspepsia and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef, Iron is caused by wrong action of the stomach; 2nd, that Burdook Blood Bitters is designed to correct and regulate the stomach; 3rd, that it always cures dyspepsia and coats less than a cent a dose. Can you afford to be dyspeptic?

and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef, Iron 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON
And are sold at ls. 1/d., 2s., 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Terms \$1.00 per day, M, Dox
BELLY Prop.

GLASS

ll Foundry. Grade of Bells,
Peals for CHURCHES
TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
ted; satisfaction guarfor price and catalogue.
NE & CO., Baltymore.
ention this paper.

per and Tin for Churches, rms, Farms, etc. FULLY Catalogue sent Free. TIFT, Cincinnation.

E ALMANAC 890. nding Twenty-five FEY. Ostholic London.

cession from t

APRI

in its early d ministers who self-constituted ers of the W deny the absolu any kind, and the statement tain circumsti dispensed with to the theory which is acce avidity, every men has a righ a Christian con for itself paste law or restrain imposed by Ca Dr. Burns Scripture in su to the characte but he is very text which wil

wonder at this to which he indeed, that (and some Pro geliets, and oth for the perfe work of the r the body of forth we be no fre, and carrie doctrine, by cupning craf wait to decel nowhere do tzed to assur unless they was." (Heb Asron wa God Himself the priesthoo was indicate

> unworthy of authority, a rank and Chalmers, and a host o isters, whose the world, h lives, the g To all thi there bave menamong

bood ; but

Christ has t

and to exc

of their fun

their duty.

human fra of a clerica duce, and far greate existed in Apostolic It was n

for any to himself ur whereon Good orde of success the New I being sup leading m a very sin In favor o and Puns and Aaro selves abo for thus s ilves the

These proached unto yo варагаted joined y and shor of the pe yourselv

neither nor the laude

Che Catholic Record. Published weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario,

Price of Subscription-\$200 per annum.
EDITORS.
REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

Publisher and Proprietor - Thos. Correy. Measrs, Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven tao M. C. O'Donnell are tully authorized to seen we subscriptions and transact all other pastness for THE CATTOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising—fen cents per line and insertion.

Rates of Avertising—Ten cents per line each insertion.

Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Boniface Ottawa, Kingstoo, and the Bishops of Hamilton and P derborough, and leading Catholic Clergy mea through ut the Dominion.

Correspondence totended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday Morning.

Arcana must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., April 11th, 1891.

REV. H. N MARTIN ON THE IRISH CHURCH. St. Patrick's Day is commemorated by

Catholics as a rule. They assemble in their churchee, assist at High Mass, and have a panegyric of their first Apostle and patron saint preached unto them by some of the most talented of their clergy. Protestants, as a rale, hold no religious ceremonies in connection with the feast. If there be found a large number of Protestant Irishmen in a city, such as Montreal or Toronto, the most respectable amongst them club together and celebrate the day by a barquet in the evening, at which national songs are sung and patriotic speeches are pronounced. The lower orders of Protestant Irlahman keep the day by watching an opportunity for insulting their Catholic fellow-countrymen, or, as happened two years ago in Toronto, by breaking in windows and stoning Catholic schools when they knew all the men and boys were away enjoying themselves at parties or concerts. Rev. H. N. Martin, however, honorel the memory of Ireland's great Apostle by a sermon on the Irlah Charch, delivered at an evening service he was divinely called to preach the which ignore all religion, as they ignore in Chatham, Oat., on the 15th ult. We have only the Chatham Banner's report of Mr. Martin's utterances on the occasion, and must be excused if we merely touch on the sallent points of the discourse.

The preacher said, after remarking on the uncertainty of the saint's birth-place, that "in those early days there were constant feuds between Ireland and Scotland, and in one of these Patrick was taken prisoner and served as a swine-herd slave for several years, receiving strong religfous impressions during the enforced solitude

We beg leave to differ from Mr. Martin in this hurried relation of important events. There were no feuds between the Stotch and Irish : in those early days they were as one people, helping each other against both Britons and Romans When the latter, who had taken possession of both England and Scotland, had retired, having been called home to reelst the invasious of the Goths and Vandale, Irish Chieftain Niall the Great invaded England, and pursued bis his two sisters, Lupita and Tigrida. The saintly Concheses, niece of St. Martin. It is very true that in "his enforced solitude" he never wavered in his faith or allowed the fervor of his piety to grow cool, for he tells us in his Confessions

"I was always careful to lead my flocks to pasture, and prayed frequently during the day. I always became strengthened in the belief, love and fear of God and prayed at least a hundred times a day and as often during the night. While I tarried in the mountains and in the woods I was roused to pray both in the snow, frost and rain; neither did I feel any pain from it or lassitude, as I think my soul was fired with the spirit of God." (Usher,

Rev. H. N. Hunter continues :

" Having escaped from Ireland, he a vision to hear a call from Ireland asking for his spiritual Thither, accordingly, he repaired—not sent by Pope, cor clave or Church—landing in Wicklow, and travelling to Ballymena, to convert his former master, who, believing him to be a magician bound for revenge, burnt his house and destroyed himself."

Rev. Mr. Martin ought to furnish his hearers with some proofs of the assertion that St. Patrick came to Ireland without being "sent by Pope, conclave or Church." All bistory, both sacred and profans, is directly opposed to the flippant ipse dixit of Rev. Mr. Martin. Usher, McGooghegan, the Roman martyrology, and every reliable historian from St. Patrick's time t, our nineteenth century, relate even the details of our patron saint's education. o dination at Rome and consecration by Pope Celestine.

McGeoghegan says (page 145, History of Ireland):

"Celestine himself then consecrated and appointed him Archbishop of Ireland and sent him, invested him with all Apos tolical authority, to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of the Island."

Nor did St. Patrick go unaccompanied or alone to enter upon so arduous a work. Twenty priests and as many deacons were ordained who were to accompany St. Patrick in his mission and officiate under his directions-ret sub ipso Domino ministrarent.

In Jocelyn's life of the saint we read : "He hastened towards Ireland, together with twenty men eminent for their wisdom and sanctity, appointed by the Pontiff to sesist him in his mission. He turned, however, on his journey, to St. Germagus of Auxerre, bis guardian and instructor; from him he received chalices, sacerdotal vestments, a great quantity of books and other things necesary for the ministry of the Church.

How all these facts and details agree with Rev. Martin's random assertion, that St. Patrick "repaired to Ireland without any commission from Pope, conclave, or Church," we leave our readers to imagine. It has never been known in the history of the Catholic Church that a priest or Bishop undertook to preach the gospel in a strange land without a special commission from the centre of authority and juriediction residing in Rome. Holy Scripture, that Mr. Martin pretends to understard and explain to others, states positively that it cannot be done. "How can they preach," it says, "unless they be down by the entaged populace. Toe sent?" It was thus Pope Gregory the Italian Government, incited by the Great sent Augustine with his forty morks to convert the Angle Saxons.

The Protestant idea of preaching is either to get "a call" or to start out with some new doctrine upon one's own responsibility. Nothing, however, could be more anti-scriptural. We are told in the sacred book that Titus and Timothy were ordained and sent, that Paul and Barnabas were likewise sent, and that all the Apostles were ordsined and sent by Him Who said : " As the Father sent Me I send you ; go and teach all nations, etc."

Although St. Patrick understood from vision with which he was favored that gospel in Ireland, he did not presume on his lights or his own private authority to stamped out, must sap the very foundsundertake a work of such importance. He first placed himself in the hands and under the instructions of a great Catholic bishop, St. Germanus of Auxerre, by whose advice, and with whose recommend. ation he proceeded to Rome, where he received ordination and the name he bore afterwards, that of a Roman nobleman. There was never in history a clearer case of one being duly sent and commissioned to preach with authority than that of St. Patrick, who, according to the Rev. Mr. Martin, repaired to Ireland without being "sent by Pope, conclave or Church'

Quite as extraordinary and just as truthful as the above is the statement made by Rev. Mr. Martin, that "St. Patrick's doctrines were in no sense tinged with the distinctive teachings of Rome." The rev. gentleman had already stated, however, that St. Patrick Illustrated the mystery of the Blessed Trinity by producing a shamrock, and that he baptized twelve thousand people. Belief conquests into the north - western in the sacred Trinity and in the necessity coasts of France (or Armonica Gaul), of baptlem are fundamental doctrines of ish sympathies." He admits that the held on the 18th ult., in that city. O the pity of it that unsparing death has correct in this. He is not so successful, whence he brought back to Ireland rich the teachings of Rome. Offering up the Times is a High Church paper, and that Among the guests present were Rev. and many prisoners, who were Holy Sacrifice of Mass, which St. Patrick sold as slaves. Among the latter were did at Sabhal, Phadruig and other places, Succeth, afterwards called Patrick, and ordaining priests and Bishops, recelving the vows of nuns, and estabreligious impressions of St. Patrick came lishing convents for holy women who not from "his enforced solitude," but gave themselves up to God and works from the Caristian teachings and ex- of charity, besides erecting Catholic ample of his father, who was a deacon of churches and monasteries all over the the Courch, and of his mother, the kingdom, where the learned works brought from Auxerre and Rome were explained, and their teachings inculcated -all go to prove the utter absurdity of the statement that St. Patrick's doctrines were not tinged with the teachings of Rome. It is certain also that St. Patrick observed the feasts and fast days as marked in the Roman calendar, and that he went up into a mountain at the approach of Lent, and there, it is said, prayed and abstained from all food during the entire season of prayer and fast.

ing as observed by Catholics to-day. In no country on earth were the rules of continency, of long fasting, of seclusion from mundane enjoyments, and of prolonged vigils and deep studies, so stead fastly and so rigorously laid down and enforced as in the monasteries and among the people of Ireland. How these practices comport with Protestantism as ever known it is for Mr. Martin to determine. The successors of St. Patrick, and of the Bishops consecrated by him, have come down to our time without intermission. Their names are recorded and their works mentioned in history, or found engraven on marble monuments, and never for once have their doctrines changed or their teachings been proved by any process of argument to differ in one tota from the teachings of the Catholic Roman Church. Priests and scholars went out from Ireland to establish churches and universities in France, Germany and even Italy, and the doctrines they brought with them from the schools founded by St. Patrick were no other than those

"Insula espeterum." Their number was title, but bave, on the contrary, virtually so great that Colgan says :

"The foreign reader must open his eyes in astonishment at the number of hely men who went as Apostles to other nations from so small au island."

The Venerable Bede, the oldest English historian, says:

"Irelar d can boast of baving been at that time a seminary of sanctity, whither the Christians of other nations came in crowds to learn the practice of Christian virtue, and from whence a large number of eaints went forth daily to found abbeys and glorious monuments of piety in different parts of Europe." (Bede, Hist. Eccles., page 730)

A LESSON. The few Catholics who would have the Church give countenance to secret societies must have their eyes opened with the doings of the Italian Mafia. This horrible society has been terrorizing the citizens of New Orleans, plotting against the lives of its chiefs of police and civic magistrates, until Chief Hennessy was assassinated, and his murderers allowed to go unwhipt of justice. The jury who tried them were intimidated with threats of a similar fate if they brought in a verdict of guilty. Then the people rose en masse and in vaded the prison wards, dealing death to the assassins, four of whom were shot lodges, has called upon the authorities at Washington for retribution, and, not obtaining a sati-factory raply, has with drawn its ambassador, thus cutting off all amicable relations with the United States, as in case of war. The correspondence by cable is still going on between Premier Rudini at Rome and Secretary Blaine at Washington. It is not likely, however, that was will ensue in consequence; but both Italy and the United States are grievously agitated, and both Governments must feel the necessity of taking some measures to protect their subjects from the machina tions of these abominable secret societies, all laws, and which, if not checked and tions of civilization, and make life not worth living wherever they are allowed to exist and flourish. As it is, the defeated ex Premier Crispi is urging on the Italian Freemasons and Carbon !! to agitate against Marquis Rudini, his successor, and compel him to demand full satisfaction from the United States Government and indemnity to the families of the Mafia assassins of Chief Hennessy. Both Rudini and King Humbert are in mortal terror of the Mafia in Italy, and, it is to be feared, may act too precipitately, and be guilty of rash acts and threats, when calm deliberation and studied diplomacy could slone be effective in bringing about a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the matter in dispute.

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT.

dently an Anglican, defends the Church olic journals published in America, gives the Church of England, and from "Rom. the South Middlesex Unitarian Club, it has " no admiration for Protestantism because it looks on that as another name for a system which in its totality is a complete denial of the Caristian reigion." As an example of what Protestantism naturally results in, he adds

"Unitarians deny the Divinity of Christ and the Holy Ghost; the Swedenporgians deny the personality of the Holy Ghost; the Quakers and Salvation Army repudiate the Sacraments; the Plymouth Brethren find themselves un ble to use the Lord's Prayer; all so called Protestant Churches except the Courch of England, which, however, has never called itself 'Protestant,' repud iste the spostolic ministry; and by the time we reach the greatest Protestant of all, "Bob Ingersoll," who protests against everything, it must be confer there is very little Ohristianity left."

The picture here drawn of Protestant ism is certainly an accurate one, for the whole system of Protestantism is founder on the right of individuals to protest against or deny the right of the Universal or Catholic Church to decide contro versies of faith or to pronounce authori tatively on points of doctrine, But though the Church of England has not by any positive decree pronounced itself Protestant, is it not as really Protestant. in fact, as they who have formally adopted this distinctive name? Has it not affirmed the right of individual judgment as against the voice of the Church, by the adoption of novel doc. trines, and of a novel Church government, contrary to the decisions of the universal Church? Notwithstanding the desire of many who recognize with the Mail's correspondent the incongruity of the name Protestant as applied to a Church which professes to be the Church of Christ, the Anglican Church is certainly as really "Protestant" and negative as are any of those donominations which take a pride in that name.

This has been recognized by the

has produced no saints; but the teachings adopted as their title " the Protestant during the war of the rebellion. He and nothing but his Masonic influof St. Patrick begat them by the hundred, Episcopal Church." Anglicans have should, therefore, be considered as being a ence among the lodges could obtain for much so that the Island was called never rebuked them for adopting this lover of bis American home. declared themselves to be one and the same body, with one and the same faith, audience on the subject which they had Signor Cdapl's new departure states: notwithstanding certain differences.

If this were not the case why should

been invited to assist, on an equality, with the Argican Bishops, at the various Pan Anglican councils which have been held? Or why, at least, should not those councils have repudiated the title Protect. ant, and lusted that the American Church cism, he set aside his reluctance and if they are honest and truthful they must should drop a title which is suggestive accepted the invitation, only of negation and disunion? St. Augustine tells us not only that the Church's business is to vindicate the true ported by a common tax, and the only the warnings of Pope Leo and let the Christian doctrine, but that it does not tolerate error by its silence: and this them is that they ignore religion. In rebuking of error is part of its positive the Catholic settlements of the West APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION. duty if Christian truth is to be maintained. I tais is not the case, and there is no We are, of course, aware that those school difficulty. The same occurs in who so resolutely oppose the application of the term Protestant to the Applican Church are desirous of being considered Catholics or Anglo-Catholics, but such a title is by nature inapplicable to them. for the support of schools which ignore The term Anglo Catholic is inconsistent | religion, support a second set of schools in itself. The Church of Carist, in which, wherein they may give their children a in the Apostles' Creed, we profess to religious education, proves that they are believe, is called Catholic because of strongly devoted to learning. They her continuous existence since the time of her establishment, her constant teach. ing of the same doctrine of Christ and her diffusion throughout the world as one and the same Courch. Tois character. istic is inconsistent with the term Anglo Catholic or Anglican, which implies a a purely national or local Caurch, which as no control over or connection with the Caurch Universal or Catholic. It cannot be said that the title Roman

Catholic has any analogy with the name Anglo-Catholic in this respect ; for no one claims that even in Catholic times the Cataolic Caurch of England had any primacy or pre-eminence over the, whole Church, such as the Roman Church always had.

