Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

"YELLOW LITERATURE. AN INGERSOLL INCIDENT.

NO. 1.018.

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday April 23. 1898.

THE COMING MAN.

The managing board of Knox College will have some anxious and arduous work in appointing a man to the chair vacated by Prof. Robinson. We should like to propose the professor who in an article written some time ago gave the "genuine sin-tariff used by Romish priests in the confessional." He is the man for the position. His ripe scholarship and accurate knowledge of the ways of the emissaries of Rome would have an excellent effect upon the students, and, besides, he has some original ideas on mediæval ignorance and superstition ! All this together with beautiful reflections on the " light of the gospel " and leaning on the Lord should dry our tears over the departure of the Professor.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

We had a few weeks ago the pleasure of listening to the hymns of the Benediction service sung by a congregation of men. It was inspiring and more devo ional than the music we ordinarily hear from our choirs. We have no quarrel with them, but when we hear our majestic prayers, etc., and They have no desire of discussing the Credo hallowed by the lips of saint and doctor and martyr, set to jingling music that conjures up visions of music halls we pray fervently for the day when the plain chant-the music of the Church-will alone be heard at Mass and Vespers.

The singing we refer to had no fantastic trills and turps, but there was went around calling upon the people a plainness and honesty and a reverence about it befitting a place of divine worship, and, watching the faces, we could deeply conscious of the presence of the Eucharistic God. The hymns of the Angelic Doctor were without any bewildering array of pretentious notes, and we were thankful. It seemed to us at the time that congregational singing could be adapted successfully in every church. Apart from the spirit of reverence which would be fostered and strengthened by it, it has other very obvious qualifications which may commend it to our attention. It would be a means of making the people take more interest in church services and prompt them to learn somewhat of ceremonies and liturgy. Its beginning in a parish would entail labor and vigilance, but we see no reason why, when once established, it should not prove a success. It would also convince a great many that Catholic hymns are just as appro-

dare to utter the inanities that have influence. The most amusing feature been chronicled by the press.

championing the cause of Cuba. No garnered when the Spaniards are driven into the sea.

They are actuated simply by love for humanity, with a capital H. Their own blacks do not come under this heading : they are things reserved for the game of lynching, which is quite gentle and humane in comparison with the brutal bull fights of Spain. But the blacks of Cuba are children of humanity, and must be protected against the woes and miseries that have very little foundation save in the highly developed imaginations of their reporters. It is very inspiring to hear some of those Congressmen, who would not eat or talk with a negro of his own country, declaring that the Cubans are his brethren.

They would confer an unspeakable blessing on Humanity if in case of hostilities they would go off and find a grave in the still depths of the deep. cause of Spanish misgovernment, but Americans should enforce the laws of humanity within their own borders before undertaking the task of reforming their neighbors.

Thoreau used to say that the man who kept his own door step clean did more to keep the street clean than if he to clean their door steps.

The Cubans have received a great deal of undeserved sympathy. They not but feel that the singers were may be confronted by starvation, but we are not going to "wipe out Spain " because the crops have failed. They have not received impartial treatment at the hands of the Spanish authorities, but that does not prove they are a chivalrous race with an everweening love for the Star Spangled Banner.

WARLIKE PARSONS.

War and rumors of war have been a veritable boon to the sensational preacher. He smelleth the battle afar off, and he prances around denouncing the cruel and treacherous Spanlard. The Spaniard is a Catholic and guilty of any enormity ! They are tracking his footsteps on the American continent and every departure from the path of rectitude is gloated over with exultation, and exhibited as a convincing proof that he cannot be permitted to remain in the same planet with the

must have been insane for the moment. I they may be pardoned for not remementered the gates of eternity, still It is the only excuse we can give, for bring ; they never learned and we his own. no man with a modicum of sense would know they are beyond educational

of their hysterical harangues is their They have no sordid motives in yearning for liberty and fraternity state of efficiency is largely due to his hopeless warfare, inasmuch as the degeneracy of human nature warrants enemies' eye is cast upon the rich obtained a dominant position without plantations, and they are innocent of persecuting those who did not share any thought of the dollars that may be their opinions. There are exceptions, who have at least the natural virtue of honesty, but the majority, anti Catholic to the core, are emptying the vials of their wrath on Spain because she is a Catholic nation. Another thing worthy of note is that some of the most enthusiastic defenders of Old Glory are Canadians who, after a post graduate course in an A. P. A. lodge, have drifted over to teach Americans its broad and humane principles. They talk of Spanish cruelty and they wage war on Good Shepherd nuns, and no unclean epithet is good enough to be applied to them. They prate about liberty and they cannot open their mouths in their conventicles without vilifying Catholics.

If the dread phantom of war should stalk through the land let the preachers be sent to the front. The Catholic priest will be there, but the parson will be in Canada giving magic lantern views of the war to Sunday schools.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

Cardinal Taschereau died April 12, 1898. When the wire flashed us the sad news we realized with a shock that one of the makers of Canadian history for over a quarter of a century had gone home to his reward. We knew the prelate's strength was on the wane, and that over the active heart and brain was falling the shadow of disso-

But those only who came under the in-

fluence of his winning personality, and

He accepted the dignity of

the Episcopate with reluctance,

and in stress and storm, as well as

in sunshine, he has given ample

lution, but we cherished the hope that many days might pass before we had the mournful duty of announcing his death in our columns. All Canadians regardless of class or creed will gladly tender him their tribute of admiration for his unwearied labors in the cause of religion, and will sympathize with Quebec in its sorrow.

were witnesses of the life not known to the world, will understand why the dread summons-a harbinger indeed of joy to the prelate-was for them a message of desolation. We are not-for more competent pens will undertake the task of portraying his admirable qualities of mind and heart-attempting his eulogy, but we cannot refrain from saying that he was a worthy successor to the line of illustrious Bishops who have guided the spiritual destinies of Quebec.

He was for many years a professor, more called to the permitious effects

tion. Those who are advocates of fads the and crams-the pioneers in a word of the likely to continue, and as long as there short way to knowledge-deemed him is a demand the supply will in some unprogressive in matters educational, but the Cardinal heeded them not and but there is no use in shutting our clung fastly to the methods and prin- eyes to the facts, which constantly stare ciples handed down by the ancients. us in the face. He was conservative, but in the best sense of the term. Novel schemes in the subject? We should, indeed, have imparting instruction or in authoriz- more hope of success if what is written ing courses of study received scant in exposition of the subject were more consideration, for he believed that generally read, and the appeals for remethods of which the past recorded no intelligent and well meaning people. failure could succeed to day ; and who We believe the Catholic press takes will say he was not right?

better than a shallow knowledge for a shallow knowledge American people is reached by the of many, and methods that have American people is reached by the Catholic press! Indeed, we fear we stood the test of experience are preferable to the pretentious vagaries of educational and religious quacks.

his devotion and self-sacrifice during read those articles which treat of these the days of the terrible ship-fever; his great moral and religious questions. success as a Director : his ability as an administrator, and content ourselves with referring to the fact that he wore ever the white flower of a blameless priesthood. He remembered always the age, and it is all the more danger-

that he was set apart from the people, and word and action showed the consciousness of his responsibility. He was a "shell but not a canal," and the overflowings of his zeal and love for God that coursed through every fibre made his people strong and gave them an example that will be long cherished in grateful remembrance. He was a learned man, a great Bishop, the case of many of the stories, of the and, greatest glory of all, he was a

DOINGS IN IRELAND.

The Famine-Stricken West-Death and Destitution.

Miss Maud Gonne writes to the Free man as follows : "I have been traveling in Mayo for the last month, where cribe the suffering I have witnessed. to religion and morality. The famine, as usual, is accompanied Belderrig, a village in Killala Union, Baldering, a vinage in kinate ontoil, matter in a recent partoral, composed of some twenty houses, eighteen people have died from measles. They are terrible, these famine measles, killing people in less than three days and leaving the corpses black and dreadful. In many to give an unhealthy tone to the mind, and his language is worth quoting in this connection. He says : "A large part of the books, periodi-cals and journals which circulate so freely among the people are calculated to give an unhealthy tone to the mind, and his anguage is worth quoting in this connection. He says : proving as fatal.

"Few seem to july realize the terrible of supernatural aims. Occupied as extent or intensity of the famine and how inadequate the methods adopted with the world and its concerns, bor-Private charity is doing r its reli

The work of St. Joseph's League of

He was for many years a professor, director and chancellor, identified with Laval University, and its present what is significantly styled "yellow soll's recent visit to this city reveals somewhat the activity of the Catholic Truth branch of the League's work. Many useful pamphlets and tracts have been published by this organization, and others have been bought in large quantities and distributed. On the occasion referred to a thousand copies of "Notes on Ingersoll," by Father Lambert, whom Bob declined to meet in debate, because, as he alleged, the Father is "a casuist," were obtained by the League, and members of it under took to distribute them, not at Bob's price for eclightenment, but gratuitously. Seven hundred were put in hands of attendants upon Colone! Bob's lecture, and that number at least were put in possession of means of finding out "Why I (Bob) Am an Agnostic." It is said that Bob himself was offered a copy, but with an air of disgust refused to take it.

The incident will have a good effect in many ways, showing as it does that Catholics are ready to give a reason for the faith that is in them, and that at least one organization is going spread Catholic literature where it will do the most good. A step in this direction was that taken by a gentle man who sent to the Catholic Standard and Times a batch of names and ad-dresses of non Catholics, to whom he desired to send copies (for which he paid) of an issue which set forth the Catholic side of a controverted point.-Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, having been informed that influenza prevailed to a great extent in his archdio-cese, issued a letter removing the obliration of fasting during the closing days of Lent, except on certain speci-fied days. In the concluding part of fied days. In the concluding part of his letter he says he has been asked to remind the faithful of the dioces duty they owe to the aged and suffer-ing statesman to whom Ireland is mainly indebted fo more than one great measure of justice. The letter proceeds :

"Withdrawn forever from the conin his present state of patient suffering attracts the sympathy not only of those who in his years of energetic public service venerated him as a political leader, but also, and perhaps even more especially, of others who in public offices were his strenuous opponents. From a respected Irish Catholic gentle-man the thoughtful suggestion has come within the last few days that if itself I any opportunity presented should ask the faithful of the diocese to discharge some portion of the debt of gratitude which we owe to Mr. Gladstone by now remembering dim in our prayers before the Throne of Mercy. I feel grateful for the suggestion. Doubtless through this letter it will be the means of obtaining for our venerable benefactor of former years many prayers, and in particular a prayer that God, in whom He always trusted, may now in his hour of suffering be

Public attention is being more and

conviction that the demand is

form were generally heeded, even by the lead of all others in calling atten-Thoroughness in one subject is tion to this great and growing evil.

fication, that not all Catholics take a Catholic paper that should take one, and not all who take a Catholic paper We pass over his labors as Professor; are careful to read it, especially to

The consequence is that even Catholics are not, as a general thing, aware of the fearful extent and threatening character of this tremendous evil.

ous and alarming because our own people are, in a measure at least, being educated by the public press, a large portion of which may well come under

the designation which we have chosen for our Leading. Our news-stands are loaded with a miscellaneous conglomeration of books

pamphlets, periodicals, and daily and weekly papers, a considerable part of which are vulgar, sensational, and, in most demoralizing character. These

are a constant temptation to our young priest after God's heart. children as well as to children of larger growth. What can we do but cry aloud and spare not? What can we

do but warn at least our own people in the most solemn and earnest manner to nections of public life, Mr. Gladstone be on their guard against this pernicious literature?

The truth is, it is the great evil of

Nor is it this vile trash alone that ing in Mayo for the last month, where constitutes a menace to good morals I have been distributing the little sums and good citizenship. The general kindly contributed by the readers of tone of the public press and popular l'Irlande Libre. I am powerless to de- literature is anything but favorable

We notice with pleasure that Carby a terrible amount of sickness. In dinal Logue, of Ireland, alluded to this matter in a recent Lenten pastoral,

Very simple

only be an antidote to the pernicious

iterature with which the country is

essential duty of every Catholic family.

tion may be entirely destroyed by de-

Alas !

Catholic

moralizing reading.

and despair,

ious,

ther places I hear the influenza is deaden its appreciation of spiritual things, and blind it to the importance

rowing from the pleasures, vicissitudes

priate for the home as the vulgar ballads that come to us from over the border.

This alone would more than compensate us for our trouble, for there are few things more painful than to hear the pranks of these so called clergymen popular song with its mawkish sentimentality dinned into our ears from morning to night, even sometimes by young ladies who have graduated from high-class schools and have theoretically a fondness for the great composers. Here is another chance for the layman who has musical ability. Train the altar boys of the parish to sing the common hymns, and, through them, you will teach the whole congregation. You will meet with obstacles from good people who dread innovations, but you will be recompensed by hearing Church music rendered, if not artistically, at least reverentially, and that is the one thing to look to.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN IM. BROGLIO.

The Spanish American imbroglio has been the means of proving very effectually that Uncle Sam's subjects are as ever the signs of immaturity, and wonderingly at the events of the last present of \$150.000. few weeks.

a backwoods district; but to hear it at the blessings of peace. the council of the nation and from the

fary The the The nost ows had two one lied sur-two

All this should be remembered by lips of [public men passes comprehen- the beaters of the ecclesiastical warsion. It seems to us some of them drum. But, as] we remarked before, possessed during life is, though he has I food whatever."

law-abiding American! Every reasonable individual who to the Stars and Stripes must hang his head for shame at the unseemly who were not so patriotic during the says, that is another story. These preachers are not supposed to know anything of past history, and if they did it would not change the tone of their utterances. They are in the business for the dollar (they term it the call of the Lord), and the gullible American pays it.

Every educated man knows, however, that the United States should be the last nation to raise a threatening cry against Spain. He remembers that Charles Summer in 1857 declared that the United States should always remember the helping hand Spain gave to her in her hour of suffering and peril. That speech is very interesting and well worthy of perusal, and we shall give our readers its principal points.

In 1776 the Spanish Government donated one million francs as a free yet but children. It has shown that gift for the American colonies, sent they have no self-control or dignity. them military stores and allowed them Bluster and empty declamation are entry to the port of Havana. When John Jay went to Madrid as minister Americans of the future will lock back of the States the Spaniards made him a

Spain also induced Russia not to We' venture to say that in no par- form an alliance with England but to liament of the civilized world has observe an armed neutrality-a meas- of Cape Tourmente or stood watching so much rot and unmitigated non- ure which, as Lord Shelbourne desense been given vent to as with- clared in the House of Lords, consumin the precincts of the capital. It mated the independence of America, would be bad enough, but excusable, in and gave us, as John Adams said, all

testimony to the fact that its duties and responsibilities were dearer to him Venezuela crisis. But, as Kipling than life itself. And there was nothing imperious about the man. He had an old-fashioned courtesy and dignity that carried one back to the days of Frontenac, and a childlike simplicity withal that could not but impress the observer. He was gentle, as are all strong men, and he was just. He was reticent-a very desirable accomplishment in our days of gush and insincerity. His lips knew no other language save truths, and he had a profound contempt for the sycophant and hypocrite. He was the father of his priests; and to them, most of all. do we extend our heartfelt sympathy. He loved his Seminary and Uni-

versity. He watched over its progress with an unceasing solicitude and noted with delight its ever growing influence and prosperity. The students were enshrined in his affection, and no matter who they were or whither they went, the fact that they called Laval their Alma Mater gave them ready ad mission to the heart of the Cardinal. He took part in their excursions and amusements, and they will go back in spirit to the old days when life was like a story, when in company with a Prince of the Church they climbed the rugged slopes the tumbling, foaming waters of St. Anne's Falls. They will remember his address to them in the summer of 1886, in which he declared that the source of

his deepest joy was in the love of his children of the Seminary, and they will show him now that the love which he

something, but unless the funds in the and sometimes even from the dark ssession of the Mansion House and spots of life that interest, by which Manchester committees are very much they so often hold the reader spelllarger than they are at present, they cound, either ignoring or touching will not be able to stave off the dread. very distantly the great truths of re ful catastrophe which is menacing the ligion, they can not fail to sap the south and west of Ireland for next foundations of fervor and dry up the south and west of Ireland for next springs of spiritual life." year. There is the great danger-the sap

"As Mr. Dillon said in a recent ping of the foundations of fervor-and, letter, no sufficient publicity is being we might add, even of faith-and dry given to all such facts, and his sugges ing up the springs of spiritual life. What is the remedy? Very sim ion that the Manchester and Mansion House committees should add to the indeed. Carefully avoid that portion good work they are doing by the pubof our popular literature which is sur lication of reports of the distress, is charged with the secret virus of skeptic very practical one. I enclose £10 subscription to the Mansion House £10 ism and immorality. If you must take a daily paper, take the one that is freest from prurient reports and disfund, to show my appreciation of the efforts they are making and the useful vork they are doing in supplying seed gusting details; keep them from your I only wish they were able to supply children, and by all means, as a solemn and imperative obligation, see that great deal more) and in organizing your family is provided with books, relief work on the people's own holdperiodicals and papers which will not ings.

DESOLATION AT PARTREE

A Ballinrobe correspondent writes : 'The unfortunate people in the mounain glens of Partree are in a truly pitiable state. To exaggerate their ondition would be an utter impossibil-In Glensaul - a village of about eighty families - chronic misery prevails. The food of the people for the most part consists solely of boiled of boiled but the good effects of such an educa urnips and Indian meal, their bed a bundle of leaves, or in some cases straw, spread upon the cold earthen begin to estimate the number of youthfloor, and their covering a few guano tul, innocent lives that have Here, as in other divisions of hags. the Partree mountains, relief comnittees have been formed, and certain-y some good and charitable work has been done, but to support a whole ountry side is a support a whole "In Glenmask the most abject misery here,

swamps of a contaminated literature and want is to be seen. It is no uncommon thing for a whole family to reeking with the fumes of worldliness, live for two days on one meal of boiled devotion to pleasure and debauchery. Oh, brethern, let us wake up to the turnips and Inian meal. Even the direful danger that threatens us. turnips, upon which those poor people direful danger that threatens us. are now compelled to exist, are nearly Let us bestir ourselves, and by every many in our power strive to ever the exhausted, and when they are gone the means in our power strive to avert the are now competed to exist, are hearly exhausted, and when they are gone the people will be absolutely without any final catastrophe by removing the pro-voking cause.—Sacred Heart Review. Belf-respecting Protestant to fill a drunkard's grave, and I have ordered mine."—Pilot.

pleased to send him comfort and relief to lighten his heavy burden, and to give him strength and patience to bear it, in so far as in the designs of Providence it may have to be borne for his greater good.

Beauties of Holy Church.

There is something extremely touch ing in the material, accessible, and poetical character of Catholicism; and the soul finds a constant asylum in her quiet chapels, before the Christmas candles, in soft purifying atmosphere of incense, in the outstretched arms of the heavenly Mother, while it sinks down before her in humility, filial meekness, and contemplation Saviour's love. The Catholic churches, with their ever open portais, their ever burning lamps, and ever-resound-ing voices of thanksgiving, with their Masses, their ever-recurring festivals and days of commemoration, declars with touching truth, that here the arms of a mother are ever open, ready to flooded, but which shall also serve to refresh everyone who is trop bled and make them intelligent Catholics, fortify heavy laden ; that here the sweet Retheir faith, and encourage them in a consistent, manly, loyal devotion to their religion. A good, religpast of love is prepared for all When refuge is by day and night gion. A good, relig-education is a great we consider this constant occupation of priests, this carrying in and out of the Holy of Holies, the fulness of a the ornaments, varying every day like the changing leaves of a flower Catholic Church appears like a deep, copious well in the midst of been which collects around it all the inhabitwrecked, and gone down in darkness ants, and whose waters perpetually through the insidious, cool, refresh, bless, and pervade all around. - Count Isidore von Liben.

The Orangemen, A. P. A 's, Methodist country side is not easy, and at the clouds that hang over the hand nounced the Pope for trying to make present moment the Glensaul relief of this glorious country, and nounced the Pope for trying to make we add of the Catholic Church peace between the United States and here, arise out of the murky Spain. They are in the same position clouds that hang over the future and Baptist Conferences have all de-nounced the Pope for trying to make as the gentleman who wrote to the editor of the Pilot when the Pope sent his blessing to the Temperance Societies a few years ago: "There shows the cloven foot of Rome Hence. forth I consider it the duty of every



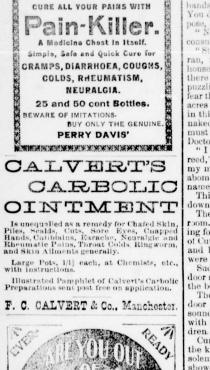
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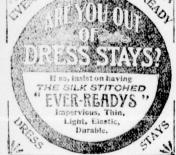
on sense

eases of malnutrition. It insures perfect nutrition; it makes the blood pure and red and full of vitality; it creates healthy flesh and muscular energy. It is far better than sickening indigestible "emulsions" or merely stimulating malt "extracts." Its good effects are lasting.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, Vork Co.

onditions Dr. Pierce





THE CATHOLIC RECORD

mind," replied the other, almost humbly. "I want to pay an old debt." A little startled by voice and words, Maurice motioned him towards the din-ing-room door, and followed into the room. As he closed the door the intruder As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned turned

on his guard against attack or surprise. As he closed the door the intruder turned and faced him. "Don't you know me, sir?" he said. He had taken off his hat, and brushed the black hair from his face, and the strong light fell full on his strongly-marked face and powerful figure. Maurice looked at him. The vague man's identity, but it slipped from its grasp. O HEAVEN, O EARTH, BEAR WIT. NESS." -The Tempest. "Though I am not naturally honest, I am so sometimes by chance."

at the marriage ? He shook his head, "I think I have

"Christy," cried Maurice, for Christy was slipping unobtrasively out of the een you before," he said. "But where, r when, or how, I cannot say." The other smiled. He put his hands room. He turned, with his hand on the door-

etainer's roughness.

up each side of his head and seemed to shake the whole covering of his skull. Maurice looked at him in amazement. knob, and faced Curran's look of anger and amazement stolidly. "Best leave me out of the business, Counseller," he said, shortly. "You will settle it better yourselves without me." "Sit down, sir," retorted Curran, " and The grin broadened on the stranger's

broad face. "I can trust you," he mut-tered, "with such a trifle as my life." Then he pulled off the black wig, and tell me what you know about the mar-riage. Mind, the whole truth, and nothriage. Mind, the whole truth, and noth-ing but the truth." "Faith, I'm thinking a lie would serve showed a shock red head under it.

" Freeny !" cried Maurice with instant "ecognition. "Aye, just," said the other, coolly,

" Freeny, the highwayman and burglar, at your service. Freeny who never for-gets a bad turn nor a good one. This may be of use to you." From under his cloak he took the miss-

ance to speak. Christy nodded his head sulkily. From under his cloak he took the miss-ing despatch box, and set it on the table. "Don't ask how I came'by it," he went on "I took a liberty with the lock when I had got it. I found the papers to be yours, and I brought them to you. I had reasons of my own for thinking they might he important". "At what hour did it take place i manded the lawyer, point blank. might be important.'

might be important." "ried Maur-ice, excitedly. "They are all-important," cried Maur-ice, excitedly. "They were stolen out of my friend's house. Did you-" " "Ask me no questions:" -- retorted Freeny, with a grin. "You know the rest. No man is bound to criminate him-self, as the lawyers say. They kindly save him the trouble when they catch him."

"But what did you want with these ?