It is, therefore, clear that the Anglican Church is really Protestant, not Catholic. It is fair to add here that a later correspondent of the Mail, a Swedenborgian, epudiates the term Protestant for his isnomination elso, and claims for it the title "the New Church," inasmuch as "It is distinct from, to fact opposite to, the

Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. It will be noted that the name " Roman Church" is applicable to the local Church of Rome, or that part of the Catholic Church which is in the diocese of Rome. whereas the term Catholic applies to the Church throughout the wholelworld. The impropriety of calling the whole Catholic Church by the name of the local Church is evident from this; and still greater is the impropriety of giving to the Catho-He Church the pickname Romish, as the Mail's correspondent does in his forgetfulness of common courtesy.

THE REPUBLIC AND THE CHURCH.

The Boton Pilot, which is one of the A correspondent of the Mail, evi. most vigorous and excellent of the Cathton, and Rev. Francis B Horae brocke, the Unitarian minister of Newton.

It was understood that there was to be debate on the question, "Is Catholicism a menace to our Republican Institutions?" Great interest was manifested in the debate and about one hundred and fifty members of the Club and guests were present. After the supper, Rev. Mr. Hornebrooke spoke kindly of Catholics, and said that considering the tempest in a teapot to which the people of Boston had been obliged to listen to at times, "if he were compelled to choose between Dr. Folton and Lao XIII he would be with Leo XIII, every time." He raised objection, however, to the Catholic Church on several grounds : 1st, Toat many of the priests have been educated abroad, 2nd. That the policy of the Catholic Church in estab. lishing separate systems of common school instruction is viewed by many with alarm. Thirdly, That the Courch advocates the union of Courch and State. and refuses liberty of speech and of the press.

Mr. Blanchard, the President of the Club, then introduced Father Bodfish as a genuine American, "born on Cape Cod. of American parents and ancestors and well qualified to speak, both as a Courchman and an American citizen."

Father Bodfish was received with en thusiastic applause. He informed those present that he too had been educated in an atmosphere of prejudice against the Catholic Courch. His parents, relatives, and friends, who were all Protes tants, had dinned their prejudices into his ears from his childhood, but he became a Catholic with his eyes open. Yet he claimed to be behind none in his devotion to America and her institutions. His ancestors had fought for American Auglicians on this continent, who, in the Independence, and in the war of 1812;

He had at first some doubt about the

objection made by Catholics against Church of God alone. many other States, and in some parts of New York. The Church is in favor of education, and the fact that Catholics, even where they are compelled to pay have, besides, their colleges and semin aries of high class. A Godless school is not necessarily

Republican institution; and there are many Americans who are strongly impressed now with the conviction that a Godless school system is a fatince. This sufficiently answers the difficulty raised against Catholics because of their support of a system of religious education. Father Bodfish said :

"What is essential to our form of Gov. ernment is that each of us should take a deep interest in upholding it in all its modes of administration. not behind their Protestant neighbors in taking such interest. By the Bill of Rights, American citizens are guaranteed the right to life, liberty, and the purlone before the law, and the Catholic upholds all these. They exercise their right of suffcage, as well as other cldzes, and in every way show that they appreciate Republican institutions." He also stated that during 1890 seven-

twelfths of the children born in Boston were baptized into the Catholic Church, and that in the Catholic echools they would be trained to be law-abiding citiz ans. He denied that the Catholic Courch proposes or desires to unite Church and State, or to interfere with the civil Government, and declared that Catholicism will ever be found to be the hope and safeguard of American institutions.

The able address of Father Bodfish ! equally applicable to Canada as to the Juited States, and it was listened to with great attention, and a vote of thanks was consecration of Bishop Horne and his colunanimously tendered to him for it at its

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The Cassell Publishing Co, of New York, have brought out in beautiful style the work entitled "Life, Poems and Speeches of John Boyle O'Reilly." It was prepared for the press by James Times from the charge of disloyalty to an interesting account of a meeting of Jeffrey Roche, who was Mr. O'Retlly's associate as editor of the Boston Pilot caused the life of O'Rielly to be written all too soon! True, he did the work of life-time, and a grand and noble work, since he bade adieu to his prison in Australia, but the heart's wish of every man in America, and of every Irishman in particular, is that he might be still permitted to carry on his labor of love for mankind. It was not to be so. and we are now given an opportunity of pondering over the acts and words of one of the noblest and grandest yet gentlest souls that ever saw the light in dear old Ireland-one whose name will go down to posterity associated with those of Burke. Sheridan, Griffin, Moore and O'Connell. In the midst of their woe, what a glorious beritage has O'Reilly left to not a most consoling thought for them that the silent one-whom the world recognized as a man after God's own beart-must surely be now reaping the reward of his good life - now, too, deriving saded glory because of the innumerable prayers of the lowly which had gone before him to the throne above.

THE NOTORIOUS CRISPI.

Crispi, the late Prime Minister of Italy, while in power, made it his chief business to insult religion and drive from their homes unoffending and defenceless monks and nuns. He is now driven from power himself, and compelled to work for a living as a pettifogger of the law. He has a sign hung out in Milan, announcing himself as an attorney. at-law, and no doubt an "issuer of mar riage licenses." It is said he boasts of being engaged by an Italian steamship company to attend to all its law business at a salary of 50,000 lire, which means \$10,000 per annum. We doubt very much the correctness of this statement. The Italian steamship companies do no such enormous trade as to spend content of these ministers being the regularly appointed efficies of a regular Certatian community." \$10,000 annually on law alone. Any. Sh. Patrick were no other than those Anglicians on this continent, who, in the taught in Rome. Protestantism, so far, United States, at least, have formally and he had himself smelled gunpowder how Milan is not a seaport town, minister should claim that a regular suc-

honest business transactions are alone propriety of his speaking before that permitted. The despatch announcing proposed to him, as his doing so might "Clapi will soon visit Blamarck at Friedbe interpreted as an admission that the richeruhe." It is well the two defeated the Bishops of the American Church have | Catholic Church needed to be vindicated | and disgraced P.ime Ministers enould against the charge of her being a menace meet, to condole with each other, and to American institutions; but when he compare notes: the man of blood and fron considered that the Club does not con- with the lapis lexalt dagger man. They sist of the men who fill the Music Hall | must both feel sore at heart and grieved on Sunday with denunciations of Catholi- over their downfall from high estate; but both acknowledge, as no doubt in their In regard to the school question, he hearts they do, that no power on earth pointed out that the schools are sup- could have upset them had they beeied

A discussion has been going on for some time in the columns of the Mail between Rav. Dr. Langtry of Toronto, on behalf of the Anglican Church, and Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton on behalf of Presby tertacism, on the sabject of "Apostolical succession; and its necessity for the perpetuation of the Church of Carist."

Considering the more than doubtful character of Anglican orders, it was scarcely to be expected that Dr. Langtry would insist upon the absolute nece sity of Episcopal ordination as the means whereby the Christian ministry should be perpetuated. There are, it is true, records t Lambeth in which It is set forth that on such a day Mathew Parker and his colle-gues, from whom the ministry of the Church of England derive their succession, were regularly consecrated to the Episcopal order; but it has been satisfactorily shown that these records are a clumsy forgery. They were never produced until the Catholic polemists had during a period of about fifty years charged the Anglican Episcopate with baving assumed their office without receiving the consecration which was necessary, even in order that the laws of the land should be observed; and it is certain that when one of the newly made Bishops tendered the oath of the Queen's supremacy to Bishop Bonner the latter refused to accept it on the ples that Horne, not being legally a Bishop, had no authority to tender it to

The refueal of this oath would make Blehop Bonner amenable to the punish. ment of high treason, if Horne had been legally a Bishop, and the fact that proceedings against Bishop Bonner were dropped is indubitable evidence that Bishop Horne was unable to advance satisfactory proof of his valid consecration.

It was not until after this event that the law of Queen Elizabeth was passed profeeeing to remove all doubts of the valid leagues, and it was by this Act of Parliament, and not by Apostolic succession, that they actually became legal Bishops,

Rev. Dr. Langtry appeals confidently to the history of the Church to prove that ordination at the hands of a Bishop has always been held by the Church as necessary to constitute a clergyman with authority to exercise ecclesisatical functions ; and as far as the Catholic Church is concerned he is undoubted v however, in proving that the Church of England the necessity of Episcopal ordination. The canons of the Church insist upon it, but Dr. Burns has shown conclusively that even the Anglican Episcopate did not, in the beginning, maintain its absolute necessity.

Cranmer was undoubtedly of the opinion that Episcopal ordination is not essential to the Church ministry; and the early Anglican Bishops were of the

same opinion. Bishop Jewel said : "The Church is not among men by resson of any ecclesiastical or secular authority or dignity, because many princes and chiefest Bishons have forsaken the faith." Tae reply of Withis widow and children! And is it taker, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, is also quoted by Dr. Burns. Cardinal Bellarmine affirmed that to be apostolical " which is esteemed as such in those Churches wherein there is an unbroken apostolical succession of

Bishop from the Apostles." Whittaker answered:

"Though we should concede the succession of that Church to have been unbroken and entire, yet that succession would be a matter of no weight, because we regard not the external succession of places and persons, but the internal one of faith and doctrine."

It is clear that if the Church of England

were sure of the possession of Apostolical succession, her Bishops and prominent divines would not estimate it so lightly ; but Archbishop Whately sets forth more clearly yet the theory on which she is compelled to take her stand. He says : "The Church of England reets the claims of ministers not on some supposed sacramental virtue transmitted from to hand in unbroken succession from the Aposties in a chain of which, if any one link be even doubtful, a distressing uncertainty is thrown on all Caristian ordin. ances and Church privileges forever, but

peal to sen

after making clergy who the modern s

employs cou

be institute

does so. I to exercise ever they to receive or no conti authorized themselves happens in is no law minister o indicated t

ity they manifeste

> Lord." The | to His . " As the you." that the be dert ing the

> > clergy

nic influ

obtain for

ent where

era alone

nnouncing

re states :

k at Fried

vo defeated

ers should

other, and

od and fron

an. They

nd grieved

estate ; but

they must

bt ia their

r on earth

hey heeled

ad let the

ESSION.

ing on for

f the Mail

Toronto, on

h, and Rev

behalf of

t of "Apos-

estty for the

an doubtfal

ers, it was

Dr. Langtry

ute nece sity

the means

ry should be

true, records

et forth that

rker and his

inlstry of the

ir succession,

the Episcosatisfactorily

re a clumsy

er produced

had during a

charged the

ving seammed

the consecra-

ven in order

d should be

nat when one

tendered the

acy to Bishop

accept it on

ing legally a

tender it to

would make

the punish.

orne had been

act that pro-

Bonner were

evidence that

advance satte

event that the

s passed pro-

s of the valid

ne and his col-

Act of Parlia-

uccession, that

la confidently

irch to prove

ds of a Bishop

the Church as

a clergyman

ecclesiastical

the Catholic

undoubtedi so successful he Church of

al ordination.

insist upon it.

a conclusively

piscopate did

ntain its abso-

tedly of the

dination is not

ministry ; and

were of the

mong men by

cal or secular

ecause many

hops have for-

reply of Wit-

or of Divinity

uoted by Dr.

nine affirmed

ch is esteemed

wherein there succession of

ncede the suc-

have been un-

bat succession

al succession of

ne internal one

irch of England

of Apostolical

and prominent

te it so lightly ;

sete forth more

n which she is

nd. He says:

land rests the

some supposed

ession from the nich, if any one

distressing un-

ges forever, but

a Presbyterian t a regular suc.

wel said :

Blehope,

nsecration.

Christ."

dispensed with; and, in fact, according of the Christian ministry. to the theory of Archbishop Wastely, which is accepted by Dr. Burns with avidity, every Church or congregation of men has a right to constitute itself into a Christian community and to nominate for itself pastors, independently of any law or restraint which might have been imposed by Christ when instituting His

Dr. Burns very confidently appeals to Scripture in support of his vague views as to the character of the Christian ministry, but he is very careful not to quote a sirgle text which will sustain them. We do not wonder at this, for there are no such texts to which he could appeal. We read, indeed, that Christ "gave some Apostles, and some Prophets, and other some Evangelists, and other some pastors and doctors. for the perfecting of the enints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ . . . that henceforth we be no more children tossed to and fre, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the wickedness of men, by cunning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive," (Eph. iv, 11, 14:) but nowhere do we find that any are authorwas." (Heb. v, 4)

Asron was constituted high priest by was indicated by God. By no such appeal to sentimentalism as Dr. Burns employs could a new line of priesthood be instituted. The Ray. Doctor says, after making a sad picture of all the clergy who have ever been in past ages unworthy of their sacred office:

"It is enough to take one's breath to see the modern successionist admit the orders, authority, and grace of such characters, while contemptuously repudiating the rank and authority of such men as Chalmers, Watson, Spurgeon, Punshon and a bost of others, non-Episcopal ministers, whose memory is a benediction to

To all this we say that we admit that there have been worldly and wicked men among the regularly ordained priestbood; but the Church as instituted by Christ has the authority to control them, and to exclude them from the exercise of their functions if they are recreant to their duty. The clergy are men, with human frailties, but the Church can make laws for their guidance; and she does so. If, however, men are at liberty to exercise ecclesiastical functions when ever they can find a congregation ready to receive them there will be very little or no control over them. They will be authorized to constitute a Church for themselves; and this is, indeed, what happens in hundreds of cases where there of a clerical order is calculated to produce, and it has produced in the past, far greater evils than those which have existed in the Catholic Caurch, wherein Apostolic succession has been kept up.

It was not permitted under the Old Law for any to take the office of a priest upon himself unless in accordance with the laws whereon the succession was founded. Good order requires equally that the laws of succession should be observed under the New Law. Core, Dathan, and Abiron, being supported by two hundred and fifty leading men of the children of Israel, made a very similar claim to that of Dr. Burns In favor of Chalmers, Watson, Spurgeon and Punshon. They protested that Moses and Aaron had no right to "lift them. selves above the people of the Lord ;" but for thus presuming to take upon them selves the priesthood without due authority they were punished with a dreadful manifestation of God's anger.

These unauthorized priests were reproached by Moses: "Is it a small thing unto you, that the God of Israel bath separated you from all the people, and invited the Rev. Dr. McMullen, a Presby joined you to Himself that you should serve Him in the service of the tabernacle, church, have arisen in New York city. and should stand before the congregation of the people, and should minister to Him? that you should challenge to yourselves the priesthood also, and that all thy company should stand against the

more sacred, and it was committed by Christ | their action. to His Apostles, to whom alone He said, "As the Father bath sent Me, so do I send you." Nothing can be more clear than that the priesthood of the New Law must ing the claim of Dr. Buras to the contrary, neither the virtues nor the learning nor the zeal of those ministers whom he clergymen of the Caurch of God. It the Apostles through an unbroken line of was not until the Apostles imposed Bishops down to the present day.

cession from the Apostles is unneces- bands upon Saul and Barnabas that these sary ; for though Presbyterians now re- undertook the work of the Ministry ; nor quire that there should be some form of did Titus and Timothy take upon themordination to the ministry, the fact that selves the work until St. Paul had imposed in its early days Presbyterianism had hands upon them, so that in his second that the Apostles, who were commissioned ministers who were, for the most part, epis'le to the latter, St. Paul admontance by Christ to govern and "rule the Church self-constituted, naturally led the fram- him to "stir up the grace of God which of God," must be the source of all ecclesiers of the Westminster Confession to is in thee by the imposition of my hand." astical authority. Hence, only such as deny the absolute necessity of orders of (1,7) It was the special duty of the any kind, and even in the Confession Apostles to ordate priests in every city, the statement is made that under cer- and without a mission from them there

THE RISING MAN. The Empire, Spectator and London

Free Press are in ecstacies over the maiden speech of Mr. McCleary, the new member for Welland in the local Parliament. We have read carefully Church." The law provides, however, the speech so much lauded by his that communicants of the Caurch may partizins, and we have not seen much to admire in it except "fluency" and its inseparable companion, "flippancy." We have no idea of Mr. McCleary's relig ious views, nor do we care to inquire at what altar he worships, but we fancy he gives too much importance to the Methodist Caurch when he accuses the Government of not being led, nor of allow ing itself to be dictated to by that Church. "The Government," he said in his maiden speech, "had not met the views and opinions of the temperance societies or the Mathodist Church in this matter. If they thought the license system vicious, and if they were really moving along the line of temperance, why did they not advance as fast as the Church in the line of temperance ?" It is really comforting to witness so much unless they be "called by God as Amon zeal and devotion to his Church in so young a man, and he a politician to boot ; but Mr. McCleary ought to take a more enlarged view of things subthe priesthood of Aaron was perpetuated lunary, and look around to see if there be any other people in the world besides Methodists, or any other Church besides that started one hundred years ago by John Wesley. When the Methodist Church desires any legal improvements or special legislation for its own betterment, then by all means take counsel with the men and women of the Methodist denomination; but will young Mr. McCleary say on what grounds must the Government bow down to the dictation of the men and women, especially the women, of the Methodist Church, when the world, because of the purity of their lives, the generous Catholicity of their words and actions, etc."

it contemplates changes or improve ments in laws that affect the well being and the peace of all Her Majesty's suband the peace of all Her Majesty's subjects in this broad dominion? Taemember for Welland goes even a step further when he insinuates that the Government, or, at least, the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Hardy, should be on the look out for every advance made by the Methodist Caurch, especially on the line of temperance, and keep step with the preachers and the women, nor lag behind in legislation lest evil overtake him. They certainly should feel bound -Hon Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. C. F. Fraser, in fact, all the honorables, especially Hou Mr. Hardy-to give a satisfactory reply to young Mr. McCleary when he asks: "Why did they not advance as fast as the Church in the line of temper.

ance ?" The report continues : aboution of those schools was a thing of the past. It is not dead, he said, or dying, but it is as live and vigorous to day as ever it was, and it will live and grow until every school that exists in the Province f O starto is owned and governed and con troiled by the State, and by the State only and until there is no Public school in which the Auglo Saxon tongue is not speken and the English language the language taught."

We commend this hot member to the Catholics who supported him in Welland. Probably they had no idea when they voted for him that he was already astride the great Protestant horse. Greater and more experienced men than Mr. McCleary have got beavy falls from that animal already. The London Free Press and the Toronto Empire salute him as the " rising man," but if he keeps on as he has begun he will shortly strike bottom again.

TROUBLES FROM PULPIT IN-TERCOMMUNION.

Cases similar to that which occurred in Woodstock, Oat., on last Christmas day, when the Auglican Raral Dean Wade terian ex Moderator, to preach in his The Ray, Des. Rainsford and Heber Newton of New York have likewise caused a great commotion by inviting ministers of various Protestant denominations to preach in their churches, and it is said that they are to be brought to The priesthood of the New Law is still account by their ecclesiastical superior for

It is undoubtely contrary to the law of the Anglican and its sister Protestant Episcopalian Church of the United States to recognize the orders of non Episcopal be derived from them ; and notwithstand. sects, or to invite the clergy of such sects to officiate in their churches; and the reason of this rule is that the Episcopalians have generally held hitherto that ecclesilauds so highly can constitute them astical jurisdiction must be derived from

The rule of St. Paul, that "no man taketh to himself this honor (of the Christian priesthood) but be that is called by God, as Asron was, is sufficient to show have received this authority from those who were themselves commissioned by the Apostles to transmit it can exercise tain circumstances ordination may be could be no right or claim to the exercise ecclesiastical functions. - The Angilcans have not in reality this Apostolical succession, but they claim it; and the canons of the Church most positively forbid ministers, churchwardens, vestrymen, and trustees of any congregation to permit any person to officiate there'n without sufficient evidence of his being duly licensed or ordained to minister in this

act as lay readers. There can be no doubt that Drs. Rains. ford and Newton transgressed the law, and the clergy of both High and Low Caurch tendencies are almost unanimous in calling upon the ecclesiastical author-

ities to discipline the offenders. So seriously has the matter been taken that Dr. Rainsford has written to the press a letter in which he explains that he had no intention to violate the canons of the Church in the action which has given so much offence to his colleagues in the ministry. The clergymen whom he invited, he now says, were not invited as clergymen to officiate at the regular Church services. They were invited as locturers to instruct his congregation on subjects distinct from religbe informed that, after all, they were regarded merely as laymen.

It is now the fashion for the clergy of all the Protestant denominations to regard themselves as belog equally entitled with the Anglicans or Episcopalians to call | Presbyterian. themselves clergymen, and with the present movement which has been made by some among them to bring about a union matter of fact, however, the Anglican claims are no better founded than are those of the Methodists and Baptists who were invited to give lectures.

of Charity. On August 15, 1865, she made her final vows and was appointed directress of the seminary at Emmitts burg, where she remained for two years During this period a fearful epidemic of typhoid fever raged at the mother house, and this devoted daughter of St. Vincent was a ministering angel of goodness. North America'—Cathonic theologiaus fill North America'—Cathonic theologiaus fill cent was a ministering angel of goodness and self-sacrifice among the angels that people that home of purity and piety. Her utter self-forgetfulness at that time induced an illness from which Sater Barbara never fully recovered, but noth. ing could deter this ardent soul from laboring on in her chosen field. In 1867 she was missioned to Toronto, Cauada, where she remained till the mission w broken up and then went to take charge of St. Columba's select school at Chicago Her name soon became a household word for miles about her in the great modern Babylon of the West. rich sought her that they might become better, and the poor loved her for the good she did among them. In 1877 she went to Mobile, where she labored faith-fully and successfully for five years, when she was called to take charge of that ornament of our city, St. Simeon's

elect school. "For seven years she has worked day and night amoung us, and there are few Catholics in New Orleans who have not

neard of gentle, kind Sister Barbara. "Her life was one of works, not words, and the casket of earth is the more precious for having held so pure a pearl. "Endowed with wealth and refined edu cation, she was yet one of the most unostentatious of God's creatures. Her tenderness to the Sisters and children confided to her care, her practical sym pathy with the sorrowing or the poor, beside her excred body and saw the myriad lights upon the altar gleam out more brightly as each passing cloud obscured the rays of the bright sun we could not but think how her light shone

how deep and widespread a blessed in-fluence was hers. To her sister, Sister Mary of Mount Carmel of the Grey Nun's Community, we beg to offer our respect ful sympathy in this hour of bereave-

CATHOLIC SCOTLAND.

Montreal Gazette.

The typical Scotchman is as much a Protestant as the typical Irishman is a Roman Catholic. The Highlander is, doubtless, an exception to the rule in doubtless, an exception to the rule in the one case, as the Ulsterman is in the other. The latter is taken to be a Protestant of the Protestants, though there is no lack of Catholics in Ulla's Land, and, though hundreds of tonusands of genuine Gael follow the teachings of John Knox, the Scotch Catholic is generally the most unmistskable of Celta. Scotchmen do not all live in and safest road to Christian perfection is Calts. Scotchmen do not all live in Scotland. There is probably no race that has done more to build up other life of Christ. Contemplate your Master dating themselves to circumstances. This fact, which might be illustrated by ion, which might have been treated by any layman. This explanation may indeed save him from being "disciplined," but it will scarcely be agreeable to the ministers who accepted his invitation to be informed that, after all, they were rethe best progress of the old world and the new. And it is when we think of the new. And it is when we think of this sum total of Scottish achievement that our typical Scotchman is a Protestant, and not only a Protestant but a

How Scotland came to be Protestant is a question that comprises a good part of Northern Europe as well as Northern Britain. Spotland's choice of a presby with the Auglican body on equal terms it terial ministry was due to causes that are with the Anglican body on equal terms it will not be taken in good part to be in formed that the Anglican claims to especial authority on the plea of Apostolic especial authority of the plea of Apostolic especial authority of the plea of Apos Christendom began to effect Scotiand that country was in the throes of political couvulsion. King and Church being ranged on one side and nobles and people on the other. Lirgely from the peculiar nature of that struggle which lasted through several reigns has it come to pass that an electrical country of the country of DEATH OF SINTER BARBARA.

Le Couteulx Leader.

This saintly religious died in New Orleans, February 19th, and was laid to rest there in the vault of the Sisters of Charity in St. Vincent's Cemetery. Of her life and labors' the New Orleans Morning Star has the following to say—a very brief but touching sketch of thirty years of religious vocation filled beyond the telling with kind deeds and holy example:

"On Saturday morning, the 21st ult, the beautiful little cburch of St. Teresa was thronged to overflowing by a crowd the beautiful little courch of St. Teresa was througed to overflowing by a crowd of sorrowing mourners who came to pay the last tribute of respect and love to the memory of one of the most holy and beautiful lives that ever made the trust of human nature strong in the human heart.

"Sister Barbara, Margaret Claris in the world, early entered the 'One fold of the structure, and that he has had bis share in the triumphs of his race at home and abroad is only a corollary from this proposition. ance? The report continues.

is no law but the will of the so called indicated by Dr. Burns for the institution issue, and denied the agitation for the indicated by Dr. Burns for the institution issue, and denied the agitation for the indicated by Dr. Burns for the institution issue, and denied the agitation for the indicated by Dr. Burns for the institution issue, and denied the agitation for the institution of those schools was as thing of Charity. On August 15, 1865, she country and its annis, nor, if we seek a country a

a comparatively large space. Promisent among those who have left their mark on general as well as religious literature Is the Very Rev. Æ leas Macdonnell Dawson, whose literary and sacerdotal career was outlined in our columns a few months ago, when, as an octogramar ian, his many friends did him merited The latest fruit of Vicar-Genera Dawson's ever busy pen is a bulky vol-ume on this very subj ct—"Tue Catholics of Scotland from 1593 and the Extinction of Scotland from 1593 and the Extinction of the Herarchy in 1603 until the death of Bishop Carruthers in 1852." Tais work, which Dr. Dawson inscribes to "his fel low-countrymen" (Protestant as well as Catholic), though concerned matoly with religious warfare and the fluxuations of religious opinion, contains a good deal that is of interest to all Scotchmen. To those of the author's faith it tells a story those of the author's faith it tells a story that must appeal very strongly to their sympathies. It is not usual for Protes tants to read the histories of Catholics or vice versa, save for purposes of controversy, and it is too often taken for granted that and it is too often taken for grants the historian of the adverse faith writes almost wholly, if not all, "with intent to deceive." To avoid parti-pris altogether is certainly not easy in writing any history, and least of all, ecclesiastical. But the student who would attain to a leavelledge of the truth must read both knowledge of the truth must read both sides and must read with candor, and those Scotchmen (and others) who accept her untiring zeal in the cause of God and the generous invitation implied by Dr. the generous invitation implied by Dr. Dawson's inscription of his work will, we all virtue and goodness. As we knelt are sure, gain fresh light on many points

more brightly as each passing cloud obscured the rays of the bright sun we could not but think how her light shone in God's light, the brighter and purer, through the shadows which His wiedom cast o'er her way in life,

"The exquisite tribute paid her memory by Archbishop Jaussens went straight to the hearts of those who listened and but made him dearer to us who had already learned to love and honor him.

"The overthrow of the Roman hierarchy in Scotland was accomplished by sgencles the nature of which differs according to the point of view from which we regard them. Dr. Dawson writes, of course, from the standpoint of his own Caurch. The political issues — especially after the political issues — especially after the political issues — especially after the revolution—are frequently mixed up with religious questions—the Scottish Catholics being strong supporters of the Jacobite the cast of the same of the

". God,' he said, 'called her three claims as against the Hanoverian settle. claims as sgainst the Hanoverian settlements; first to His Caureb; then to His sanctuary; and now to Himself. Such had no thought in life but obedience; to do God's will in all things without murmur or question, and now, while we mourn her loss, she is rejuicing in the joys of eternity."

Every honor the Church could bestow was given the memory of Sister Bribsra, who in life with sincerest bumility shrank from even the shadow of praise; while letters from Caurch dignitaries, ingethetwo Archbishops of S. Andrews and while letters from Church dignitaries, from her companions in religion, and from others whom she had served show of priests is about 350, of churches and chapels about 330, and of lay mambers about 330,000 The Roman Catholics of Scotland thus form about a twelfth of the entire population of the country. For the part they have played in its history we cordially recommend the reader to consult Dr. Dawson's book.

> THE STUDY AND IMITATION OF CHRIST

At the cathedral on Sunday His Emi nence delivered the fifth of his Lenten ser nationalities than that of the sturdy North Briton, whether we have regard to its Celtic or its Saxon matter how fast we run on the road of the Celtic or its part of the perfection. He sayer before us under the stock. There is no part of the world, civilized, semi civilized, or barbarous, in which the sons of Auld Scotia have not left the impress of their resourcefulness, their energy and their almost marvellous power of accommodation, themselves to circumstances. matter how much we may endure in the cause of righteousness, we find Him lades

"The most admired discourse He ever delivered was the Sermon on the Mount But even the Sermon on the Mount pale before the sermon on the cross. There we find elequence in action, and if our Lind had restricted His mission to the preach ing of the word, like the Scribes and Pharisees, without illustrating that word by His glorious example, He would never have caused that mighty moral revolution which has changed the face of the world multitude in the desert and His mercy shown to the erring Magdalen, who was

sparned by the sanctimonious but lecher-ous Pharisees.
"When He says, 'If you will not for-"When He says, 'If you will not forgive, neither will your Heavenly Father
forgive you,' He is only clothing an old
commandment in new words. But when
we see Him praying from the cross for
His executioners, 'Father, forgive them
for they know not what they do,' He
gives us a sublime lesson of forgiveness
never before exhibited by sage or prophet. When we see His caim dignity
under the most provoking insults, His
sublime stience under the most blasphe
mons calumnies, what a lesson to us to
keep our temper when hard words are
said against us—to keep down the spirit
of resentment that would arise in our
breast.

breast.
"In His conduct when He sees the temple of God changed to a market-place you learn never to comprom's with sia, but to set your face against ait corruption, whether it lurks at hand or stalk; abroad in social or political life. Now witness Him at the tomb of L zrus. See how the lion of the temple is transformed late the lamb at the tomb; how the lion among the mourners. The eye that firshed with indignation in the temple, melts with tears at the grave of a friend. The Gospel tells us that when Jesus stood at the ware and flavarish the work. I never read temple of God changed to a market-place dignation in the temple, melts with tears at the grave of a friend. The Gospel tells us that when Jesus stood at the grave of Lizarus He wept. I never read in the Gospel that Jesus laughed, but I read that He wept; and yet the tears of Jesus have brought more joy and consolation to the human heart than all the latter weeking hooks that ever ware. mirth provoking books that ever were written. Jesus wept to teach us that He had a human heart as well as a divine

"This incident teaches us that the most delicate sensibility is not incompatible with the most sturdy manhood. Nay, it teaches us more—that tender sympathy and sensiolity are essential to true manhood. The courage of the man is not the courage of the bru's. The man that has gone down in the human heart and sounded the depths of its sorrow, as Christ has done, is best fixted to bear his own cross when the hand of adversity presses heavily upon him. Make yourself familiar by frequent perusal with the words and deeds of your Master. Christ will be your light in dark.
ness. He will be your companion in
solitude, your rest in weariness of soul,
your teacher in doubt, your joy and con solation in sorrow and affliction, and He will lead you into everlasting He?

The Ursuline Boarding school for Young Ladies, York, Nebraska,

Young Ladies, York, Nebraska, Offers superior attractions to parents and guardians desirons of giving their children a solid, useful and refued etucation.

The site is most picturesque and salubrious. For delicate calldren, and grown persons as well, the pure air of Nebraska cannot be excelled.

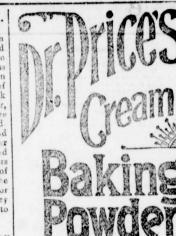
The curse of studies embraces all branches of a thorouga and accomplished education. The utmost care is taken of health and comfort of the pupits, and their moral and religious principles are carefully calityated.