"But what did you want with these?" Manrice began again. Freeny cut him short. "That's a trade secret," he said, " and in the way of business Freeny will keep laith with the devil. But this much I

ands on them at the very nick of time ou did not talk about the matter, I sup "Never mentioned it except here in

"Strange, very strange," muttered Cur-ran, musingly, "some servant in your house guessed perhaps — and yet. Bui may say by way of warning. If you have any dealings with your affectionate cousin Mark, don't keep both eyes shut, or you may open them in Kingdom Come." Then he fumbled for a moment in his pockets, and with something like relucthere is no use crying over spilt milk of buzzling how it came to be spilt. I much

ear the thieves have carried off the broad ance, if not shame, he took out an old there in the vest have can be obtained on the board of th in this despatch-box. Its loss leaves us naked of defence against fraud. We

ous to be honest than otherwise in my

Maurice impulsively stretched out his and to him.

his back. "No," he said, "once is enough I am not worthy to touch an honest man's and there are times in which I think I will buy a rope myself and save the hang-man a job. When you hear tell what a bad boy Freeny is, think, if you can, that the is not all over bad. You owe me no thanks for what I have done. It is only the interest on a big debt. I owe you a You owe me no

ife yet and if ever I get the chance. I'l pay up as well as any honest man of them all, or lose my own in the enleavor.

ounced on the papers like a hungry dog not to be quite so clear in the witness-box as it is here."

lock struck 12.'

But the other side saved him the trouble by the voice of Curran, cool and

of thicking further on the point. For the day before the trial a subpcena testifican-dum was served upon Christy, and a sub-pena duces tecum on the doctor, to ap-pear and be examined on behalf of the defendant. Mark Blake had again mys-teriously learned the weak point in his cousin's case. He had shot his arrow

cousin's case. He had shot his arrow straight and hit the blot. The court was crowded out to the doors and up to the ceiling. The trial awak-ened the keenest excitement in Dublin. It hit the line of cleavage in political mat-

oppression. As an apostate from "Fa-pacy" he had a special claim on their favor. The court was thronged with his partisans. The sympathisers of Maurice, United Irishmen for the most part, as-sembled in a vast crowd outside in the great hall, were refused admission to the court. The Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, her Maisaty's Attorney-General Led for the Majesty's Attorney-General, led for the defendant. In the Lord Chief Justice of

delendant. In the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Earl of Clonmel, he had no unfavorable jadge. The High Sheriff had obligingly provided a jury of sycophants, "by special appointment" to the Castle. Mr. Leonard M'Nally opened the plead-iors for the plaintiff. Then Curran laid your turn better in the present predica-ment, if I only had a good one handy." "You were present at this marriage?" interrupted Curran, ignoring his reluct-

ings for the plaintiff. Then Curran laid a brief, clear summary of the facts before the judge and jory. Maurice Blake was not a little startled to hear him declare in " de manded the lawyer, point blank. "At 11 o'clock," the other gulped out. "You have it now, and much good may it do you. It was your business, I'm think-ing, to try and row the leaky boat to the below the ball to conthe her?" calm, emphetic voice "that after the death of Sir Valentine Blake's first wife, he mar-ried the mother of my client, and my client, as sole issue of that marriage, is ndubitably heir-at-law to all the lands.

harbor, not help to scuttle her." Christy's answer was like a thunder clap to the party. It was felt to be the death-blow to the case. Maurice was too tenements, and hereditaments of Cloon-lara, for the recovery of which the present startled for the moment to rebuke his

lara, for the recovery of which the preserve action is brought." Maurice noted, too, that this calm state-ment provoked a short, scornful laugh from Mark, who was seated beside his solicitor in court, and the Right Honor-able the Attorney-General himselfsmiled in quiet derision. But Mr. M'Nally nodd-Curran alone preserved his composure "Sure?" he said, laconically. "Do you think I'd say the word if I veren't sure?" retorted Christy. "Do ou think it's sport to me to rob Master n quiet derision. But Mr. M'Nally nodd-d his assent and assurance to the judge and jury, till his wig, which was to small for him, tumbled off his head. laurice of his father's place by the wor of my month. It's sure enough, wors luck. The marriage was fixed for 10:30 and the trap broke down that was takin The evidence was got through quickly. Sir Valentine's letter from America was

us to the church, and the bride and pariy were kept half an-hour waiting. Is that a thing a man is likely to forget? I could admitted on the other side without de-mur. "It is part of our case," said the Dr. Denver was called for the plaintiff, ell you every word the master spoke o

the way. His language to the driver was a kind that impresses itself on the mem-ory. It was driven in hard. We were and gave his evidence clearly and briefly in reply to Curran in direct examination. He proved the death of Sir Valentine ot more than half-an-hour late ; but th Blake's first wife, the sending of his own oride and her friends were leaving the letter, and the receipt of the reply in Sir Valentine's handwriting, and the certifichurch door when we drove up. Five minutes more and there had been no cate of death, all which documents were marriage that day." "What luck," groaned the Doctor under his breath. "Five short minutes more would have saved all." entered without objection, on the part of the defendant, in evidence for the plaint-

Dr. Denver was asked no hing, and he "The ceremony was over before 12, then ?" Curran went on, evenly. "Well over," Christy replied ; "Sir by Deriver was assed no ining, and he said nothing, in the direct examination about the day or the hour of her death. But the Attorney-General speedily re-paired that omission with half-adozen home questions. He struck straight at the weak spot of the plaintiff's case with singular directness. He wasted no time on any noint but one. "Well over," Christy replied; "Sir Valentine was not long pacifying the young lady, and the priest made up for lost time. They were away on their honeymoon, as man and wife, before the clock struct 19." on any point but one.

"Not man and wife," Mr. M'Nally in-"When did the woman die ?" terposed lugubriously. "Not man and wife, my good friend, I'm afraid. Unfor "On the 16th of June, 1765," the doctor

answered reluctantly. Then the Attorney-General drew from the witness a vivid description of the striking incident by which the very mo-ment of her death was fixed. With that he dismissed the Doctor from the witness hor. His and was grined the witness-box. His end was gained. So far the attention of the Jury was focussed on that single point of time.

itself. His face was expressionless as a dead wall. Mr. MPNally went on in a plaintive It is seened almost a pity that Curran had not mitigated the dramatic directness of the discovery by a question or two in his examination in chief. But the blun-der if blunder is a man and in the blunder is the blun voice, speaking half to his inattentive leader, half to the others. "It is very bad, though I don't think we need quite despair. We may stumble safely through deavor. He turned abruptly and left the room, and the street door banged atter him. Maurice carried the despatch-box into the scale even yet. A blot is never a blot, you know, until it is hit, and the other side do not know in what direction our the study and set it down on the table be-fore Curran. "Here's what you wanted," he said. With a cry of delight the great lawyer nourced on the papers like a bungry down the table be-be examined at all, nor our good friend here. Perhaps," he added, very slowly and meaningly, "his memory may chance papers do the papers like a bungry down the table be-be examined at all, nor our good friend here. Perhaps," he added, very slowly and meaningly, "his memory may chance der, if blander it was, was repeated in the direct examination of Christy Calkin. He, too, was taken shortly over the chief incidents of the case. He proved the marriage of Sir Valentine in America to the mother of the plaintiff. He proved the birth of the plaintiff. He had known him from his birth to the present hour

Not a question was he asked by Curran about the day or the hour of the second marriage. This strange omission struck the dullest man in court. There was intense silence when the Attorney-General rose to cross-examine Attorney-General rose to cross-examine with a quiet, confident smile on his deter-mined tace. All felt the crisis of the case had come. Judge and jury strained their ears to catch each syllable. Again the Attorney-General went straight to the point. "At what date did Sir Valentine It seemed plain from the great lawyer's Blake go through the ceremony of mar-riage with the plaintiff's mother ?" "On the 16th of June, 1765." His junior looked at him with a face in "You were present in court when Dr. Denver was examined ?" which amazement was mingled with "Yes." "You heard him fix the date of the death of Sir Valentine Blake's wife "Yes." "The 16th of June, 1765?"

The dead stillness was broken at last

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er. "I close for the plaintiff, my lord." The Attorney-General rose, and spoke with manner and voice elaborately calm. with manner and voice endotrately could. "I have respectfully to ask your lord-ship, on behalf of the defendant, for a non-suit. I need not recapitulate the grounds on which I move. The plaintiff's own

suit. I need not recapituate the prounds on which I move. The plaintiff's own witnesses have put him out of court. We adopt every line of their evidence, and make it our own. They have conclusive-ly shown that Sir Valentine Blake, at the It hit the line of cleavage in political mat-ters so closely that the personal interest time he went through the empty cere-was lost in keen political excitement. Maurice Blake was respected by all who knew him; Mark Blake was hated. Yet success as a triumph for bigotry and oppression. As an apostate from "Pa-word the castle partisans eager for Mark's success as a triumph for bigotry and oppression. As an apostate from "Pa-word the Curran" said the Lord

ship to direct a non suit." "Well, Mr. Curran." said the Lord Chief Justice, "what have you to say to his? There was a covert triumph in his tone,

for there was no love lost between his lordship and the fearless Nationatist advocate.

To the amazement of the court, Curran came up smiling. "I have respectfully, but confidently,

Thave respectfully, but conidently, to ask your lordship to direct a verdict for the plaintiff," he said. "His case is conclusively proved, and practically ad-mitted by the other side. Shortly after the death of his first wife, Sir Valentine Blake

married the plaintif's mother, and the plaintiff is the sole issue of that marriage. That is our case as laid, proved, and ac-knowledged." "Mr. Curran," broke in his lordship

impatiently, when he recovered a little from his astonishment, "I fancy you take me for a fool."

ake me for a fool." "That, my lord," retorted Curran sweetly, "is an obitur dictum which, however creditable to your lordship's disbefore the court. As I was saying the first wife was dead before the second wife was married."

wife was married." "Don't talk nonsense," interrupted his lordship, rudely. "It has been conclus-ively proved by your own witnesses that the first wife was living when the second

"Your lordship will pardon me." "The first wife died at 12 o'clock noon," his lordship went on without heading him—" the second marriage took place a 11 on the forenoon of the same day."

11 on the forenoon of the same day." "Precisely," assented Curran, blandly. "I am glad you have come to your senses," snarled his lordship. "A man cannot, legally at least, have two wives at the some time. You will be the same time. he same time. You admit the first was

the same time. You admit the first was living when he purported to marry the second. I therefore direct—" " Not quite," broke in Curran again. " Your lordship," he went on, while the Lord Chief Justice lay back on the bench speechless at his audacity. " Your lord-ship forgets to take judicial cognizance of the fact that the earth grees round the the fact that the earth goes round the sun. This trifling circumstance has, as I will show you, a curious bearing on the

case." He drew his watch from his pocket as he spoke. "It is now 5:45 by the correct Dublin time," he said, " but the correct time in New York is precisely 1:35. The olar system has not altered since the date of Sir Valentine Blake's second mar-riage. When it was 12 in Dublin it was riage. When it was 12 in Dublin it was only 7:20 in New York. On the admitted evidence in the case his first wife was at east three hours and forty minutes dead when he married the mother of my client. I demanded your lordship's direction for the plaintiff.

The judge could find no loophole of secape from the inexorable fact and argu-ment. He looked piteously at the At-torney-General, who sat dumb-founded and powerless to help him.

"I demand your lordship's direction for the plaintiff," repeated Curran, sternly.

There was no help for it. "I direct a verdict for the plaintiff," his

" With costs," repeated the judge.

The issue paper was handed up to the ury, and handed down, signed, "Verdict or the plaintiff." Maurice Blake was from that moment

Sir Maurice, and unquestioned lord of the broad acres and stately mansion house of Cloonlara. Those who cared to look might hav

APBIL 23, 1898.

THE POET'S SACRIFICE : TER OF THE HEAD [The Poet Goldsmith loves Mar

(The Poet Goldsmith loves Mar your being twice her age, unait out being twice her age, unait opelessness of his attachment, eif, has divined his feiling and i perious though innocent entait which ber you h, inexperiance and while ber you h, inexperiance and while ber she has been almost hard a difection if not her saves her from herself; and with the diverty through for the be-saves her from herself; and with end of the sub-this for saves her from herself; and with the down with the be-sister, where she is visiting, to p of doried by her mother, at whos dended Goldsmith has consented i enter.)

The opportunity for mal tempt in this direction occ afternoon of the fourth He found himself Mary in the still-room. S put on an apron in order covers on the jars of preserv As she stood in the mi many scented room, sur bottles of distilled waters preserved fruits and grea bowls of pot pourri, with sweet herbs and drying suspended from the ceili Bunbury, passing along

dogs, glanced in. with his "What a house wife w come?" he cried. Quite

dear ; the head of the Gw will need to be deft." Mary laughed, throwin

thyme at him, and Oliv fore the dog's paws sound ished oak of the stair case "I am afraid, my Jes

said he " that I do not e spirit of this jest about (so heartly as your siste band.' "'Tis foolish on thei

"But Little Come she. the watch for a subject and Charles is an active in her folly. This parti think, a trifle threadbare "Colonel Gwyn is a g

deserves the respect of said he. "Indeed, I agree w cried. I agree with yo do not know a man w more highly. Had I n

to feel flattered by his at "No-no; you have feel flattered by the at man, from the Prince do I say up ?" he replied.

' Twould be treason laughed. "Well, let Gwyn be. What a pity "Well, let Newton did not discover treating walnuts for pi discovery would have b able to us than his the tion, which, I hold, nev

woman a day's work." "I do not want to let be," said he, quietly. trary, I came down he talk about him."

" Ah, I perceive tha speaking with my mo continuing her work. "Mary, dear, I have about you very earnes

he. "Only of late," she flattered myself that I l thoughts long ago as v I have always tho

the truest affection, o latterly you have neve thoughts." She ceased her we toward him grateful

He left his seat and v "My sweet Jessamy "I have thought of y

great uneasiness

toward you as-as-might feel, or an eld

happiness in the futu

upon yours, and, alas

the world is full of sn

"Ah, you know that

experience of the sn

not come to my help v

be attached to you affair," said he. "I

affair," said he. "I heart that led you as

thank God you hav heart in your bosom just the tenderness of

makes me fear for yo

occasions," said she.

Colonel Gwyn away "You were wro

good man-he is a

your future would b

be able to shelter yo

own heart may lead

the cause of Colonel

to be a good man.

his wife you would

dangers which surro

you in the world." "Ah! my dear

"I have seen enou

know that a woma

from the dangers of

to beset her on that " Often-often.

be so with you, de

not if you marry Co

I fear that you hav

man all at once, D

counsel a poor, w standpoint of h

"Nay, God know

"Even if I do n

day she marries. the case that the d

"You must have

"Yes," he replied

from the dan;

led you before.

Mary," he said.

"Nay ; it can bec

...

" Dear child, there

have been mine ?'

"I know that," sh

Doctor." "I fear you are leaning on a broken reed," said the Doctor. "For somethings my memory is strangely good, for others abominable. I have little or none for names, dates, or places." This answer sent Curran pacing up and down acting in a brown study. reasons of my own for thinking he has a fancy for them. "Now, good-bye, and good luck, sir," he added, turning to the door. "I don't feel aisy in a lawyer's house; it's the first stage to the scaffold. It's true I'm here on honest business, but it's more dangerlown again in a brown study. There was a gloomy silence in the room. Outside could be heard the pattering footsteps and merry careless laughter

But Freeny put his huge paws behind of Curran's pretty little daughter, Sally and her play-fellow, Bobbie Emmet, wh were sporting together in the hall. Suddenly a thundering knock at the door seemed to shake the house. Then door seemed to shake the house. Then the bell was set fiercely ringing. The two children rushed together to the door and opened it. There was the sound of a deep, rough voice mingled with the clear, shrill treble of the chil-

Curran had his hand impatiently on the knob of the study door when the wee, solemn face of his pretty little daughter showed itself in the room. "A gentleman for Mr. Maurice Blake, Papage 2 sho said with great self-import. He turned abruptly and left the room,

night.

"A gentleman for Mr. Maurice Diake, Pappy," she said, with great self-import-ance. "A big, grand gentleman with a beautiful large green lid to his eye. He is standing on one foot in the hall." "Take him into the dining-room, Biake," said Curran, "if you think he has out anything to say worth listening to

One after the other he turned them rapidly, noting the contents on the fold of his brief.

the window there was dangling down a long cord as if the robber had tried to hang himself. Curran was pacing the room impatientby too angry to speak or listen. When the party had reassembled for consultation, the Doctor's story of the sudden disappearance of the despatch-box in which the papers were locked, had sent Curran fuming about his study like a

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD

An Historical Romance.

BY M. M'D. BODKIN, Q. C.

CHAPTER XXII.

" It shall as level to your judgment 'pear As day doth to your eye "

Lawless, with a solemn gravity that made

even perplexity respectable. The ladder was found broken in the street, and from

" Perfectly inexplicable," said Mr.

-Winter's Tale.

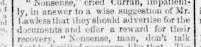
-Hamlet.

umble bee on a pane of glass. Mr. Lawless further aggravated him by dinning into his ears insane platitude about the motives and manner of the

about the motives and manner of the robbery. The rest of the party stood a little apart, silent and disturbed. That bland and kind-hearted gentle-man, Mr. Leonard M'Nally, with tears in his eyes and his voice, mingled mild con-dolence with confident hopes that the missing documents would be immediate-be removed.

"Nonsense," cried Curran, impatient-ly recovered. "Nonsense," cried Curran, impatient-ly, in answer to a wise suggestion of Mr. Lawless that they should advertise for the documents and offer a reward for their recovery. "Nonsense, man, don't talk double-distilled nonsense like that. The ecovery, "Nonsense, man, don't louble-distilled nonsense like that. Whether they other side have got them. ok them themselves or hired a commo

obber is beside the question. The my ery is how they managed to find o re the papers were, and lay their ds on them at the very nich of the



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ASTHMALENE, gives CURES "You wished to see me," said Maurice with a courteous bow. "I am Maurice

ASTHMA up All Nigh nd P.O. address will mail and the second sec



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"Perfect, perfect !" he cried, delighted-", " I don't ask you where you got hem, Mr. Blake — Sir Maurice, I should broad-shouldered personage richly, even extravagantly, dressed. His silks, and aces, and velvets were of the newest and laces, and veryets were of the newest and the best, and set off his stalwart figure to advantage. But his hat was pulled down over his brows, and a green patch rested upon his right eye. His face, what could be seen of it, was florid, but his hair jet black. He wore a heavy cloak, which was trussed in a bundle over his right aay. That will come later on. These papers fill up every crevice in our case, and make it air-tight and water-tight all tell the jury just what he told me. But, as you say, M'Nally, we need not despair for all that. A case is never lost until it is over.

over. There is not a mouse-hole for fraud to creep through. Of course, doctor, you'can swear to the accuracy of the dates here, with the papers themselves in your face and manner that he, at least, did no lespair.

ands to refresh your memory." "Certainly," said the Doctor, "the lates are accurate."

which amazement was mingled with something very like anxiety. "You have some plan in your head, Curran," he broke out eagerly. "What is it? I can see no way out of the tangle if our witnesses are examined. What's your large?" 'The confession itself is dated the 15th of June," said Curran. "You have not noted down the date of death, but I assume you can prove it was the same

lan ?" "I have no plan," Curran said, shortly, There is no use 'Oh, no," replied the Doctor, smiling "only a queer notion. There is no use telling it. This time you can neither help nor hinder." So saying, with a curi-" it was noon the next day. I did not think she had an hour to live when I was called away that night, and I was amaged help nor hinder." So saying, with a curi-ous emphasis on the last word, he broke up the consultation. Only three days intervened betwee the consultation and the trial. Mauric

o find her still living when I returned in he morning. But I am quite certain of he time. I remember that as she he time. I remember that as she preathed her last the great church clock the consultation and the trial. Matrice had absolutely no hope of a verdict. The assumed cheerfulness of Curran did not encourage him in the least. The point at issue was plain enough for a layman to understand. No one could marry a second wife while the first wife lived, that was the case in a nut-shell. Mark Blake was therefore his father's heir. In the nd solemn as a funeral bell, I thought." He broke off abruptly, for something ery like a curse came from Curran's lips. nd he was fluttering over the sheets of his brief furiously. The frown darkened on his face as h

ead two or three documents rapidly in succession, noting them as he read. "There must be some mistake," he said

anxiously; "some cursed mistake, I have here, Doctor Denver, a copy of your letter to Sir Valentine. You say not one word about her dying on the 16th. You write : 'Dear Friend, I have startling less to speak it. was all my stupid blunder," he said over and over again. "If I had written the and over again. " If I had written the date correctly, if I had even written after write: Dear Friend, I note starting news to tell you. Your wife, whom you believed long since dead, survived up to a few days ago. On the night of the 15th of June instant, I was sent for to see her in hospital. I found her in a dying conthe receipt of your father's letter, a second marriage in America would have been so easy. It is my stupid blunder, Maurice,

heritage." and Norah alone took things cheerily, and your comforted those two whom she loved that most in the world. "We three have each lition. She had just strength to dictate a Confession of her sins against you and God, and utter an earnest prayer for your forgiveness.' Any man reading that would assume that the woman died the 15th. Sir Valentine plainly so read it. He writes to you (I have his letter here) that, believing himself for years a his first wife's death, and the certificate of bis marriage is dated the 16th, the very

his marriage is dated the left, the very day his first wife really died. "I can understand your slip, Doctor," he went on more kindly, noting the agony of remorse and confusion on the other's face. "No one could guess when you wrote that, that a few hours would

' Yes.

"It was the same day you witnessed the second ceremony of marriage?"

"Yes." "You heard him fix the hour of that leath at 12 o'clock noon ?"

"Yes." "At what hour on that same day did Maurice he ceremony of marriage to the plaintiff's

A long pause; dead silence in court. The Attorney-General glanced significantly at the jury, who listened with open ears and mouths, and waited for the full meaning of the question to settle into was therefore his father's heir. In the their minds. "Come, sir," he said at length, "answe

eye of the law he, Maurice, was a----. He did not like to finish the sentence in even his own mind-to think the word, much on your oath "Answer," reiterated the judge, sternly Slowly and reluctantly the answer Doctor Denver was also in despair. "It

" Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Sure ?" " Sure.

"Go down, sir." There was a low murmur in the crowded easy. It is my stupid blunder, Maurice, that has robbed you of your name and court - sensation made audible. The court — sensation make authors. The andience to this exciting drama had scarcely breathed while the issue hung in donbt. Now they seemed to draw one long deep breath together of relief from suspense. Then silence, more profound than before while they waited for the than before, while they waited for the final denouement.

In that silent, crowded court, all eves were fixed on the faces of the two cousins the plaintiff and defendant. Mark Blake wore a smile of triumph

which he took no pains to hide. He looked straight at his opponent, exulting in his defeat. Maurice answered his look with quiet

contempt, that galled the other in the midst of his triumph; not the quiver of a muscle spoke his bitter disappointment.

M'Nally, the learned junior counsel for the plaintiff, fell when the verdict was directed in favor of his client. But the more prominent actors in the drama ab-sorbed public attention—

Mark Blake's face was as the face of a demon — fierce, remorseless; his wrath shook him like a reed, and forced out a few hoarse words through his clenched teeth. "He's not safe yet," those close to him could hear him growl, as he elbowed his way through the crowded court and disappeared.

"A good race, Sir Maurice, and a close finish," whispered Curran, with a beamng smile, as his client grasped his hand

"How shall I try to thank you?" "How shall I try to thank you?" "Don't try. I kept my word; that's all. I promised, you may remember, from the very first, 'to move heaven and earth ' to win your case, and I did."

TO BE CONTINUED.

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A

BOX

DRCHASES

yot anything to say worth listening to

Sarah and you, Robert, can run up to the

school-room and play. I don't want you

loose about the house." In the hall Maurice found a tall and

"I know it," said the other in-a low

oice. "I am not likely to forget you." The words had a curious sound, as if ome strong feeling forced itself into them

n spite of the speaker's will. Something

Blake

ONE

PILL

A

DOSE

ord."

ord." nd spoke ely calm. our lord-for a non-e grounds tiff's own ourt. We ence, and onclusive-ke, at the your lord.

the Lord to say to n his tone, tween his

natist adrt, Curran nfidently, a verdict is case is tically ad-ly after the tine Blake r and the r, and the

marriage. d, and acs lordship ed a little fancy you

l Curran m which, ship's dis-the case aying, the he second

rupted his en conclus-nesses that the second ied." me." ock noon," it heeding ok place at day." n, blandly. e to your "A man yo wives at vo wives at

he first was marry the ran again. , while the the bench Your lord-gnizance of

round the ce has, as I ring on the

s pocket as the correct the correct 1:35. The since the since the econd mar-iblin it was is admitted wife was at inutes dead f my client.

irection for loophole of t and argu-

at the At-nb-founded lirection for , sternly.

aintiff," his

i. judge. d up to the d, "Verdict hat moment l lord of the ion house of

THE POET'S SACRIFICE: A CHAP. what it costs me to speak to you in this way. God knows how much sweeter it would be for me to be able to think TER OF THE HEART.*

THE OF THE HEART." The Poet Goldsmith loves Mary Horneck, 4 for the poet for the theorem of tashing the poet of the theorem of the poet of the poet of the theorem of the poet of the theorem of the poet of the theorem of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the poet of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poet of the poet of the poet of the periods the set of the poet of the poe

APRIL 23, 1898.

will need to be deft."

band.