Non Catholic children encerfully received if willing to conform to the general regulations.

tions.

Boys under twelve years admitted for general and business education. Board, tuition, and washing for ten months \$10.

Plano, fine needlework, type writing shorthand and bookkeeping form extra shorthand and bookkeeping form extra



A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes-

40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome. Noother baking powder does suchwork

\$5000 'N PRIZES to those who make from the retrest in the two worts "CANADIAN AGRICULTURES" "389 orizes ranging from \$1.05 0 0 is and open until May 29, 1891 (15 days attowed after May 29 for letters to resen us from clickate pains) Send pains of the p amp for till particulars. Address. int. int. int. Agriculturist, Peterborous. int. 611 8w



CHURCH ORNAMENTS

THAGUBLES, ALTAR WINE, Manufacturer of Statues. Stations of the Cross, Puintings Decorations Banners, Fings, Badges, Etc., Etc. MONTREAL ST.



The Province of Quebec Lottery. NOTICE.

I but to call the attention of correspondents in diring about the "Colonization Lottery" to the fact that I have severed my connection with same about one year areo.

I am the Manager of the THE PROVINCE OF QUEEKE LOTTERY and have nothing, to do with the Colonization Lottery.

Montreal, April 1891



TENDERS.

of delivery, &c., may be bad by applying to the underwigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods, separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedulos, and the Dapartment receives to theelf the right to relect the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintended Goods, of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian sank, for at least five per cont. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tenderlag declines to enter those of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited upon to do so. or if he fails to compate the work contracted for R the tender when called upon to do so. or if he fails to compate the work contracted for R the tender when called upon to do so. or if he fails to compate the work contracted for R the tender when accepted, the chaques of the amount of the contract may be substituted for a part only of the supplies tendered for an accepted cheque for five per cent. of the amount of the contract may be substituted for that which accompanied the tender; the contract security chapter will be resented by the Department until the each of the facal year.

Escen tender muss, in addition to the signature of the tenders, or a signad by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the acceptable to the Department of the summer of the acceptable to the Department of the summer of the summ

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

398 RICHMOND STREET LONDON, ONT.
A few doors south of Dundas St.

WANTED. MANUEL.

A TEACHER, HOLDING A THIRD class certificate for Union 8 8. Himsworth and Gurd. Runwinder of German destrable, but not necessary; state salary and testimonials and apply to the REV. EUGENE BLOKE, POWASSAR P. O., Oht., or to JOSEPH HUMMEL, E'q., Barrett P. O., Oht. 550 3w.

WANTED. A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY at CATHOLIC RECORD Office.

RRUABLE AGENTS exclusive territory on a Great Most Rev. Archbiscops and Right Rev. Bishops. Good chance for right parties. Apply with reference—BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 sarciay street, New York. 649-3w

Wh

Wh

Wh

Bu W

An

Bi

"Nedum Btot"

In nature's howers a youth there roved In life's young morn.
And esiled from every mead beloved Its flowers new born.
As slow he strayed adown the glade He sighed, also.
That flowers so thir should ever fade, And dying, pass.

Lo, in his path he sees arise
A lonely tomb;
A wreath of orange-blossom lies
Within its gloom.
There sleeps within fair Evelyn—
Death's destined bride."
He read—and learne life's mas que of sin,
And empty pride.

Then deeper down the vale he passed,
A youth no more;
Nor monroed where'er the cruel blast
The flowers uptore.
He saw with ruth how smiling youth
Must die away;
And life's bright flower, though fair in truth,
Blooms to decay.

-T. Walsh, in Georgetown College Journal.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Human affections are the leaves, the breath, and in the burden and heat of the day they make music and motion in a sultry world. Stripped of that foliage how unsightly is human nature!—Auon

A BLING SCULPIOR. A BLINO SCULPIOR.

Vidal, the blind sculptor, is one of the wonders of Paris. He has been totally blind since his twenty second year; yet withal, he received more medals from 1855 to 1875 than any other exhibitor in the art exhibitions at the French capital. He models a human face, a horse, a dog or anything alive or dead with as much grace as any of the dczens of French sculptors who still retain their sight, by alowly passing his hands over the object and noting its external proportions, and then reproducing them in clay. He never complains, but is always genial and often festive when surrounded by his friends, who always speak to him as though he who always speak to him as though he could see, for he is one of the keenest art critics in France.

THE KING AND THE SOLDIER.

THE KING AND THE SOLDIER.

Tages is an old Greek story that a soldier, sfilted with a grievous disease which was likely to bring him to the grave, was in the habit of throwing himself into the thickest of the fight. In that way he forgot his pain and feared not death, because he knew that anyway he had not long to live.

Antigonus, the king, noted this man, and admired his valor. Hearing his story, he spoke to a great physician to cure the

he spoke to a great physician to cure the man, if possible. This was done, but from man, if possible. This was done, but from that day he cared no more to fight. He had his home, his friends, his life to think of; he sought his ease; he lived for pre-

May not this story explain the reason why God sends sickness to some of us to sure us of our too great love for this pass-ing world?

NEWMAN AND THE POOR IRISH

A London paper relates the following quaint story of the late Cardinal New-man: He was once travelling, before his alevation to the Cardinalate, from Edgbas ton to some station along the line, seated in a third class carriage, a poor Irish woman opposite to him. Dr. Newman woman opposite to him. Dr. Newman was not one who gave much thought to his personal appearance, and his black clothes may have bad a threadbare and neglected look. His face, worn and neglected look. His lace, work and thoughtful, evidently suggested poverty, and pinching to the heart of the daughter of the Emerald Isle, for, as she was leaving the carriage, she slipped a small coin into his hand, saying: "Get yourself some his hand, saying: "Set yourself some thing to eat, me good man. You look tired and hungry." The great church-man prized that lowly gift more highly than many honors that were lavished upon him.

ARKED HIS WIFE'S PARDON.

the question whether Prince Napoleon did or did not confess to a priest just before he died. Cardinal Mermillon is thought to clear the matter and settle the question when he gave out for publication the information that the precise words passing between him and the dying Prince were these. When the Cardinal broached the question of absolution he said:

"You know you are soon to appear he." The public at Rome continues to discuss

"You know you are soon to appear before your God. You have done mu You have done much wrong, especially to that angel of devotion who is there," pointing to the room where Princese Clothilde was weeping. "Do you ask pardon?"

And feebly the Prince made answer:

Then I absolve thee," said the Cardinal. Nothing more was said by either.

THE HIGHER LIFE.

We take the following invigorating thoughts from one of the latest works that the gifted mind and facile pen of Archishop Spalding has given to the reading world :

He who believes in culture must believe in God, for what but God do we mean when we talk of loving the best thought and the highest beauty? No God, no best; but, at most, better and worse.

To think is difficult, and they who grow in power must hoard their strength. Ex whatever kind is a waste of intellectual force.

The weakness of men of genius has im poverished the world. Sensual indulverte reason and deadens love; it en feebles the physical man, and weakens the organs of sense, which are the avenues of the soul. The higher self is developed harmoniously only when it springs from a healthy body. It is the lack of moral healthy body. It is the lack of moral balance which makes genius akin to mad-ness. Nothing is so sane as reason, and great minds fall from truth only when they fall in the strength which comes of great minds fall from truth only when they fail in the strength which comes of righteous conduct. Let the lover of widom strive to live then in a healthy body, that his senses may report truly of the universe in which he dwells. But this is not easy; for mental labor exhausts, and if the vital forces are still further diminished by disappation, disease and premature decay of the intellectual faculties will be the result.

result. The idea of culture embraces the whole man, physical, moral, religious, and intel-lectual; and the loss of health or morality or faith cannot but impede the harmoni

Passion is the foe of reason, and may easily become strong enough to extinguish its light.

He who wishes to educate himself must He who wishes to educate himself must learn to resist the desires of his lower nature, which, if indulged, deaden sensibility, weaken the will, take from the imagination its freshness, and from the heart the power of loving. The task he has set himself is arduous, and he cannot have too much energy, too much warmth of soul, too much especity for labor. Lest him not waste, like a mere animal, the strength which was given him that he might learn to know and love infinite truth and beauty. truth and beauty.

The dwelling with one's self and with thoughts of what is true and high, which is an essential condition of mental growth, is impossible when the sanctuary of the soul is filled with unclean images.

Intellectual honesty, the disinterested love of truth, without which no progress can be made, will hardly be found in those who are the slaves of unworthy passions.

The more religious a man is, the more does he believe in the worth and sacredness of truth, and the more willing does he become to throw all his energies, with persevering difference, into the work of self improvement.

They who fall to see in the universe an They who fall to see in the universe an all wise, all holy, and all powerful Being, from whom are all things and to whom all things turn, easily come to doubt whether it holds anything of true worth. History teaches this, and it requires little reflection to perceive that this must be so.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN. A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

Colonel Z. went to Lourdes es in other
days he had gone to Africa, the Ortmea,
and Italy—to take part in a campaign.
The reward of victory in the present instance was to be the salvation of his son.
This latter had emerged from a tempestuous youth, not only shipwrecked in faith,
but ruined in health. Consumption,
which was soon to carry him off at the are

but ruined in health. Consumption, which was soon to carry him off at the age of thirty, had already reached its last stages. Colonel Z knew it; and, brave soldier that he was, resigned himself to the inevitable. But, as a good Christian, he could not resign himself to the spectacle of could not resign himself to the spectacle of his son dying without returning to the fath of his boyhood. Thus far, however, all his efforts to bring him back to God had proved ineffectual. He almost depaired of his son's conversion, when the idea of a trip to Lourdes took form in his mind, and clung there with strange tenacity. But how influence his son, a pro-

city. But how infilence his son, a pro-feesed sceptic, to undertake a journey to a locality which the young man character-ized as a "hotbed of superstition?" The father conveniently recollected that Lourdes is not only the objective point of Lourdes is not only the objective point of pilgrimages, but that, geographically, it is the key of the Pyrenees. He proposed to his son a trip through these mountains, with Louchon and Gavarnie as principal stopping places. He culog Zed the natural beauties of these celebrated sites, and insisted on the advantages that the invalid would except the from change of scene. would acquire from change of scene.
"While travelling," said he, "distraction enters by the eyes and ears, and the very dust of the road effects a cure." The poor father thought only of the moral cure; for he knew too well that his son's

cure; for he knew too well that his son's days on earth were numbered.

The son eagerly accepted the proposal to visit the Pyrenees, which as yet he had never seen. The railway set them down at Lourdes, where he unsuspectingly consented to remain a few days to take some repose. Time went on, and Colonel Z, faithful to his tactics, spoke of continuing their journey, and of proceeding to Louchon. Now, however, the young man refused to depart. Was it an ordinary caprice of an invalid, or had the supernatural atmosphere of Lourdes already begun to exercise its potent influence? Who can doubt that the latter was the case when he learns that, after a was the case when he learns that, after a month spent in this atmosphere, the free-thinker had become a fervent Obristian? Resigned to death, which he now knew to be imminent, he prepared himself for its

ear that stole down his bronzed cheek. "God takes from me my son, bat it is to number him among the elect, and not the

THE HERALD OF CIVILIZATION.

This testimony to a work of civiliza-tion fostered by the Catholic Church

tion fostered by the Catholic Church comes from a secular newspaper, the Washington Star:

"In the day when great Carthage, the second power of the world, fell before the all conquering Roman, the work of reclaiming a part of the Desert of Sahara was abandoned. The first serious effort to resume this civilizing process in the course of more than two thousand years course of more than two thousand years comes from a Bishop of the Roman Church whose See is Carthage. Cardinal Lavigerie is well known for his endeavors to suppress the North African slave traffic. He takes a practical view of things and purposes to kill two birds with one stone. His plan in brief is to stop the infamous traffic by establishing a series of atations at intervals in the desert where there were in ancient desort where there were in ancient times wells for caravans, digging new ones where necessary. Around these stations settlements will be formed by irrigation and planting palms and other tropical plants and the cereals that will flourish in such a climate. Nearly one thousand eight hundred monks have responded to the Cardinal-Bishop's request for yolunteers and an experiment quest for volunteers and an experiment will soon be made."

Wherever the Catholic has penetrated, it has been the herald of civilisation as well as the messenger of the glad tidings of the Gospel.

Everybody Knows

Everybedy Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with inpurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrotula, sait rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach? Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

IN GALWAY JAIL.

THE PRISON LIFE OF JOHN DILLON

We take the following eketch from the Dublin Freeman's Journal: The every-day life of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon in Galway jail has now settled down in that monotonous round which is the most unbearable of all the experiences of a price of the well attacks on the Dublin Freeman's Journal: The every-day life of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon in Galway jail has now settled down in that monotonous round which is the most unbearable of all the experiences of a prisoner. The veil stands on the verge of the Corrib, the waters of which lave the foundation of as gloomy looking a prison house as the most gruesome of architects ever planned, and when the night cloude are driving over the face of Lough Corrib Gostave Dore himself never immed the outlines of a hopeless looking palace in which some feudal tyrant kept his enemies cribbed, cabined and confined, more fully realizing the ideal than this old, grimy and weather stained mass of many shaped building, wailed in from the world. Unlike the castellated fortress at Tullamore, there are no pretensions to decoration, and the forbiding looking gate the world. Onlike the castellated forecast at Tullsmore, there are no pretensions to decoration, and the forbiding looking gate opens on a dingy covered way, near which is the house of the governor, a Mr. Murphy, who has not for the first time had Mr. with the work of the less time had been fing. In this prison it was that Mr. O'Brien, during the last spell of silence to which Mr. Balfour doomed him, wrote "When We Were Boys," and

wrote "When We Were Bays," and peopled in his fancy that lonely cell with those living and breathing types of Irish life—with Father Phil, with Ken Rohan, the miller, Lord Dunshaughlin and Mon signor Magrudder. The doctor was has charge of the prison is a well-known physician, whose reputation has travelled far beyond the limits of the western province. The moment William O'Brien was transferred from Clonmel to Galway he ordered him to the infirmary, and he was brought to the old room in which he had already spent so many weary days and nights, every line in the walls or the floor of which must be printed on his memory. This course was adopted memory. This course was adopted because of Dr. Kincald's previous knowledge of the constitution of the prisoner.
Mr. Dillon spent the first three days of
his imprisonment in the cell in which Dr.
Tanner had sojourned during the time Tanner had sojourned during the time that gentiemen was in the prison, and a pane of glass in the narrow window bears witness to the fact. Dr. Tanner, it appears, with an ingenuity all his own, managed during his stay to secure a piece of hard granite, which, with much patience and industry, he succeeded in wearing to a point, and with this rude stylus

HR SCRATCHED HIS AUTOGRAPH

HE SCRATCHED HIS AUTOGRAPH

on the window pane. For indulging in this propensity he had for twenty four hours no change in the menu, which con-sisted of bread and water. After the three days had passed Dr. Kincald ordered the removal of Mr. Dillon to the infirmary, where he has been ever since. Both gentlemen have been visited almost every day since their imprisonment began by Dr. Rice, who, when Mr. O'Brien was first sent to Galway, did all that it was possible for a man to do to see that the common feelings of humanity should not be outreged by a repetition of the scenes which made Tullamore and Clonmel notorious in the annals of jatls and jailors. With the light let in from the outside, and the revelations which were published of Mr. O'Brien's previous imprisonment, and the admission of the prisons board by their new orders that the conduct of their underlings was illegal, there has come a change for the better which all men, a change for the better which all men, no matter of what political views, must regard as a confession wrung from Mr. Balfour that ordinary feelings of humanity and decency cannot be outraged with perfect impunity. The two rooms in which the prisoners are confined are precisely similar, and are well lighted and spacious apartments. There are good fires, and the walls have been painted blue, so that the glare which is so injurious to so that the glare which is so injurious to the eyes from the usual whitewashed aurroundings is avoided. Books are allowed, and writing materials have been be imminent, he prepared himself for its advent by daily Communion.

"I am very happy," said the old time to consider this matter, but ultimately made a minute that "two or tear that stole down his bronzed cheek. to prisoner John Dillon, M. P., prisoner William O'Brien, M. P." prisoner William O'Brien, M. P." This last arrangement, needless to say, must in some degree relieve the tedium of the jail life, and Mr. O'Brien has begun another literary work Mr. Dillon has asked for some books to be sent to him from his own library in Dublin, and in the meantime Dr. Rice has supplied him with some literature which he was anxious to prepare the preparent care is taken ious to peruse. The greatest care is taken to pervent any communication passing between the two prisoners, and no news-papers are allowed to be given to them. Every post brings a bundle of letters from

presentations find their way day by day to bis address. A large number of these presents are from English friends, from whom some constant it quiries relative to the health of Mr. O Briss and his fellow-

THE CONDITION OF MR. O'BRIEN Galway he has consulted his solicitor in reference to the writ which was served on him in Council j.dl by Lord Salisbury—a proceeding whice, it would appear, he considers is illegal, and which he intends to contest so far as it is possible for him. No incident has happened in the prison that can be dignified by the name since the outer gate was closed on the two friends who have shared so many adventures together since the open. advantures together since the open-ing of the famous Tipperary trial-commenced. The contrast between the silence of the jall and the scenes through which both have passed in two worlds during the interval is, indeed, a striking one. A paralled to it can scarcely be bars and locks.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF

NAPLES PRAYS IN THE STREET OVER A DYING LABORER. round the poor man on seeing the carriage ran after it imploring the Caroinal to stop and come and give the last absolution to the dying man. The Cardinal at once got out and ordered that a red velvet cushion which was in the carriage, should be placed and the poor man's head; and having put on the stole, surrounded by the large crowd that had collected, he administered the absolution for the dying; immediately after which he intoned the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. "A spectacle," the same journal says, "new and sublime was with nessed. From the street and from the balconies and windows of the houses rose a selemn chorus of voices responding Orapro or The Cardinal, with the tears in his eyes, absolved again the dying man, who shortly afterwards expired. The crowd, stlently and reverently, but as a crowd, silently and reverently, but as a demonstration of sympathy for their Car-dinal, accompanied his carriage the whole way to his house."

Important and True.

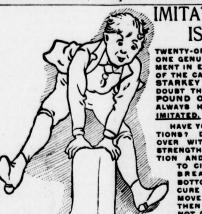
Every post brings a bundle of letters from friends and sympathizers, and Dr. Rice is each day the recipieut of many missives for the prisoners. Some of the tokens sent are not a little curious, and evidence innocence of prisons and prison regulations. Some boxes of chocolate had just arrived by the post when the writer was having a chat with the kindly doctor in reference to his friends, and equally outre.

Important and True.

No better evidence of the fact that Burdook Blood Bitters is a certain remedy for all blood disorders can be asked than that of Mr. Geo. V. Thomas, druggist, of Hull, P. Q., whose wife was cured of caneer by B. B. B. The family doctor is certain that the disease was cancer and that it is now cured.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

IMITATION



TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO THERE WAS BUT ONE GENUINE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREAT NHE GENUINE COMPUND GAYGER INELT MENT IN EXISTENCE. THAT IS THE STATE OF THE CASE TO-DAY. AS SOON AS DAS. STARKEY & PALEN PROVED SEYOND ALL DOUBT THE REMEDIAL POWER OF COM-POUND OYGEN, THAT HAPPENED WHICH ALWAYS MAPPENS TO SUCCESS-<u>IT WAS</u>

IMITATED.

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE OF THESE IMITATIONS? DOES IT MAKE YOU TINGLE ALL OVER WITH THE GLOW OF RETURNING STRENGTH? DOES IT GUICKEN CIRCULATION AND PROVIDE SOMETHING FRESH TO CIRCULATE. DOES IT MAKE YOU BREATHE FROM THE TOP TO THE SOTTOM OF BOTH LUNGS? DOES IT CURE YOUR CATARRH? DOES IT REMOVE YOUR ASTHMA! IFIT DOES NOT, THEN MAKE UP YOUR MIND THAT IT IS NOT COMPOUND OXYGEN YOU ARE INHALING. INHALING.
REAL COMPOUND OXYGEN MAKES

THAT'S THE POINT. THE GOOD AND THE GAIN DO NOT DISAPPEAR WHEN THE USE OF THE TREATMENT IS DISCONTINUED.

A BOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL GIVE YOU THE NAMES, ADDRESSES AND SIGNED INDORSEMENTS OF MEN AND WOMEN
WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH
THROUGH THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN.

YOU GET THIS BOOK FREE. IF YOU WANT IT, ADDRESS

The time for exercise has been extended, and the authorities are evidently aware of the injury to the health of the prisoner, for the ordinary prison rules have been very much relaxed. The dietary is what is known as "hospital diet" and it more than ample for the wants of the prisoners. The chaplain to the prison, Rev. Father Craven, visits the infirmary every day, and this and the call from Dr. Rice alone breaks the silence by which the two prisoners are surrounded. From the window of the room in which Mr. Dillon is, the roofs of the convent and the Onean's window of the room in which Mr. Dillon is, the roofs of the convent and the Queen's College can be seen, but the prospect from Mr. O'Brien's lookout is not nearly so extensive. Since the latter arrived at Galway he has consulted his solictor in reference to the write which was served on

one. A paralled to it can ecarcely be found in the lives of any two other men breathing. The day in the prison begins at this time of year with the dawn, and closes at 9 o'clock at night. At that hour

darkness is enforced, the gas turned out, and the prisoners left to their own reflections until sleep, great nature's comforter, puts an end to the prison and its

A touching story is related by the Liberta Cattolica of Naples. It seems that an old man was run over in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele at Naples by the steam tram, and both his legs were broken. Furtunately a priest was passing at the time, and was able, with the help of several other manufactured the server of the corner of the server of was able, with the help of several other people who witnessed the scene, to carry the dying man to the near pathway and administer to him the last comforts of the Church. At the same moment the Cardinal-Archbehop also happened to pass in his carriage. The crowd that had collected round the poor man on seeing the carriage ran after it imploring the Cardinal to stop and come and give the last absolution to

Why suffer from disorders caused by impure blood, when thousands are being cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery? It removes Pimples and all Eruptions of the skin. Mr. John C Fox, Olinda, writes, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

IS INDORSEMENT.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 120 BUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

66 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA

CASTLE & SON 40 Bleury Street, MONTREAL, and NEW YORK.

STAINED - GLASS

Figure Subjects and Memorial Windows. Ornamental and Emblamatical Designs

in Colored Glass.

Our reputation for successful results in staired class, whether a simple colored window or an elaborate subject window, is such that it affords a guarantee to those intending to bestow commission. A FEW EXAMPLES.

St Johnsbury Church o' Notre Dame, Vermont, U.S. Church of the Rev. Leonard Batry, V.G., Milwankes, Also endorsed by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otto Chapel o' the Secred Reart Convent, Montreal.

St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, Out. TESTIMONIAL. Messrs: Castle & Son have put in standed as an all windows of our courch. These windows present a magnificent sight, and add greatly to the beauty of our temple. It would be very difficult to be better served than we have been by Messrs. Castle & Fon. The figures placed in the six windows in the Transcent are perfection. The best workmen in Europe could not give a better or more perfect foish. Messrs, clastic & Son deserve the patronage of all wno intend having this kind of work done in heir churches.

L. A. CHARELESOIS, Parks.

Testimonials and designs submitted. Our work is guaranteed. We understand requirements, having made church glass a special study.

Agents for Harrington's Tubular Chime Bells. These Bells are sweeter in tone and one-fifth the cost of ordinary bells.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

J. E. BOWMAN, M. P., President. WILLIAM HENDRY, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL. Secretary.
JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ., Director, London District.

The Financial Statement herewith exhibits several features which will be gratifying to our members and encouraging to intending assurers. Compared with 1889 the following progress is shown:

1889. 1890. Gain. \$223,518 26,728 14,230 38,653 6 358 38,911 \$1,711.686 \$1,488,167 Total Assets Total Assets
Premium Income
Interest
Death Losses (actual).
Cash Burplus paid ...
Surplus in hand
Ratio of Expense to Income 383,192 65,708 104,175 409,920 79,938 65 522 48,719 42,361 95,155

C. E. GERMAN, GENERAL AGENT, LONDON. OFFICE, 137 DUNDAS STREET.

N. B.—Information freely given in reply to personal inquiry or letter. Correspondence solicited.

The Interest Income for 1890 exceeded the Death Losses for the year by \$14 416.

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DEVOCISTS EVERYWEER. CONSUMPTION

> NOTICE.

Weights and Measures.

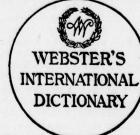
or Assistant Inspectors of Weighis and Measures for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate ("Form O. 6" with the words" Original for the Trader." printed at the head thereof) properly filled out and stamped, and also at same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificate represent exactly in value, the amount of cash paid Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates of verification are of no value whatever unless stamps covering the fini amount of fees charged are attached.

So Owners or holders of these official certificates are specially requested to keep them carefully for two years, and in order to secure their asfe keeping it would be advisuable to placerd them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary to distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when asked to do so by an inspector or Assistant Insector, may, in all probability, have to pay over again their verification fees.

E. MIALL,

E. MIALL, Commissioner. Ottawa. April 1fth, 1889.

THE NEW WEBSTER JUST PUBLISHED—ENTIRELY NEW.



A GRAND INVESTMENT

or the Family, the School, or the Library.
Revision has been in progress for over 10 Years
More than 100 editorial laborers employed.
\$300,000 expended before first copy was printed
Critical examination invited. Get the Best.
old by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphletfree

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free. G. & C. MERRIAM & Co., Publishers, Springdield, Mass., U.S. A. Coution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Bictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," to. Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 41 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

GEORGE C. DAVIS, DERTIST.

Godies, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalised air administered or the Painless extraction of teeth.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell Religious Publications.

APPLY TO FORD & M'CAWLEY,

75 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO. B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secre-tions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a comeleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and akin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, ab-scesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered the state of the season of species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.



ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

HENRY TAYLOR, AGT:

He has Risen Indeed.

Aye, the lilies are pure in their pallor, the roses are fragrant and sweet.

The muilc pours out like a sea wave, breaking in praise at His feet, Pulsing in passionate praises that Jesus has risen again.

But we watch for the signs of His living in the light of the children of men.

Wherever a mantle of pity falls soft on a wound or a woe.
Wherever a peace or a pardon springs up to o'ermaster a foe.
Wherever a soft hand of blessing cutreaches to succor a need.
Wherever springs healing for wounding, the Master is risen indeed.

Wherever the soul of a people, arising in courage and might.
Bursts forto from the errors that shrouded its hope in the gloom of the night, wherever in sight of God's legions the army of sayl recede. of evil recede, And truth wins a soul or a kingdom, the Master is risen indeed.

So fling out your banners, brave tollers; bring lilles to altar and shrine; Bing out Easter bells; He has risen, for you is the token and sign.

There's a world moving sunward and God ward; ye are called to the front; ye must lead;

Behind are the grave and the darkness; the leaster is risen indeed.

N. Y. Catholic Review. SHORT SERMONS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y.

"If you have risen with Christ, seek the things which are above." (Col. iii. 1)
Our reflections on Easter morning, dearly beloved, ought above all to be practical. This is the day which the Lord bath made; and while it is right, for we are even bidden to rejoice and be glad in it, we should remember that our joy and we should remember that our joy and gladress are not substantial if we have not risen with Christ. We must not really risen with Christ. We must not forget that it is the glory of Christ we are commemorating. When Christ who is our life shall appear then we too shell appear with Him in glory. Until then we are dead with Him and cur life must had a with Christian Carl. be hidden with Christ in God. The proof of our death will be continued mortifica tion of our members, laying saids all anger, indignation, malice, blasphemy and speech-in a word the seeking of the things which are above where Christ is seated at the right band of God — enjoying them to the exclusion of the thirds of earth That is the practical seeson that St. Paul would have us learn from the Ressurrec-tion. The Resurrection has put the seal to the teaching of Carlet. The white face of the dead Christ gleaming out from the darkness on Calvary brought no encouragement to the fear-stricken Apostles, gathered together in an upper in Jerusalem hiding from the But now they have received the Peace of Christ. They have seen Him in His glorified flesh. They believe He is risen, and so they begin to have confidence despite the dangers that surround them, because they now know that He hath overcome the world. At the Last, Supper their hearts were troubled at the sad tid.

tify.

in.

3,518 5,728 1,230 3,653

358 3,911

.416.

N.

D

ons.

EY,

rgans

e, and ating, n the is and for all

boils, tetter,

rheum

lerable

three sutward oken) to

ate the

D

d every cordered i blood. B. B.

er using oney on We will and in-B. B. in

Ont.

O Ring.
leavy Plate
D, over communed to wear
A written
ing. The resbe told from
elry, we will
le catalogue,

elry, we will be catalogue, of 35 cents Order im-ddress

s. co. AGT: their hearts were troubled at the sad tid-ings He proclaimed, that He was the betrayed, that He was about to leave them. Now they saw that He had come back to them, and they began to realize that He was the way, the truth, the life He was the way to the Father because He was the truth and the life. In order that He might be their life, might bring life to them; it was paceages for Him to die and them, it was necessary for Him to die and by His death earn the grace that was to give them supernatural life. Now they could calm their troubled hearts. The could caim their trouben beautiful clear.

Christ is life. If we live we must live in the life of Christ. Therefore the Aposte tells us that we must put on Christ. When we accept and obey the doctrine of Christ we are on the way. Like the distribute on the way to Emmass we are Christ we are on the way. Like the disciples on the way to Emmaus we are walking with Christ, and His very presence is warming our hearts within us. But even as they knew Christ only in the breaking of the bread, so shall we know Him and partake of His life only in imitating the example Ha has left as and Him and partake of His life only in imitating the example He has left us, and above all by taking that Bread of Life which is Himself. Unless, then, we have Christ, the Life, within us this Esster morn Christ, the Life, within us this Easter morning, ether by His sanctifying grace or by His real presence, we are dead; we are not hidden with fortunately we are not hidden with Christ in God. Putting on Christ does not mean, dear brethren, a cold and not mean, dear brethren, a cold and formal knowledge of Christ. We may know all about the life of Christ that the inspired or other books may tell us. We may be able to appreciate the beauty, the sublimity of His life and works, the pathos, the deep disgrace of His ignominious end. Our natural symptotics. pathies may even cause us to bewail His untoward end, and rejoice that at He is vindicated and triumphant. Still we may have not put on Christ. 1 Still we may have not put on Christ. If there be mortal sin upon our soul; if the Easter sun finds us traitors as Judss was, and deniers of Christ as Peter, we are yet in the tomb, cold and stark and stiff. If we have not determined to break away from all occasion of sin whose thralis hitherto we have been, the winding sheet and burial linens and bands etill confine us to the sepulcire. But if by the virify ing power of the Grace of Christ we have thrown off our sine by a worthy confession, and in the brightness of the Easter dawn, while we feel the firm grasp of the con-queror of Sin and Death, we have resolved to live with and for Christ, then we have found the way of truth and of life, and we can rejoice and be glad in the day that

the Lord hath made. Our lives ought to show just how much of Ohrist we have

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery you trip he made, each worse than the last. The firemen at the bottom of the shelf, to say that it has greatly benefited those who have used it. One man in particular says the made him a new man, and he can new man, and he can not say too much for its cleansing and curative qualities."

but he could run his elevator. Trip after trip he made, each worse than the last. The firemen at the bottom of the shelf, to whom he turned over his living freights, as laborious and pairful as the handling of rare «Notice would be with one of our gardeners. When all is done the potatoes and far up toward the roof the fire could live in beds well trenched and carefully rounded, and the work has all been done

A MODERN ELIJAH.

He was small and black—a child of an inferior race. There was nothing in his appearance to suggest the hero, and if you had told him that he was a hero, he would scarcely have known what you meant. An unschooled, illiterate, ugly, bullethealed negro, he had, nevertheless, been haptized by the same spirit which hed caused the face of St. Stephen to shine as the face of an angel. the face of an angel.