You are heart as you !" she cried. "You are ready to sacrifice yourself -- I mean you The opportunity for making an atare ready to savine you set - I mean you which our meeting, as we have been in the habit of meeting for the past tempt in this direction occured on the afternoon of the fourth day of his visit. He found himself alone with four years, gives you, for the sake of seeing me on the way to happiness - or Mary in the still-room. She had just put on an apron in order to put new covers on the jars of preserved walnuts.

future.

what you fancy will be happiness." "I am ready, my dear child ; you know what the sacrifice means to me." covers on the jars of preserved wainuts. As she stood in the middle of the many scented room, surrounded by bottles of distilled waters and jars of preserved fruits and great Worcester bowls of pot pourri, with bundles of sweet herbs and drying lavenders werended from the calling Charles "I do," she said after a pause. do, because I know what it would mean to me. But you shall not be called to make that sacrifice. I will not marry sweet herbs and drying lavenders suspended from the ceiling, Charles Bunbury, passing along the corridor with his dogs, glanced in. "What a house wife we have be-come?" he cried. Quite right, my dear; the head of the Gwyn household will need to be deft." Colonel Gwyn."

"Nay-nay-do not speak so defin-

er of friendship than marilage."

"And yet you urge upon me to marry Colonel Gwyn ?"

"Yes-yes-I say I do think it would mean the assurance of your-

"Nay-nay-do not speak so denn-itely," he said. "I will speak definitely," she cried. "Yes, the time is come for me to speak definitely. I might agree to marry Colonel Gwyn in the hope of being happy if I did not love some one else: but loving some one else with Mary laughed, throwing a sprig of else; but loving some one else with all my heart, I dare not—oh! I dare not even entertain the thought of thyme at him, and Oiver spoke be-fore the dog's paws sounded on the pol-ished oak of the stair case. marrying Colonel Gwynn.'

"I am afraid, my Jessamy Bride," said he "that I do not enter into the "You love some one else?" he said slowly, wonderingly. For a moment there went through his mind the thought: spirit of this jest about Colonel Gwyn o heartly as your sister or her hus-

thought : "Her heart has led her astray once "Tis foolish on their part," said she. "But Little Comedy is ever on the watch for a subject for her jests, again.

"I love someone else with all my and Charles is an active abetter of her in her folly. This particular jest is, I think, a trifle threadbare by now." heart and all my strength," she cried ; "1 love some one who is worthy of all "Colonel Gwyn is a gentleman who to wish to turn me away from his heart, though that heart of his has deserves the respect of every one," said he. "Indeed, I agree with you," she known the secret of mine for long." Now he knew what she meant. He cried. I agree with you heartily. I put his hands together before her, say. do not know a man whom I respect

more highly. Had I not every right fo feel flattered by his attention?" ing in a hushed voice : "Ah, child-child-spare me that

" No-no ; you have no reason to feel flattered by the attention of any pain-let me go from you." "Not till you hear me," the said. "Ah, can not you perceive that I love you-only you, Oliver Goldsmith?" "Hush-for God's sake !" he cried. man, from the Prince down-or should I say up ?" he replied. "'Twould be treason to say so," she laughed. "Well, let poor Colonel Gwyn be. What a pity 'tis, Sir Isaac Nawton did not discussed.

"I will not hush," she said. "I will speak for love's sake-for the sake of that love which I bear you-for the treating walnuts for pickling? That sake of that love which I know you re-

turn." ''Alas—alas!" ''I know it. Is there any shame in able to us than his theory of gravita-tion, which, I hold, never saved a poor such a girl as I am confessing her love for such a man as you? I think that there is none. The shame before heaven would be in my keeping silence woman a day's work." "I do not want to let Colonel Gwyne be," said he, quietly. "On the con-trary, I came down here specially to -in marrying a man I do not love. Ah! I have known you as no one else "Ah, I perceive that you have been speaking with my mother," said she, has known you. I have understood your nature—so sweet—so simple—so great—so true. I thought last year continuing her work. "Mary, dear, I have been thinking when you saved me from worse than death that the feeling which I had for about you very earnestly of late," said "Only of late," she cried. "Ah, I you might perhaps be gratitude ; but now I have come to know the truth." flattered myself that I had some of your

flattered myself that I had some of your thoughts long ago as well." "I have always thought of you with the truest affection, dear child. But latterly you have never been out of my thoughts." She ceased her work and looked toward him gratefully-attentively. He left his seat and went to her side. "Wursweat Lessamy Bride." said he,

There was another pause before he secret. Come away. We will go to him said : "Have I not spoken once? Why

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

cried Mary.

of you always as I think of you now— bound to no man—the dearest of all my friends. I know it would be im-possible for me to occupy the en-the dearest of all an ordeal? Lat me go—let me go." "Not until you answer me-not un-til I have proved you. Look into my eyes, O.iver Goldsmith, and speak

position as I now do in regard to you if you were married. Ah! I have those words to me that you spoke just now." "Ah, dear child-" seen that there is no more potent divid-

"An, dear child—" "You cannot speak those words." There was another long silence. He lifted up his bead. His lips moved. He put out a hand to her a from her eves. She did not speak. She did not even shake her head. She only looked at the girl, and the girl understood. "He is dead !" she cried, "But. little way, but with a moan he drew it your happiness-yes, happiness in the Then he looked into her eyes, back. and said slowly: "It is the truth. I do not love you "Surely no man ever had so good a knowing that one woman in the world loved him truly for his own sake."

with the heart of a lover.

"That is enough. Leave me! My eart is broken!" Sne fell into a chair, and covered Presence, "said Mrs. Abington. "Ah, my child, I am a wicked women, but I "That is enough. Leave me! My heart is broken !"

her face with her hands. He looked at her for a moment; He looked at her for a moment ; know that while you live your fondest then, with a cry of agony, he went out reflection will be that the thought

of the room - out of the house.

hen, with a cry of agony, he went out of the room – out of the house. In his heart, as he wandered on to be bigh road, there was not much of he exaltation of a man who knows the bigh road, there was not much of the exaltation of a man who knows 1. I that he has overcame an unworthy

When he did not return toward night, Charles Bunbury and his wife became alarmed. He had only taken his hat and cloak from the hall as he went out; he had left no line to tell them that he did not mean to return

Bunbury questioned Mary about him. Had he not been with her in the still room ? he inquired. She told him the truth-as much of

the truth as she could tell.

"I am afraid that his running away was due to me," she said. "If so, I shall never forgive myself."

"What can be your meaning, my dear?" he inquired. "I thought that you and he had always been the closest friends.

"If we had not been such friends we should never have quarrelled,' said she. "You know that ou the love of the best that lives in the said she. "You know that our world. I love one who is cruel enough mother has had her heart set upon my Well, acceptance of Colonel Gwyn. Well, she went to see Goldsmith at his cottage, and begged of him to come to me with a view of inducing me to accept the proposal of Colonel Gwyn.

"I heard nothing of that," said he. with a lock of astonishment. "And so I suppose when he began to be urgent in his pleading you got an-noyed and said something that offended him

long ago that that man is no more

for my harshness.

for my harshness." "That will not bring him back," said her brother in-law. "Oh it is al-ways the best of friends who part in this fashion." name McKinley on the tombstone. Due read the epitaph of one which was: "Here lie the remains of Francis McKinley, who departed this life on the 7th of July, 1798, aged forty-two

that he was going to London. He had so sincere an attachment for Goldsmith, his wife knew very well that he felt this sudden departure of his very deeply, and that he would try and in-duce him to return.

back alone. His wife met him in the chaise when the coach came up. His face was very grave.

"I saw the poor fellow," he said. "I found him at his chambers in Brick Court. He is very ill indeed." "What, too ill to be moved?" she

Healthy Baby together." They left by the c ach that day, and When Born early the next morning they went to-gether to Brick Court.

A woman weeping met them at the foot of the stairs. They recognized In Three Months Humor Spread Mrs. Abington. "Do not tell me that I am too late-Over His Forehead

Into His Eyes and All Over His

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Carley Carley States St man managers and an and a second and CEILINGS CEILINGS CEILINGS HURCHES S.THEATP STEEL HALLS. THEATRES. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PRIVATE RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS LODGE ROOMS, STORES! The inscription of the other stones "Here lies the body of Francis Mc Kinley, late of Conagher, who departed this life June 24, 1798, aged forty two years ; also the body of his daughter, Elizabeth, who departed this life March 31, 1803, aged 6 years ; also his wife, Not a Substitute Anna McKinley, who departed this life April, 1810." but superior to lath and plaster, will not crack and fall off, absolutely will not crack and fail on, absolutely free-proof, handsome in appearance. Send for our beautiful catalogues show-ing three hundred designs; free for the asking. Estimates furnished on receipt of plans. What seems strange on reading the above is that the stones assign differ-A re

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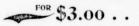
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across the history Kinley's ancestors She had learned the name of McKinley when he was elected President. About eighteen months ago Miss Craig took a trip months lreland. While passing She held down her head. "You should be ashamed of your-self," said he. "Have you not seen than a child in simplicity ?" "I am ashamed of myself," said she. "I shall never forgive myself for my harshness." through Lieland. While passing through Conagher she was attracted to an old cemetery, where she saw the name McKinley on the tombstone. She

Two days afterward he told his wife

But when Bunbury came back after

that every word he spoke came from his heart. Let others talk about his works; you and I love the man, for we know that he was greater and not less than those works. And now he is in the presence of God, telling the Son, who on earth was born of a woman, that he had all a woman's Mary put her arm about the neck of the actress, and kissed her.

for God's sake say that he still lives !

The actress took her handkerchief

thank God, he did not die without

She went with her sister among the weeping men and women-he had been a friend to all-up the stairs and

> into the darkened room. She threw herself on her knees beside the bed.

MCKINLEY'S ANCESTORS.

Souvenirs of Their Birthplace in Ire-Souvenirs of their Birthphase in Fre-land Presented to the U. S. President. A young woman arrived from Ire-land a few days ago and called on President McKinley to present to him the genealogical tree of the McKinleys of Conagher from which family the President is descended. She also gave to him an old horse shoe and a piece of to nim an old norse show and a piece of peat from the old McKinley homestead. The young woman is Miss Martha Craig. She comes to America to tell Americans the picturesqueness of Ireland and the habits of the Irish people.

It was by mere chance that she ran across the history of President Mc Kinley's ancestors. She had learned

years."

read

might have face of Mr. counsel for verdict was t. But the e drama ab-

the face of a ; his wrath forced out a is clenched nose close to he elbowed d court and

and a close th a beam-ed his hand

you ?" ord ; that's remember, heaven and I did."

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э,

anks to the made \$1,640 n days, and les besides; plendid for a siness. Any wants to buy siness. Any wants to buy Dish Washer. bish Washer. people come and every two or three to perfection. hole time to sure that I My sister and be business. he business get complet business testimonials Dish Washer f money it's rs. W. H.

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rve Builders. Their Scott's ens brain and

untold suffer-rsaparilla the dyspepsia 18

"My sweet Jessamy Bride," said he, "I have thought of your future with

great uneasiness of heart. I feel toward you as-as-perhaps a father might feel, or an elder brother. My happiness in the future is dependent upon yours, and, alas ! I fear for you ; the world is full of snares."

Newton did not discover a new way of

discovery would have been more valu-

talk about him."

he.

"I know that," she quietly said. "Ah, you know that I have had some experience of the snares. If you had not come to my help what shame would have been mine ?

"Dear child, there was no blame to be attached to you in that painful affair," said he. "It was your tender heart that led you astray at first, and thank God you have the same good heart in your bosom. But alas! 'tis just the tenderness of your heart that makes me fear for you.'

"Nay ; it can become as steel upon occasions," said she. "Did not I send Colonel Gwyn away from me?"

"You were wrong to do so, my Mary," he said. "Colonel Gwyn is a good man-he is a man with whom your future would be sure. He would be able to shelter you from all dangers -from the dangers into which your

own heart may lead you again, as it led you before. "You must have come here to plead the cause of Colonel Gwyn ?" she said. "Yes," he replied. "I believe him to be a good man. I believe that as his wife you would be safe from all the dancers which

dangers which surround such a girl as you in the world." 'Ah ! my dear friend," she cried.

know that a woman is not sheltered from the dangers of the world from the day she marries. Nay, is it not often the case that the dangers only begin to beset her on that day?"

"Often-often. But it would not be so with you, dear child-at least, not if you marry Colonel Gwyn."

"Even if I do not love him? Ah I fear that you have become a worldly man all at once, Dr. Goldsmith. You counsel a poor, weak girl from the standpoint of her match making

mother. "Nay, God knows, my sweet Mary, "A selected reading from "The Jessamy do not l Bride," by F. Frankfort Moore. Herbert S. Stone & Co., publishers.

upon him, as he stood before her looking at the floor. "You do not love me?" she said in

a slow whisper. "Will you say those words again with your eyes looking into mine?' "Do not humiliate me further," he

aid. "Have some pity upon me." "No-no; pity is not for me," she said. "If you spoke the truth when you said those words, speak it again now. Tell me again that you do not

love me." "You say you know me," he cried, "and yet you think it possible that I could take advantage of this second mistake that your kind and sympathe tic heart has made for your own un doing. Look there-there-into that glass, and see what a terrible mistake

your heart has made." He pointed to a long, narrow mirror between the windows. It reflected an

exquisite face and figure by the side of a face on which long suffering and struggle, long years of hardship and toil, had left their mark-a figure attenuated by want and ill health.

"Look at that ludicrous contrast, my child," he said, "and you will see what a mistake your heart has made.

Have I not heard the jests which have been made when we were walking to gether? Have I not noticed the pain they gave you? Do you think me capable of increasing that pain in the future? Do you think me capable of bringing upon your family, who have been kinder than any living

beings to me, the greatest misfortune that could befall them? Nay, nay, "I have seen enough of the world to my dear child ; you can not think that I could be so base."

"I will not think of anything ex-

cept that I love the man who is best worthy of being loved of all men in the world," said she. "Ah, sir, can not world," said she. "Ah, sir, can not you perceive that your attitude toward me now but strengthens my affection

for you ?" "Mary-Mary-this is madness !" "Listen to me," said she. "I feel that you return my affection ; but I will put you to the test. If you can

do not love me, I will marry Colonel

cried He shook his head.

Far too ill to be moved," he said. "I never saw a man in worse condition. He declared, however, that he had often had as severe attacks before now, and that he has no doubt he will recover. He sent his love to you and to Mary. He hopes you will forgive him for his rudeness, he says." " His rudeness ! his rudeness !" said

Katherine, her eyes streaming with tears. "Oh, my poor friend - my poor

friend."

The doctor who was in attendance on him had promised to write if he thought it advisable for him to have a change to the country. The next morning the two sisters were sitting together when the postboy's horn sounded. They started up simultaneously, await ing a letter from the doctor.

No letter arrievd, only a narrow parcel, clumsily sealed, addressed to Miss Horneck in a strange hand-writ-

When she had broken the seals she gave a cry, for the packet contained sheet after sheet in Goldsmith's handns addressed to her-the love songs which his heart had been singing to her through the long, hopeless years. She glanced at one, then at another, and another, with beating heart.

She started up, crying :--"Ah! I knew it, I knew it! He

loves me-he loves me as I love himoaly his love is deep, while mine was shallow ! Oh, my dear love-he loves me, and now he is dying ! Ah ! I know that he is dying, or he would not have sent me these; he would have sacrificed himself-nay, he has sacrificed himself-for me !'

She threw herself on a sofa and buried her face in her hands.

"My dear-dear sister," said Katherine, "is it possible that you-

cried Mary, raising her head. "Yes, I loved him-I love him still-I shall never love any one else, and I am going to him to tell him so. Ah ! God will be good-God will be good. My

"I could never have guessed your

does not help out of this difficulty. Francis McKinley married Anna Hill of Alteranan, near Bally Castle. Two sons and five daughters were born to him. John lived on the farm until grown, and then came to America to oin an uncle who had come to this country several years before. The name of this uncle is not given, but he was the father of William McKinley the President's father. Francis the second son, then came into possession of the farm and held it until 1838, when he sold it and followed his brother to this country. He was the last of the McKinleys in Conagher.

THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER.

ent dates for McKinley's death.

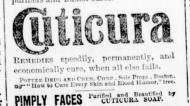
It has generally been thought that President McKinley is the grandson of Francis McKinley, who was hanged as a patriot. Miss Craig's investigation proves that this could not have been the case and that the uncle of Francis McKinley, who came to America before any of the other Mc-Kinleys had left Ireland, was the grandfather of the President. This will be seen to be correct when it is borne in mind that Francis McKinley had but two sons, John and Francis, whereas the father of the President was named William.

President McKinley, it is said, is much interested in Miss Craig's discoveries.



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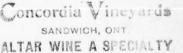
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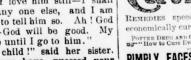
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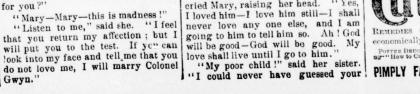
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No 80

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-52.00 per annum.

EDITORS :

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ved and recommended by the Arch-of Toronio, Kingsten, Ottawa, and St. , the Etabops of Hamilton, Peter-and Ordensburg, N. Y., and the clergy ut the Dominion.

e intended for publication, as that baying reference to business, the directed to the proprietor, and must ondon not later than Tuesday morning. "s must be paid in full before the paper cribers change their residence it that the old as well as the new ad-

London, Saturday, April 23, 1898.

OUR INDIANS.

Returns presented to the Dominion Parliament show that the number of Indians in Canada is 99,364, of whom 70,394 belong to some Christian denomination. Of the Christians, 41,813 are Catholics, being 59.4 per cent. The remainder are distributed as follows : 16.129 Anglicans, 10,273 Methodists, 807 Presbyterians, and 1,362 of other denominations. The religion of 12,350 is unknown, and 16,677 are Pa, ans. The amount earned by Indians during the year 1897 reaches \$2,465,601. This would represent \$35 for each Indian, or about \$175 for each Indian trinal errors which were the cause of family-surely a very small amount, his condenmation, and which included and many families must have been in a practical denial of the truth and insore straits for a sufficiency to sustain spiration of Holy Scripture. It seems life during the year.

TO AND FROM PRELACY.

pal Church without such retractation. Simultaneously with the announce yet as he had no further quarrel with ment that Professor C. A. Briggs of Presbyterianism than that he persisted New York has joined the Protestant in maintaining these doctrines, it is Episcopalian Church, it is stated that very probable that he will continue Professor H. P. Smith of Lunes Uni to adhere to them. If this be the case versity, Cincinnati, Ohio, has joined it shows a strange doctrinal condition the Congregational Church, having in the Episcopal Church ; but it did secured a College professorship in not require this event to show the conthat denomination. He was also fusion which exists there. Dr. Briggs under sentence of suspension for teachhas not gone further in the direction ing doctfines very similar to those of of Latitudinarianism or Deism than Dr. Briggs, and was condemned by his have done hundreds, or perhaps thou-Presbytery. The two Doctors hoped sands of Anglican and Episcopalian for a while to bend Presbyterianism to their views, by liberalizing it, but their present action indicates that they have failed in their purpose. 4 It is a who retained his See, though he wrote curious fact that while Dr. Briggs has several books to destroy the authority moved in the direction of Prelacy, his of the sacred volume. comrade, Dr. Smith, has gone in the opposite direction of modernized Purhim into Episcopalianism. itanism, which tolerates every shade of religious opinion within its bosom. No doubt the Doctor will find Congre gationalism more congenial to his Free thought principles than the austere teachings of Calvin and Knox.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN CON-STITUTION

There was a considerable amoun of debating whether the new Australian Constitution should specifically recognize or not the existence of God. when the various colonies should become confederated. The matter has and feel that the granting of the same

will not know which one it is." It was tentment of those who enjoy it, and to Ontario who have been just as honest Christian nation." Further, the re- by establishing a stable government. on hearing this remark that he added create a closer friendship between the as the Wilmington Morning News. port says : named with this affix.

of the statue of any Catholic in the statuary hall of the Capitol, will undoubtedly rage against the Maryland Legislature for selecting Charles States of the Union have too much effect would follow if Home Rule expatriotism to allow themselves to be isted in Ireland. turned from the paths of honor by the

No doubt the New York resolutions dark-lantern association. Marvland will strengthen the convictions of the is the third State which lincluded a Liberal statesmen to whom they have Catholic name among the two citizens been sent, and will help to make them most entitled to general gratitude for advocate Home Rule more strenuously their patriotism and other benefits conthan ever. It will be remarked that the resolu

ferred upon the country.

membership in the Protestant Episco-

clergymen, including some Bishops,

among whom we may mention the late

Bishop Colenso of Natal, South Africa,

The family of Dr. Briggs preceded

IRELAND AND THE UNITED

STATES.

declare that.

The Legislative Assembly of the

sympathize with the Irish people in

in their efforts to obtain Home Rule.

DR. BRIGGS. The celebrated Dr. Briggs, who has been Professor of Biblical exegesis in the Union Presbyterian Theological

doubt that their effect will be all the greater for this reason. They prove that the people of the United States Seminary of New York, has been rewould be more friendly than ever to ceived into the Protestant Episcopal England if justice were granted to Church of the United States by Bishop Ireland, and if in the past the people Potter. It will be remembered that the Faculty of the Seminary refused to ity that feeling was the result, in a obey the mandate of the General Asgreat measure, of the tyrannical sembly to dismiss the Doctor from his manner in which the demands of Ireprofessorship, and thereby kept itself land have been hitherto set aside. in a state of schism. It is not stated that the doctor has retracted his doc

WANDERING ANTI · CATHOLIC LECTURERS.

tions are not dictated by any hostility

toward England, but are couched in

most friendly terms. We have no

In view of the fact that anti-Catholic lecturing humbugs of the Widdows incredible that he would be admitted to Slattery and Margaret Shepherd stamp are so frequently received with open arms by Protestants, and are even allowed to deliver their lying tirades against Catholics in the public halls and Protestant churches, it is a real pleasure to observe that there are many Protestants who will give no en couragement to such impostors.

> As these frauds usually put forward the false pretence that they are ex. priests or ex-nuns, it is supposed by some persons that they know that whereof they speak, and their falsehoods concerning the pretended im morality of the Catholic clergy and religious orders are taken by the ignorant multitude as gospel truths.

It usually occurs that these lecturers are patronized by the local ministers f the various sects. It is, therefore, gratifying when some Protestant clergymen come out openly in de-

nunciation of these frauds, who are without exception as obscene in their discourses as they are false and hypocritical.

State of New York, last week, before A case in point will be remembered by many of our readers, who are aware closing its session, passed unanimousthat the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, a promily a set of resolutions expressing symnent Presbyterian clergyman of St. pathy with Ireland in her efforts to Thomas, warned his flock against the obtain Home Rule. The resolutions mmoral and mendacious lectures of Mrs. Shepherd when she was receiving "Whereas the members of the Assembly of the State of New York are deeply interested in and ovations from the Apaists and Orange-

the words " of Carrollton " to his sig- people of the different States, instead of Among these Canadian papers, we nature, and he was afterwards always resuling in mutual jealousies and dis have pleasure in specifying the Brocksensions. It is natural that such a re- ville Recorder, which made a full ex-The A. P. A. who objected so sult should follow, as all causes of dis- posure of Mrs. Shepherd when she vigorously against the placing content are removed when neighboring was visiting Brockville, and at States allow each other to govern them- the same time conducting for a selves without interference from outwhile one of the city papers with the side with matters of local interest and object in view to influence the municiimportance. This non-interference pal elections so that a council might Carroll for this honor, but the various produces friendship, and the same be elected which would grant to her, and others like her, the free use of the city hall for all anti-Catholic lectures.

> The Brockville Recorder did a good work in exposing her vile character, and contributed towards making her bid a long good by to Oatario.

METHODIST MINISTERS WANT BLOODSHED.

If any further proof were wanting of the demoniacal spirit of hatrea with which the ministers of some of the Protestant sects are animated against the Catholic Church, we would have it in the resolutions passed in New York city by the conference of Methodist ministers held there last week. The of the United States have shown hostil- number of ministers present is rerepresenting a membership of the fifty five thousand Methodists of the city, and blood. of course this membership has been in oculated with the same principles of

hatred with which their religious teachers are inspired. One would suppose that at a repre-

entative conference of the ministers of a Christian denomination, held just before Easter, and during the week when Christians commemorate the infinite mercy of God in the work of We are told by the papers that a report was adopted on national affairs, which "was greeted with cheers and prolonged applause." This report been one of the chief causes of the sad onsisted of abuse of Spain and a consequences of a war, the effects of

emand for Cuban independence." were given in favor of a peaceful thoughtful meditation which will be solution of the trouble which has given to the subject. arisen between the United States and Soain.

We do not deem it any part of our duty to defend the Spanish regime in the right of Ireland to autonomy, and

we believe that the same privilege should in justice be extended to the people of Cuba ; but it must not be forgotten that even at this moment Spain has conceded an autonomy which might well satisfy the most ardent Cuban patriots, if the insurgents were not encouraged by the filibustering which has been going on from the United men all over this province. Mr. Mac-States for many years to keep alive the donald publicly informed his people disturbances which have been chronic that Mrs. Shepherd was a woman of in the island for half a century. vil repute, whose lectures were vile. Cuba has been more or less constantly in a state of war ever since as far back as the memory of the present never found one who liked it. Mer woman of notoriously bad character. generation goes, and in judging the like General Sheridan, whom I knew Recently some of these pretended conduct of the Spanish masters of the ex-priests or ex-nuns have been lecturisland, we should do them the justice of ing in Wilmington, Delaware, and judging them in the light which all the last resort.' they had some financial success, their history throws upon the case. It is not lectures being attended by large crowds the custom with nations to give up who were willing to hear any lies easily their possessions, and it cannot uttered against the Catholic religion. be a greater crime for the Spaniards to But the Wilmington Morning News endeavor to hold theirs than for others has bravely made known the true to do the same. It is, therefore, far character of these prurient impostors, from being evident that in the face of and it thus warns the public against the fact that even now the Spaniards blood, and to satisfy their spleen. have granted autonomy to Cuba, the United States would have justice on its side in insisting on absolute independ ence for the island, and in making war upon Spain for the purpose of securing this. At all events, it is not proper to make it a question of religion to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba by force, as the the New York conference has done, under the hypocritical pretence that it is promulgating the gospel of peace. The details of a war are always ter rible to contemplate, and it is not at all surprising that there should be many horrid episodes in the conduct of both sides, during the many years while Cuba has been in a disturbed state.

"We want no overtures from our Government nor to our Govern-ment for settlement of the burning questions confronting us as a nation emanating from Rome. Let efforts emanating from that source exhaust themselves in Lumanizing and civilizing Spain. American institutions will guard their own honor.

If it were perfectly true that the Pope had offered himself as a mediator between the two countries, this language would be entirely unjustifiable. It is surely not a good reason to wage a war of desolation which will bring sorrow to thousands of homes in both contending countries, because the Pope had spoken for peace, nor is it a proof that these ministers are men of God, because they are jealous that the Pope

is animated by the true Christian spirit of mercy and good will to men. But as a matter of fact the Pope did not offer to mediate. It was so stated in the telegraphic despatches once, to be contradicted the next day, though it is true that he expressed the desire that both countries would find a way to settle the dispute without bringing on the horrors of war ; and there is still good ground for hope that the ported to have been three hundred, Pope's desire will be realized, in spite of the shouting of the ministers for

> The Holy Father's desire was that of a true Christian, and the head of a Christian Church, and the ministers who were in such a hurry to found a

set of unjust resolutions on the erron eous report of a Roman correspondent, proved that they were animated by a spirit which comes not from God nor from love of their country. They are animated neither by religion nor by man's redemption, the purpose would patriotism. In bringing up the mathave been to increase the love of their ter at all in their conference they flocks for God, and for all mankind went outside of their duty, for it is a for God's sake ; but instead of matter which will be decided finally, this the assemblage occupied itself not by the religious beliefs of the two with abusing a Christian nation, and nations, but by their political aspirait resembled more a stormy political tions and interests. If the horrors of meeting than a religious gathering. war come once more upon the people of America, the Americans will after a while ponder whether the criminal in terference of the ministers has not

which will be felt for generations, and Only three votes out of three hundred Methodism will be no gainer by the

The absolute falsehood of the report that the Holy Father had offer d him self to President McKinley as mediator. is made evident by the words of Car-Cuba. We have always maintained dinal Gibbons in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Free man's Journal a few days ago. It was asserted that the Cardinal was the me dium by whom the Pope's desire was conveyed to the President, but the Cardinal said :

> the report). I have not seen the President for some time. Nevertheless hope for peace, and to day I am glad say the outlook appears to War is always to be deplored, and his tory shows that, as a rule, matters have always been worse after it than before

APRIL 23. 1898.

For this purpose he asks authority to

make such use of the military resources of the United States as he may deem expedient. The message & does not demand, as it was expected would be the case, that Spain withdraw from Cuba, nor that the Cuban Republic be recognized, for the President is satisfied that as matters stand the insur-

gents have no organization which can be styled a government at all, much less a stable one.

The House of Representatives has acted upon the President's suggestion, and passed the resolution placing in his hands all the power for which he asked, but it added an injunction that he should positively demand the independence of Cuba.

The matter has been before the Sen. ate ever since it passed the House of Representatives. Its course there was more slow than in the lower House, not that the Senators are any more a deliberating body than the popular Representatives, but, apparently, because many of them wish to earn some cheap popularity by their fiery denunciations of Spain. At last, however, they have reached a conclusion, and have added to the demand of the other House, a declaration to the effect that the Republican government of the insurgents be recognized as the actual government of the Island. Many

members of Congress regard this decision as an insult to the President, who has said that there is no insurgent government fit to be recognized, and it is believed that the Senate will be obliged to yield on this point. At all events their action will produce delay, and it may be that, after all, war may be averted through these delays.

The Spaniards appear to take the matter more coolly, but notwithstand. ing their inferiority in wealth and population to the United States they proclaim boldly that they will go to war rather than give up their sovereignty over Cuba, and they, too, are preparing as rapidly as possible for the apparently inevitable conflict.

Spain has already offered complete utonomy to Cuba, but the insurgents have refused these terms, and have certainly been encouraged in their refusal by the Americans, on whose assistance they evidently rely for the establishment of their independence.

In other matters Spain has also yielded much to the American demands, but to no purpose. There is a strong party in the United States bent upon war. These "jingoes" do not count the cost of conflict, and in the critical moment, instead of deliberating calmly and patriotically on the President's dignified message to Congress, they have endeavored to make partizan political capital out of the situation. The con-

sequence of this was a most disgraceful "There is not a word of truth in it free fight in the House of Representatives, though the final result was that in the House, the President's policy was adopted, and the powers asked were given him, with the condition annexed, that he use them to obtain e ruin and distress are incalculable

APRIL 23 1898.

difficult to resist the pressure which is being brought to bear upon him to force the country into a war which can be of no profit to the United States, there is still some hope that the horrors

The nealth igious

Th

of actual hostilities may be averted. The only ground which would justify the United States in declaring war is that in no other way can the barbarities perpetrated by Spain on the Cubans be brought to an end ; but there appears to be a reverse side to this picture. The sufferings which the Cubans are undoubtedly enduring are dreadful, but their destitution has come not from any intentional persecution on the part of Spain, but as a consequence of the unsuccessful civil war the

Cubans have carried on for several years, and the inability of the Government to afford full relief while the country is in so disturbed a state. In fact the existing distress is the result rather of the devastation of the homes and plantations of the sufferers by the rebels, and of the black-mail levied by them, than of misrule on the part of the Spaniards or their Government.

It is true that the Government did its share in the work of devastation, from what was deemed a military necessity, but looking at the whole case impartially it must be judged that the suffering is the inevitable consequence of the civil war, and not specially the fault of the Spanish Govern-It is very doubtful, therefore, whether the UnitedStates bas justice on its side in intervening to put an end to Spanish rule. Charity to the distressed is something very different from a political intrigue in favor of the plans of the sugar maaufacturers, who are, to a great extent, Americans, and who are known to have been the fomenters of the present insurrection from the beginning.

LATER. - As we go to press we learn that an agreement has been reached. e deadlock between the two House of Congress was broken this (Tuesday morning, and the Independence o Cuba clause was dropped, after a long struggle. The report of the Confer ence Committee was adopted by both Houses, and goes to the Presiden to-day

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, who was several times reported to have been desirous of putting an end to the persecutions which have been carried on in that country for conscience sake, but who has hitherto done very little to show that he is really in favor of liberty of conscience, has at last taken a decisive step in this desirable direction.

It is true that Nicholas moderated the persecuting spirit which was let loose upon the Poles during the reign of his predecessor, and the new Governor

who was sent by him to Warsaw was instructed not to continue the bloody work of forcing the Catholic Poles at the point of the bayonet to attend Mass in the schismatical churches, but, notwithstanding all this, the Larassing of the Catholics was kept up, though not quite with so much harshnes; and cruelty as formerly, and several priests and laymen were sent to Siberia during the present reign for no other reason than that they refused to con-

at last been decided by introducing into the preamble of the Constitutional draft adopted the words : "Humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God." It was first intended to make no mention of God's name, but a majority of the delegates assembled in the Preparatory Committee agreed that it would be unbecoming in a Christian State not to admit God's universal dominion in its Constitution, and so the motion of the Free-thinkers who desired the omission was put aside. The secularizing movement was at first thought to be powerful, but it now appears that the great majority of the people desire the recognition of God which has been adopted. The movement for Confederation is greatly advanced, and the decisive step will probably be soon taken.

HONORED AMERICANS.

The Legislature of Maryland has we must infer that the sentiment in favor of Ireland is universal in the selected two of the former citizens of that State who are deemed worthy to be honored by having their statues placed in the National Capitol, Washington, and, has appropriated \$24,000 suffering Ireland, must have great for the execution of the work. The weight with all thinking people in two citizens to be thus honored are Great Britain, and will greatly aid in Charles Carrol of Carrolton and John opening their eyes to the necessity of Hanson. Charles Carroll was a Cathgranting Ireland's demands in order to olic, and besides being one of the signstrengthen the British Empire itself. It has been objected by the opponers of the Declaration of Independents of Home Rule that such a measence, he was one of the most earn. est advocates of Maryland is joining ure would des roy the union of sentiwith the other colonies in formulating ment between the two countries, and this document, and he succeeded in would tend directly to the dissolution inducing it to do so, though previously of the Empire. This spontaneous exthat was not intended to be done. As pression of feeling by the Legislature readers, to such an extent as to expose he signed the paper a delegate in Con- of a country in which the Home Rule the lies of these itinerant falsifiers,

would result in happiness and pr ity both to Great Britain and Ireland and that no reliance could be placed now, therefore, be it resolved : upon her statements, as the was a

That the Assembly of the State of New York, at the close of its annua session, hereby extends to the Irish Nationalist party, and all Irish Home Rulers in both Houses of Parliament, its sincere sympathy with all constitutional efforts on their part, looking to the passage of such an act as will give Ireland in the near future that measure of autonomy consistent alike with wishes of a free peopl forming an important part of the British Empire, and the honor and dignity of the United Government.

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, to the Earl of Kimberly, Mr. Wm. E. Gladstone,

and the Earl of Rosebery. It is gratifying to remark that the people of the United States still take so deep an interest in the welfare of Ireland that such resolutions should In addition, books 'exposing'

pass without a dissenting voice, whence

them : "Ex priests who speak only to

men, and ex-nuns who speak only to women, evidently do not speak of things that should be spoken of in pub-

These wandering imposters, for such they are generally believed to be, should not be encouraged by self re specting and right-thinking people

work of a particular Church are in circulation, the contents of which clearly come within the line of obscene United States without distinction of have been inflicted recently with a literature. The people of Wilmington party ties. The sympathy of a free type of this objectionable class, and are country, thus generously extended to to have another visitation. It strikes us that the police authorities have duty to perform in the premises. It the so-called lectures are unfit for pub lication and unfit for the ears of both men and women at tho same time, then such lectures assume the phase

of an offence against law and order and common decency. We have no patience with such mountebanks. They are not inspired by pure motives and they should be dealt with."

Ordinarily the Protestant press are

very much averse to run counter to the sentiment prevailing among their

The motives which have influenced the Methodist Conference to issue its manifesto would be evident, even is still at its height, and both in the though the cloven foot were not made Senate and the House of Representa-

manifest. It was influenced by hatred tives, speeches denunciatory of Spain against the Catholic religion and this have been the order of the day since is shown without any attempt at con- our last issue.

cealment. The report, in fact, which The President's message to Congress was adopted, was written by a wellknown A. P. A. chaplain, and the culpability and cruelty of Spain in only hope of a peaceful issue now lies animus against Spain is exhibited her treatment of Cuba, and asking in his good sense in exercising the gress remarked, "There go some of each State has been tried for over a but there have been many honorable when it states that Spain should be power from Congress; to take such demillions, but there are many Charles century, is valuable as showing that exceptions, and we desire to give due driven from Cuba because of "its sac- cisive steps as he may deem necessary, Carrolls, and the British Government its effect is to increase the general con- credit to those Protestant journalists in rilegious pretence of claiming to be a to put an end to the state of disorder | Congress, and though he may find it

the independence of Cuba. I have conversed with many famou

General Fitzhugh Lee, who was the officers on the subject of war, and have American Consul at Havana, appears to have blundered in asking that all and who have witnessed the horrors of the American consuls should be withconflict, had an abhorrence of it. Such drawn from the Spanish West Indies men never drew their swords but as before the publication of the President's message, and that American Thus the Cardinal shows not only the residents should be warned also to falsity of the report which was so gladleave the country for safety. The ly seized upon by the Methodist minis-Government acted on this advice, but ters as a certainty, but he also speaks it does not appear that this step was as a true Christian, and in this he is needed, as the Americans who still regreatly at variance with the preachers mained behind have not been molested, who wish to satiate their thirst for and the only result has been a general panic, the tendency of which is to in-The ministerial sneer to the effect crease the intensity of the war fever. hat the Pope would be better occupied At all events, the American envoy in n civilizing and humanizing Spain. Madrid, and the Consuls in the other than in endeavoring to bring peace to Spanish cities, have not been recalled men, is as false in suggestion as it is even as yet, and there has been no dismean and criminal in intent. It is aster to them on account of their stay. criminal, because its purpose is mur-It is difficult to understand that there derous, and it is false because its sug was any greater reason for the withgests that the Catholic religion is inimdrawal of those who were in the West ical to humanity and civilization. Indian Spanish possessions. General which are things which the Catholic Lee probably advised what he thought Church and the Popes fostered and enbest, and he has been lionized since his return to Washington, but this does not prove that he was indisputably prudent, and even while he was

in Havana his bluster and menaces to the Spanish authorities were scarcely in keeping with the dignity of his office as representative of the Ameri-

The present condition is that the President has now practically the matter in his own hands, either to de-

can people.

clare war, or to come to some reasonwas a calm document, asserting the able arrangement with Spain. The powers which have been or may be expected to be soon conferred on him by form to the schismatical religion

This persecution was kept up also against the German Catholics and Pro testants alike who have settled in the districts of the Empire bordering on the Balkans.

It has been ascertained that the cause of the continuance of these persecutions was the President of the Holy Synod, Constantine Pobledonostseff, who exercises great power in the Empire, being in a position which ranks next in authority to that of the Emperor him.

self. Hence he was able in some in stances even to thwart the Emneror's will, and to continue the persecutions even when the Emperor desired them to come to an end.

The Holy Synod is absolute in its authority over the Russians in all matters pertaining to religion, and so it is easily understood that it is difficult even for the Emperor to strip it of all power It has been the policy of Pobiedonost seff to oblige all Russians to conform to the Greek Church, and thus the perse cutions have been continued even down to the present time. Regiments of the rough Cossacks have been employed by the Holy Synod to enforce its decrees and even the Pagan and Mahometan subjects of the Czar, have been forced receive baptism from the Russian priests, while efforts were also made to suppress all forms of Christianity except that of the Russian schismatical worship.

But the Czar appears now to have determined to put an end to this state of affairs, having recently proclaimed that his subjects shall no longer be per secuted on account of their religious elief, and Constantine Pobledonostseff has been deposed from his position as Procurator of the Holy Synod on account of his brutal treatment of all who would not accept the Greek Church established in Russia. There is but little doubt that this great step toward religious toleration will give new vigor to the Catholic Church in the Empire, and that the number of Catholics will increase rapidly under the new policy of toleration which has been inaugurated.

couraged for ages before any one dreamed that there would ever exist such a thing as Methodism. THE WAR CLOUD. The war fever in the United States difficult to resist the pressure which is

being brought to bear upon him to

force the country into a war which can

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d have

heir rein that country for conscience sake, 088 8.8but who has hitherto done very little for the to show that he is really in favor of ndence. liberty of conscience, has at last taken yielded a decisive step in this desirable direcs, but to tion. party in It is true that Nicholas moderated the n war. persecuting spirit which was let loose the cost upon the Poles during the reign of his noment. predecessor, and the new Governor and pawho was sent by him to Warsaw was ignified instructed not to continue the bloody ave enwork of forcing the Catholic Poles at political the point of the bayonet to attend Mass in the schismatical churches, but, not-The congraceful withstanding all this, the Larassing of resentathe Catholics was kept up, though not was that quite with so much harshnes; and s policy s asked ondition

cruelty as formerly, and several priests and laymen were sent to Siberia during the present reign for no other reason than that they refused to conform to the schismatical religion. This persecution was kept up also against the German Catholics and Protestants alike who have settled in the districts of the Empire bordering on the Balkans. It has been ascertained that the cause of the continuance of these persecutions was the President of the Holy Synod, Constantine Pobledonostseff, who exercises great power in the Empire, being a position which ranks next authority to that of the Emperor him self. Hence he was able in some in stances even to thwart the Emperor's will, and to continue the persecutions even when the Emperor desired them to come to an end. The Holy Synod is absolute in its authority over the Russians in all matters pertaining to religion, and so it is easily understood that it is difficult even for the Emperor to strip it of all power. It has been the policy of Pobiedonost eff to oblige all Russians to conform to the Greek Church, and thus the persecutions have been continued even down to the present time. Regiments of the rough Cossacks have been employed by the Holy Synod to enforce its decrees and even the Pagan and Mahometan subjects of the Czar, have been forced receive baptism from the Russian priests, while efforts were also made to suppress all forms of Christianity except that of the Russian schismatical orship. But the Czar appears now to have determined to put an end to this state of affairs, having recently proclaimed that his subjects shall no longer be per secuted on account of their religious belief, and Constantine Pobledonostseff has been deposed from his position as Procurator of the Holy Synod on ac count of his brutal treatment of all who would not accept the Greek Church established in Russia. There is but little doubt that this great step toward religious toleration will give new vigor to the Catholic Church in the Empire, and that the number of Catholics will increase rapidly under the new policy of toleration which has been inaugurated.

VERY TRUE.

The chief conditions of a happy marriage are health, common intellectual interests, and a re-licitous belief held in common between hus-band and wife.—President Ellot, of Harvard College be of no profit to the United States,

band and wife.-President Ellot, of Harvard College. This isn't preaching, but it is as true as preaching; and, coming from a layman and a Protestant, it may, perhaps, have weight with a certain class of young Catholics who are disposed to disregard the advice of old people in the most important step of their lives. Experience teaches; but, alas ! there are many who do not learn-at least until it is too late. A successful professional man of our acquaintance-one who, it must seem to his reighbors, has "all that beart could with" --once told os that his life had been rendered iniserable in a thousand ways on account of the difference on the score of religion between himself and his wife. Their union of heart and mind is otherwise perfect. He declared that he would gladly give up everything he possessed and begin life over again to have his wite united with him in religious belief. --Ave Maria. there is still some hope that the horrors The only ground which would justify the United States in declaring war is that in no other way can the barbarities perpetrated by Spain on the Cubans be brought to an end ; but there appears to be a reverse side to this picture. The sufferings which the Cubans are undoubtedly enduring are dreadful, but their destitution has come not from any intentional persecution on the part of Spain, but as a consequence of the unsuccessful civil war the

DRIFTING.

DRIFTING. Stands Scotland where it did? Geographi-cally this old question must be answered in the affirmative, but theologically the laud o' cakes has altogether drifted away from her moorings. As a corollary to the escapade of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, it is useful to note a very significant fact now brought to light by the British Weekly. The ''Westminster Confession'' has gone out of print! That is to say, there is no longer any demand for that historical monument. And so all the blood that has been shed in bonnie Scotland for the maintenance of the ''Confession'' has been wasted. In vain did Jennie Gaddes fling her stool at the minister's head in St. Giles'. She might just as well have allowed him to go on '' saying Mass at her lug '' for all the vitality her revolt was able to inface into Presbyter-ianism. Dr. Briggs has demonstrated that there is no standard of belief in Episcopalian ism which may not be accepted by Presby-terians ; that it is not essential that Presby-terians believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures; that a heretic may freely pass from the one communion to the other and re-tain his membership in both. He has re-duced the defenders of the last ditch in either camp to a state of pitable confusion. But is it not all logical, after all? The beginnings of all were in haresy; and what can heresy produce but reproductions of itself, variations of iself perhaps, but boresy all the same ? --Philadeiphia Catholic Standard and Times.

f itself perhaps, but heresy all the same -Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Time

FACTS ABOUT SAVONAROLA.

(1.) That Savonarola died as he had lived, a good Catholic, fortiled with the rites of Holy Church, and with a Plenary Indulgence specially sect him by Pope Alexander VI.
(2.) That he never reviled or deepised the Pope. His letters to Alexander VI. breathe a spirit of respect and obedience. "I pros trate myself," he says in one epistle, 'a the fact of Your Holiness."
(3.) He was imprisoned, tried and executed by the civil never.

(3.) He was imprisoned, tried and executed by the civil power.
(4.) His death has no bearing whatever on the doctrine of Papal Infaltibility, for though his execution was a grave mistake and a gross miscarriage of justice it was not an excathedra act of the Papacy.
(5.) Catholics regard Savonarola as a martyr. Alexander VI, made full amends to the memory of the wan, and declared him a saint. Pope Benedict afterwards expressed his belief that Savonarola is in heaven.
(6.) He never taught anything contrary to the vital doctrines of the Catholic Church, and could not therefore be a precursor of Lauher.

nd could not therefore be a pretion of auther. For the fature, let us hear no more of Savonarola as "the victim of Rome's malig-iity." If anyone asks who put him to death, he answer is that it was the civil authorities of Forence. He made political enemies by his mpassioned preaching, and these enemies, for revenge as well as for their own political ands, wrought his undoing.—Catholic Uni-verse (Cleveland, Ohio).

SCOTLAND PRAYS.