One winter day—almost a year before the event which gave him a chance to show the stuff that was in him—he came into the hotel looking for a job. The office was brilliantly lighted and filled with a crowd of handsomely dressed men. There were politicians, club men, men about town, reporters, many members of the sporting fraternity, the usual lougers and handsome and according have dethe sporting fraternity, the usual foungers and hangers on, an occasional hayseed— all forming a very startling background for the rags and fith of the poor shivering, half starved little darkey. It was no easy matter for him to steer his course to the desk, and when he got there the splendor of the man behind it dezed him so that his voice almost falled him. He had, however, even at his early age, reached the point where he had to work or starve. So his necessities made bim eloquent. His eloquence prevailed. He was, on the next day, placed on the payroll of the great hotel.

As a bell boy he was not a success. I fear I must confess that he was iszy. People liked him—I do not know why,

People liked him—I do not know why, and for some reason or other, he was a favorite with his employers. If he had not been they would have dismissed him before his first week was out. Instead of doing that, they concluded to find more congenial work for him, so they put him in charge of one of the elevators.

Among the passengers who used to ride up and down with the boy was a little five year old girl, the daughter of a family living in the hotel. She was as perfect a type of her race as he was of his. With her fair white kilo, golden hair, deep blue eyes, and pretty womanly ways, the child eyes, and pretty womanly ways, the child was a general favorite. Every one knew her; every one loved her. Between her and the boy a great friendship had sprung up. He was devotion tasif, and his at-tentions to the little Canasian were so grotesquely chivalrous as to be almost pathetic. She accepted them all with a dignity and grace that were charming. Her family lived on the top floor of the house and as she always rode in his eleva tor when she could manage to do so the

once she was ill. The medicine that helped her most was a wreched little bouquet sent her by her dusky friend.

It was winter sgain. The evening of which I write was very cold and clear. The trans were diamond-like in their brillesser.

liancy. Everything was frezen up—the wheels creaked on the snow.

The hotel was crowded with guests Not more than two or three of the dreds of rooms were unoccupied. A be lated traveller who had been on a weather bound train came in at 1 o'clock, tired and cold. He ordered a fire in his room and then went to the bar for a drink. A few minutes later he stepped into the boy's elevator and was carried to the top

The great house was quiet. Most of the lights in the office had been extinthe lights in the office had been extin-guished. Two night owls were talking in low tones on one of the settees which lined the walls of the lobby. The bell-boys were most of them salesp. The clerk was drowsing.

Two o'clock! The night owls got up

and walked out into the cold air. A drunken man poked his nose in the door.

drunken man poked his nose in the door.
The elseping porter seemed to scent him,
for he hustled the poor fellow out.
The quiet despened till it became almost
oppressive. The air was heavy with it.
Suddenly, without a note of warning,
the cry of "Fire!" rang through the
house. There was life enough now.
Scantily-clad people were scurrying wildly
through the smoke-filled corridors. They
came plunging down the stairs to the came plunging down the stairs to the office, and so out into the freezing night long halls. Outside, the streets were jammed with people. The engines, with their clanging gongs, hurried to the scene.

Lidders were raised and the work of

rescue began.
It was time, for there was a white figure at almost every one of the multitudinous windows. The awful wall loomed up in windows. The awful wall loomed up in the darkness story on story, dimly seen as to its upper half, for that part of it was wreathed in the blinding smoke. The smoke turned to fiame—fiame bursting through scores of windows. The terror stricken creatures began to jump. The people in the street below were frantic.

"Back! back!" they shrieked, "Wait! we'll save you! don't jump!"

Which is the pleasanter, to be roasted allive or to be mashed out of shape on the stone pavement? If there is to be

alive or to be mashed out of snape on the stone pavement? If there is to be any saving done, it must be done quickly Many people were busy saving themselves. The eleeping clerk and porter and bell-boys had gotten out. But what of the little black fellow in

the elevator? He, too, had been asleep. He had been awakened as the others had been by the first cry of fire. Ualike them he had that "2 o'clock-in-themorning courage" which Napoleon said was the rarest sort. In an instant he decided that it was his duty to stick to his

the Lord hath made. Our lives ought to show just how much of Christ we have put on.

"Every Spring,"

Says one of the best housewives in New England, "We feel the necessity of taking a good medicine to purify the blood, and we all take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the children free from humors, my husband says it gives him a good appetite, and fur myself I am sare I could neves do all my work if it was not for this splendid medicine. It makes me feel strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled with headache or that tired feeling, as I used to be.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery your later. Even then he would bring as one people out of the fire burning above.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery your later. Even then he would be in the sould run his elevator. Trip after trip he made, each worse than the last.

people, and he would take any chance to save a life. The firemen were doing their best outside; death was busy within; and he ficelly made up his mind that it was no use to go back again, till all at once he remembered that he had seen nothing of remembered that he had seen nothing of his little friend.

Could be weather the storm and fisme once more? He could try. He pulled the rope, and the journey began. It was slow—b, how slow. The smoke was terrible—worse than the fire—but he held his breath and fixed his mind upon the

The flame kindled the woodwork of the car. He fell on his hands and knees — but he kept his hold on the rope. At least he reached her floor. He found her room, and found her. She was asleep and alone. Wrapping her in the blankets and throw wrapping her in the biankets and threwing about her a rug which he snatched from the floor, he struggled through the flame and smoke back to the burning ear. "Back from the jaws of hell" it was that he brought her, fighting the fire away from her every inch of the way down. He had just strength enough to stop the

The children were taken out and carried to a drugstore across the street—the girl alive and well and the boy seemingly

He was horribly burned. Among the ness norrolly nursed. Among the people who stood around were the parents of the little girl. They had been out to an evening party, and, returning after a long cold drive, found their home on fire. Every effort had been made, in response to the agonizing appeals of the father, to save the child—and now here he was safe and sound, laughing in her she was, safe and sound, laughing in her

mother's arms.

And the hero? He opened his eyes.

"Did I bring her froe all right?" "Yes, yes," raid the father, "and how can we ever thank you for what you have

"Nebber min' 'bout dat, boss. Ef she's safe dat's nuff for me"—and he closed his eyes.

Dead? Yes dead and gone to heaven in a charlot of fire.

BALFOURS FUND.

EDWARD EGGLESTON VISITS GAL-WAY AND SEES THE PEOPLE.

MEN AND WOMEN WORKING FOR TWENTY SIX CENTS A DAY-EVERYBODY UNDER THE EYE OF A POLICEMAN-HOW BAL FOUR KEEPS THE PROPLE WARM-OUT RAGES THEY HAVE TO BEAR FROM THE

dward Egglesworth in New York World. We drove up from Galway a few days ago, passing the wretched villege of Spiddal and so on round the coast through the stoniest land that the eye ever lighted upon. It is a country crowded with people. Women with bare legs in winter weather carrying creels loaded with turf, and lads all the way up to fourteen years of age dressed in frocks of homespun made of undyed white wool, appeared here and there upon the road, the poor little thatched cabins were set down everywhere

among the obsrueive rocks. It is the Irish tradition that precisely here stood the tower of Babel; this illimitable ocean of stones is the debris.

In Carraroe, which is a peninsula ittered everywhere with rocks and boulders, and thick sown with human beings dwelling in amoky hovels, we saw the first of the Government relief works. Roads that for goodness would shame nearly every cross street in Brooklyn and some of the avenues in New York, are in construction through Carraroe. Before the old famine of 1845 there was hardly a decent cartway in the west coast. The people had a strange drag made of two poles, with some kind of a roller instead of wheels. In the famine of 1845, and the following years, roads were built to turnish relief for the starving population, and carts came in fashion at first with truck wheels or

which were the latest news discussed by which were the latest news the course of the latest news the series of the latest news the poor people are breaking stone at 26 cents a day of our money for the able cents a day of our modey for the able bodied. The women get 10 pence, say 20 cents a day, and then little girls, pounding away with all the strength of their slender arms, receive 16 cents. They all work under the eye of a policeman, and, considering the antagon the people to the Royal Irish constabu-lary, one can easily conceive that such a taskmaster, idly overlooking their work, is not grateful to them. But it is one of those felicitous devices by which Mr. Balfour contrives to keep the Irish

warm. IF THE GOVERNMENT SAVED money by using the batonman for the purpose, the thing would be less irritating, but a constable, besides his regular pay, receives 4: extra for the service—about three and a half times the wages of an able bodied man working under him. In some places the working people are not paid in money but in orders on a shop-keeper for Indian meal or oatmeal. The Indian meal here is of the coarse kind

used for feeding horses with us.

The great difficulty about this kind of relief lies in the fact that the men working on the road cannot plant potatoes, and if the potatoes are not set there will be more suffering. Potato planting is a diffarent thing here from what it is with us. One must grovel in the slime to reap sea weed at low tide with a slokle for fertilizing. Sometimes the slokle is tied to a pole to cut the precious weed in the

This weed is carried in creels on the backs of women, or heaped high on the back of a diminutive donkey if the farmer rounded, and the work has all been done | Minard's Liniment is the best

Still he kept on, and it did seem that every time he started skyward he was going to certain death. But he knew that the rooms and halls were swarming with people, and he would take any chance to coast. A whole farm in Carrarce or in Coshleen would not afford room to use a save a life. The foregoing and specific the coast. two horse team.

Besides the relief given by work upon

the roads, there is what is popularly known as Mr. Balfour's fund. Ralief from this has been held back until now. The money is raised by personal contributions under the auspices of "The Castle," as the Gov-ernment of Ireland is called. Though the distress is quite as great as it has been in distress to quite as great as it has been in any season of searcity since the great famine of 1845 47, the Balfour fund is, I believe, much smaller than the amounts raised on former occasions. A certain dis-like to entrust money to those who have ented Ireland so harshly has something to truied retains so harshiv has something to do with the falling off, no doubt. Un-happlity, the relief of Irleh distress is accounted a political cow in Balfour's hands. By this means the brutal pounding of unoffending people, as at Cork and Tipperary, and the

Tipperary, and the LONG, HARSH TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT suffered by members of Parliament, are to be put out of memory.

The fund is comparatively small, and the castle authorities have to make as much of a penny as possible. How sharp are the limitations put upon this relief are apparent from the instructions given to the police who administer it. No family is eligible to relief if it has an able bodied man, or even a boy over fourteen, or which is in receipt of even a shilling or two a week of out-door relief from the poor law guardians. Even a family eligible for out door relief, though neglected, cannot receive anything, nor can anything be given to a family holding less than a quarter of an acre of ground. There are several other limitations, but these will do No wonder a Government official said on reading the circular: "Who the dickens will they relieve, then ?"

will they relieve, then?"
Some private fands raised for relief
have been used to give a meal a day
to every child in certain schools. This is
an excellent thing to do, for not one in
ten of these children of misery ever tastes a drop of milk, and as the potatoes are out their diet is of the scantiest. No doubt you will hear that a meal a day is given to all school children in the famine smitten district from the Balfour fund. I asked a good parish priest about it the other day and he showed me the remittance to feed the children in his schools, which contain 800 enrolled pupils, but in which the average stiendance is a little less than 300 in this planting season when so many able bodled men are forced to work for \$1.75 a week on the relief works to save the families from perishing, while women and children plant the potatoes. For the chi dren in the potato patches nothing can well be done, and I figured upon the remittance in the priest's hand, about \$14. for feeding nearly 300 children a week It would be less than a half penny a day to a child. What sort of a dinner for a child will one cent buy in a place fifty miles from the railway and where nearly all food must be imported? How will
you get a portion small enough to make
the provisions divisible?

In order to help the good Father out of
his perplexity the castle had sent him the

following notice:
"As in many districts it may be diffi-

cult for the managers to obtain and other suitable food for their schools, you may be glad to know that biscuits, specially recommended for children's use, made of pure wholemeal flur, with an

extra quantity of sugar, may be procured in Dablin at the rate of 25 shillings per hundred weight (about 1000 biscuit.)" That is to say, after making allowance for railway freight to Galway, and the carting from Galway, eay, to the wretched villages on the south side of Renoyle bay,

the remittance will barely enab parish priest to give to every child actually present in the schools one sweetened graham cracker a day for five days in the week. I suppose, however, it will enable Mr. Balfour to declare that his fund has given a meal a day to all the school chli-dren in this parish and to all in the famine district.

enormous. The Government charges the potatoes to the local poor-law guardlans, who sell them on credit to the peasants, and these poor fellows are already over-bardened with debt to the shopkeepers These potatoes in the Clifden union cost the people about two cents a pound, and they are terrified to have this new debt hanging over them A fund collected in England and America, to be distributed by Miss Sturge, who has founded a basket making industry at Letterplack, is administered for her by another philanthropic English lady, Miss Mander. This fund has saved many from starvation during the has saved many from starvation during the winter. At present, what remains of the money is used chiefly to supply necessary food to the sick and to furnish seed potatoes gratuitously to the very poorest in-habitants of some of the most poverty ridden villages in this vicinity, Of course all cannot be relieved, and even while I write poor women who have received no potatoes, some of them barefoot, are standing at the hotel door in a biting north wind clamoring for potatoes after they have all been distributed. One lad, who had walked many long Irish miles with a bag under his arm, said to me with a kind of sob: "If I could only get enough to go to America I wouldn't stay in such a country as this " I am positively ashamed to have money in my pocket

In Ten Minutes .- Why !

The London, Eng., Figaro says: "One of our oldest subscribers writes us, that having suffered for more than ten years having suffered for more than the years from a stiff and painful knee, he was per-manently cured in less than ten minutes after the first application of St. Jacobs Oil, had asks how we account for this; is it not almost magical?" Answer: St. Jacobs Oil was compounded to cure pain promptly and permanently. and permanently.

We claim the Earth. We claim the earth is round, and we know its true. We also claim that Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures sprains, bruises, burns, colds, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, neuralgis, and all painful or inflammatory diseases, and we know this is true. Yellow Oil is a true family remedy for lameness or soreness in man or beast.



HELP! HELP! THE LADY FAINTS.

When sudden fainting spells come upon a lady, you may always suspect some uterine disturbances or trouble, or some great disorder in the circulation and nerve centers. A remedy that has always proved successful in warding off and removing the tendency to a recurrence of fainting spells—that removes the cause of them, corrects the circulation of blood, and gives to the system that even running nervous energy so essential, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion, is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage.

The "Prescription" is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as tanch, and you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at the critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly only pay for the good you get.

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at the critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, in the contains no alcohol to incomplete the contains and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The change of Life."



manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's a faith that means busi-ness, too—it's backed up by money. This is what they offer: \$500 reward This is what they offer: \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. They mean it. They're willing to take the risk—they know their medicine. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh in the Head. It's doing it every day where every cases of chronic Catarrh in the Head. It's doing it every day, where every-thing else has failed. No matter low Brimful of confidence in it—the

Educational.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amberstburg, Ontario. This educational establishment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughters a solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten mouths, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July, Ferms, half yearly in advance, Soard and Tuition, per anoum, \$70 00; Music and use of Plano, \$34 00; Drawing and Painting, \$15 00; Bed and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, \$12 00 For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND A WICH, ONT.

The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the REV. D. CUSHIP G. C. S. B.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE,

BERLIN, ONT. Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D.D.,

President T. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

TORONTO ONT.

In affiliation with Toronto University.)
onder the patronsge of His Grace
the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed
by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical,
Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special
courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional
certificates. Terms, when paid in advance:
Board and tuition \$150.00 per year. Half
boarders \$75.00 Dsy pupils \$28.00. For
further particulars apply to
REV. J. R. TEEFY, President. TORONTO ONT.

REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locally unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds after development of invigorating exercise. System of equeational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior. Rzv. J. R. TEEFY, President.

Protessional.

DOST & HOLMES,

ARCHITECTS Offices - Rooms 28 and 29 Manning House King street west, Toronto. Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby. A. W. HOLMES.

A. A. Post, B. A. A. W. HOLMES.

A DRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER.

Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., Cornwall,
Ont. P. O. Box 558. Collections and agency
matters receive prompt and personal attention.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "DE Royal School of Infantry, Office and from Dundas.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS. ETC. 418 Talbot Street, London. Private francis Love. R. H. Dignan.

DR. WOODRUFF,
NO. 185 QUERN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted
Hours—12 to 4.

BOOKS

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

Flower for Each Day of the Month of Flower Every Evening for Mary..... The Month of May, by A. M. S..........
Month of Mary, by Dr. Bussl..........

The Month of Mary for Religious Com-

Mater Admirabilis

A Crown for our Queen, by Rev. A. J. Ryan Our Lady's Dowry...... 1 56

First Communion Pictures

For Girls, or Boys, French or English, 6ix10, per dozen...... For Boys, or Girls, French or English, French or English, size 12x18, per doz... For Boys, with figures, Sacred Heart,

French or English, *1ze 12x18, per doz... 72
For Boys and Girls, on one sheet,
French or English, 12x18, per doz..... 68 Books of Instruction. Suitable for First Communion.

of My Life Stories for First Communicants...... Stories for First Communicants... Prayer Books, Rosaries and Silver Medals,

suitable for First Communion Souvenirs. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers. Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

123 Church St. 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

NEW SPRING **OVERCOATINGS**

NEW SPRING SUITINGS.

PETHICK & M'DONALB

392 Richmond St. First Door North of City Hall,

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar
Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Waish.
We slso make the best Native Claret
the market.

We slso make the best Native Countries and circular.

Bend for prices and circular.

London, Sept. 18th, 1887.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., or Sandwich, being good practical Catholica, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clarge-

of our diocese.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 3nd and 4th Thursday of svery month, at 8 o'clock, at their half, Albion Block, Blohmond street, P. Albion Boyle, President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

O. M. B. A. Resolutions of Condolence.

Windsor, Ont., April 2, 1891. Michael Rochford, Esq.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — At a regular peeting of the members of Branch I, assem-

DEAR SIR AND BROWNER of Branch I, assembled in their hallon the 20th uit, the following resolution of condistone was unanimously adopted.

Whereas this Rranch has learned since our whose and the Branch has learned almost the state of the s ously adopted:
Whereas this Branch bas learned since our
last receive that it hath pleased Almighty
God in His infeite wisdom to emove by the
hand of death the b loved wife of our respecied Brother. Mr. Minhael Rochford.
We, the members of this Branch, tender to
Brother Rochford our sincere sympathy in
the loss of his devoted wife, whose kind
heart and noble qualities had gained for her
the respect and esicem of all those who had
the pleasure of her acquain ance. We pray
that Divice Providence will guard, guide
and protect yourself and children and enable
you to bear with true thristian forthade
the rear loss you have sustained. With
profound sympathy.
I remain, yours fraternally.
P. M. KEOGH, Rec. Sec.

Waterloo Ont., April 4, 1891.
To Thomas Coff-y-Dear Sir and Brotner—Will you be so kind as to publish in your good CATECLIC RECORD the following agreeping which were subscribed for our C. M. B. A. bell fund of Bracen 104:

Branch 101, Three Rivers. \$10
Branch 187 WaterLywn. 55
Branch 187 WaterLywn. 55
Branch 97, Quebec. 2
Branch 44, Montreal. 55
Branch 8, Chatham. 2
Grand Branch 4, Schatham. 2 A vote of thanks to all subscribers. JOHN BIRRSCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

The constitution of the Emerald Revential Association appoints Low Sunday as the time for its members to make their Esster Communico. This year Davitt Branch No il of Toronto, invited the members of the West end Branch, viz., St. Patrick's No. 7, and St. Patrick's No. 12, boccompany them to St. Helen's Church for Holy Communion, in compliance with said rule. They cardially sceptied the invitation, and assembled in full force at 7:30 a. m. in the hall of Branch No. 7, Farley awenne, and, preceded by the O'Connell Band, marched to Brackton, and was there met by the members of Branch Il. who fell in with the parade, and so proceeded to St. Helen's Courch for the Mass at 8:30 a. m. where every strangement was made for the accommodation of the very large number in the parade.

The Mass was celebrated by the Rev

modation of the very large number in the parade.

Moss was celebrated by the Rev Father McBride, at the close of which the Rev. Father congratulated the mombers upon the very large number that has compiled with their obligation by receiving floy Communion. He said it was a source of very great satisfection to him to see as fine z body of men gathered tegether, etting a good example, and proving indeed that they were true members of the Church. He much regretted that he was soficing from a severe ulcerated throat, which prevente a him from asying as much as he desired, but he grayed God to bless them, and urged upon them to frequently receive Holy Communion, so as to enable them to lead good and virtuous lives.

irequently receive Holy Communiton, so as a canable them to lead good and virtuous lives.

Having faithfully occupiled with their religious obligation the members adjourned to the hall of Branch No II, and, in consideration of the distance, the visiting members had to return home. The officers and members of No. II invited them to partake of a most ambiguith breaktast, consisting of tea, office and sandwiches in profusion They certainly did full justice to what was placed before them; nevertheless they could not exhaust the amply. After breakfast short addresses were made by the President of the Braich, De. Carey, Grand President W. Lane, the Grand Accretary and others, congratulating the members upon their good attendance and thanking the officers and members of Bracch in for their goneros lity in providing refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was also tendered to the O'Connell Band for their services, after which the Branches reformed and returned to the hall of No. 7, where D. A. Carey, Grand President, made a very elequent and numorous and efficulte manner. The following well known Emeralds also make very able addresses viz. J. J. Nightingale, Fresident No. 12, J. O'Neil, President No. 7, Thanhoney, President No. 12, and M. O. Lee, Recording Secretary No. 7, and so closed a red letter day for the Emeralds of Toronto.

W. Lane, Grand Secretary.

EASTER AT GRIMSBY.

Some good ladies of this mission devoted their spare time for several days before Easter to the laudable work of suitably decorating our church for this, one of the greatest feasts of the Church : and the beautiful festoons and arches of ever green which they so tastefully placed over the doors and windows and around the altar were indeed a fit emblem of the immortality put on by our Divine Saviour at His resurrection. The material used should remind us too of the ever-green life of divine grace and virtue to which we should rise dur to put on a glorious immortality. These good ladies not only thus decorated the walls of the church but the altar also re ceived due attention from them; and when they bad finished their zealous work the result must have been most work the result must have been most gratifying to them, and they no doubt looked forward to the morrow with ex-pectations of great joy. But slas! these expectations were doomed to a sad dis-appointment, for word came from Smith-ville that our pastor was suffering from the prevailing influenze, and could come. He was, however, sufficiently re-covered to give us Mass on Low Sunday, when, no doubt, our dear Saviour richly rewarded these good ladies by bestowing upon them special graces as He did to those holy women who came to the sepulchra to embalm Him on that first Easter morning. Their devoted zeal is indeed a bright example and a beautiful contrast to the conduct of many who contribute as little as possible for beautifying God's house and gladly avail themselves of the most paltry excuses for absenting them selves from Mass and the other devotions of the Church. These also will receive their reward — God will abandon them as they abandon Him and some day

when they seek Him they shall not find Him and they shall die in their sins. We are glad to notice a new enterprise springing up in our midst, viz: a new quarry which is being opened to furnish for paving, etc., in Toronto. We only hope that this, coupled with the many other advantages to be had here, will attract some good Catholic families into our town, as our church would well ccommodate many more.

Viscount Pressee, who has abandored sport, has been appointed Superior of the Muli ary Brother nood established by Cardinal Lavigeria for the suppression of slavery. The Brothers will take vows to undertake a crusade against the slave trade, and this week they leave their The Brothers will take vows to central house for different parts of

London Universe, Mar. 21. London Universe, Mar. 21.

On last Sunday evening the Rev. W.
R Sullivan, D. D., delivered the second
of a series of sermons in the Italian
church, Hatton Garden. Dealing with the
law of sacrifice, he pointed out that all
men were inheritors of a sluful nature,
and everybody was bound to sacrifice
something. Which of them there that somethicg. Which of them there that night, he asked, had not deries which they knew perfectly well could never be satisfied, and which, if they could be extissattened, and which, it they could be satisfied, they believed would make them intensely happy? Some men had to give up property and remain poor, others pride of place and be content with a lowly station, others were obliged to sacrifice learning and content themselves with simplicity, others the joy and company of domestic life and be content with a solitary path Some did those things out of a very good heart, and gave them up freely, and though the act might cause them pain at first, yet afterwards their voluntary sacrifice brought peace and contentment. Our Divine Master came into the world as its Lord and Master, and yet no one ever gave up so much as He did. He was content to be abjectly poor. He had no home upon the earth, and was able to say,
"The birds of the air have nests and the
foxes holes, but the Son of Man hath not
where to lay His head." He had a house occasionally, a roof, and a steller wherewith He was clothed, but He had no home, and so He lived during three years

HIS PUBLIC MINISTRY.

HIS PUBLIC MINISTRY.

He was often pinched by want and by the pangs of hunger, and yet He voluntarily endured these sufferings. He endured being tempted by Satan and even to be called a man possessed by devils, living and spesking and acting by disbolical suggestions; and, last of all, He sacrificed Himself body and soul on behalf of mankind, It was because of that life of our Saviour that men and women had been content during the women had been content during the past nineteen hundred years to make sacrifices, if nocessary, of all that they had and all that they were. They would remember that upon Mount Ualvary, when our Lord was about to die, jibers, receivers and executioners their street. mockers, and executioners shricked out that He was able to save others, but He could not save Himself. He was not to give Himself for others. In like manner there had been men and women content to absolutely forget themselves on behalf of others, because our Divine Lord had done it before them. Christ created what he might call the school of self-sacrifice, in which people learned that the most heroic act of which a man was capable of performing was to spend and be spent, to wear out one's life slowly and deliberately for such a purpose as He had done, Self sacrifice was something peculiar to the Caristian religion. Men saw that self sacrifice in no other religion, and it was peculiar, he might say, to the Catholic Church. It was true that they found in bodies which were separated from the Church of God a spirit of self-sacrifice, but that spirit had been caught, like the doctrines these men professed, from the Catholic Church, and as people approximated more closely to the spirit and ideas of the Catholic Church the more nearly did the Catholic Church the more hearly did they approach to that spirit of sacrifice of which cur Lord and Saviour first gave the example. Let them witness, for instance, the Anglican body. During the past century apathy held undisputed sway in all ranks of its clergy and laity.

PARTICLE BISHOPS. But what a change had come over that body within the past fifty years, since those good men at Oxford first introduced Catholic doctrine and Catholic ideas into that Church! Then that law of sacrifice, which was distinctive of Christianity, began to be obeyed, and men and women began to live lives based not upon the system to which they gave adhesion, but to the Catholic Church, or based rather on the ideas of the Catholic Church, from which their fathers had separated in the sixteenth century. As men declined from Catholicity the less of the spirit of sacrifice did they show. There was less heroism Nonconformists than there was among Catholics; and when men came to Delsts and Unitarians they found within those bodies absolutely nothing of self-sacrifice. They might find very high talk and a great deal spoken about their yearn ings to help humanity, but very few deeds of charity; and it was especially noticeable amongst unbelievers that they, particularly Positivists, who beasted they adored not the God in heaven, but the God upon earth—v.z, man — Comte and his school of Positivists, who held up to their adoration the grand being of human their adoration the grand being of numan ity—humanity in the aggrega:e—and told men they were to worship that and not Him Who had made men. He (the preacher) never knew one of that body to do more than give a subscription. There men founded no hospitals, no institutions, none of the women in their ranks were ready to become Sisters of Charity or Little Sisters of the Poor; not one of tnem evinced that spirit of devoted selfsacrifice on the part of others, except those who were trained in the school of pared to give up even

People at the present time spoke of the

clergy of the day as

our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It was strange that the more a man was pre LAWFUL THINGS
the more happy he was upon the earth and the nearer he came to the life of our Divine Master, and when he had given up everything he experienced a peace such as he never possessed before. That such as he never possissed before. That statement might seem paradoxical; in fact, it seemed unintelligible that God created good things and showed men to possess them, and yet so fashioned men's hearts that only when they gave up everything for Him they became absolutely happy, and yet it was the very truth. Let them say that a person in becoming a Catholic by so doing had given up father, mother, or home, and became absolutely poor when, perhaps, formerly he had lived in the very lap of luxury. In that act there was something which was trying to flesh and blood, but when the sacrifice had been made there came a strange calm which was felt, but could not be explained, and converts to

ANGLICAN FOLLOWERS OF CATHOLICITY.

BELFISHNESS OF NONCONFORMISTS.
Loodon Universe, Mar. 21.

MORE PEACEFUL AND HAPPY THAN IT WAS possible to imagine. There was a beautiful letter of the Cardinal Archbishop which he wrote on the very morning after he was received icto the Catholis Church. In that letter he told a friend that he felt as though God could give him nothing more; he felt, he said, like the soil just delivered from purgetory, that said to Dante in the vision, "From martyrdom I came unto this perce." It was that feel came unto this perce." It was that feel ing of rest, of quiet, and calmness of soul which came to those who, out of a good heart, gave up everything they possessed for the sake of G d and of concelence. If, therefore, people got a call from G d, and the gase to and the grace to correspond to that call, and leave the world altogether and live for the rest of their lives with those Car thusian monks, or with the Sisters of Blessed Clare and St. Francis, then he would tell them that there were no souls so absolutely happy as these. The world could not understand that, but yet it was true. Let them go to these places and see the faces of those monks who tarely spoke even once in the week, and who found that even a trial, or those men who spent their lives in absolute silence, and lived under the very eye and hand of God, prayer in the Church, study in their cells, or manual work in their little gardens. THESE MEN WITH THEIR ILLUMINATED COUNTENANCES

were the very presentation of what heaven were the very presentation of what heaven
was understood to be—light and peace—
and they had come to that state of happiness simply by taking our Lord at His
word, and interaily stripping themselves of
all things; they denies themselves every
thing until they almost lost a sense of
their own individuality and until they
were able to say with absolute truth, "I
am dead. It is Carlst who lives in me."
When they had come to that state there
remained only the vision of God in pararemained only the vision of God in para-dise, and nought else could be added to the bliss and contentment they enjoyed, even while upon earth. Men might ever, say it was not possible for all to live lives such as those, but such lives were led in order to create an ideal for men who lived in the word. That was why our Lord went to the uttermost and stripped Himself of all, that He might stand on the SAME LONELY EMINENCE

of love and sacrifies that men might look upon and admire and desire to follow Him, and so He had created others, who were living representations of Himself, so that men in the world, surrounded by its scorching temptations, might turn their eyes to those solitaries and strengthen selves in the thought of what lives they were leading. There was strength and comfort in these men's example, and in their presence one caught, as it were, a fragrance wafted from paradise. The world looked very small and pittable in movements such as these, when the soul was under the spell of the presence of one of these sainted spirits. The world could create no such spirits such as these; they were only to be found in the school of Jesus Carist. Let them, then, depend upon it that the reason there was yet joy and peace upon the earth in spite of its sins and follies was because of the life of Jacus Christ and the lives of these sainted souls who were following in His very

foot prints. MEN S LIVES WOULD BE WORSE if the Catholic Church did not hold up these ideals, and it was because they remembered what lives others were lead ing that they were shamed into doing something, and they resisted temptations when otherwise they would fall, and made sacrifices when otherwise they would be cowards. All the music of the world, all the heroic deeds which moved and stirred men to admiration and nerved them to mortal effort, were the distinct creation of Christ's own character in those lives cailed into existence by the words of those good men. As an officer must perforce stand at the head of his regiment,

and lead them into THE THICK OF THE FIGHT, so must men for their soul's health and pluck out their right eye if Less | and they are attended by be for Christ's sake. It was hard for men to make sacrifices such as he had described, but when the first step had been taken, or rather when the knife bad been applied, the incision made, and the colored priests and several are about operation performed there came the peace of a good conscience, dearer than all that the world could give, and oh, how glad men would be towards the close of their men would be towards the close of their short and chequered life when they began to hear what those had heard who had gone before them the omnious flappings of the wings of Death, to know that at the call of Christ they took up the cross and denied themselves, and then they would got set from the past and like would get rest from the past and live holy lives for Him.