SCOTLAND PRAYS.Scotland, too, has now its confraternity of
prayer—the League of St. Andrew—blessed
and approved by the Holy Father, to pray
for the conversion of tha people of that could
that the Bishop of Galloway. Scotland, in words
which are full of zeal and of hope for this
has been wrought among the ancient sanc
true sof the faith in that country : "More are at this moment a number of men,
eminent in different fields, and of diverse re-
tigions and codents, who have publicly at-
tested their leanings towards the Catholic re-
tested their leanings towards the catholic re-
test the boards of separatism and come into
years ago who would have been bold enough
to predict that on the Festival of St. Martin,
1897, a Diocesan Synod would be held in St. Martin,
inso of the power of God. Fifty or sixty
wears ago who would have been bold enough
to predict that on the Festival of St. Martin,
ism an was again restored to place and power
to predict that on the Geare of St. Martin,
ism an was again restored to place and power
to predict the country. Yet this is what
and work in the country. Yet this is what
so the action of St. Mar

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

or entering a Catholic church to laten to a Sermon. Credit the question-box, by all means, with the conversion of Mr. Bowns and all others et-fected through its agency. But do not for-get that, as Leo XIII. and many Catholic prelates have stated, a good Catholic paper is a perpetual mission preacher in its field at and belp to widen its field and thus increase its influence.—Catholic Columbian.

CATHOLICITY IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

Using the information furnished by the Gerarchia Cattolica for 1897, the (Burns and Oates) English Catholic Directory for 1898 and the (Hoffmann) American Catholic Directory for, 1898, we are enabled to compile this interesting comparison : . 1,064 250

British America 32	
Asia, Africa and Oceanica 84	
83	
Asia, Africa and Oceanica 84	
United States	. 83
The estimated English speaking population is as follows :	Catholic

British Empire. England and Wales 1,500,000 Scotland	10,500,
Scotland 365,000 Ireland 354000 British America	
8,014,000 Australia, India and Africa 2,500,000	
10,514,000	

Grand total <u>22,500,000</u> Estimating the white civilized races in the United States and the British Empire at 10), 000,000 it is safe to say that 20,000,000, or one fith of the total are Catholics. These figures indicate that the English-speaking hierarchy would cast one fourth of the vote in any future great council of the Church. At the council of Trent, more than three centuries ago, the English speaking prelates cast scaraely a tenth of the total vote. It is significant of the growth of our language that though the English speaking world may be said to have apostatized, its in-fluence has thus increased in the Catholic Othurch.

There are 271 Italian Bishops (many of them honorary) aside from whom, the Span ish-speaking hierarchy alone approaches in number the English-speaking hierarchy of to-day. number to-day: In Spain..... In Portugal.

In Portugal. In South America. In Mexico and Central America.. In the West Indies..... In Oceanica estimated.....

There are about one hundred French-speaking Bishops (eighty-tour in France) and nearly ninety prelates within the dom inions of Austria and Germany.--Catholic Citizen.

In the criticity of the space of the spac

take note of an inexpressibly worse and more brutalizing form of pastime which flourishes in Cleveland under the special protection of the city officials. We need hardly add that we

In Cleveland under the special protection of the city officials. We need hardly add that we allude to prize contests in professional pugil-ism, held at frequent intervals in the new armory, with the sanction of the mayor, the police and public opinion. We strongly urge those of our fellow-citi zens whose souls are harrowed up by stories of Spanish cruelty, and especially the scribes and phariaees who point to the bull arena as incontestible proof of national depravity, to visit the armory when one of these periodical prize fights is in progress. Trath will com pel the honest among them to frankly contess that the spectacle presented is infinitely more debasing, more demoralizing, more revolting to every instinct of morality and refinement than that of the bull ring. In the latter "sport" there is a redeeming feature, how-ever we may choose to regard it. Human skill and courage are pitted against superior brute strength. In the prize ring the ex-hibition is one of unmitigated human bratal-ity. It has no saving aspect whatever to recompared it. (Chordreat Unionene) ity. It has no saving aspect whatever to recommend it.-Cleveland Universe.

AN EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

AN EVIL AND ITS REMEDY. Not the least of the many services rendered to the cause of religion by Mr. James Britten, K. S. G., is his latest publication, "The Truth about Convents," issued by the admir-able society of which he is the honored head. The ex nun and the ex-priest we shall always have with us, and it is well that there should be a ready satified for the poison they try to instil into the minds and hearts of those who know the Church only from misrepresenta-tion. One man like Mr. Britten at the head of an association like the Catholic Truth Soci-ety might have arrested the revolt of the six-teenth century. His work is so well done that it need never be done over again. The Edith O'Cormans and Slatterys of to day will sink into oblivion to morrow, and new edi-tions of Mr. Britten's pamphlet will require only a change of names. He has shown how the evil which impostors do is to be combated, and how the scand al they give can be null-ifed. They are all of a kind, and their methods are pretty much the same the world over. Same of them, it is true, are less dis-reputable than others; but all are impostors, whose infamy is equalled only by the ignor-ant prejudice and marvellous credulity of their dupes. There are persons who welcome false wit

whose infamy is equalled only by the ignor-ant prejudice and marvellous credulity of their dupes. There are persons who welcome false wit nessi against the Church ; and with such persons it is, of course, useless to try to deal. But most Protestants, we are personded, would rather believe good than bad of their fellow creatures ; and their very generosity in maintaining what they believe to be "mis-sionary work" induces the hope that they may be willing to hear the other side. The printed word, however, is not the only way of presenting it—nor the most effective way. The best refutation of calumites against the Church, the surset way of drawing out-siders to her pale, is the extemple of a ferenat Christian lifa—a help which no Catholic can have any possible excuse for withholding. No cae need have the slightest fear about the ultimate victory of truth over error. The only thing that can delay it is the presence of sin among us. As Cardinal Newman said on a memorable occasion, it is the drawkard, the blasphamer, the unjust dealer, the pro-figate hiver, that we have to fear. The open scandal, the secret sin known only to God,— these form the devil's real host. Corruption, hollowness, neglect of mercies. deadness of heart, worldliness,—these are the enemies to be dreaded, all the more so because they are enemies within the citadel.—Ave Maria.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSION-

WHITHER WILL THEY GO?

WHITHER WILL THEY GO? Our country parson ventures no opinion as to when the advanced Ritualists will go practices will no longer be permitted within the Anglican fold. It is enough for him to know that Ritualism is losing ground, and he probably entertains the belief that, when it is rentirely eliminated from Anglicanism, its present adherents will fall back quiety into the forms and modes of worship which ob-tained in Eoglish Protestant circles before the Tractarian Movement came into exist or adherents will fall back quiety of the Ritualists will follow such a coarse in case the time ever comes when their manner of worship will cease to be allowed in Anglican churches. Bat many, very many, of them, in such a contingency, will act otherwise i and the only road that will be open for such persons is the one that leads to Rome, and over which so many Ritualists have already traveled and others are still journeving. Be the time were comes then their manner of worship will cease to be allowed in Anglican churches. Bat many, very many, of them, in such a contingency, will act otherwise i and the only road that will be open for such persons is the one that leads to Rome, and your which so many Ritualists have already traveled and others are still journeving. Be the time will redeates, then, what it may, the outcome of this Tractarian Movement win back to baid Protestantism many persons win back to baid Protestantism suppression win has the chare the sinst, implore the patronage of the Mother of God, and pray for the repose of departed souls—and our contry parson acknowledges that advanced Ritely to remain in the Anglican communion should the time ever come when that Church when the interversion of the asints, implore the patronage of the Mother of God, and pray f

DR. BRIGGS AND THE EPISCO-

PALIANS.

DR. BRIGGS AND THE EPISCO-PALIANS. Evidently Dr. Briggs is not to tread a path of roses on his march from Presbyterianism to Episcopalianism. The American Episco-palans are divided into two factions. One of these is known as the Catholic party, while the other holds tast to the designation of Pro-testant. The Catholic party feels highly in-emsed by the apparent ease with which Dr. Briggs enters the Episcopalian communion without publicly renouncing his Calvanistic opinions. They claim that if such as he are welcomed with open arms into the fold the Episcopalian Church will be converted into a refuge for dissenters and heretics, that its unity will be impaired, and that the "Catho-lic" party will be driven over to Rome. There is much force in this contention. It is true that Dr. Briggs has not renounced his Presbyterianism. He still believes that his published views are not in conflict with the Westminster Confession ; and he avers that his religious convictions have undergone no material change. He was declared a her-etic for maintaining this attitude by his former associates in the Presbyterian commonion they will simply proclaim to the world that their creed is elastic enough to take in even damaged divines from other denominations. To that extent the Catholic party is claarly in the right. It a clarify evident that if Dr. Briggs be aministry of the Episcopalian Church, without any radical modification of his religious be here of contabile secording to the abandoned. Dr. Briggs does not believe in either of the gospel according to the abandoned. Dr. Briggs does not believe in either of the gospel according to Episco-palianism. In any case his reception is sure to make trouble,—Boston Republic.

CLASH OF CATHOLIC AND PRC-TESTANT IDEAS IN ANGLI. CANISM.

CANISM. St. Cathbert's Church, London, Eng., is in the hands of Ritualistic clergymen, and its forms of public worship closely approximate those of the Catholic Church. Last Good Friday, for example, the serv-ices consisted of the chanting of the Parsion of Our Lord, according to St. John, by three clergymen, who took, respectively, the parts of Our Lord, Pilate and Caliphas. This was followed by the veneration of the Cross. The cracitix on the high altar, having been duly unveiled, was taken down and placed on the altar steps : and the clergy, acolytes, and congregation, advancing two by two prostrated themselves, and kissed the nailed feet of the figure of Christ. Towards the end of the procession, came John Kensitt, the layman, who more than a year ago, made a sensational protest against the election of Dr. Mendell Creighton as Bishop of London, alleging that Dr. Creigh-ton vished to " undo the work of the reform-ers by introducing the trinkets of Rome." Mr. Kansitt was accompanied by a number of friends, presumably like minded. When they reached the altar steps, instead of venerating the crucifix, he seized it, raised it aloft and rushed to the door, shouting : "In the name of God, I denounce this idolatry and Popery in the Church of England. My God, help me!" Some members of the horrified congregation rushed after him ; a struggle followed ; the crucifix was wrested irom Knesitt, of whom the police presently took charge. This pamful incident is but one of thou-since the Oxford movement created a distinct party in the Church of England, and brought Catholic ideas and practices in conflict with those of Protestrainsm, for the Church of England is essentially and officially Protest-ant.

abiding within that body, could realize that they have but the poorest simulacra of the priesthood, the sacraments and all the rest that their souls desire! Then they would delay no longer their individual submissions to that divinely constituted authority, the recognition of which is the indispensable condition of remion. It makes the Catholic heart sad to read of incidents like that at St. Cuthert's above given. These self-denying, fervent souls are astray in the city of confusion, nor discern the gates of the City of God, their only home and refuge, which are wide open to receive them.—Boston Pilot.

SUNDAY VERSUS SABBATH.

A Protestant enquirer asks: "Why is the fourth commandment (I believe it is the third in your service) in reference to the Sabbath ignored—I should say violated ?" Those who hold the Protestant rule of faith —the Bible alone and private judgment— cannot answer this question, or justify their non-observance of Saurday, and their observ-nared of Sunday. Their rule is, that com-mands found in the Bible are obligatory and those not found therein are not of obligation. Those who hold this rule base their duries on the written word alone, reject the authority of the Church and the unwritten word handed down in the tradition of the Church. They out loose, at least theoretically, from the past, and in-sits on chapter and verse of certain books which they agree to consider as in-spired. Why they agree to consider as in-spired, why they agree to consider as in-spired. Why they agree to consider as in-spired, by private judgment, the supreme and sole authority and guide. When the question of keeping Sunday or Saurday is raised they must consult and abide by the records of those books. Tarn-ing to these records they ind in Exoday, chapter 2), verse 8, these words: " Kemem-ber that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days thou shalt labor and shalt do all thy works. Bat on the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. Thou shalt do no work on ant." To justify their disregard of this command they search all the other parts of the Bible, bor word indicating that the command was ever abrogated. And yet they find them-selves keeping another days - the first, instead of the seventh all yof the week. Mad this come about? When Pro-testantism began with the revol of Luther it found the Christian world observing Xunday as the weekly day of the weak scon-tining to observe Staturday. The reformers contineed to observe the day assigned by tradition and the authority. Theoreti-cally, they rejected tradition and Church authority, while practically they accepted and complied with them. Thus it happens-the to any thein scele

same authority as the written word. This Church of Christ from the earliest times sanctioned the change of day. There-fore she was authorized by her Divine Found-er to do it; for if not so authorized she, in sanctioning the change, would have failed. But this assumption is not permissible to those who believe in the Divinity of Christ, for if His Church, contrary to His promise, failed, it would tollow that He was a false prophet and therefore not divine. To say He was established by an impostor, and is there-fore a fraud and an imposition. As the Protest-ant does not admit this we must assume that tore a rauf and an imposition. As ther rotest-ant does not admit this we must assume that he believes in the divinity of Christ. Then Christ being divine it is promise has not failed, and therefore His Church has not failed in her mission when she sanctioned the chunge of day from Saturday to Sunday. Therefore, again, that change was authorized by Christ, or His apostles.

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was the appears tat all be witht Indies e Presimerican also to . The ice, but step was still reolested. general is to inr fever. nvoy in he other recalled no diseir stay. at there e withhe West General thought d since but this ndisputhe was naces to scarcely

obtain

hat the lly the er to dereasonn. The now lies ng the y be exhim by find it

y of his

Ameri-

The arguin restored to place and power and work in the country. Yet this is what we have seen accomplished, and it is wonder ful in our eyes, but still not strange, for it playing bears on the face of it the impress of the Divine Hand.—The Missionary.

REV. DR. BRIGGS.

REV. DR. BRIGGS. It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Briggs, whose action in the Union Theological Sem-inary a couple of years ago created such a commotion, has entered the Protestant Epis copal Church and relinquished his Presbyter-ian connection. At the same time he con-trives to retain his post as professor of theo-logy in the seminary, with its handsome salary of five thonsand dollars a year. There could not be a more forcible illustration of the very elastic and accommodating charac-ter of the system which underlies Profestant ism generally than this chapter of theology ical pedagogy. When we remember that it was because Dr. Briggs could no longer conscientiously hold certain of the Old Testa-ment books to be true of impired, and coased

was because Dr. Briggs could no longer conscientiously hold certain of the Old Testa-ment books to be true or inspired, and coased to assent to the Westminster Confession, we cannot but wonder what sort of theology he can usefully teach within the Presbyterian body, and how it comes that though severed from that body by his own act, he is still able to hold to the salary ligature. The incident amounts to a phenomenon in theological evo-lution, wonderful as many things already witnessed in the same realm have been. But the practical meaning of his entrance into the Episcopal Church is quite as suggestive as anything else in this strange affair. A man without any doctrine at all can enter that institution without any violation of his the substantial moral of the whole story.— Standard and Times

SCORE ONE FOR THE QUESTION BOX.

Rev. Mr. Bawns, a New York Methodist Episcopal minister, who was last month ad-mitted into the fold of the Catholic Church, in giving an account of the manner in which his conversion was effected, stated that the last obstacles to his acceptance of Catholic doctrine were removed by the answers given to certain inquiries which he put in the ques-tion box during a mission preached at the Paulist church, New York, for non Catholics. Undoubtedly this is not the first conver-sion, by any means, which the question box

the liberty of the children of God. Among the hiberty of the children of God. Among the tenses will be recently came to the detense of the late Cardinal Manning against the unjust aspertions of his Catholic religion. Another is Rev. Silliman Blagden, the revisilist, who has been expending un hightenment of his fellow ministers in the Protestant sects regarding the spiritual and devotional life of the Catholic Church. Another is the family described by the strongest of the Catholic Church. Another is the family described by the sector of the Catholic Church. Another is the family described by the sector of the Catholic Church. Another is the famous Biblical scholar, Dr. Briggs, who recently visited the city of the claims of the Church and learning more of the Holy Father's plans for bringing back his week severed lis connection with the presbyterian sect, of which he had long been the chief ornament. Still another is Professor Starbuck, of the faculty of the great Congregationalist theological scholar dat. Anoter, who the years ago was writing the strongest and most function and head the chief ornament. Still another is the chief ornament. Still another is the scholar dat. Andore, who the years ago was writing the strongest and most function and a strongest and most function and head scholar dat. Anoter, who the years ago was writing the strongest and most function and the church against the misrepresentations to Christian polemics. To these may be added W. H. Mallock, the English easy it work have and publicits, whose 'Is Life ornamet is now how a knose weekly and head be defender the ability of the row was and ab ubilities whose weekly armong the ablest of contemporary contributions to Christian polemics. To these may be added W. H. Mallock, the English easy it weekly and there and whos a seekly are applied with there is no tanable middle and the anightmare also that agnosticism would make our earth a hell and life a nightmare is also full canes, the movelist, who as a polare of the strongest and who as agrees

ARIES.

It is an interesting study to notice how the various types of men stand out with their noted characteristics in answering the questions coming through the "Ques-tion Box" and in dealing with our non-Cath-olic friends. There is the winning mission-ary: there is the contentious missionary; there is the contentious missionary who appeals to reason alone, who convinces his and ence that he is right, and who leaves them con-vinced and never appeals to their emotional ed and never appeals to their emotion re, so that they remain cold and imm able towards religious truth. There is the attractive missionary who never awakens of position, who is more reasonable than logica who starts by taking the same platform with

As a consequence of all this we must accept Sunday as the proper day or reject Christi-anity—the New Dispensation—and fall back on the Old Law and become Jews.

Our correspondent errs when he says : The early Christians did not dare to dis-

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

A HERO OF THE "MAINE." the corrupt and licentious, thus de-

He died towards the close of the twelfth

"Subscriber " writes : "I have a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion which I greatly admire. The other day a friend told me he would have no for it, as it is Jansenistic. What did he mean?

QUESTION BOX.

Donahoe's Magazine.

Jansenism is a heresy. Its author. Jansen, was born in 1585, at Accoy, in the Dutch province of Leerdam. This heresy denied the freedom of the will and our power of resisting grace. Its tenets were harsh and cruel. views were that even the just cannot always keep God's commandments, that interior grace cannot be resisted, that we are free only from exterior compulsion, and not free from interior necessity, and that Christ did not die for all. This last view it expressed for all. even in art. In ordinary crucifixes the arms of our Lord are extended, as embracing all men in His will for salvation. In Jansenistic crucifixes the arms are thrown forward, or only slightly extended, to signify that Christ did not die for all, but only for the good. The Church condemned this heresy, and it disapp Still, its evil influences were and it disappeared wide d, and its spirit endures even to sprea this day, in a tendency to keep from Holy Communion virtuous persons who are restrained by doctrines of rigor

him.

life.

"Student" inquires : 1. What in meant by an established Church? Have we one in this country? 3. Is not Protestantism recognized by our government? 4. Have Catholics the same rights and privileges as Protest Would it not be more deants? sirable and better to have an estab lished Church, and so bring about

union of Church and State ? An established Church is one 1. recognized by the Government in preference to all others, and upheld the State's sanction. We have an example of this in the Anglican church in England. We refer to this as being well known and understood by the American people. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth and her Government estab lished Anglicanism as the official relig ion of England. This has been ever a cause of contention for the other Pro testant sects of England, the Non Con The Catholic religion had formists. long been the established religion in England, as in other Christian coun tries, and as it is to day in many lands. But with the Reformation this was

changed. No. The Constitution of the

United States accords to every man the free exercise of his religion, freedom of conscience, religious liberty; and makes no choice, no preference. Artimakes no choice, no preference. cle 1 of the Amandments to the Constitution, adopted in 1791, reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

3. By our government, no ; by men in power, too frequently, yes. But then it is only by prevarication and by hypocrisy that favors are distributed to one or more of the Protestant sects. Those who favor know they are in opposition to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Constitution. But we must not be surprised if men in politics vield to influence in this as in other There are abuses continual matters. ly to be fought against, as there are men ever ready to usurp, or to unlaw-

fully use power. 4. Yes, so guaranteed by the Con stitution. But Catholics are put in a their rights, while witnessing the

century, and is honored at Andria as patron of that Church. Butler in the After Captain Sigsbee, the one man who seems to have attained a heroic figure in the incidents of the tragedy close of his article concerning this Richard says: "See his life in the of the destruction of the Maine is the chaplain, Father John P. Chidwick. Bollemdists on [the 9th of June." Does he mean to imply that he of the All accounts agree that he showed him-9th of June is identical with the one of self fully equal to the most exacting August 21? There seems to be rather demands of the emergency. He was one of the last to leave the vicinity of a vague history of the Richard of June 9. Richard, whose feast is celebrated on the wreck, and only sought the shore

Richard, whose teast is concluded, four April 3, was born in England, four miles from Worcester. "He died in a well loved "boys." In the hospitals well loved "boys." In the hospitals he was tireless in comforting and helpon the 3rd of April, in the year of Oar Lord 1253, of his episcopal dignity the ing the wounded and in consoling and making ready for their last voyage the gallant men whose lives were sacninth, of his age the fifty sixth." Richard studied at Oxford, then at

Paris. Returning to England, he was rificed in the awful calamity. His was the central figure of the imposing made master of arts at Oxford. Later obsequies of the honored dead. He he went to Bologna, in Italy, to study saw to it that each body received the canon law, and was made professor of that science. Again he returned to proper marks of identification and that each grave could be hereafter Oxford, and became chancellor of the specially located. university. St. Edmund, Archbishop In addition to all this, the remainder of Canterbury, made him his chancelof Father Chidwick's time was chiefly lor. And when St. Edmund was ban spent at the Machina dock, where the ished into France. Richard went with mangled and battered bodies of the On the death of the Archbishor, were drawn ashore, seeking, dead Richard entered a D minican monasamid the most repulsive and forbid tery in Orleans. Then he was ordained to the priesthood, and went ding environment, the smallest sign back to Englandr. Boniface, at this for identification, and the last sad

back to Englandr. BonHace, at this for identification, and the last sad time Archbishop of Canterbury, again established him as chancellor. In 1245, Richard was consecrated as Bishop of Chichester. King Henry III. took this with bad grace, as he had sought the hishopric for an unworthy the legion of the c'ergyman's friends the legion of the c'ergyman's friends sought the bishopric for an unworthy and admirers in this, his native city man, a court favorite. Richard for The record only realizes the estimate two years suffered persecution from they long since formed of him and prethe king, but finally prevailed over dicted of his career when he accepted

the monarch. his commission in the navy at Presi-As Bishop, his life was all of devo-As Bishop, his life was all of devo. In contrastant in the state of the second state o piety, of exceeding kindness to the A chaplain ranks as a lieutenant. boor, and an example of a mortified For the first five years he draws \$1,500 After his death his body

a year for shore duty,\$1,800 a year for brought to Chichester and buried besea pay, and \$1 200 while waiting or fore an altar which he himself had con ders. His rank and pay increase with his years of service. After five years secrated in his cathedral to the memory of St. Edmund. On June 1 he gets \$2 800 a year, and he can re 1276, his remains were transferred to tire with the allowance of his rank at another place. the legal age limit. A glance at the naval register would seem to show that

"Mother" asks the origin churching " for women, and wishes many of the chaplains had long terms. but very little sea service. Those who o know if it is obligatory. have families are naturally averse to

Catholic mothers are, to a great ex the separation it would involve and ent, accustomed to make their first the monotony of the very trivial duties visit to the church after childbirth, ife on board ship would mean for one of thanksgiving to God. They them. ask the blessing of the priest and of Although more than 40 per cent. the Church. This is in imitation of of the men in the service are Catholics, our Blessed Lady's humility, who her of the twenty-nine chaplains in the elf in no way coming under the law navy only three are ministers of that Church. The majority of the chaplains for Jewish women, still humbly complied with the requirements of the are Baptists. The Navy Department law.

This ceremony of the blessing or of lief. the churching of women after child-birth is very ancient in the Church. It is spoken of by St. Gregory the for the doctrinal bias of the men. Great, who died in the year 604 This churching is not of obligation.

gineers, "Reader" asks : "What should a Catholic think of the 'new religion, the 'twentieth century religion,' and such like?" current administration. - N.

The Catholic can have but one view on such matters. He has the religion of Jesus Christ, who is the same yester-Ledger. day, to day and to morrow. This twentieth century religion, as it is called, claims that a creed, a formula of belief, in fact, belief itself, faith, is worse than nonsense. Dogma and ecclesiasticism are all wrong ; great Ignatius' college, Chicago, preached recently on "The Priest in Politics." blunders, hindrances to humanity

The teaching and the mission of Christ He said in part : were not needed, or, if needed in the I would not exchange my Catholic position to contend more for their past, are of no necessity now. We priesthood for all the wealth, honor rights, and to accept often for less than have "progressed" beyond such de and distinction of all the offices of State and country, and would not exchang

PRIESTS IN POLITICS.

Church.

It is a bad sign when, in a congregation of Catholic worshippers able to read and write, only a few persons habitually use a prayer book. O course, as all spiritual writers agree, the highest prayer is the uplifting o the soul to God in silent adoration or in the simple ejaculations or earnest

USE A PRAYER BOOK.

stroying civil society.

petitions that well forth unsolicited from the devout heart. But in most cases the neglect to use a prayer book in public worship arises, not from a desire to leave the soul free to follow the inspirations of the Holy Spirit, but from indifference, ignorance or pride Very few persons are able to remain

long in a state of recollection, especially in this country where the habit of newspaper reading and of undue absorption in material interests tends to dry up the springs of the in-terior life. The art of meditation, and the delicacy of the sense by which Divine influences and utterances with in the soul are perceived and responded to, can be cultivated only by silence and attention. As a rule those spirit ual heights where the soul walks familiarly with God and enjoys the converse of the immortals can only te attained by climbing slowly upward along the well trodden paths marked out by the enlightened piety of our ancestors.

The best of all written prayers are the Offices of the Church ; the liturgy of the Holy Sacrifice, the Offices of Vespers, Compline and the rest of the Canonical Hours, and the ritual of the sacraments and sacramentals. These prayers are given us, in a special sense, by the Holy Spirit Himself; a large portion of them are the inspired words of the canonical Scriptures, and they all are the words of the spotless Bride of Christ, in which she praise her Beloved, or edifies her children, or gives His benediction to the world o nature which God has placed under His feet and Hers.

But condescending to the needs of uneducated people, and of those wh are spiritually but babes in Christ Church has given her approba tion to multitudes of private devo ions, and [always encourages the pub lication of private prayer books, proiding that their contents appear to be edifying. The fact that such books bear the Episcopal approbation is unsually a sufficient guarantee of their usefulnes; and freedom from error; se that when one does not use the Church's own prayers such a book can be employed with great profit

takes no cognizance of religious be-It is certain that no literate person According to an absurd and who frequently relapses into mortal anomalous custom, it assigns the chapsin or who has not attained a high de lain to his station without any regard gree of Christian perfection can dis The chaplain is merely one of the ship's company, just as there must be enpense with the use of some written guide to devotion, especially in assist ing at Mass or preparing for the re lieutenants, et al., in it. ception of the sacraments, without evi Hence the place was generally used to consequences. If God does not guide one's devotion, the devil will; and we give fat berths to ministers of the denomination most in favor during the can enjoy the Divine guidance only Y. through the direct inspirations of the Holy Spirit or by the aid of forms and directions furnished by enlightened servants of God. The use of written sids to devotion Plain Words of a Jesuit in a Chicago is especially important when one finds one's mind wandering into worldly Rev. A. A. Lambert, S. J., of St.

ive little lines : channels or suffers from the intrusion of unseemly thoughts or emotions o any kind. - Church Progress.

Disraeli and the Church.

• AND USEFUL PARMILE'S EXTRAT Is the Lectures of Father Damen. They comprise four of the most celebrated ones delivered by that interpretation of the Bible." "The Private Interpretation of the Bible." "The Catholic Church, the Only True Church of God," "Con-fession," and "The Real Presence." The beok will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 centy in stamps. Orders may be sent to THOMAS COFFEY. And hit him with a rule. After that there was no school. Beware of blindly trusting Peware of blindly trusting To outward art And specious sheen, For vice is oft encrusting The bollow heart Within, unsee. See that pool below thee ! There heaven sleeps In golden fire. Yet whatsoe'er it show thee, The mirror's deeps Are sline and mire. -James Clarence -James Clarence Mangan. Appetite and Strength. Appetite and Strength. " I have been a victim of indirestion, and I took medicine without relief. I resolved to try Hood's Sarasparilla. After taking one bothe I found that my appetite was better and I had more strength. I am now able to eat heartily without any distress alterward." MRS. GEO. KIRFATRICK, Wirdsor, Nova Scotia. WINCHESTER Scotia. BICYCLES. HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. These two desirable qualifications, pleas-ant to the taste and at the same time effectual are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it. HOBBS MANUFACTURING CO. Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most

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Teacher vs. Mule-No School.

From the Rifle Review.

Mary Mathews, a nice little girl,

ived so far from the schoolhouse that

she rode a little blue eyed, confiding mule to the hall of learning. The

teacher thought it unwise to allow the animal to graze about unharmed, so

he attempted to club it away. The

rest of the story is told in these express

Mary had a little mule, It followed her to school ; That was against the rule, The teacher, like a fool, Got behind that mule

Cash must accompany all orders.

Red and Green.

FIVE MINUTE'S SERMON. Second Sunday after Easter. THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

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APRIL 28, 1898

"I am the good Shepherd. The good Shep-herd giveth his life for his sheep." (St. John x, ii.) the

Among the ways in which we have Was thought of our Blessed Lord of late -the "Man of Sorrows." the "Lamb led ing the "Man of Sorrows. the "Crucified for our sins." the "Risen and glorified Saviour"-there is perhaps no way wherein He stands out more beautifully. or more lovingly, than when He says of Himself : "I am the Good Shep herd." What title is there that invited us more tenderly, or draws us more closely than this? Both the Epistle and the Gospel for to day set Him before us in this light has suffered. He has riser He Now. He is our "Good Shepherd," the Now, He is our "O had been of our souls." "Pastor and the Bishop of our souls." And the proof of Histitle is this : Good Shepherd giveth His life for His sheep.

My brethren, our Lord is the same Good Shepherd now as He was during His life on earth. He speaks as truly now as He spoke then : "I am the Good Shepherd " He is more truly. more closely present with His flock than when He suffered His divine nature to be veiled in the feeble frame of a human form. He is with us al-ways-"even unto the consummation of the world." For "we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of His

How is He now our Good Shepherd ? First, He leads His sheep. He leads them by His Holy Spirit. He leads As the Epistic them by His example. As the Epistle of to day tells us : "Christ also suf fered for us, leaving you an example that you should follow His steps." Hi indwelling Spirit guides us in the path of life; filling our souls with love for Hip, and a desire to be like Him and to Hin, and a destre to be the will be with Him, giving us both the will "My and the power to come to Him. "My sheep her My voice, and I know them they follow Me and I give then life everiasting." We hear His voice saying : "Come unto Me, ali you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls.

And again, as He leads His sheep, so He also feeds them. "He hath set me in a place of pasture," says the Psalmist. " He hath brought me up on the water of refreshment." O my brethren, how much better it would be for us if we hungered and thirsted more for that heavenly ood and for those living waters! For then, accord ing to the promise of the Beatitudes, 'we should be filled." Has He not said : "I am the living Bread, which came down from Heaven. If any man eat of this Bread he shall live for ever and the Bread which I will give is My Flesh for the life of the world. That is the true food wherewith the repherd feeds His flock ; and at Good S this Paschal season we have every reason to be mindful of our need of it, and of our obligation to receive it. And while we speak of our Divine Shepherd thus caring for His sheep, those tender words of the Prophet Isaias rise to our emory-words full of sweetness, as "He though sung by choirs of angels: shall feed His flock like a shepherd He shall gather together the lambs with His arm, and shall take them up in His bosom ; and He Himself shall carry them that are with young.' And once more, as the Gospel tells us, the Good Shepherd will seek out

and help even the wandering sheep and bring them back to His fold. Are we among the number of those



grant to some favored Protestant sect of vast and desirable privileges. One reason may be that Catholics have not sufficiently awakened to the value of their position, to their equality before the law with followers of other relig-They still need to learn that ions. what the law accords them is not a favor, but a right, to be demanded and to be held as a right. And since the law places their religion on an equality with other religions, their duty is to stand for the enforcement of the law to the security of their rights.

5. In this country we have no de sire for union of Church and State. We have no fault to find with the law in our regard. It grants to the Catho lic Church full liberty to teach, to pray, to labor for the salvation of souls. As said above, abuses must be met and conquered. But the law is not to be changed, and the Catholics in no way desire an established Church in the United States. It is not a question here of theory, of what is best theoretically, but a question of practical liv ing and of practical results. People who live in other lands do not realize our position, and as they study the matter only in the light of their own experience, or on the basis of theory and principle, they think our cond tion deplorable. We know differently

"R. M." writes: "Would you kindly inform me as to when the feast of St. Richard occurs? I think my patron is St. Richard of Chichester Where was he born, when, and was he a martyr ?

Butler's "Lives of the Saints " mentions four saints named Richard. Their feasts are marked respectively for February 7, April 3, June 9, August 21. They were all confessors, three being Bishops and one a king. No one of them was a martyr.

Richard, an English prince, died at Lucca, in Italy, in 722, while on a pilgrimage to Rome. His feast is that of February

The Richard whose feast is on June 9 was also an Englishman, and the first Bishop of Andria, in Apulia. first Bishop of Andria, in Apulia. The Richard of August 21 is also men-ticned as Bishop of Andria, in Apulia, and no inconvenience in using it.

Love is sufficient : faith anden and hope we do not need. And so on, my citizenship of these United States and so on, humbug and fantasy. The wonder is to see Protestants who have arch of the vast world. I feel and real belief in Christ associating with these twentieth century dreamers, and not realizing the peril to their estab lished forms of religion. For Catho lics, the course is evident. Were it anything less serious than religion, we could laugh at their weird imagin ings, their unreasoned and unreason able aberrations. But we will let them fight it out, and watch their mad en deavor to run as far as possible from Catholic teachings and Catholic in-They have discarded faith fluences.

and hope — a beautiful world they leave us-and still they cling to love, to the Golden Rule, without any belief in the author and sanctioner of the Golden Rule. They are running swiftly, and no doubt will soon catch up with Zola, who has even discarded love, who claims that justice is the power of the future, only justice. And when they've arrived to the side of Zola, and have become his running mates like Zola, they will lose what they have already nearly abandonedidea of God, and "La Terre," which is Zolaesque for dirt and foulness, will be their absorption.

The following two stanzas from the pen of Alfred Austin may be of interest o those who debate the question "Is Life Worth Living ?'

" Is life worth living ? Yes, so long As there is wrong to right ; Wail of weak against the strong, Or tyranny to fight.

While there is one untrodden track For intellect or will. For intellect or will, And men are free to think and act, Life is worth living still."

The Baby Boy Covered with Eczema

and Cured by Dr. Chase. Mrs. Jas. Brown of Molesworth, Ont., tells now her boy (eight months old) was cured of othering Desame. Mathematical States of the States of S MPs. Jas. Brown of adoesworth, Oh., tens how her boy (eight months old) was cured of torturing Eczema. Mothers whose children are afflicted can write her regarding the great cure, Dr. Chase's Ointment. Her child was afflicted from birth and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured him

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

ize that my citizenship is upheld and elevated and dignified by the sacred office of priesthood, and that in this twofold office I can help my country in time of peace by fearlessly preaching the principles of morality and justice, upholding right against wrong, just ice against tyranny, and die, if needs be, for the defense of such noble prin ciples. In war I can go with my fel ow brothers - citizens like myself and encourage them in battle, holding aloof the Christ crucified and the Stars and Stripes, and if a brother falls, rest his head upon my priestly heart and fortify with the sacraments of holy Mother Church, and send his soul to his God as that of a patriot and martyr. The priest should be the friend of the masses and control them; he should be the friend of the wealthy and fearlessly remind them of their duty to their fellow citizens, although poor he should instruct both and thus keep hat balance of political economy in

perfect order. Should he vote? I answer yes, by all means. This is especially neces sary when there is some vital principle at stake. It is then he is to warn his people and as an example go to the olls and cast his vote against any usurpation or political intrigues

against the liberty of Church or con-science or individual rights. Then to remain silent is treason ; not to vote is owardice. To solicit votes and canvass is be neath his dignity, but clearly to explain what is at stake in such election and thoroughly to convince his hearers of their duty, and then to leave the casting of their votes to their own consciences, is his duty before God. Every citizen should take an active

part in politics, especially for all the good citizens, otherwise the Govern. ment, the moving power of society, blocd p must of necessity fall into the hands of HOOD'S

In "The School for Saints," John Diver Hobbes' novel, just published by Fisher Unwin, Disraeli is brought on the scene (writes Henry Lucy in The Sydney Morning Herald). The novel ist has evidently made a careful study of a master of her craft. In one respect the result is surprising, for Disraeli is minutely described in attendance at the service of a Roman Catho lic chapel. A well known literary man, imself a member of the Church of Rome, writing to me on the subject. makes a still more curious assertion He says it is within his knowledge that Dizzy was an occssional visitant to the Catholic church in Farm street. He hears-but this is not vouched on his personal authority-that when Disraeli was certain that the end was approaching, be manifested a desire to be re ceived into the bosom of the Catholic A messenger was dispatched Church. to one of the priests in residence at the Farm Street Church. The servant was informed that the Rev. Father was not at home; and was not expected for a couple of hours.

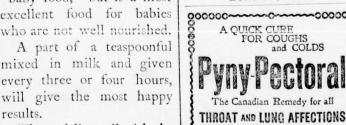
He did not respond with information inger he was, nor did to whose mas the hall poster, unaware of the urgency

of the case, say where the priest might be found. The priest applied to did not hear till too late of the vanished opportunity of receiving an illustrious onvert into the bosom of his Church. This is a curious story, but not improbable on the face of it. As Dizzy showed in "Lothair" and elsewhere in his writings, the ceremonial of the Catholic Church had a pecular fascination for him.

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Every citizen should take an active part in politics according to his stand-ing in society. This warning was strongly given to the French people not many years ago by our Holy Father Leo XIII. to take an active part in politics, especially for all the

TAKE ONLY the best when you need a medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, nerve and stomach tonic. Get



The cod-liver oil with the hypophosphites added, as in this palatable emulsion, not only to feeds the child, but also regulates its digestive

functions.

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wandering sheep, my brethren? Have we strayed afar from the flock, caught perhaps in the thorns and brambles of ome besetting sin? He will seek us, no matter how far we have wandered He has sought us over and over again He is seeking us now. Oh ! despise not His gracious promises ; oh ! reject not His proffered love. Alas ! for our blindness, which will not see His guid ing hand, and for our deafness, which will not hear His warning voice ! Let us follow Him, my brethren - out Divine Example, our Good Shepherd through ever greener pastures, by ever purer streams. Let us never be con tent until we, with all the flock, at last arrive at that blessed Fold where they shall not hunger, nor thirst any more neither shall the sun fall on them, non any heat: for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall rule them and shall lead them to the fountains of the waters of life ; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eye .

Linseed and Turpentine are not only popu ar remedies, but are also the best known to lar remedies, but are also the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nerv-ous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable Syrup so as to take away the unpleasant tastes of turpen-tine and linseed. Mothers will find this medicine invaluable for children, it is so pleasant to take, and will positively cure Group, Whooping Cough and chest troubles.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general in disposition. These symptoms, if neglected develop into acute disease. It is a trite say ing that an '' ounce of prevention is worth a pount of cure,'' and a little attention at this pont may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take fron two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three night in succession, and a cure will be effected.

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FIVE MINUTE'S SERMON.

Second Sunday after Easter. THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

"I am the good Shepherd. The good Shep-herd giveth his life for his sheep." (St. John x, ii.)

x. ii.) Among the ways in which we have thought of our Blessed Lord of late — the "Man of Sorrows." the "Lamb led to the slaughter." the "Crucified for our sins." the "Risen and glorified Saviour "-there is perhaps no way wherein He stands out more beautifully, or more lovingly, than when He says of Himself: "I am the Good Shep-What title is there that invites herd " us more tenderly, or draws us more closely than this? Both the Epistle and the Gospel for to day set Him before us in this light has suffared. He has rise Now, He is our "Good Shenhard." the "Pastor and the Bishop of our soula" And the proof of Histitle is this: "The He Good Shepherd giveth His life for His

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First, He *leads* His sheep. He leads them by His Holy Spirit. He leads them by His example. As the Epistle of to day tells us: "Christ also suf or to day tens us: "Christ also suf-fered for us, leaving you an example that you should follow His steps." His indwelling Spirit guides us in the path of life; filling our souls with love for Hin, and a desire to be like Him and to be with Him, giving us both the out and a desire to be like film and to be with Him, giving us both the will and the power to come to Him. "My sheep her My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me. and I give them life everlasting." We hear His volue saying: "Come unto Me, all you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. Take up my yoke upon you, and learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls.

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shall feed His flock like a shepherd ; He shall gather together the lambs with His arm, and shall take them up in His bosom ; and He Himself shall carry them that are with young. And once more, as the Gospel tells

us, the Good Shepherd will seek out and help even the wandering sheep and bring them back to His fold.

Once upon a time a robin lived in the greenwood. Of all the birds his breast was the brightest, his music was the sweetest, and his life was the merriest. Every morning and even-ing he perched himself among the berries of the linden-tree, and carolled a song that made the whole forest joy ous; and all day long he fluttered among the flowers and shubbery of the wild-wood, and twittered gayly to the

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ROBIN AND THE VIOLET.

Eugene Field

brooks, the ferns, and the lichens. A violet grew among the mosses at the foot of the linden tree where lived the robin. She was so very tiny and so very modest that few knew there was such a pretty little creature in the world. Withal she was so beautiful and so gentle that those who knew the

violet loved her very dearly. The south wind came wooing the violet. He danced through the shrubbery and ferns, and lingered on the velvet moss where the little flower grew.

But when he kissed her pretty face and whispered to her, she hung her head and said, "No, no; it cannot be

"Nay, little violet, do not be so cruel," pleaded the south wind; "let me bear you as my bride away to my splendid home in the south, where all s warmth and sunshine always.'

But the violet kept repeating, "No, it cannot be; no, it cannot be," till at ast the south wind stole away with a

last the south wind stole away with a very heavy heart. And the rose exclaimed, in an out-burst of disgustful indignation: "What a foolish violet! How silly of her to refuse such a wooer as the south wind, who has a beautiful home and a patrimony of eternal warmth and sun

But the violet, as soon as the south wind had gone, looked up at the robin perched in the linden tree and sin (ing his clear song ; and it seemed as if she blushed and as if she were thrilled with a great emotion as she beheld him. Bat the robin did not see the violet. His eyes were turned the other way, and he sang to the clouds in the sky.

The brook o'erleapt its banks one day, and straying toward the linden-tree, it was amazed at the loveliness of the violet. Never had it seen any

flower half so beautiful. "Oh, come and be my bride," cried th brook. "I am young and small now, but presently you shall see me grow to a mighty river whose course no human power can direct, and whose force nothing can resist. Cast thyself upon my bosom, sweet vi let, and let us float together to that great destiny which awaits me."

But the violet shuddered and re-coiled and said: "Nay, nay, im-petuous brook, I will not be your bride." So, with many murmurs and complaints, the brook crept back to its jealous banks and resumed its devious and prattling way to the sea.

"Bless me !" cried the daisy, " only to think of that silly violet's refusing the brook! Was there ever another such piece of folly! Where else is there a flower that would not have been glad to go upon such a wonder-ful career? Oh, how short-sighted some folks are !"

But the violet paid no heed to these words ; she looked steadfastly up into the foliage of the linden-tree where the robin was carolling. The robin did not see the violet ; he was singing to the tops of the fir trees over yonder. The days came and went. The

robin sang and flattered in the greenwood, and the violet bided among the at the foot of the linden : and Are we among the number of those wandering sheep, my brethren? Have although the violet's face was turned always upward to where the robin perched and sang, the robin never saw we strayed afar from the flock, caught perhaps in the thorns and brambles of some besetting sin? He will seek us, the tender little flower. One day a huntsman came through no matter how far we have wandered the greenwood, and an arrow from his He has sought us over and over again cruel bow struck the robin and pierced He is seeking us now. Oh ! despise not His gracious promises; oh ! reject his heart. The robin was carolling not His proffered love. Alas ! for our in the linden, but his song was ended not His proffered love. Alas ! for our blindness, which will not see His guid suddenly, and the innocent bird fell "Oa, it is only ing hand, and for our deafness, which | dying from the tree. a robin," said the huntsman, and with a careless laugh he went on his way. will not hear His warning voice ! Let us follow Him, my brethren - our Divine Example, our Good Shepherd -The robin lay upon the mosses at the through ever greener pastures, by ever purer streams. Let us never be confoot of the linden, close beside the violet. But he neither saw nor heard any thing, for his life was nearly gone tent until we, with all the flock, at last arrive at that blessed Fold where they The violet tried to bind his wound and stay the flow of his heart's blood, but shall not hunger, nor thirst any more neither shall the sun fall on them, nor her tender services were vain. The any heat : for the Lamb which is in robin died without having seen her the midst of the throne shall rule them sweet face or heard her gentle voice. and shall lead them to the fountains of Then the other birds of the greenthe waters of life ; and God shall wipe wood came to mourn over their dead away all tears from their eye .. friend. The moles and the mice dug THE CATHOLIC RECORD

time, but none of them could explain share, may she abide firmly knit unto the violet's strange conduct. It was autumn now, and the greenthe faith and the commandments joined in one union, may she remain ever constant thereto; may she fortify wood was not what it had been. The birds had flown elsewhere to be the her weakness by the strength of a guests of the storks during the winter chastened life ; in shamefacedness be months, the rose had run away to be grave, in modesty worthy of respect, the bride of the south wind, and the in heavenly doctrines learned; may daisy had wedded the brook and was she be fruitful in offspring; may she the bride of the south wind, and the in neavenly doctrines learned; may daisy had wedded the brook and was taking a bridal tour to the seaside watering places. But the violet still unto the rest of the blessed, and unto has wight at the greenwood, and kept her vigil at the grave of the robin. see their children's children unto the She was pale and drooping, but still third and fourth generation, and arrive at a happy old age. Through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, etc." she watched and sang over the spot where her love lay buried. Each day It is a beautiful custom of som she grew weaker and paler. The oak begged her to come and live among 3 pious Catholics for the members of the

the warm lichens that protected him from the icy breath of the storm king, but the violet chose to watch and sing

over the robin's grave. One morning, after a night of ex-ceeding darkness and frost, the bols. ceeding darkness and frost, the bois- coat, black or white vest, gray trous terous north wind came trampling ers, black tie, tan. pearl or gray gloves,

through the greenwood. "I have come for the violet," he cried; "she would not have my fair brother, but she must go with me, whether it pleases her or not !"

Bat when he came to the foot of the linden tree his anger was changed to compassion. The violet was dead, and lay upon the robin's grave. Her gen tle face rested close to the little mound. as if, in her last moment, the faithful lower had stretched forth her lips to kiss the dust that covered her beloved.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

The Catholic Columbian, of Colum bus, Ohio, says : While the subject of marriage is of perennial interest, it is ost seasonable now after Lent, when, cording to Tennyson,

In the spring the young man's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of love.

And as this department is for the ratification of young men, it cannot be insensible to the master passion that stirs within their hearts for a help. mate, a home, and posterity. It there-fore greets the following letter with the salutation that it is as welcome is the flowers of May, and proceeds at once to answer it :

A Catholic Marriage.

A Catholic Marriage. Dear Sir :-- I don't know just who to ask, so write you for a little information. I am to be married in May at Mass. Now I want to know in recard to dress, etc. To what book or person can you refer me so I can get general informa-tion as to Catholic weddings? Hop mg to hear from you soon, I am, Very truly yours. C.

The following books will give some useful hints to C. :

"A Catechism for Persons Contemplating Matrimony," by the Rev. M. Daush, late of St. Andrew's church, Baltimore.

"The Bridal Wreath," containing the ritual for the solemnization of holy matrimony. (The Catholic Pablica-tion Society, New York.)