SEVENTH IN A LINE OF CON-

A CONVERSION IN TENERIFFE.

London, Feb. 26—The correspondent of an English Catholic journal writes from Teneriffs: "On Sanday morning, January 25, at a solemn and impressive function at the beautiful parish church here, a fellow countryman of ours re-ceived baptism and confirmation from the Bishop. Mr. George Graham Toler's conversion had been all the more interestlug as he is the seventh English Protes tant who had been received into the Catholic Church in this little Spanish mountain town within the space of two years. As he is well known and re spected in both the Spanish and English communities, the bishop, Senor Don Rumon Turrips, decided to re-ceived him himself. The crowd awaiting the Bishop's arrival, both with out and within the church, was immense. People had flocked from all parts, from the fields, from the mountains, and from country villages far and near. The clock had just struck 10 when the church bells beginning to ring out told that the bishop's carriage had been seen turning into the street. Shortly after it passed up to the church, the Bishop giving his benediction to the thronging crowd. After the recital of the Office and of some special prayers within the church, the Bishop received the estechamen at its doors, and, after the preliminary questions had been discovered the present Pope.

diocess. One hundred and forty eight diocess. A constituted by Pope in the Constitute by Pope i

seked a procession was formed to the altar, where the sacraments of baptism and confirmation were administered. Mass was then said by the Bishop, who, before the Hely Eucharist were administered to the catechumen and his sponsor, gave a short and beautiful address on the subject of the law of the Church for her sous. After followed Benediction, which was singularly beautiful and impressive. Sunday will be a day long remembered, not in Orolava alone, but in all the coun-

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Tae Pope's Brief to the leaders of the Centriet party in ealogy of Dr Wind-thorst exhorts the Catholic party to follow in the footsteps of their dead leader and to remain united for the prosperity and glory of their native land and their Church.

The dioceses in the United States having Catholic populations of 200,000 and over, are: New York. 800,000; Boston, 510, 000; Chicago, 460,000; Parladelphia, 400, 000; New Orleans, 300,000; St. Liute, 280,000; Brooklyn, 230,000; Baltimore, 220,000; San Francisco, 220,000; Clave-land, 209,000; Albany, 200,000

It is expected that the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on the Spetal Question will be ready for transmission to the Bishops of the world before the end of the present month, or at the latest in May. It is to be accompanied with an authorized translation toto the languages of the various countries to which it will be sent. S'ster Calins, who died recently in Paris

during fifty seven years, and notably through the Franco Penseian war times, was a tender nurse to the wounded soldiers. She was born in 1800, and she was one of the most brilliant ladies of honor at the court of Charles X. After the fall of that monarch she joined the slaterhood of

Eaglish Catholics are making arrange ments for a great pilgrimage this summe of St. Thomas a Becket at Canterbury St. Thomas a Becket is one of the sainte whose name has been retained in the Auglican calendar, though Protestants generally abuse him for his opposition to

Henry Il's tyrandy.

A remarkable celebration of St.
Patrick's day was held at Evansville,
Ind. The Women's Christian Tempersince Association donated the use of their hall for the purpose; and among the speakers were a Catholic priest, the Very Rev. E. F. McBarron, a Protestant minister, R.-v. Charles Morris, and a Jewish Rabbi, Rev. J. L. Rypins.

A Newburg, N. Y. man received.

A Nawburg, N. Y, man recently re-ceived a check for \$80 (conscience money) from a gan'leman living in New Hamp-shire. About fifteen years ago, when the Newburg man was living in New Hamp shire, he lost \$80. He advertised his loss but the money wasn't returned. The man who found it was told by the priest of his parish to return the money, hence the check for \$80.

A memorial church is to be erected in memory of that patriotic prelate, the Most Reverend John MacHale Arch-bishop of Tuam, in his native parish of olanop of Tusm, in his native parish of Addergoole, Lanardane, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. By this most appropriate honor paid to the illustrious deceased, his centenary will be celebrated. His Grace was known by the appellative, "the Lion of the fold of Juda."

The grand collection of pictures, the property of Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, will be exhibited in Montreal from the 1st to the 16th May for the benefit of the new cathedral which is being erected in that city. The display will be one of the means adopted for the purpose of raising the \$100,000 necessary for the completion of the building, which, it is expected, will be ready to be opened on 18th May, 1892, the 250th anniversary of the celebration of the first Mass in Montreal. The display of pictures will be opened with a grand ceremony in which His Grace Archbishop Fabre and the clergy are expected to participate.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in this his hands by an East two pictures of the formula of a slopple vegetable remedy for a speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarth Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Completion of the building, which, it is expected, will be ready to be opened on 18th May, 1892, the 250th anniversary of the celebration of the first Mass in Montreal. The display of pictures will be opened with a grand ceremony in which His Grace Archbishop Fabre and the clergy are expected to participate.

There are 152,000 Catholic negroes in the United States. They have 27 churches, and 33 priests to attend to their wants. There are 110 schools for colored children Gver 60 000 colored priests and several are about to be ordained, and in the South there is an order composed entirely of colored Sisters.

The Rev. Sister Martha, Superioresi of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, died last week at the Home, and was interred on Wednesday, 26th ult. The funeral service was held at St. Patrick's Church, His Grace Archbishop Duhamel celebrating the Requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul. The family name of the deceased was Maria Moony. She was born in Ireland in 1842, and in 1856 she entered the Grey Nuns' community. She had been Superioress of the Orptan Asylum since 1879, and it was owing to asylum since 18/3, and it was owing to her good management that the institu-tion owes much of its great success. The funeral was attended by a great con course of people, as the deceased was universally beloved and respected for her earnestness and z-al in the good work in waich she was engaged. May she rest in peace!

According to the last number of the According to the last number of the "Catholic Hierarchy," a yearbook issued from the Vatican printing office, Leo XIII, is the 263rd Pops. There are now sixty three Cardinals, seven hats being vacuat. Fifteen of the Cardinals were vacuated by Pope Plus IX. the remaining forty eight by Pope Lao XIII. Of these sixty three, three are Ramans, thirty are of other parts of Italy, and the remaining thirty of various nationalities. There are in the world thirteen patriarchates, 184
Archieplacopal and 754 Episcopal Sees, being a total of 951 Sees. Seven hundred and eighty-three Sees are of the Latin rite, 52 of Oriental rite, and 308 Archbishops and Bishops are litular, being for the most part named from old discoses in matrix in lidium. from old dioceses in partibus infidelium. Seven prelates are not named from special diocese. One hundred and forty eight

To the Blessed Sacrament. For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Before Thy siter, dearest Lord.
Where Thu Thyself nest hidder,
I kneel and pray that I may know,
and do as Thou has bidden.
I snow and feel Thy presone here
Beneata this mystic veiling.
And, howing low my guilty head,
I sneel my sins bewalning.

My God! My Life! My Lord! My All!
Oh! that to me were given
The love or at the swins above
and every neart in heaven.
That I from Thee might never stray,
And leave Thee san and lonely,
But in Tay presence ever stay,
and live for Thee—free only.

My heart's so cold it chings to earth,
Thy love so of forgetting.
And when this work seems little worth,
It was test its ime to fretting
On Jessel; could's. Thou ceem me meet
To bear Phy or see like Simon,
'Twe nid by a privilege most sweet,
To me a heavenly sammon. E'en though the burden cause deep pain

Twould prove to me a loken
To show that nearstate Thise own
Is toe heart that a mearst broken.
Hear me, on Lord of neaven, near
Try poor child's supplication!
And though I may may orthly be
still grant me my petition.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

-A. M. S.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, April 9.—GRAIN (per cental)—
Red winter, 181 to 181; white, 1.80 to 183; gering, 1.80 to 183; con. 1.20 to 125; rys, 90 to 100; barley, mat., 1 to to 120; barley, feed, 1.10 to 1 15; oats, 1 69 to 164; peas. 1.5 to 180; beans, bush, 1.15 to 1.30; basket, 14; butter, best roll, 20 to 21; butter, large roil, 18 to 20; autter, crocks, 13 to 20; butter, creamery, 23; butter, store peach of first, 14; cheese, 15, wholesale, 11 to 11; ary wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soit wood, 2.50 to 3.00; noney, b., 11 to 13; tailow, rough, 22; tailow cask, 44 to 54; lard, 7 to 9; straw, 108d, 2.75 to 4(0; clover seed, bush, 4.50 to 5.00; sisike seed, bush, 7.50 to 8.00; Timothy seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.00; maple syrup, per gai., 100 to 110; maple sugar 10 to 13

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 100 to 1.00; curanps, per bag, 30 tr 40. Live Strock—Micro cows, 5.00 to 5.200; live hogs, cw., 4.60; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 6.00; flat beeves, 3.50 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.50.

MEAT.—Beef, by carcase, 6.00 to 7.50; mut-

At the development of the develo

3.45 to 3.55; flue, 3.20 to 3.40.

Chicago, April 9 —HOG3—Estimated receipts, 10 (06); official vesterday, 17 .78; shipments, 12 8.4; left over, mone. Market excited, 10s to 25c higher. Light mixed, 4.55 to 525; mixed pecking, 4.69 to 53; heavy shipping, 4.65 to 540; prime, 5.50.

Receipts of cattle, 1000; market firm. Sheep, 1,000; market steady BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STCCK.

E 1st Buffalo, N Y., April 9 - 56 EEP AND
LaMBS-The offerings were mederate—
about a dozen cars. The market ruled
strong and firmer for sneep, while good
lambs were higher, a number selling at 7 ib
to 7 25. All the off-rings were, soid at the
close, with the prospects good for the coming week.

Ing week.

HUG3—The receipts of sale hogs were about 12 cars; the marked rules with a good demand for good, weighty Yorkers and mediums, but pigs were slow and unchanged; prices for good hogs were also higher, a few decks of choice heavy bringing 5.45 to 5.55

At 498 Parliament stree!. Toronto, on Mon-day, March 23, 1891, the wife of Nicholas J. Clark, of a daughter.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache.

Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says My Medical Discovery seldom takes hold

of two people alike! Why? Because no a little sediment left on a nerve or in a gland; the Medical Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happiness from the first bottle. Perhaps its a big sediment or open sore, well settled somewhere, ready to fight. The Medical Discovery begins the fight, and you think it pretty hard, but soon you thank me for making something that has reached your weak apot. Price \$1.5). Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canala.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GERTS, —I was cored of a severe attack of rheumsti-m by using MINARD'S LINI. MENT, after trying all other remedies for Albert Cc., N. B. GEORGE TINGLEY

C. C. RICHARD'S & Co.
GENTS, -I had a valuable colt so bad
with mange that I feared I would lose it.
I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it

nred him like magic. Dalhousie. CHRISTOPHER SANDERS





As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

Of Pure Cod Liver Gil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have
gained a pound a day by the use
of it. It cares

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA. BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowns, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.



Notice to Contractors.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed to the form and manner set forth in the special specifications in that benaif, will be received at this Department until Noon of Widnesday, the IWENTY SECOND DAY OF APPIL, IOST, for certain works in connection with the new Parliament Buildiogs, namely: (1) latting and plastering. (2) bearing and ventilating. (3) roof covering (slating, copper work, sic.), and (4) plumbing.

Printed specifications and the special form of tender as to each work can be obtained at this Department. All blanks in the special form of tender are to be properly filled up, and tenders must, as to form, sureties and

An accepted blank cheque, parable to the order of the undersigned, for the amount mentioned in the specifications of the specifications of the specifications, economists went to mentioned in the specifications, ecompany each tender. Parties tendering for more than one of the said works must, as to each of the works, remit a separate cheque for the amount mentioned in the specifications relating to each such

Recurity for the fulfilment of any contract entered into is to be given as stipulated in the succifications; but the Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER, Dapartment of Public Works for Outario.



BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS HOW TO GET ON. By Rev. Bernard Frencey, With Preface by Most Rev. W. H. Gross, D. D., C. 88. R. 12mo, psper, 50 ms; cloth. \$1.00 PERCY WYNN; or, Maring a Boy of Hun. By Francis J. Finn, S. J. (Neenah.) 12mo. cloth. FIRST COMMUNICANT'S MANUAL-Fine edition with red line, from Cheaper edition, without red line, from

50 cts. 0 \$2 00 STORIES FOR FIRST COMMU SIGNANTS. For the line Before and After First Com-munion. 32 ao, cloth, 50 cts.; marcquette, 35 cts. MY FIR-T COMMUNION: The Hapolest Day of My Life. 16mo, cloth...... 75 cts.

THE HOLY FACE OF JESUS A Series of Medications on the Litany of the Holy Face 32mo, cloth 150 cts.

Face 32mo, cloth 50 cts.

GLORIES OF MARY By St. alphonaus de Liguori. 2 vois. 12mo, cloth 150 cts.

THE MACRED HE ART STUTIED IN THE SACRED SCRIPTURES BY RAY. H. SAINTERIN, C. SS. R. Crown, 8vo, cloth. 180 cts.

REVELATIONS OF THE SACRED HEART TO BLESSED MARGABET HEART TO BLESSED MARGABET Crown, 8vo, cloth. 181 cts.

REVELATIONS OF THE SACRED HEART TO BLESSED MARGABET HEART TO BLESSED MARGABET HEART TO BLESSED MARGABET Crown, 8vo, cloth. 181 cts. 181 cts.

BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPJETERS OF
VESTMENTS AND CHURCH GRNAMENTS,
New York, Circinnati and Chicago

CATHOLIC - HOME - ALMANAO FOR 1891. The BEST YET. It Should be in Every Catholic Family.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Address, THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London VOLUME

"And Jes IN MEMORIAM. MAI

A burning Eastern
Pours on the busy
when down the lor
Falls quick the tr
A silent crowd com
For a broken hea;
A woman's strick er
Boft framed in go

Out to the country'
Far from the acis
To where the Maste
The Jews came h
There by the peace
That Human Fac
Shone with wond'n
Pity, and love, su

A woman left the
With coiseless at
Rushed to the Mass
Fell at His sacre
In low accents wal
She, pitcous, Dies
"O Lord if Thou w
My brother had It was the Magdale
With form surpa
Golden billows rot
Floated the shin
The dark eyes wer
After lone vigils
K nowing the brok
Jesus, pit, ing, w

Oh! happy sorrow Snowing that Je The Reenest of all As Mary, desola Through sunny he She found the M And in that death He was kind and

How sweet to thin
When bewed th
When we would;
The mourned.
The Master leave
To bear our bit
He comes with te
And thares wit

ARCHDIOCES A concert given the Catholic Y:

Association and Young Men's Ca beld in the Aud evening, and was only financially, fortably filled, or available, but als f the entertainm the rendering of oughly pleased. Life" and "The Glee Club, were latter. Mr. L. V. M the audience, giv

two societies, th

triumphs, their the benefit they

This gentleman a speaker, and I himself he will b such. In well o the people for they gave them large numbers. Mr. A. Curr voice, delighted of Ail." Mrs. a couple of hum Lester's Wedd Way." This la ence by her ini two pieces. T violin obligato W. E. Ramsay character, the also favored us songs and read in thorough syout. "Pygma tableau vivant ou Parle Fran up the remai

Mr. Spriggins living at a fast place, takes a attractive ses crowded with in his hous "Ici ou F spoken here)'
unable to sp gallant (Victo daughter, An Major Rattal Camilla Sm trouble, but bloody as be the determ (Miss M. K at the incre has to do, Laing), altho the oldest However, ev

relates the

SOCIETY (A general de Paul Soci Sunday after dral, at which presided, so McCann. W. F When the last me from the country then read to J. Murphy.

with the eve

ber of fami during the were \$3.12 weekly me made up b sermons, ex benefactor