"A Sure Way to a Happy Marriage," translated by Rev. Edward I. Taylor (Benziger Brothers). Price 35 cents. "Popular Instructions on Marriage," by Very Rev. F. Girarday,

SS. R. (Benziger Brothers). Price cents.

"The Correct Thing for Catholics, by Leila Hardin Bugg (Benziger Broth 75 cents.

But as even these books do not giv. all that C. desires to know, and as he may not get even them in time for the function, he may be glad to have at hand the suggestions that follow :

1. The pastor of the parish in which the marriage is to take place should be notified about a month in advance of the date, so that he may have the banns announced and make other ar rangements for the ceremony.

2. All Catholics should get married in the morning and at a Nuptial Mass. This is the reiterated wish of the The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore said :

bound to prevent too great an intimacy between their children and relation within the prohibited degrees of kin-First, second and third cousins dred. are within the prohibited degrees. "e. They who intend to marry ought to ask the advice of their par-

ents or guardians. "f. Those who keep company with a view to marriage should be careful

to preserve a holy modesty in their bearing one towards another, lest they fall into sins which will draw down up on them the just indignation of God, in place of that blessing of which they then stand so much in need.

"g. It is also advisable, some time previous to their marriage, to inform two families that are united by the their Director of their intentions, that so he may have time and opportunity marriage of the bride and groom to re to point out to them the preparation most useful to them, and instruct them The dress proper for the groov at a morning wedding is Prince Alber in the duties and obligations of the state of life into which they propose to enter.

ani silk hat. The gloves should not be worn in church, and the high hat "h. They must obtain the pardon of their sins by worthily approaching the sacrament of penance ; for should is not indispensable. 5. The fee usually given to the they enter into matrimony without having thus purified their consciences officiating priest at a marriage varies from \$5 to \$25. Ordinarily, for people by repentance from all mortal sin, they would deprive themselves of the in moderate circumstances, it is \$10. 6. These instructions concerning grace of the sacrament, and incur the the Sacrament are taken from "The guilt of a sacrilegious profanation of this holy institution. "i. The Church, in the General

"The holy state of matrimony was instituted by Almighty God in the be-ginning of the world, and under the law of nature had a particular blessing Council of Trent (sess. xxiv. i), ever solicitous for the welfare of her children, exhorts the faithful before their annexed to it. 'God created man to his own image; male and female He marriage to receive with devotion the Holy Communion.

created them. And God blessed them, saying, Increase and multiply, and fill the earth' (Gen. i. 27, 28.) Under the Mosaic law the Almighty more dis Holy Church, expressed, in language similar to that quoted in the Prefatory tinely announced its dignity and obligations. Afterwards, under the Christian law, our Divine Redeemer Note, by the voice of Popes, and con-gregations, and councils without num-ber. The Mass 'for Bride and Groom' is the proper marriage ceremony of the Catholic Church, and nothing else sanctified this state still more, and from a natural and civil contract raised it to the dignity of a sacrament. And St. Paul declared it to be a reprecan ever take the place of it. sentation of that sacred union which Jesus Christ had formed with His noon and evening weddings are for-eign to all true Catholic sentiment spouse the Church. 'This is a great sacrament; but I speak in Christ and and all true Catholics about to be mar in the Church.' (Ephes. v. 32) "This sacrament was instituted by ried should publicly protest against this widespread abuse by seeing to it

that their union be solemnized by the Jesus Christ, in order to bestow on those who enter into the married state offering up of the Nuptial Mass and a particular grace, to enable them to discharge all the duties required of the reception of all the special bless ings annexed thereto. "k. At the time of marriage they them. It enables them to live together in union, peace and love. It strength

ought to approach the altar with the greatest decorum and reverence ;-for there, in the presence of God and His Church, they are about to enter into a solemn contract and engagement, to be broken only by death ;--and re-ceive the benediction of God's minister with humble and sincere devotion.

temper, and enables each party to bear "e. When the married couple leave the church they ought to carry with them feelings of respect for the with each other's weaknesses with the same indulgence as if they were their own-to walk, as it were, hand in hand in the way to Heaven. It causes holy sacrament which they have re c ived, and of gratitude to God for His them to entertain sentiments of mutual respect, to preserve inviolable fidelity mercies. They should spend the day in such a manner as not to lose the towards each other, and to vanquish every unlawful desire. It gives grace blessing which they received in the m) ning. They ought to celebrate their marriage, like holy Tobias, in the fear of the Lord, and strive to conto subdue or regulate the lower nature, and to avoid every impropriety inconsistent with the sanctity of their state duct themselves amongst their friends -for there is an innocence and purity as necessary in a married as in a single life. It, moreover, gives them with as much sanctity and decorum as if Jesus Christ were a guest among grace to discharge well that most imthem, as He was at the marriage feast at Cana. They should be particularly portant duty of training up their chil dren in the fear and love of God. For careful not to profane the day of their marriage by undue dissipation or sin these duties annexed to the married ful diversions, which are unbecoming at all times, but more particularly on tate cannot be fulfilled without great exertions, nor will those exertions be successful without the blessing and so important and sacred an occasion.

The fact is that the Catholic Church "Seeing, therefore, that this state is is the true home of the soul-the only so very holy, and instituted for such safe haven of rest and peace amid the reat holy ends, and, moreover, that it turnoil of this restless and unsat-isfying world. She teaches us to live has so great a grace annexed to it (when the sacrament of matrimony is worthily not for this world but for that which is received) as to put the married couple to come. She elevates us above the world and satisfies the longings and aspirations of our souls, and at the same time furnishes an infallible rule of faith and morals for our guidance throughout life She has the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.-Sacred Heart Review.

HEART DISEASE

A Trouble no Longer Regarded as In-

AN ORANGEVILLE LADY WHO HAD SUF-FERED SEVERELY SPEAKS OF HER ILLNESS AND TELLS HOW SHE FOUND A CURE.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

A remarkable case recently came under the notice of our reporter, and for the benefit it may be to some of our readers, we are going to tell them about it. In the south ward of this own lives Mrs. John Hubbard, a lady nuch esteemed by those who know Mrs. Hubbard has been a great sufferer from heart trouble, and ultim ately became so bad that it would not have surprised her friends to have neard of her death. But a change has come and she is once more rejoicing in good health. When our reporter called upon Mrs. Hubbard and made his mission known she said she would be delighted to tell him of her "mar-velous cure" as she styled it. §"Of course no one thought I would get better. I thought myself I could not last long, for at times it seemed as if my heart was going to burst. Oh, the dreadful sensations, the aw-ful pains and weakness, together with a peculiar feeling of distress, all warned me that my life was in danger. I consulted a doctor, but he could do absolutely nothing for me. My friends saw me gradually sinking, and many an hour's anxiety I caused them. My trength waned, my nerves were shat-ered ; I could not walk, for every step aused my beart to palpitate violently. t is utterly impossible to fully describe ny condition. One day a friend brought me a box of Dr. Williams friend Pink Pills, and told me to use them, but I said there was no use they could to no good. To this my benefactor replied that if they did not they at ast could do no harm, so to please her I took the box of pills. Then I pro-cured aucther box and began to feel that they were doing me good. I took all eight boxes and now I feel strong and hearty, each day doing my house-work without fatigue or wearl-ness. For anyone who suffers from weakness of the heart, I believe there is no remedy so sure or that will bring such speedy re-ults as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Had I only used these wonderful pills at first I would have been spared months of intense suffer-ing. Mrs. Hubbard but re-echoes the experience of scores of sufferers, and what she says should bring hope to many who imagine there is no relief for them in this world. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved more lives than we will ever know of.



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. 4. London, 4th Thursday of k, at their hall, treet. James P. Boyle, Secretary,

a little grave and laid the robin in Lipseed and Turpentine are not only popu ar remedies, but are also the best known to it, after which the birds brought lichens and leaves, and covered the lar remedies, but are also the mathematical science for the treatment of the nerv-ous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable Syrup so as to take away the unpleasant tastes of turpen-tion and lingeod dead body, and heaped earth over all and made a great lamentation. But when they went away, the violet re tine and linseed. Mothers will find this medicine invaluable mained ; and after the sun had set, and for children, it is so pleasant to take, and will positively cure Croup, Whooping Cough and chest troubles. the greenwood all was dark, the violet bent over the robin's grave and kisse

it, and sang to the dead robin. And There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. the violet watched by the robin's grave for weeks and months, her face pressed forward toward that tiny mound, and her gentle voice always singing softly and sweetly about the love she never had dared to tell.

Often after that the south wind and the brook came wooing her, but she never heard them, or, if the heard

them, she did not answer. The vine that lived near the chestnut yonder Out of Sorts.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general in disposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite say-ing that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pount of cure," and a little attention at this pont may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in successon, aud a cure will be effected. said the violet was greatly changed ; that from being a merry, happy thing, she had grown sad and reticent; she used to hold up her head as proudly as the others, but now she seemed broken and weary. The skrubs and flowers Sarah. In none of her deeds may that takked it all over many and many a first author of transgression have any

"Let those who have the care of souls take every occasion earnestly to exhort the faithful to the keeping of that pious and praiseworthy custom of the Church whereby marriages are celebrated not in the night time, but during Mass and accompanied by the Naptial Blessing." Here is one of the special prayers

said by the priest for the bride and groom during the Nuptial Mass :

"Let us pray : Be favorable, O Lord, unto our prayers and graciously protect Thine ordinance whereby Thou hast provided for the propagation of mankind; that what is now joined together by Thine authority may be preserved by Thy help. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, etc. "R. Amen.

"O God, who by the might of Thy power didst make all things out of nothing, who, when the foundations of the world were laid, and Man was made in the image of God, did so ordain the inseparable aid of Woman as to give her body its origin from that of Man ; teaching thereby that what it had pleased Thee to fashion out of one, could never be lawfully put asunder O God, who hast consecrated wedlock to so excellent a mystery, that in the Marriage Covenant Thou wouldst foreshow the mysterious union of Christ with His Church; O God, by whom Woman is joined to Man, and that union, established in the beginning, is gifted with a blessing, which alone was not taken away either in punishment of original sia, or by the sentence of

the Deluge : look graciously down upon this Thy handmaid, now about to oe joined in marriage, who heartily desires to be strengthened by Thy pro tection ; may it be to her a yoke of love and peace ; faithful and chaste may she marry in Christ and be a follower of holy matrons; may she be pleasing to her husband like Racnel, wise like Rebecca, long-lived and faithful like Sarah. In none of her deeds may that

nto the this world and in the world to come, they who intend to enter into this state ought to proceed with the greatest prudence and make the best possible preparation, that they may obtain hese precious and abandant graces from Almighty God.

ens and purifies that natural affection which, founded on virtue and sanc-

tioned by religion, can alone constitute

the happiness of a married life. It corrects the inconstancy of the human

heart : it softens down the asperities of

hand in the way to Heaven.

grace of God.

"a. They ought to implore the Divine assistance by fervent and de out prayer, to guide them in their choice of a proper person; for upon the prudent choice which they make will in great measure depend their happiness, both in this life and in the next. They should be guided by the good character and virtuous disposi tions of the person of their choice, rather than by riches, beauty, or any other worldly considerations.

"b. They ought to enter into this holy state not from any merely earthly motive, but with the pure intention of promoting the bonor and glory of God, and the sanctification of their own souls.

They ought, moreover, to " c. select a person of their own religion; for the Catholic Church has always, by every means in her power, dis couraged mixed marriages; and ex-perience shows that a want of union n faith between the husband and wife is frequently attended with the worst consequences, both to themselves and to their children. A Catholic, on mar-rying a person of another religion, cannot be allowed to enter into a agreement that any of the children shall be brought up in any other than the Catholic faith, and the non Catholic party must make beforehand a positive and solemn promise, 1st, that no obstacle of any kind shall be put in the way of the practice of all Catholic duties by the Catholic party ; and, 2nd, that all the children who shall be born to them shall be baptized and brought up as Catholics. "d. Before they make any advance

in a matter of such great importance they ought to ascertain whether there be any impediment to prevent their lawful union ; and parents are in duty Weak Lungs.

Weak Lungs. Emaciation, weakness, and that fatal disposition to take cold easily, thus adding little by little to the strain upon the slready overburdened body. How many allicted are trusting to cough mixtures, mustard and poultices for safety? Fatal error. Not by these, but by adding to the nutritive power of the body and the increased strength and vitality which increased nutrition affords, can you hope to obtain relief. Maltine with Cod Liver Oil food, and a digestive agency of unexampled power. The full remedial value of the cod liver oil, rendered palatable and of easy diges to many all the nutritive values of wheat, oats and barley. This is itself would render Maltine and Cod Liver Oil of greater value that any emilsion. But it possesses a further quality of inestimable value in its property of increasing the solubility of fat forming, heat producing, starchy foods, just the elements required for the upbuilding of the emaciated. This you may easily demonstrate by a short trial of this unrivalled pre-

paration. HAD LA GRIPPIS—Mr. A. Nickerson, Farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months when I bought a bottle of DR. THOMAS'ECLECTRIC OLL and used it both internally and external ly, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cared."

the expiration of which time I was completely cured." D₁spepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the billary ducts, loss of vtality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion can-not go on ; also being the principal cauce of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ash-down, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."



ending June 30th next. Get particulars, Enter now. Write- W. H. SHAW, Cor. Youge and Gerrard sts. PRINCIPAL

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St. Pancratius.

BROTHER REMIGIUS, C. S. C. Oh martyr son, in boyneod idolized The Roman amphitheatre thy field Of nonor, whose molet sands empressed didst yield Those relies - blood-stained legacies thou prized

Beyond earth's diadems. Thou realized How precious was the faith to him, who

For never tint, with deeper dye baptized.

A winess for his faith. The matron hearts Of Rome, made capive by his youth, bemoan His fate. He fears their pity, the tear starts Unbidden. Shall he lose his crown? The roar Of panther answers, and the combat o'er. April 18, 1808. 'Mid the hushed multitude he stands alone A witness for his faith. The matron her

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Stratford, April 15, 1898. At a regular meeting of Branch 13, Stratford, Ont, held April 13, 1898, the following resolu-tion was unanimously adopted : That whereas it has pleased Almighty God brother, Wm. Feve. Resolved that we, the members of Branch 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the boss sustained by him, and extend to him our most sincere sympathy and condolence in his ad affliction. Also Resolved that a cony of this resolution be in-serted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to him, and also published in the offliciat organ. John O'Donoghue, President.

John O'Donoghue, President. E. J. Kneitl, Secretary.

C. O. F.

Toronto, Ont., April 14, 1898. At the lastragular meeting of Sacred Heart Court, Toronto, it was decided that Sunday, April 24, be the day appointed for all the mem-bers of S. H. C. ho make their annual Easter Communion. An invitation has been extended to St. Jacciph's and St. Leo's Courts to join in a body with Sacred Heart Court on this occa-sion. All the members of the three courts of the city are requested to meet in Forester's Hall, corner of Queen and McCaul streets, at 735 a.m., to march in a body to St. Mary's charch to receive holy Communion at 230 Mass. It is to be hoped that no member will absent himself on this occasion. Toronto, it was moved and unanimously april . Besolved that, whilst regretting the depart-

adopted : Resolved that, whilst regretting the depart we of Vice-Chief Ranger John C. Brady, thi court feels that in losing him as an officer, the courtesy displayed by him to the officers and members of this court, while a member, wil be amply repaid by that measure of success which this court hopes he will attain in his new field of labor, that through him this order may grow by his efforts to establish a court in his new home.

his new home. Resolved that a copy of this resolution by forwarded to Bro. Brady, recorded on the min utes of this court and published in the Catholia press, A. McCKerr, Secy.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

e productive of similar results. The programme of the convention was of a nost varied and interesting character, includ ng for the most part discussions on the methods of teaching the more unportant sub-jects of the school curriculum - "Nature studies," W. Scott, R. A., Toronio Norma-school; "Literature," Dr. MacCabe, Principa Strawa, Normal school; "Teaching vs. Ex school; "Literature," Dr. MacCabe, Princip, Ottawa Normal school; "Caching vs., E amining," W. Prendergast, B. A. Inspect Separate schools; "Geography, S. B. Sinelai B. A., Ottawa Normal school; "English Cor position," Mr. J. Dearness, P. S. I., Londor "Short Methods for Teachers," W. Scott, A.; "English Grammar," Mr. J. F. White "History" and "Application of Psychology School Government," Mr. J. J. Thiley, Inspe or Provincial Model schools. The warr enthnasatic manner in which the se

tor Provincial Model schools. The warm enthusaastic manner in which the sev-eral lectures were delivered, the deep interest taken to explain clearly the great psychological principiles underlying the art of teaching, and to show their application in the latest methods of presenting the different sub-jects so as to produce best possible results, could not fail to hold the undivided, carnest atten-tion of the appreciative audiences

To St. John Berchmans. Angelic youth ! Whose stainless life A mirror is of purity, Keep thou my heart and conscience clean My mind untroubled and serenc. That I, neath Mary's care, my Queen, May dwell in sweet security.

Most blessed Saint, whose constant aim prized Beyond earth's diadems. Thou realized How precious was the faith to him, who sealed It in his blood. They in thy boyish eyes ap pealed

Obedient, joyful, patient, meek, And model of rare modesty, Ifain would serve my God like thee; O Berchmans, get the grace for me Faithful in little things to be, With deep and true humility.

-M. P. in the Australian Messenger of the Sacred Heart,

SOCIETIES FOR BOYS.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: Dear Sir.—I have been much struck with the reasoning of the article under the above head ing, which appeared in the current issue of the Carnotte Record.

CATHOLIC RECORD. In connection there with I beg to enclose a copy of the English Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Octoberlast, and at page 333 thereof you will find the conditions necessary to the forma-tion of the "Sodality of Altar-Servers of St. John Berenmans." Such a society in each parish, and meach church in the parish, would surely be a step towards the carrying out of the idea of the writer of the article in the RECORD. I would herefore suggest that, together with the present lines, you would publish in the RECORD the short programme as given in the Mes-senger.

senger. Yours * * * 15th April, 1898. We give below the article from the English Messenger:

Sodality of Altar Servers

OF ST. JOHN BERCHMANS,

Which may be crected by any priost, Secular or Regular, with the consent of the Ordinary (Acts S. Sedis, v. i, 689, App. xxiv, 699).

INDULGENCES. (Applicable to the souls in Purgatory.) Plenary: On the feast of St. John Berchmans, Angust 13. On each of the five Sundays pre-ceding the feast, in honor of the five years which the Saint lived in the Society. Partial: 100 days each time they SERVE MASS devoutly. 100 days each time they BENUFLECT devoutly. 100 days each time they are PRESENT IN CHURCH devoutly.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO, RULES. 1. The brethren of this pious Sodality shall, bove all ever take care to show the greatest everence and modesty in their manner in Seven Young Ladies Received at Loretto Abbey-His Grace the Arch

Michael's Cathedral.

The formal separation from the world and th

pleasures, as symbolized in the Recept a Religious Order, seems to possess a traction for those who find then

1005 room in the second sec

anctuary. The aspirants to t iss Maud Cummings, Sister I Fanny Bergin, Sister M. An livan, Sister M. S. Felix, M M. Berchmans, Miss M. Ch Cecciia, Miss Emma O'Nei ence, Miss Bridget O'Ha

hurch. 2. They will avoid speaking without neces

y. L. They will genuflect devcutly, when pass g before the Blessed Sacrament. . They will carefully observe all the cere

es. They will avoid turning their heads when

. They will learn by heart the answers t made to the priest at Mass; and say ther ade to the priest at Mass; and say them netly and religiously. They will remember that they fulfil a duty th only Angels are fit for; and that by g it well, hely undo the evil done by the

ed. They will have a horror of wrong words especially in the sacristy. They will go to Communion once a fort and on the feast of St. John Berchmans

and on the marks, and of August. Once a month, they will be present a struction given by the priest, either of astruction given by the Sacred Coremonics.

nstruction given by the priest, either o Catechism, or on the Sacred Ceremonies. They may daily say the followin PRAYER.

DRAYER. O Blessed Si, John Berchmans, who didst edify all by the purity and modesty; who didst shine by the example of thy revernee in church, and by thy devotion to our Blessed Lady and St. Aloysius, obtain for us the grace to imitate thee in these virtues; so that those who look upon us while we are in church, may think that it is thou whom they behold, and give honor to God and to thee. Amen. Pater. Ave. Gloria.

Parez. Are. otoria, Diplomus of Erection, Certificates of Admis-ion, and large copies of the Special Indulg-nees for framing in the sacristy, may be had rough the Messenger Office, Wimbledon, Eng-

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

Quebec City, April 12. — Cardina Taschereau died at 6.20 this evening. The di eased ecclesiastic had been at the point of salth for several weeks and had been in poo-salth for some years previously. The end as therefore, anticipated, His Eminence Eizear Alexand

Elzear Alexander Taschereau His Eminence Lizear Alexander Lize Cardinal and Archbishop of Quebec, v in the 17th of February, 1820, at St. 1 In Beauce, in the Province of Quebec.

f the eight the original Taschereau was appointed to the office of Marine Treasurer, and in 1736 received a grant of a seigniory on the banks of the Chau diere Riyter. The Cardinal's granflather was-the late Hon. Gabriel Elzent Taschereau, who was a member of the Lexislative Assembly. His father was Jean Thomas Taschereau, who oded in 1832. The Cardinal's mother, Marie Panet was a daughter of the Hon. Jean An-toine Panet, who was the Speaker of the first Lexislative Assembly of Canada. She died in 1836. As a nucre lad the Cardinal was sent to the Quebec Seminary, where he distinguished himself as a careful and industrious student, There he pursued a course of classical studies, and subsequently entered the Grand Seminary, where he commenced the usual theological course, In 1836, when he was in his seven-icenth year, he visited Rome as companion to Abbe Holmes of the Seminary, and in the fol-lowing year received the tonsure at the hands of Mgr. Platti, Architishop of Trebizonde, in the Basilice of Sc. John Laterau. In a short time he returned to Quebec, where he resumed his theological studies, which, with other branches of learning, once on the 10th of september, 1812, at the Claurch of St. Marie e la Beauce, his nutive place, in the presence of Monseigneur Turgeon, the coadjuter and subsequently successor of Archibishop Signal. Within a short time alter his ordination hear instanted to the char of philosenthy in the 255 hunary, and his inportant position hear in the disting or distribute place in the forth-and Greek, and in Sith portiant position hear in a short time after his ordination hear in the asting successor of Archibishop Signal. Within a short time after his ordination hear in based and probasing point of havin and Greek, and in Sith portiant position hear in a during this part of his life that the late Cardinal showed rare courage and forti-tude. n for young ladies in America, intments being perfect in every respe In 1847 a malignant fever broke out amor is newly arrived immigrants. It can a can In 1847 a maignant lever broke out among the newly arrived immigrants. It ran a rapid course, and during its existence the victimes succumbed in large numbers. Those affected were nearly all Irish Catholics who were compelled by famine and poverly to seek new homes on this side of the Atlantic. Their vitality had been greatly impaired by sickness and neck of nourishment while on shipboard, and, so impaired, their systems could offer but little resistance to the ravages of the disease. In many cases the patient's were carried off in a few hours. The issand on which they were quarantined was a centre of whetchedness and pestilence impossible to picture. The heroism which would enable a man to face that leath-some spot was described at the time as more praise worthy than the courage required to walk up to a cannon's mouth. Futher Taseh-crean felt the call of duty and volunteered his services to assist the Rev. Facher Moylan, then chaplant at Grosse Isle, tominister to the split-tual necessities of those suffering from the fever. He handed on the island and habored there until he too became strucken by the plague and hay at death's door. This act of de-votion and heroism endeared him greatity to the firsh Catholics of Quebee and their fellow-countryme in the western part of Can-ada.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC RECORDInversion of the Seminary and Rector of Laval University
in these and the second activity of the second se

monies attending the installation of Arch-bishop Waish of Torento in 1893. DECLINING YEARS. For some years past Archoishop Taschereau's health has been feeble, and he confined himseif closely to the wails of his palace, behind the Basilica Church at Quebec. All the work of the diocese feil on the shoulders of the coad-jutor Bishop, Mgr. Begin. This gentleman, who is at present known as the Bishop of Cyrene, a virtually extinct See, will become accoldutor the succession was assured him. The late Cardinal was a handsome man, even in his latter years, and when in good health he insisted on etiquetic and ceremont. Several pears ago trouble occurred because at the opening of the Quebec Lickslature Licuten-nat-Governor Angers, in driving away from the Parliament buildings, insisted that his earriage should percede that of the Cardinal. He was all his life a terribly hard worker. His pastoral letters, letters and mandements fill eight follo volumes of about nine hundred pages each. He was always very abstemious, Mik and water were his only beverages, and he devoted very little time to his meals, which were always of a most frugal character. His habits were extremely regular and methodical. That persons so refined and grand As you are should belong to As you are should belong to This very low and vulgar land Is sad and very wrong, too! But 'tis too late to mend your fate; Irish you are for ever-You'il wipe that shame from off your name, Oh ! never, never, never!

Tell, then, what do you hope to win, In spite of all your labors. By meanly curing kith and kin, And courting prouder neighbors ? Ah, not dear sirs, he sadly errs Whot tries to be too clever; Mark what I say, it will not pay— Oh! never, never, never!

From Irish soil you love to roam, But just let me remind you You'in nowhere find a happier home Than what you leave behind you! The world explore from shore to shore; Twill be a vain endeavor, On scenes so bright you'll never light. Oh! never, never, never!

Go point me out on any map A match for green Killarner, Or Kevin's bed or Dunlo's Gap. Or mystic shades of Blarney, Or Antrim's caves or Shannon's waves; Ah, me! I doubt it ever bishop Officiates - Sermon by the Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. An isle so fair was seen elsewhere, Oh! never, never, never!

Where will you need with lads so true? And where with inner lassies? Those genial hearis, those eyes of blue. Pray tell me what surpasses? You may not grieve such joys to leave, Or ears such thes to sever. But friends more kind you'll never find, Oh! never, never, never!

When struggling through some larger town Than your own native city. Some bigger men you may hunt down, And bore them-more's the pity! But 'tis not state that makes them great, And shouid you fawn for over, You'll never rise in good men's cyes-Oh! never, never!

And now, my friends, go if you will, And visit other nations. But leave your hearts in Erin still, Among your poor relations; The soot of earth that gave you birth, Resolve to love forever, hat good intent,

-The Late Most Rev. Lord Plunkett, D. D.

OBITUARY.

ier, Sister M. Cecilia, Miss Emma U.ven, ister S. Lawrence, Miss Erlight O'Haie, ister S. Edna, then entered, bearing candles nd dressed as brides, with vel and wreath and ing court trains, carried by attendant angels, hey were accompanied by the Superior, Rev. dother M. Iznatia, and the Mistress of Novices. The 'Veni Creator' was intoned by the choir, The elequent Rector of St. Michael's, preached to Fordiu's serion suited to the occasion and he saactuary railing, and, kneeling, petitioned the sanctuary railing, and, kneeling, petitioned the sanctuary railing, and, kneeling, petitioned the Archbishop to receive them into the com munity of Loretto. After the usual question ing regarding the great sacrifice they wer about to make, His Grace commanded them to lay aside the dress of the world and to b clothed in the habit of Loretto. The white robed aspirants withdrew from the chapel, an from the choir in clear sourmot othes canne the sourt of the rest of the source of the logic aspirants withdrew from the chapel, and the source of the MR. JOHN F. MAHON, MOBILE, ALABAMA We regret exceedingly to be called upon to hronicle the death of Mr. John F. Mahon, a nitive of thus city. He was son of the late Adolphus Mahon, one of the pioneers of Lon-ion, who was well known in the early days as an enterprising and wealthy citzen. The sub-ect of this notice was his eldest son. Mr. John F. Mahon was educated chiefly in the Universor wheat was offered, but the supply of oats was large, and prices were a little easier, rang-ng from 53 to 18 cents. The supply of barley vas heavy, and it was all bought up at from 0 cents to 81 a hundred pounds. One lot of lover sceed was offered, but it was not of good uality, and only brought \$3.20. Less than a ozen loads of hay were brought in, and they ore all readily hanget more up in a start of the Adophuls Manoh, one of the pioneers of Lon-don, who was well known in the early days as an enterprising and wealthy citizen. The sub-ject of this notice was his olders son. Mr. John F. Mahon was educated chiefly in the Univers-ity of Notre Dame, Indiana. On returning to his native city, he, in company with his brother James, engaged in the banking business, the institution being known as "The Mahon Bank." While Mr. James Mahon took charge of the banking institution, Mr. John F. Mahon devoted his attention to the manu-facturing of agricultural implements, in what was known as "The Globe Foundry," and which is at present being operated as the Casket Works, During the financial panic of filteen years ago, when large amounts of money were invested in silver mining and properties in Winnipeg and otherplaces in Man-toob, the Messrs. Mahon lost heavily, and both the bank and foundry were forced to suspend quality, and only brought \$3,20. Less than dozen loads of hay were brought in, and the were all rendily bought up at \$7,50 to \$8,50-aiadvance of 40 cents. Live hogs sold at \$4,40 pc hundred, and dressed at \$5,10 to \$5,75, the ru-ing price being about \$5,50. Porkers sold at \$1,50 to \$2. Potatoes were plentiful, at 70 to \$0 cents a bag. A scarcity of eggs caused i raise of a cent a dozen, both in retail or marke lots. Butter was also slightly lower in price excepting creamery, which sold retail at 2 20 at 2 sed aspirants withdrew from the chapel, and on the choir in clear soprano tones came the tristian's profession of Faith, "I Know Tha r Redeemer Liveth." The procession recer-red the chapel, and how changed—the shim ering robes of silk had given place to the ore olack habit; the elaborately-dressed hai d light gossamer veis, to the conventions adgear of the religious. Kneeling again a e attar rail the Archbishop gave to each th nite veil of the norvice, the girdle and th nk and foundry were forced to suspen ions. Mr. John F. Mahon then went t Alabama, where, for some sine law. About twelve years sine law. New South Wales, wh

his wife and family of on the 11th instant. Mr. ons and noble traits of character. est in peace! s refrain "O Mother of My God was to advantage in the solo "Thy Will B-r" Miss Chapin possesses a glorious voice for interpretation of this simple melody of the hymn at the Communion, "My Give Me Thy Heart" was a revelation t. At the conclusion of Mass, clergy and congregation united in the hymn of segiving. Seatarly pile of buildings—the new Lorott y—which has been in construction during at was a supreseding completion. The MISS TERESA C. RIDGE, PORT LAMBTON.

APRIL 28, 1898.

BIDEAU ST. CONVENT, OTTAWA.
 HIDEAU ST. CONVENT, OTTAWA.
 "Frills," writing in the Ottawa Citizen, of the 56th, makes the following reference to Mr. Nationas Flood Davin's lecture:
 "Main a fine thing it is when with a splendin memory, one is endowed with the power of thinking consecutively, and cloching they delivered on the evening of the 15th by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin in the Ridean Street Convert, was a track to every one who had the pleasure of being present, and one only regret was that such a short time must of peccessity be whon the Davin, don't hurry on to the next, favorines were mentioned, and saying, "On please." And as my litle son' Cosy meet to say to this same Mr. Davin, don't hurry on to the next, more?" And this is just the charm Mr. Davin has meaning to the store while listening to him -for, added to his strong while listening to him -for, added to his strong ternola magnetist, the has what Mathews so the store effective eloquence." "The since were mentioned, and short, "Cosy meet to bord while listening to him -for, added to his strong the time stat. the "Dorte simplicity of style" has in speaking you are never tired o bord while listening to him -for, added to his strong ternola magnetist, when show that the strong ternola magnetist, the task what Mathews so to chore mines what Mathews so to this sone effective eloquence." "The since the eloquence and the the strong ternola magnetist watters in the most charm, may don \$4.55 to \$5.50; to \$5.50

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A LIVING FAITH.

and in such perfect purabolicy, rotent was vote of thanks. The singing by the pupils of the convent was excellent, and the protity duct of Miss and Mr. Sturrock won much deserved applause. The indies of the convent are to be earnesity con-gratulated on their repeated successes in en-deavoring to further the education of their pupils, as well as to afford pleasure and in-struction to the public. When the Catholic takes part in the duties

MISS FANNIE PRINGLE,

A MONTREAL VOCALIST.

When the Catholic takes part in the duties and civic life as a true Catholic, he becomes a light and a power, and wins the minds and hearts of his fellowmen, according to the word of our Saviour: "I, if I be lifted up, shall draw all men unto Me." But if m the ordinary relations and affairs of life he lays aside his Catholicity, like an outer garment of which he is ashamed, he sinks to the level of his environment and becomes despicable in the sight of God and man. Such intermit-tent Catholicity is no Catholicity at all. Un-less our religion is our very life, the main-spring of all our thought and empty show, a mockery to God, a delusion to ourselves, and a stumbling-block to our fellowmen.— Church Progress. A MONTREAL VOCALIST. The marvelious capacity of the human voice is a subject well worthy of close attention. In arger or in fear, in sorrow or in joy, how well it, can portray each emotional sentiment! It is almost amazing how the very humblest events of every-day life can by this power attain grand theairical sublimity. How extensive the compass the human voice can embrace when its attributes are developed in the exer-cise of some lofty complex effusion! The beauty and the power of the oratcr's voice has oftentimes restrained the most violent and re-bellious natures from commiting decids of carnage and plunder, and, in fact, it has occa-sionally been instrumental in influencing the destiny of nations. "When the Lord created the carth and re-Games of Catholic American

When the Lord created the earth and sea, The stars and glorious sup

The stars and glorious sun. The Godhead spoke the Universe woke And the mighty work was done." And the mighty work was done." Oh! mighty and majestic is the voice of Omnipotence, whither on Sinh's or Thabor's heights, by the Jordan's waves or in the vast domain of nature, and sweet is the unction of speech in God's own image—the human crea-ture. The intensity of emotion and pathos ex-cited by the well-modulated voice has charms to soothe the dull cold car of melancholy. Are you sad, listen to the sweet strains of some enchanting singer and be merry. Who has not experienced a sort of the thusiasm on hearing Montrent's taiented vocalist—Miss Francie Pringle—a lady with a voice like a bird—full and thrilling, sweet and flexible, blithesome and rapturous. That rich charming soprano, though of earth earthly, may net ortholess create a conception filled with a salutary longing for scraphic melodies. Pictorial Game of Catholic Series A, net, 35 cents Series B, net, 35 cents Both series can be used as one when a large party wishes to play, as the names and illustrations in the two

GAME of OUOTATIONS lies. A consistency forgong its complete expert number of received well-merited prans expert number. In Montreal site has been man the receipient of earnest plaudits at ma-entertainments. In Toronto Mis-cle is well and favorably known as ist. Ere site autained the grand reputation resonally enjoys, her voice was heard with ecton in the choirs of St. Michael's an sill's. Once heard, what soul can fail to b by her centivating carols. The soun Series I., net, 35 cents Series, II., net, 35 cents

Series III., net, 25 cents singer, may heaven bestow upon he cest happiness of earth and preserv to delight the hearts of her man

used as one when a large party wishes to play, as the quotations are not re-peated in any of the series. Full instructions how to play given MARKET REPORTS.

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Toronto, Ont., April 21 .- Wheat -- Good de Toronto, Ont., April 21.—Wheat—Good mana; holders are not anxious to sol; carr red whiter, north and west, quoted at 9 Manitoba grades holding firm; No. 1 h grinding in transit, quoted at \$1.5, and arrive next month at \$1.4; No. 1 hard, No. Bay, quoted at \$1.12, and at Midhand at \$1 Flour is firm; only a hight demand; carr straight roller, in barrels, quoted at \$1.4; \$1.20, Milleed, steady; cars of shorts quo at from \$12.50 to \$13, and bran, at \$10.50 \$11 west. Parley nuici: No. 9 suggests Possess a Beautiful Family Bible ... at a Small Outlay

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Thomas.

go ev Another tribute to its excellence is its adoption by the colleges of the ecclesi



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VOLUME XX.

American holiday.

of history.

FA The Catholic Record. Fa London, Saturday April 30. 1898. the d plaus HIGH-HANDED ROBBERY.

As we go to press war seems inevit- the s

able. Catholic Sisters, against whom the duct

preachers wage war, are hurrying to squad the front, and Catholic sailors and that

soldiers, many of them sons of Irishmen pamy

who received help from Spain in days forward

of need, are baring their arms for the ate,

conflict. They are going to butcher and

and be butchered for the sake of an have

grossed with the selection of instru- remo

ments that may cause the greatest drow

possible destruction of human beings child

who have not been convicted of wrong, grie

murder and high handed robbery, and dise

a violation of justice such as the earth ing

has seldom witnessed. We have little of i

doubt as to the ultimate result, but All

still it is well to remember that God crow

has something to do with the making decl

A short time ago three volumes of a at le

work entitled "Commentary on the Tur

though young in years, is old in the has

science of Theology. He is one of the lov

most distinguished professors of Laval to

University and a worthy expc. con

nent of the solid and accurate gia

knowledge that has always char. Cas

acterized its theological department.

A glance at the pages of his work is

sufficient to convince one that he is a painstaking student. He verifies his of

references, and his theses in exposition | rad

and proof are clear and concise. One des

feature of the work is the method of sta

dealing with the errors of the day. alr

It happens sometimes that professorial

statements anent materialism, etc.,

are very crude, and give the student

no accurate knowledge of their true

bearing and significance. There is a

species of partizanship about them

that begets suspicion. Dr. Paquet,

however, permits the spokesmen of

error to plead their own case and

against it opposes the principles of St.

REV. DR. PAQUET'S BOOK.

Summa of St. Thomas," from the pen

of Dr. Paquet, of Laval University,

were placed on our desk. Dr. Paquet,

They call it war, but we call it

is a disgrace to civilization.

The spectacle of a great nation en-

the s

the subject. The nighty impressive and eloquent dis-course on "Education," by Rev. Dr. Greacy, of St. Michael's Cathedral, was unanimously pro-nounced the "gem" of the Convention. The reputation of the Rev. Dr. as a theologian and scholar is sufficient evidence that the Sisters were afforded a rare treat. In his discourse

replication of the level of as a theological and scholar is sufficient evidence that the Sisters were afforded a rare treat. In his discourse the reversed becture presented to his listeners a broad view of education in all its phases, treating it, not only from the ethical, but also from the religious standpoint, showing that the highest aim of the educator should be to bring out in clear relief that image of the Creator stamped upon every human soul. A the close of the meeting on Friday eve-ming, Mr. J. F. White introduced the Hon, G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, who addressed the assembly for some length of time in his usual friendly, courteous and interesting man-ner. In the course of his great pleasure at being present at the close of the Convention. In reference to the Sep-rate schools of the Province he said their management was a comparatively easy task. The day had come when much more time could be devoted to the improvement of the schools and to the methods of instruction of the chil-dren. The result of conventions had been most satisfactory. His belief was that there were as carnest and intelligent teachers in the preparation for their work, and as to the spiri-that should animate every conscientions teacher in the discharge of his duties to the children. He laid special stress upon what he called the focus of the schools work, that is the publis—that character which they will carry with them from the school-work, that is the character which the teacher must form in his puplis—that character which they will carry with theory more and women, but also men and women with strong moral purpose whom is—that character which they will carry them from the school-room. "I want," di, "clever men and women, but also men women with strong moral purpose whom an trust with our very lives. Such make, or referred in most complimentary terms he educational work of the institution. Joseph's Convent, he said, had made a tation for itself in the educational circles be province. It had trained some of the reachers, and had attained a very high ding at departmental examinations, he acter of its work being in this respect, ag institutions of its kind, unique. ev, Dr. Teefy, of St. Michael's College, on df of the community, thanked the Hon. ister for honoring the meeting with his ence and lor his very encouraing and plimentary aldress to the teachers. He field to the deep interest Dr. Ross had m in Separate schools and to the great im-rement they had made under his admini-tion.

The catholic form the without of a mining is administration and provide the subject in the second thread by the second thr

Miss TERESA C. RIDGE, PORT LAMETON. We announce this week with deep regret the death of Miss Theresa C. Ridge, which took place on April 5. Somewhat over a year ago her illness began, and despite the best of care her friends soon realized that her time was short. Her last moments were marked with great sufferings, borne with truly heroic Chris-tian resignation. A milable in character, she had a great many friends, who, by their pray-ers, novenas and attendance upon her testified the great esteem in which sile was held. Father Roman, of Wallaceburg, in the absence of the pastor of Port Lambion, conduced the young kill (companions were hor rary pall-beens, my days for one so your. May floral tributes were sent by friends in parents we offer our sincere sympathy. May her soil rest in pence! Miss MAND TICKNOR, KINKORA.

DIOCESE OF LONDON. Woodstock Sentinel Review.

rear, is approaching completion. Lore to have spured no exper-building the finest educational

hoir sarg the hy

Woodstock Sentinel Review. The musical services at the Catholic church Easter Sunday were very beautiful. They vere conducted for the most part by the disses Murphy, four sisters who have an envi-tion of Mass was sung. Mr. John Murphy sating. A special feature of the service was be string quartetic, made up as follows: Ist olimat, Miss Minnle Murphy: 2nd violinst, diss Margaret Murphy: Cell st, Miss Bessie durphy: Harnist, Miss Joe Marphy. In the yean of the Misses Murphy were assisted by trs. Miller, who song Millard's "Ave yean of the Misses Murphy were assisted by trs. Miller, who song Millard's "Ave yean of the Misses Murphy, and she has it off the misses Murphy, and she has it on the side of the Maria "from Cavilleria nationan, by Miss Murphy, and the "O hitaris" by Miss Bossie Murphy have been the "Ave Maria" from Cavilleria nationan, by Miss Murphy, and the "o hitaris" by Miss Murphy were were a vocalistic and she did well, the service was a she at the mark of the evening the more rendered with rare excellence. The were rendered with rare excellence, there was also a string quartetic which was even the at and one reflecting were much were boundered with rare was busing by Diocesse OF HAMILTON.



Rev. Father De Cantillon, of the Order of St Dominic, preached an eloquent sermon at St His subject wa was decidedly one of rd at the cathedral for s Right Rev. Mgr. McEvay, and Rev. R. E. M.

ay have gone to Quebec to attend the ral obsequies of the late Cardinal Tascher-

MISS MAUD TICKNOR, KINKORA. It is our sad duty to record the death of one of our estimable young ladies, in the person of Miss Maud Ticknor, who died at the home of ber grandrather. Mr. Patrick Kelly. on Good Friday, in the twenty-third year of her age. Although she had not enjoyed good health for some time, her sorrowing friends entertained the fond hope that, with the fine spring weather, her life might be prolonged, at least or a time; but God willed othewise, and called that fair young flower to Himself. During life Miss Ticknor won innumerable friends by her many endearing charms, Patience, earnestness and kundness were the train of her noble character, and her complete resignation to hedivine will at the last moment was beautiful. was beautiful. Earthy consolation is useless to offer, but ! annot refrain from tendering heatfel ympathy to her sorrewing friends, especially ter grandfather, with whom she was a specia er grandfather, with whom she was a specie avorite. Her funeral, which was held on Easter Mor

MISS MAUD TICKNOR, KINKORA.

Her funeral, which was held on Easter Mon-day, was very largely attended, evidencing the loving esteem in which the deceased young lady was held by the community. Solernn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Neili for the repose of her soul, after which all that was mortal of deceased was laid in St. Patrick's cemetery beside her beloved mother. R. I. P. C. K.

The standy is also way quoted at arc. Contraint of the standard of the standar from 30 to 30½c, at 57½c.

TORONTO.

 Burner of the set of MONTREAL.

PORT HURON.

Poitr HURON. Port Huron, Mich., April 21.—Grain.—Wheat, per bush, 88 to 90 cents; oats, per bush, 26 to 32 cents; corn, per bush, 25 to 32 cents; rye, per bush, 42 to 41 cents; buck wheat, per bush, 25 to 29 cents; barley, 50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds; peas, 40 to 45 cents per bush, beans, unbicked, lot to 50 cents per bush; beans, unbicked, lot to 50 cents per bush; beans, unbicked, lot o 50 cents per pound; pease, 10 to 10 cents per pound; cergs, 9 cents per douen.—Hay, \$5,00 to \$6,00 per ton, on the city market; baled may, \$3,00 to \$6 50 per ton in car lots; straw, \$2,50 to \$3,00 per ton. Presed Meat.—Boef, Michigan, \$5,50 to 55.00 per toush! (view weight, \$3,50 to \$4.00 per ewt.] Chicago, \$4,00 to \$5,50 per cwt. Muther and \$1,50 per cwt. Yeal=5,00 to \$5,50 per cwt. 7 to 9 cents per pound; ducks, \$10 to cents per pound; twkeys, 10 to 12 per pround; fowls, 7 to 9 cents per pair alive; geese, 7 to 8 cents per pound: Latest Live Stock Markets. Port Huron, Mich., April 21,-Grain-Wheat,

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronto, April 21.—As for as cattle was con-cerned the market was a poor one, butchers' ably lower. There was no export trade in cattle being weaker, and in some cases quot-ably lower. There was no export trade in cattle of any consequence, and quotations re-main at from 31 to 41e, per 1b., with 4jc. as an oniside price for very superior stuff. Butchers' cattle was weak, and a slow sale, except for the best, which sold up to 33e. and occasionality as much as 4c. for a few picked

anotations by the Rev. Dr. , and Calment History loly Catholic Bible, and Caimet's Illustrated and Explanatory Catholic Dictimary of the Bible, each dited by the Rev. Ignatius F. Hortmann, D.D., trofessor of Philosophy and Liturgy in the Theos-gical Seminary of St. Charl s. Borromeo, Philas Professor of Philosophy and Linurgy in the Theose logical Seminary of St. Charl e Borromeo, Phila-delphia, and prepared under the special sanciot of His Grace the Most Fev, James F. Wood, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. With references.as historical and chronopolical index, a table of the Spisiles and Cospession all the Sundays and Holvdays throughout the year and of the most notable Feasts in the Roman calendar, and other instructive and devolonal matters. With elegans steel plates and other sporopriate engravings. This Bible will prove not only a blessing the every Catholic household, but an ornament as well. The size is 122 x 101 x 4 inches, weight 123 tha., and is beautivily b und. For \$7 (cash to accompany order) we will send the Bible by express to any part of the Dominion, charges for arriage prepaid; and beside will vive credition one year's subscription of The CAPHOLIC RECORD. ollars. Subscribers who live where there is ne mpress office can have book forwarded to the one earest their residence. Please note that if, or more their residence. the money will be refunded. Bibles similat ese have for years been sold by agents for ollars each

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astical province of Quebec. This is te certainly most gratifying to Laval University, for it was the Catholic educational institution of Canada that lit first recognized in a practical manner 01 the fact that the "Summa" should be for W the student not only a source of knowledge but a means also by which he might direct the intellectual aspirations of the age. Shortly after Leo XIII. placed schools under the patronage of the Angelical Doctor the University placed the "Summa" in the hands of the students. It was then that Dr. Paquet conceived the design of the present work, which is nearing completion. His competency is amply evidenced by the volumes before us, but the patience and labor in collating facts, in obtaining a knowledge of the crooked and crabbed theories of the German school, in giving the meaning of the "Summa" with accuracy which is the test of scholarship are known only to himself. He has, however, the conso lation of knowing that his toil has been appreciated. and we cherish the hope that his work will be before many years the text-book for every Catholic college in Canada.

This work is also a sign that Laval professors are still in the front rank of Canadian scholars. It is not necessary to make any extended reference to this, for it is well known that in literature, science and theology, Laval men have always held their own. The names of Benjamin Paquet, Laflamme, Hamel, are household words in the Province of Quebec and are not unknown to intellectual Canada. We are, therefore, glad to learn that the glory of the University has not departed, and that the young professors, true to tradition, are walking in the path hallowed by the footprints of the ancients.